

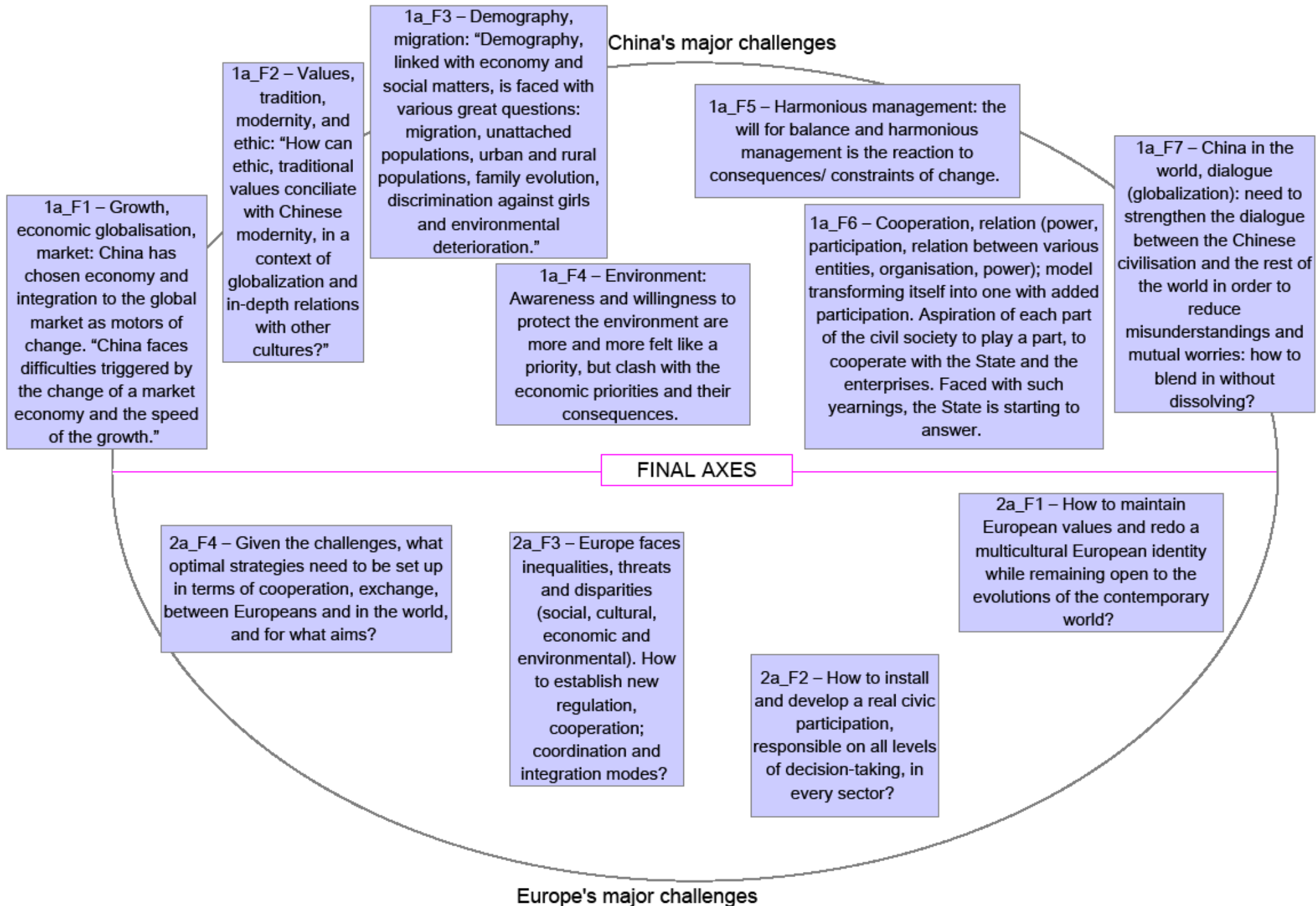


China-Europa Forum

中欧论坛 2007

Cross analysis of the conclusions of the Second China Europa Forum

Using the Desmodo mapping method, a group of 40 individuals worked collectively on February 14th and 15th and outlined 11 major challenges that China and Europe will have to face in the next decades



WT2: Thematic workshops on the development of society

WT1: Thematic workshops on ethics, culture, science & education

Axes

WT2_1a_A3 – The demography linked with social and economic factors; the increase of global wealth has allowed for reducing absolute poverty; nevertheless numerous imbalances remain: East/West, cities/countries. The gap rich/poor keeps enlarging itself. A policy of redistributing dividends of the growth, the State's wealth toward regions. A policy of development of poor regions, reforms for a sustainable agriculture are expected

WT1_1a_A3 – How to reconcile the Chinese economic growth with the demands of environmental protection, in order to aim for a new social model of development?

1a_F1 – Growth, economic globalisation, market: China has chosen economy and integration to the global market as motors of change. "China faces difficulties triggered by the change of a market economy and the speed of the growth."

WT3_1a_A4 – China is searching for a model of economic development which could regulate the geographical, economic and social inequalities and maintain growth while taking into account local specificities

WT5_1a_A1 – Aren't the contradictions triggered by economic growth creating an irreversible divorce between the inhabitants and their lands, the productive forces and biodiversity, the Chinese and their values?

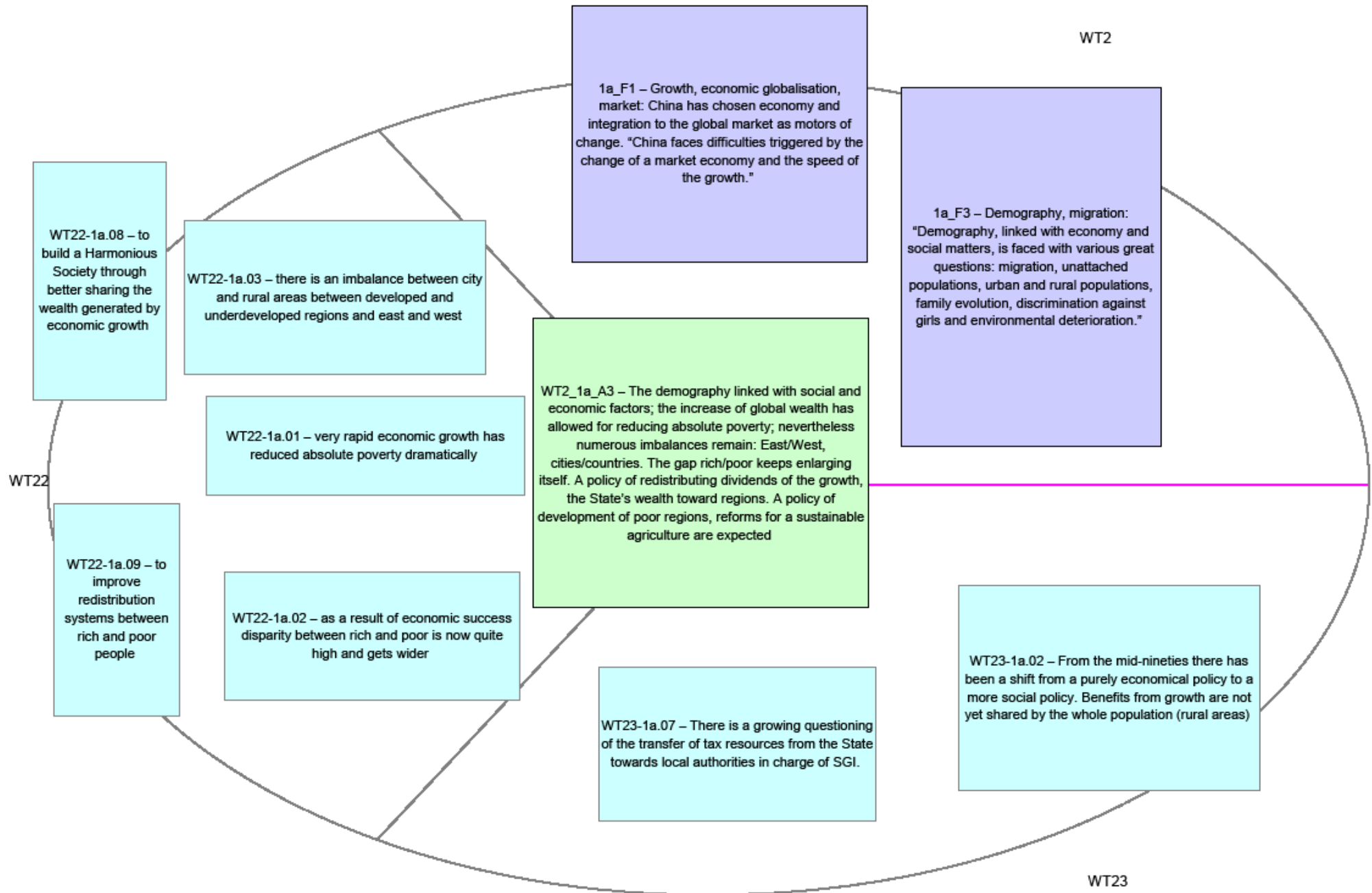
WT3_1a_A3 – China is faced with difficulties triggered by the changing of a market economy and the growth speed.

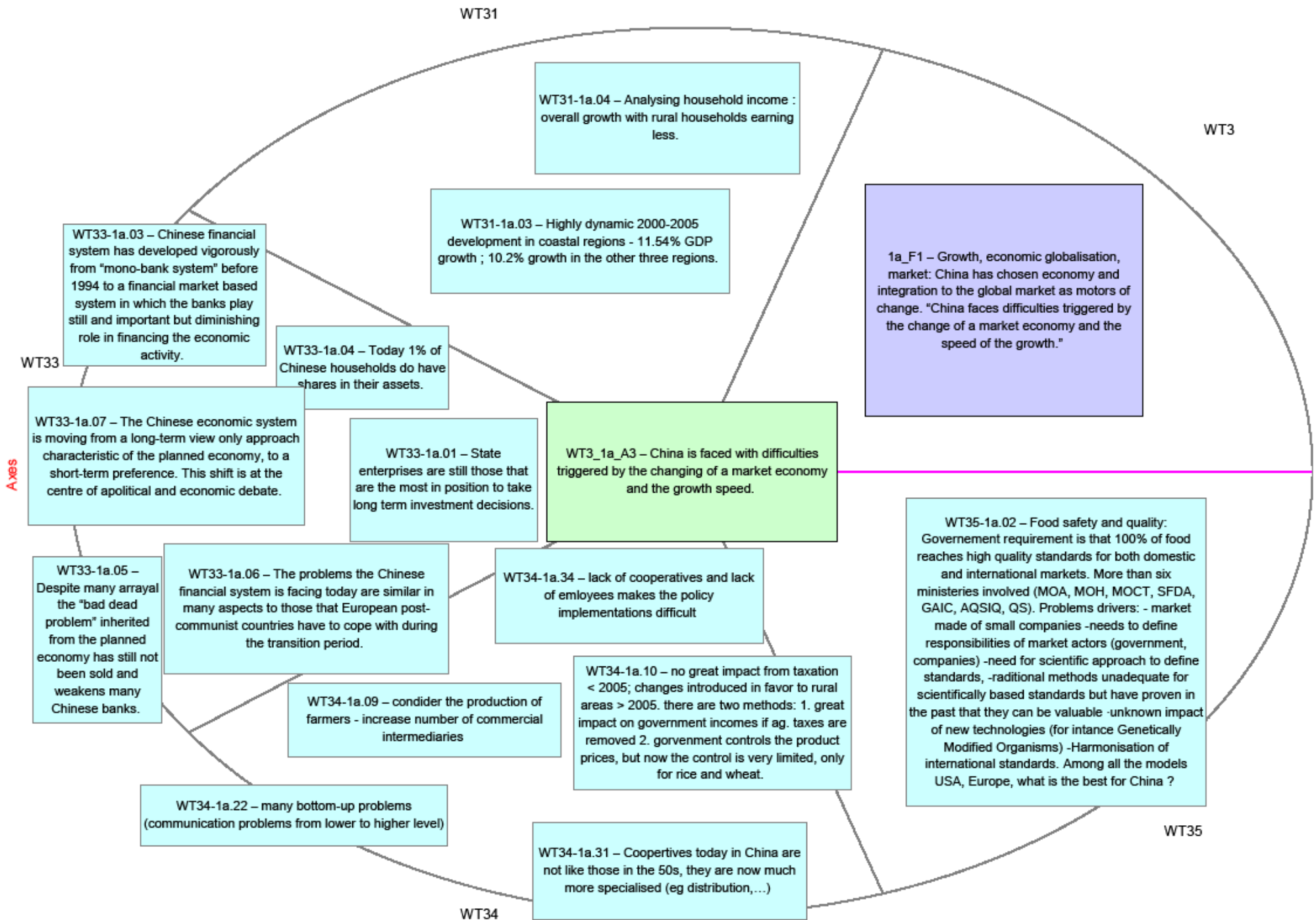
WT5_1a_A2 – An economic model very demanding in terms of energetic and natural resources, to the cost of a systemic development.

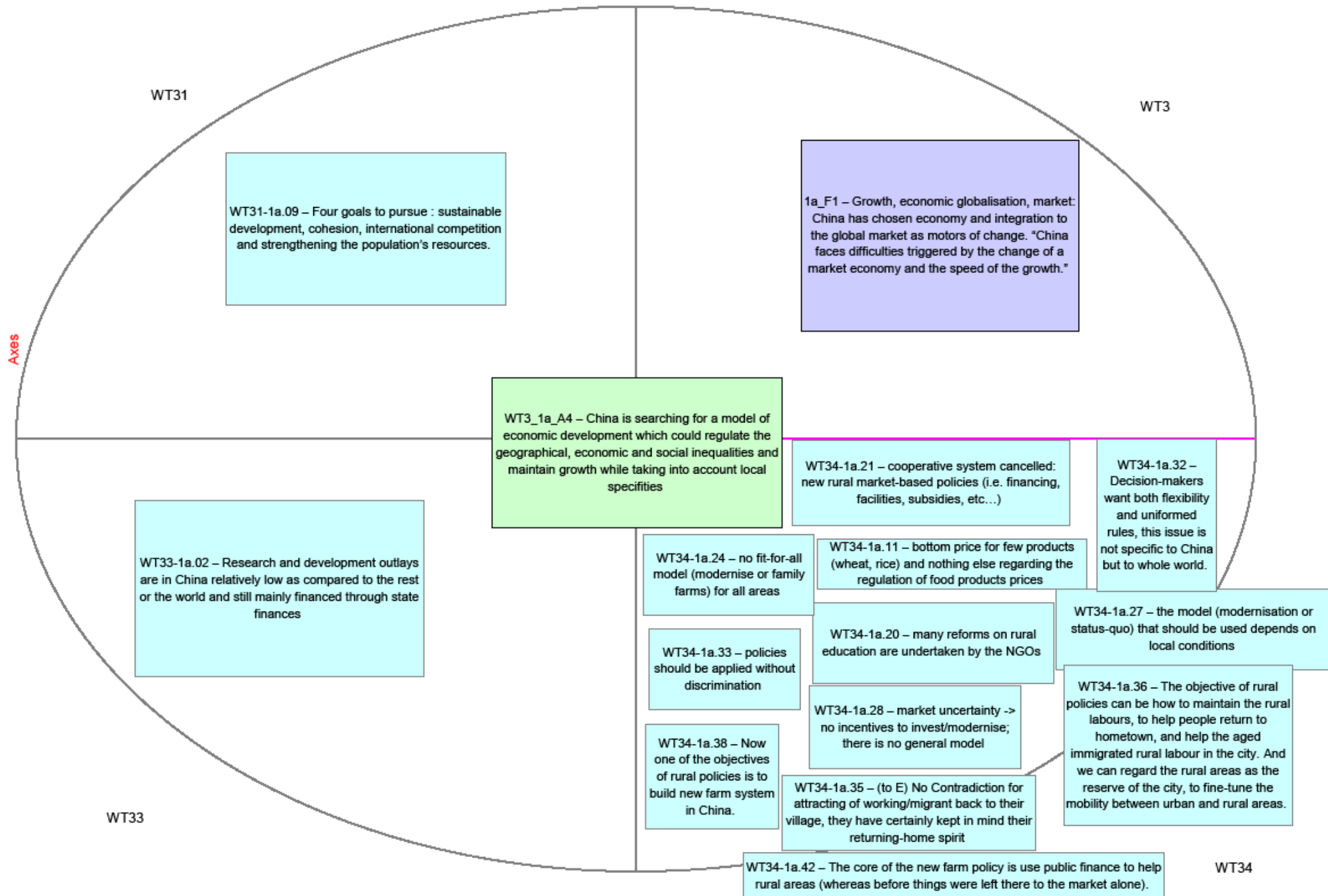
WT3 : Thematic workshops on the development of productions systems and markets

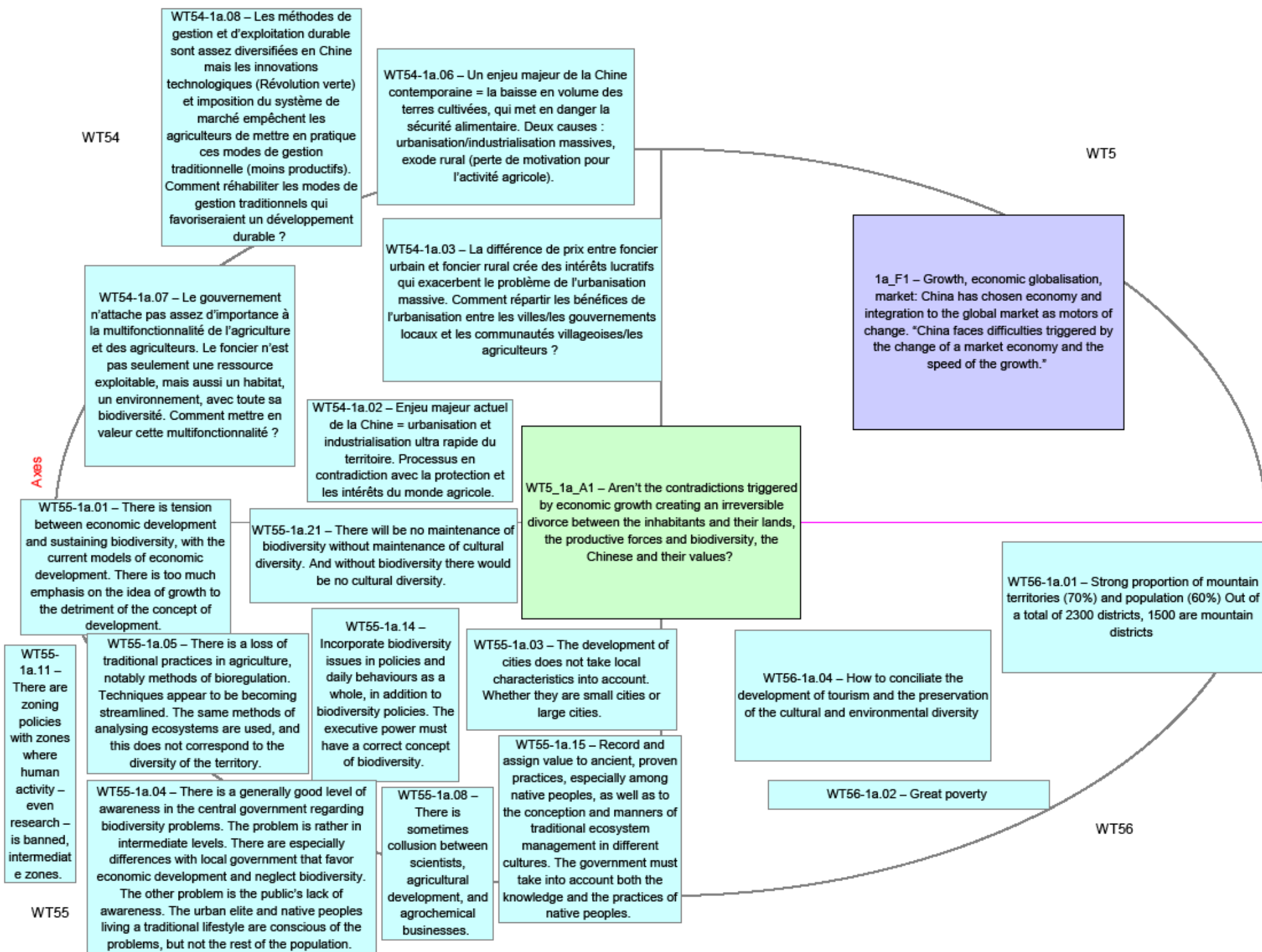
WT5: Thematic workshops on the relations between society and biosphere

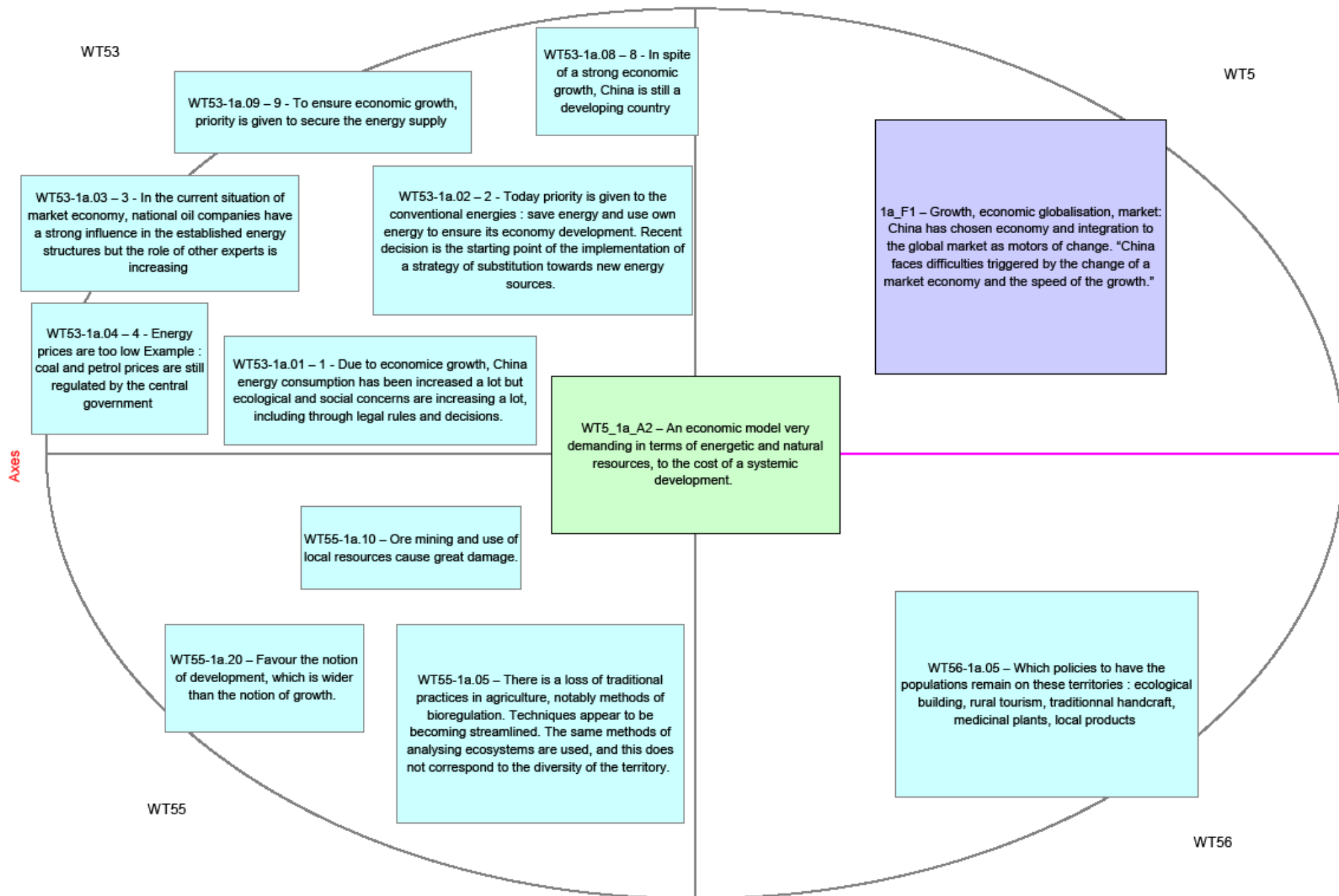


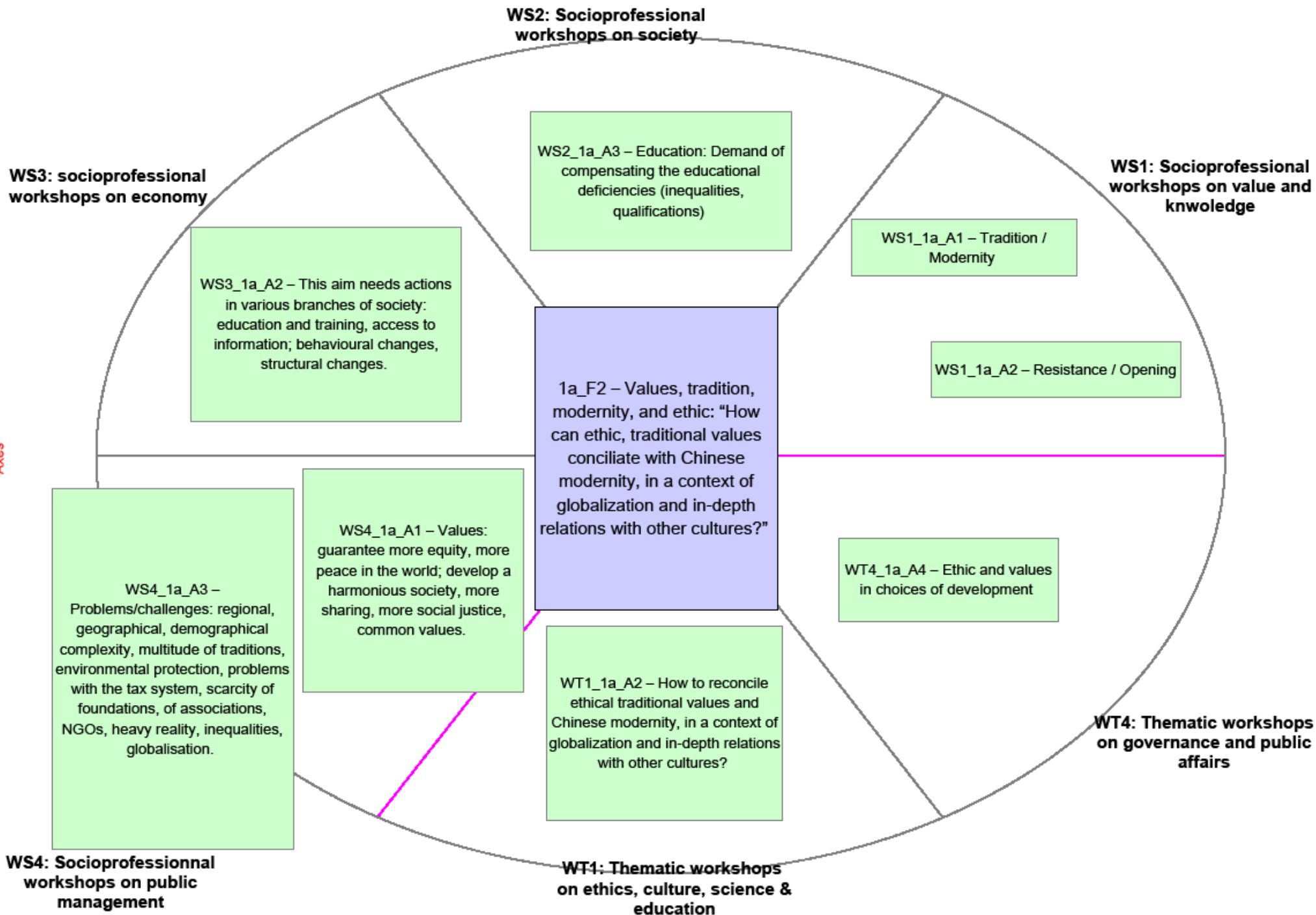


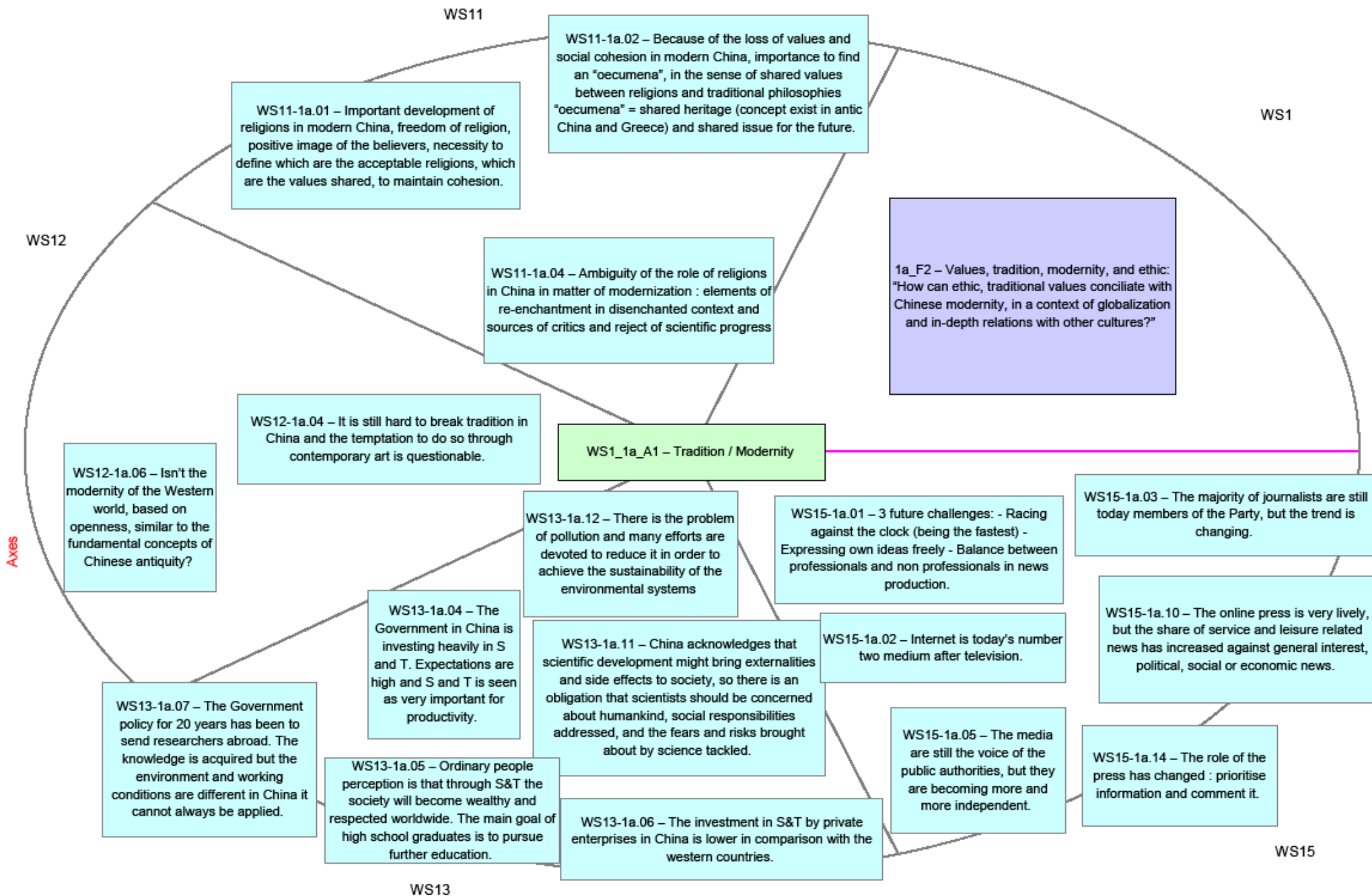


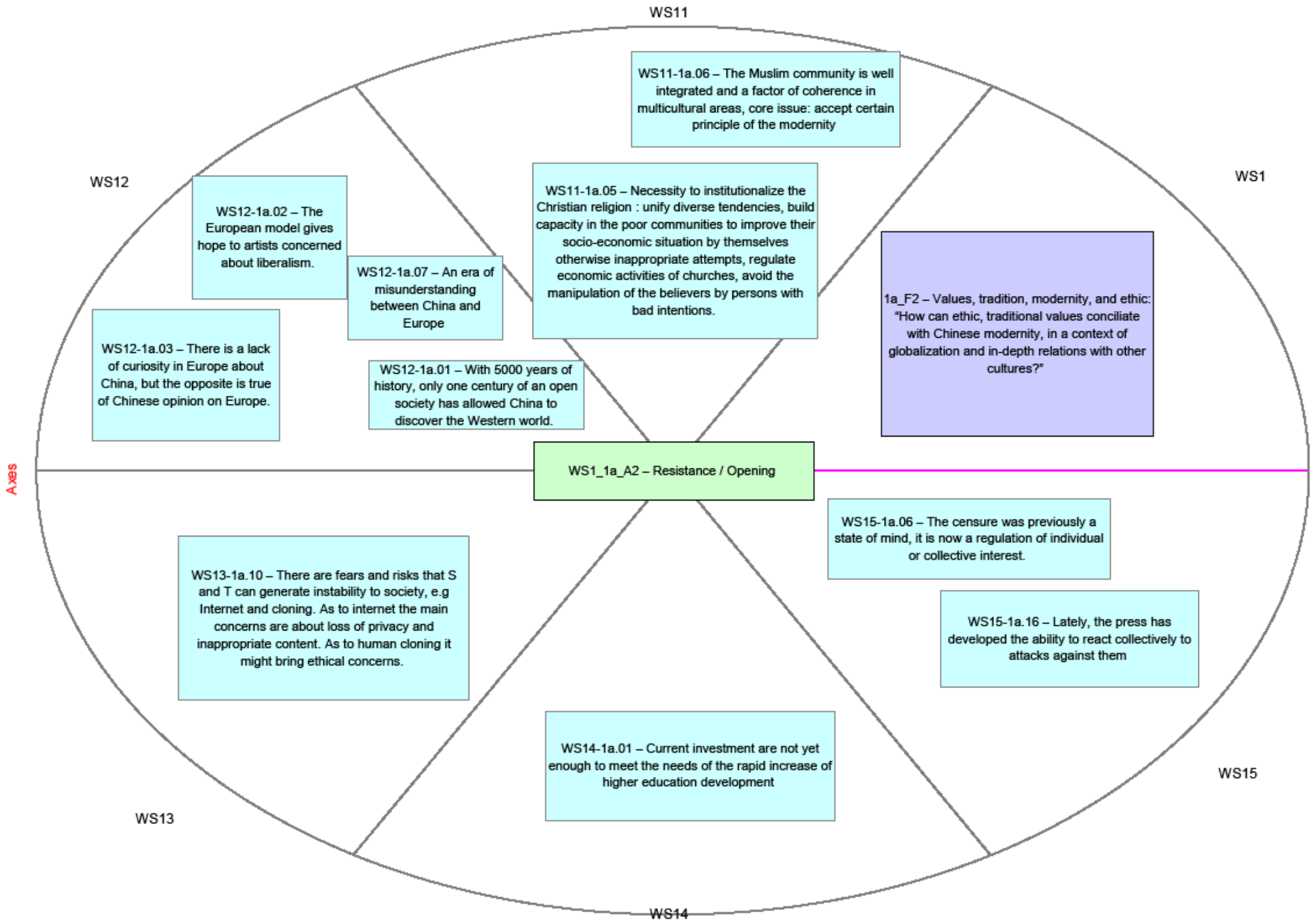


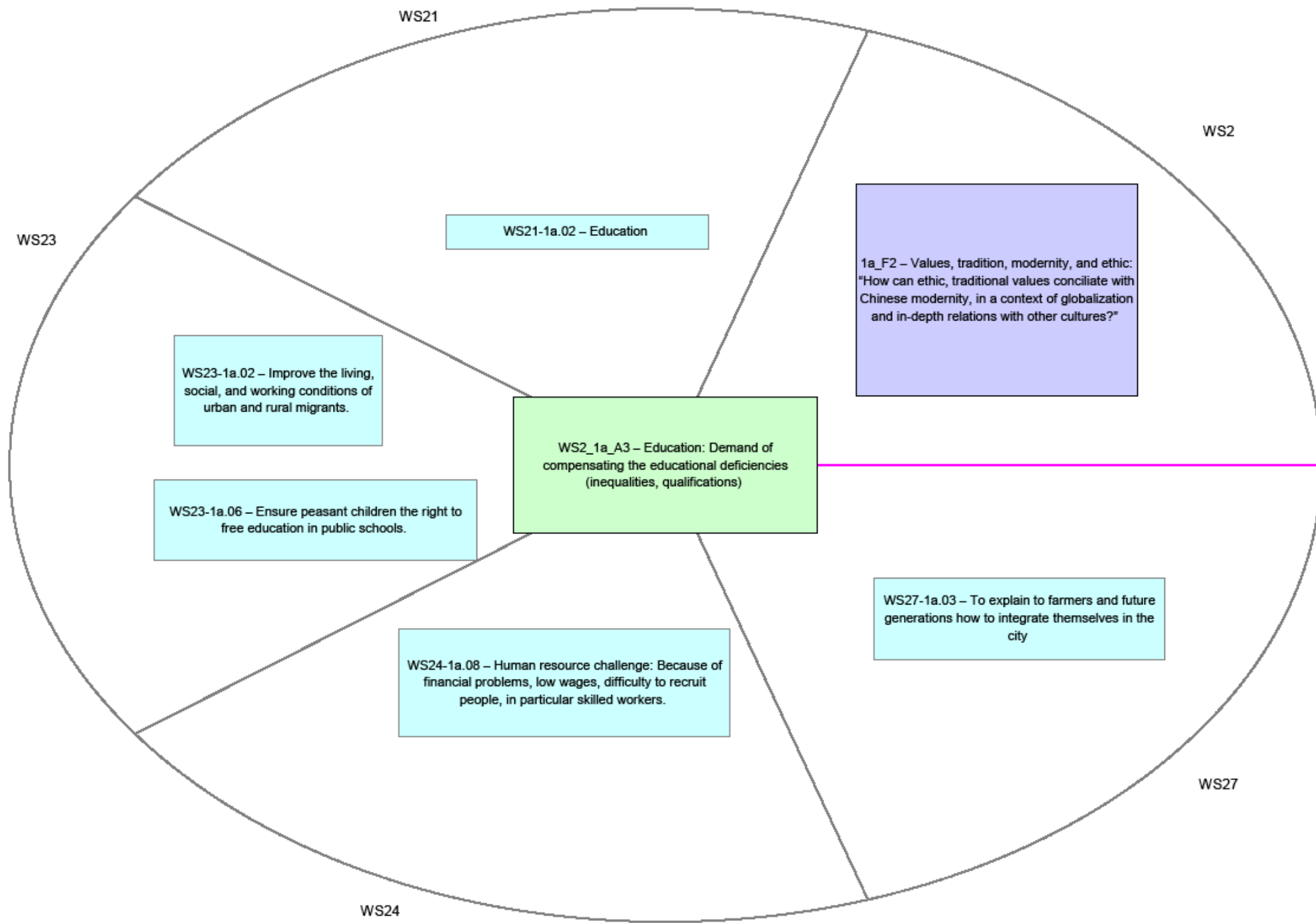






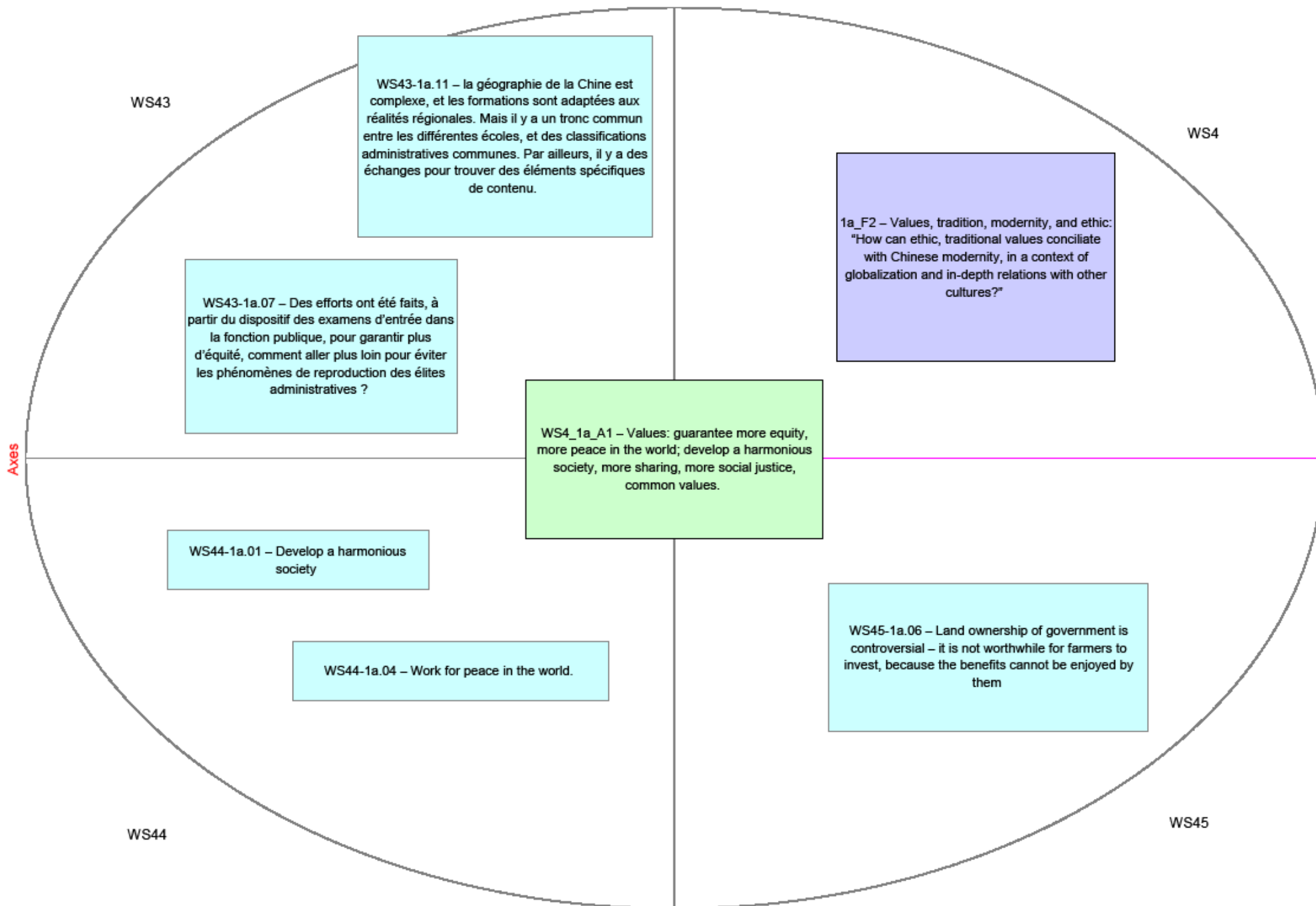






1a_F2 – Values, tradition, modernity, and ethic:
"How can ethic, traditional values conciliate with
Chinese modernity, in a context of globalization
and in-depth relations with other cultures?"

WS3_1a_A2 – This aim needs actions in various
branches of society: education and training, access to
information; behavioural changes, structural changes.

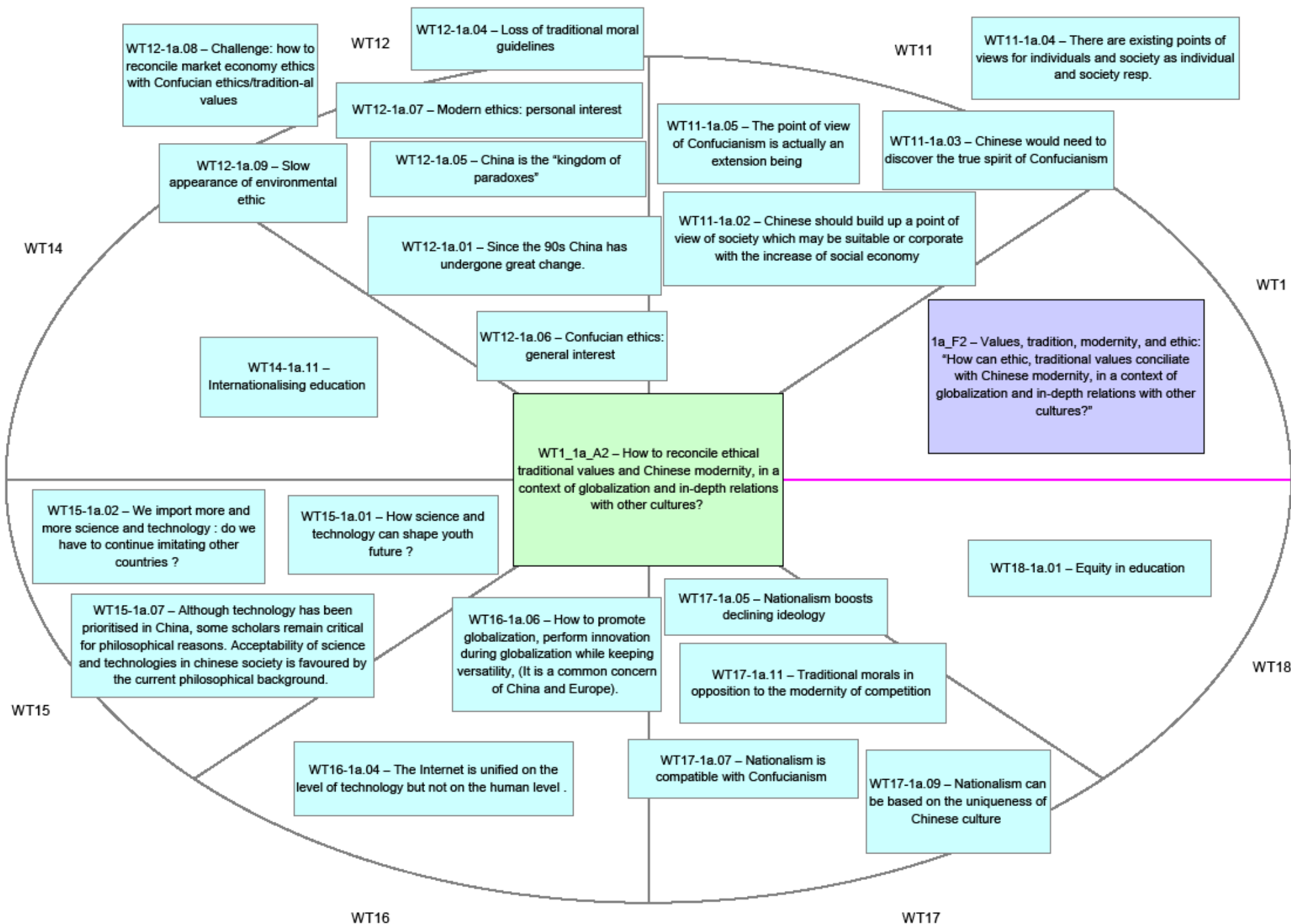


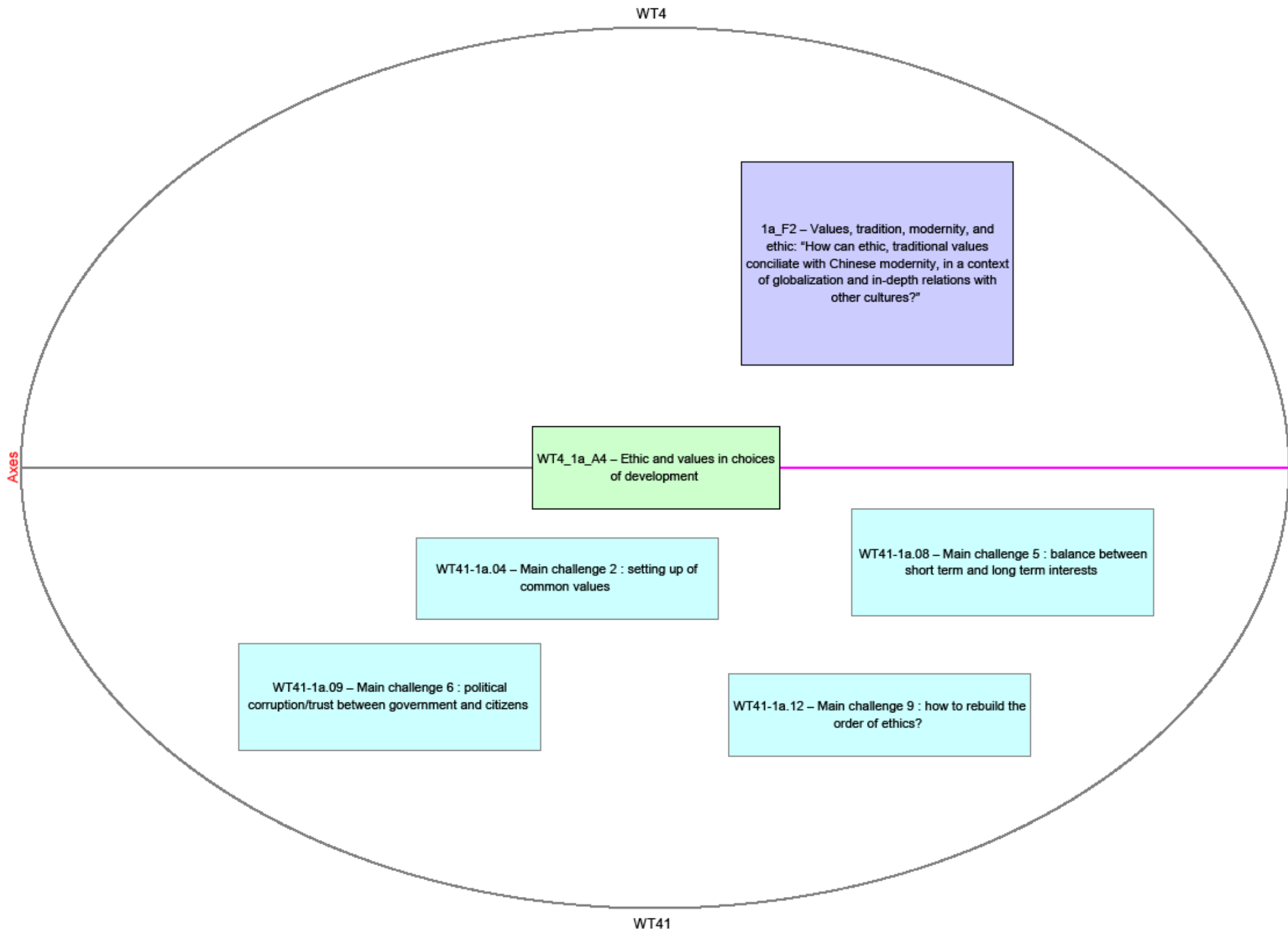
WS4

1a_F2 – Values, tradition, modernity, and ethic:
"How can ethic, traditional values conciliate with
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and in-depth relations with other cultures?"

WS4_1a_A3 – Problems/challenges: regional,
geographical, demographical complexity, multitude
of traditions, environmental protection, problems
with the tax system, scarcity of foundations, of
associations, NGOs, heavy reality, inequalities,
globalisation.

1a_F3 – Demography, migration:
"Demography, linked with economy and
social matters, is faced with various great
questions: migration, unattached
populations, urban and rural populations,
family evolution, discrimination against girls
and environmental deterioration."





WS4: Socioprofessional workshops on public management

WS4_1a_A5 – Actors/ Fields: central, regional, local authorities, civil societies, enterprises, education (system), family and individual

WS4_1a_A3 – Problems/challenges: regional, geographical, demographical complexity, multitude of traditions, environmental protection, problems with the tax system, scarcity of foundations, of associations, NGOs, heavy reality, inequalities, globalisation.

WT2_1a_A3 – The demography linked with social and economic factors; the increase of global wealth has allowed for reducing absolute poverty; nevertheless numerous imbalances remain: East/West, cities/countries. The gap rich/poor keeps enlarging itself. A policy of redistributing dividends of the growth, the State's wealth toward regions. A policy of development of poor regions, reforms for a sustainable agriculture are expected

WT2_1a_A1 – Demographical evolution: fertility and ageing, the three Chinese «baby-boom», migrations, unattached populations, urban /rural populations; active and dependant people; the evolution of families as the reference of social unit.

WT2_1a_A4 – Demographic policy: fight against the girls' discrimination; 1.8 children per woman; the family cell is put forward, measures concerning public services and health, education, housing, and social protection are expected.

1a_F3 – Demography, migration: "Demography, linked with economy and social matters, is faced with various great questions: migration, unattached populations, urban and rural populations, family evolution, discrimination against girls and environmental deterioration."

WS1_1a_A4 – Massification / Individualism

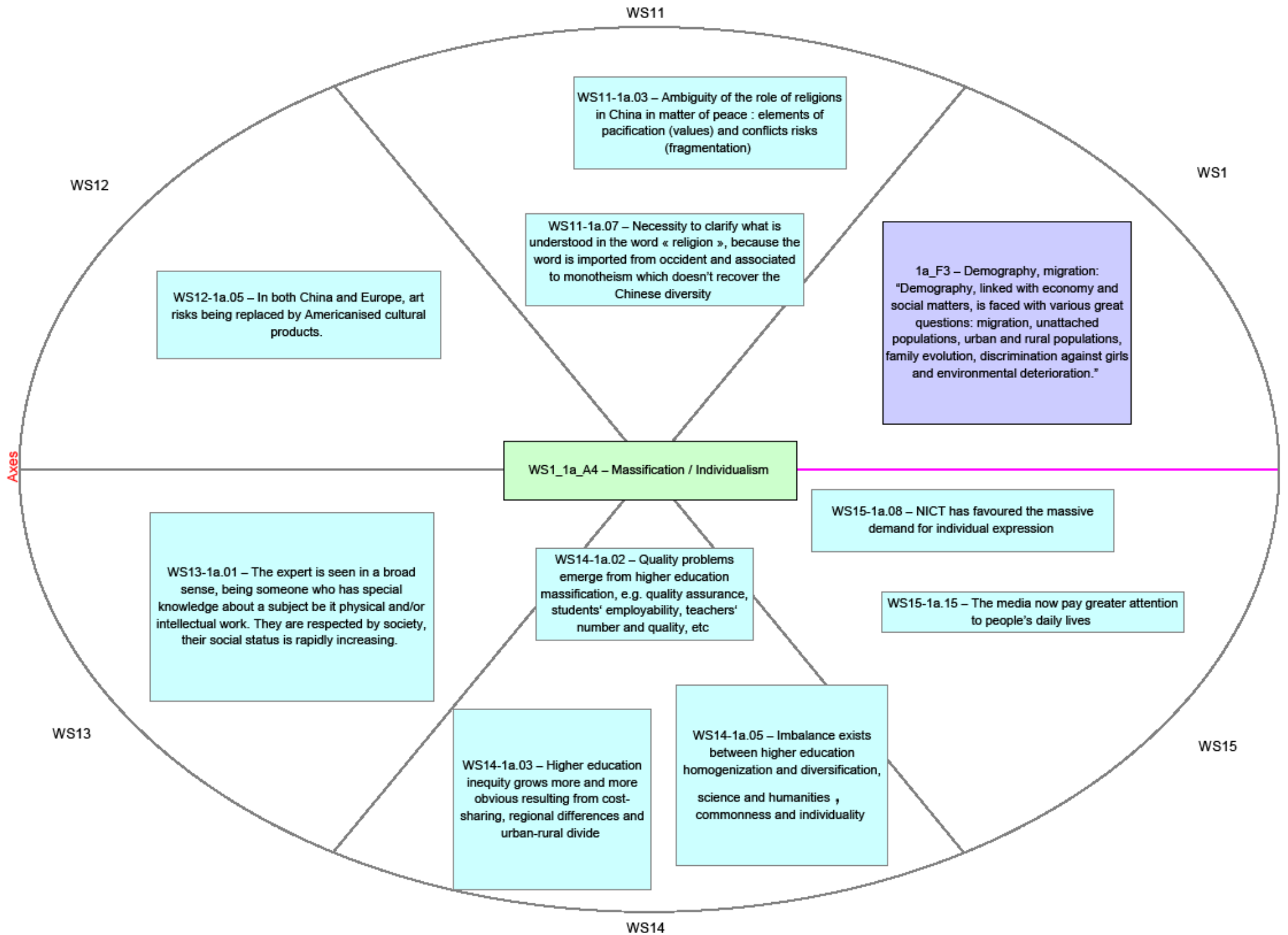
WT3_1a_A5 – The priority goes to find a social and environmental balance, notably about rural exodus.

WT3_1a_A1 – The difficulty of handling strong inter-regional, intergenerational disparities between primary and secondary fields, between rural and urban worlds, in terms of income, quality of life and employment

WS1: Socioprofessional workshops on values and knowledge

WT3 : Thematic workshops on the development of productions systems and markets

WT2: Thematic workshops on the development of society



WS4

Axes

1a_F2 – Values, tradition, modernity, and ethic:
"How can ethic, traditional values conciliate
with Chinese modernity, in a context of
globalization and in-depth relations with other
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WS4_1a_A3 – Problems/challenges: regional,
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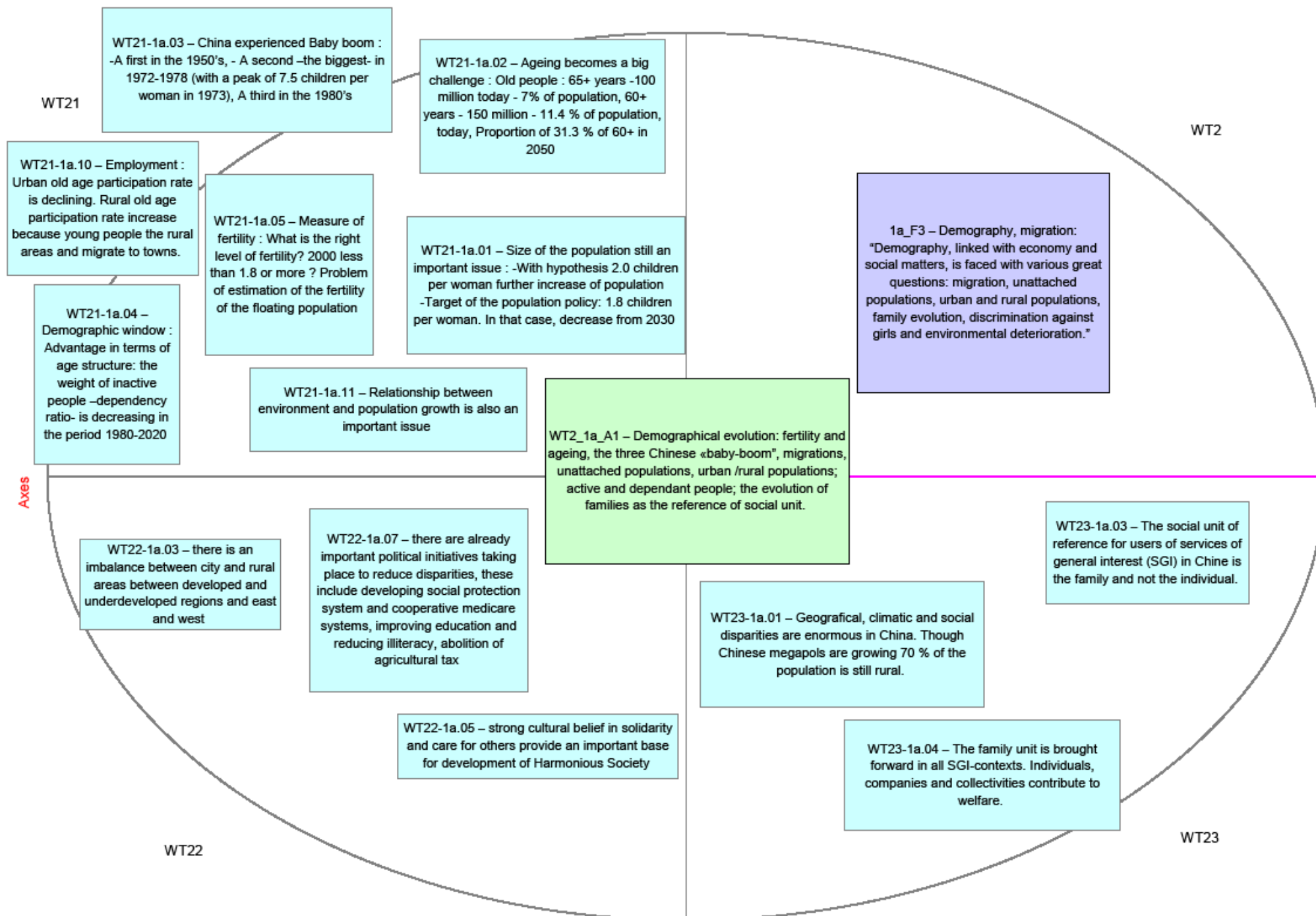
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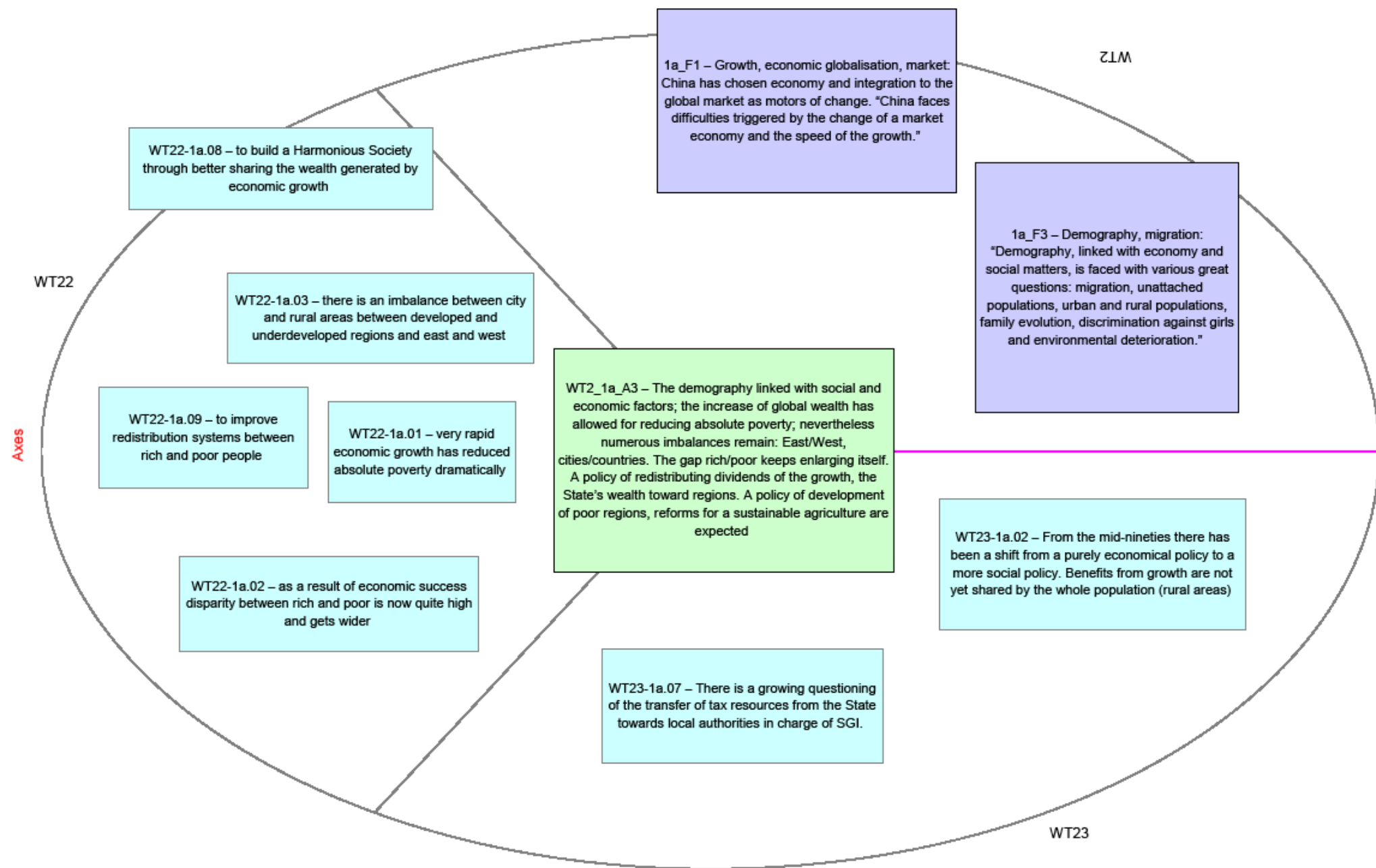
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WS4_1a_A5 – Actors/ Fields: central, regional, local
authorities, civil societies, enterprises, education
(system), family and individual

WS4

Axes





WT21

WT2

WT21-1a.01 – Size of the population still an important issue : -With hypothesis 2.0 children per woman further increase of population -Target of the population policy: 1.8 children per woman. In that case, decrease from 2030

1a_F3 – Demography, migration: "Demography, linked with economy and social matters, is faced with various great questions: migration, unattached populations, urban and rural populations, family evolution, discrimination against girls and environmental deterioration."

WT21-1a.09 – Female discrimination : Sex ratio at birth about 120 or more. Development doesn't necessary reduce female discrimination

WT2_1a_A4 – Demographic policy: fight against the girls' discrimination; 1.8 children per woman; the family cell is put forward, measures concerning public services and health, education, housing, and social protection are expected.

WT22-1a.13 – to build stronger social security system including a health care system

WT23-1a.04 – The family unit is brought forward in all SGI-contexts. Individuals, companies and collectivities contribute to welfare.

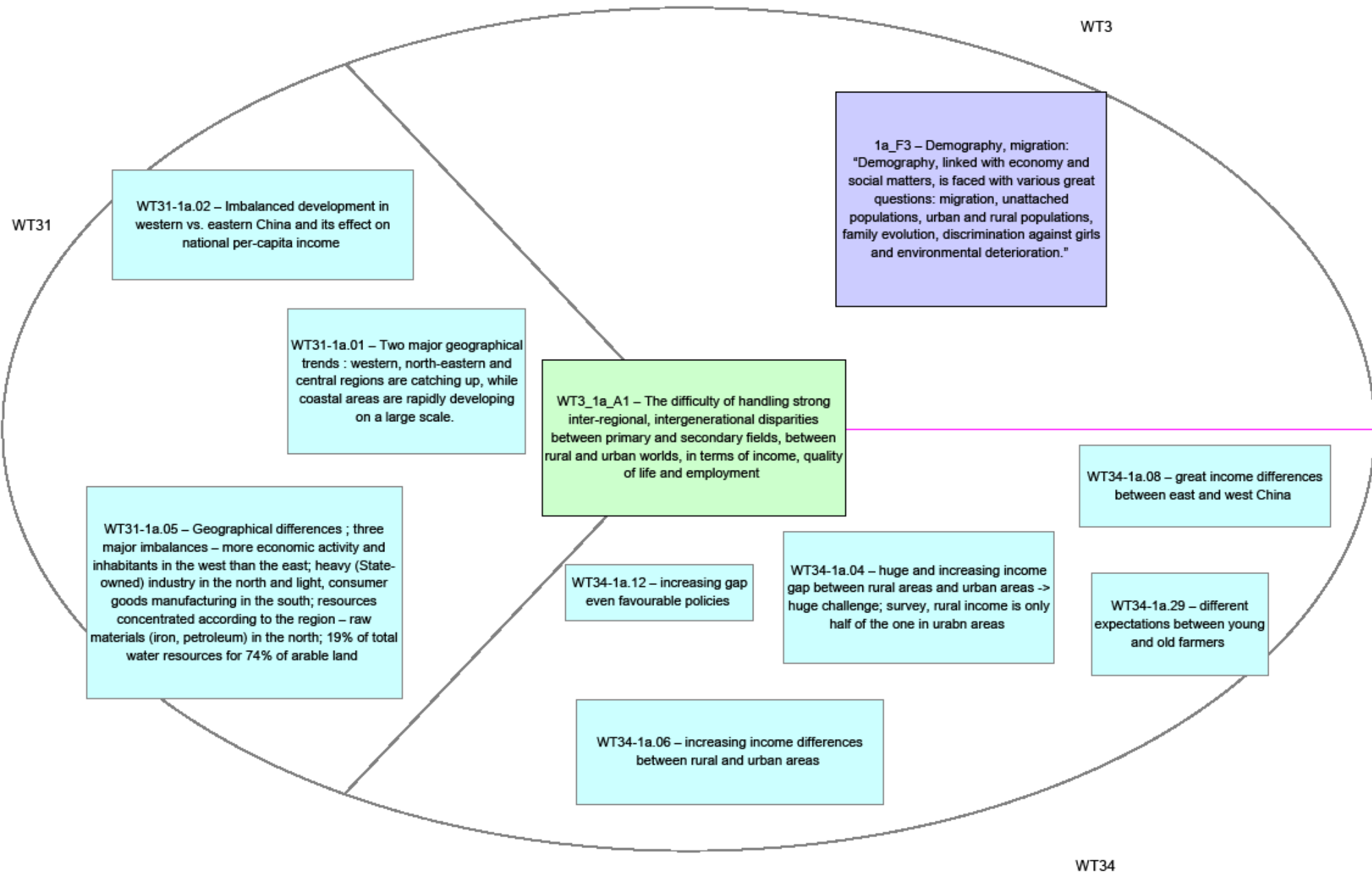
WT22-1a.14 – to maintain progress on improving educational opportunities

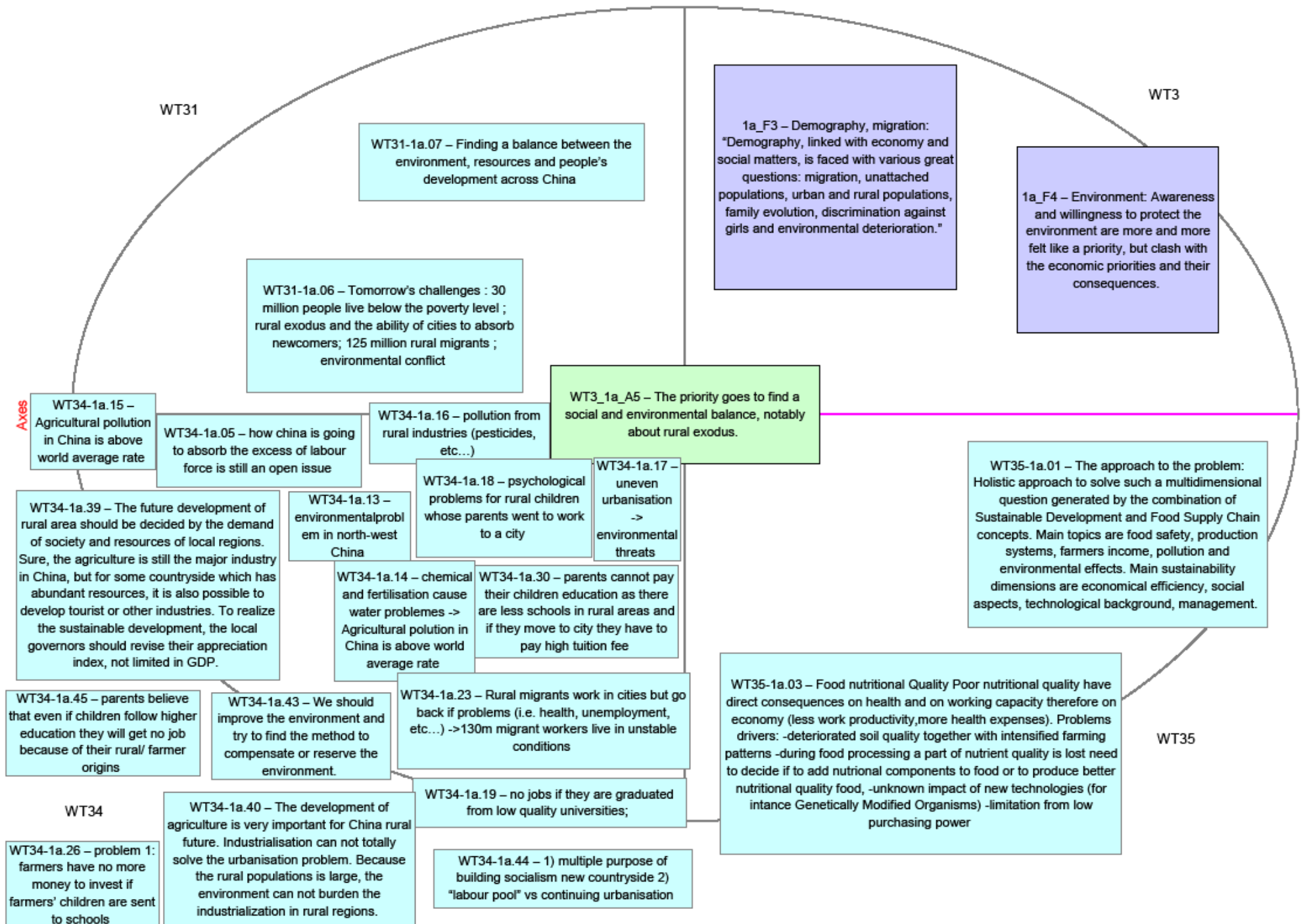
WT23-1a.06 – Housing in in private hands. There is a need for regulation in this sector.

WT22-1a.07 – there are already important political initiatives taking place to reduce disparities, these include developing social protection system and cooperative medicare systems, improving education and reducing illiteracy, abolition of agricultural tax

WT22

WT23





WT2: Thematic workshops on the development of society

WT2_1a_A2 – Environment: link between environment and demography; deterioration of environment as a worsening factor of poverty, relation environment/demographic growth.

WT3 : Thematic workshops on the development of productions systems and markets

WT3_1a_A5 – The priority goes to find a social and environmental balance, notably about rural exodus.

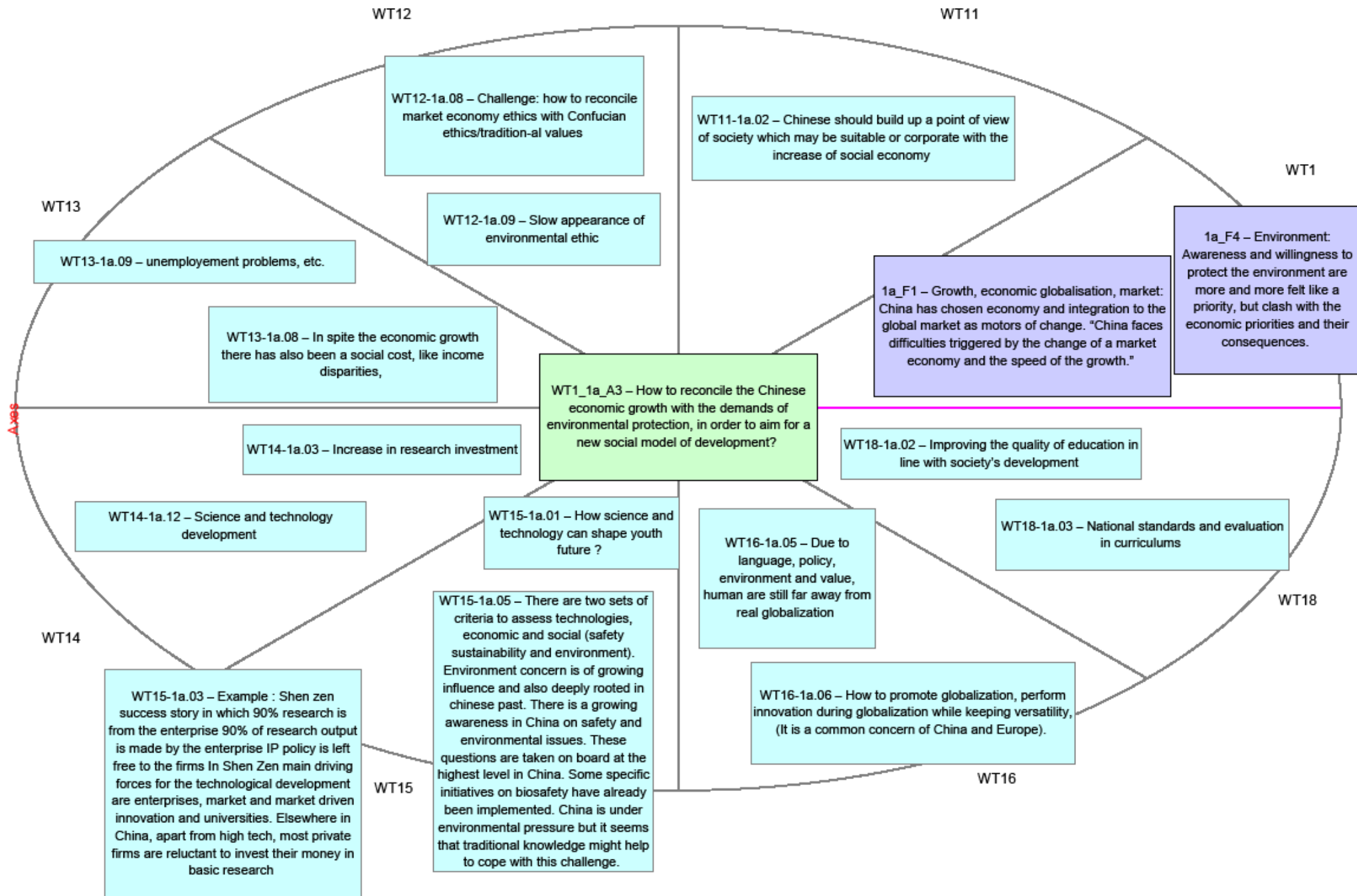
WT1: Thematic workshops on ethics, culture, science & education

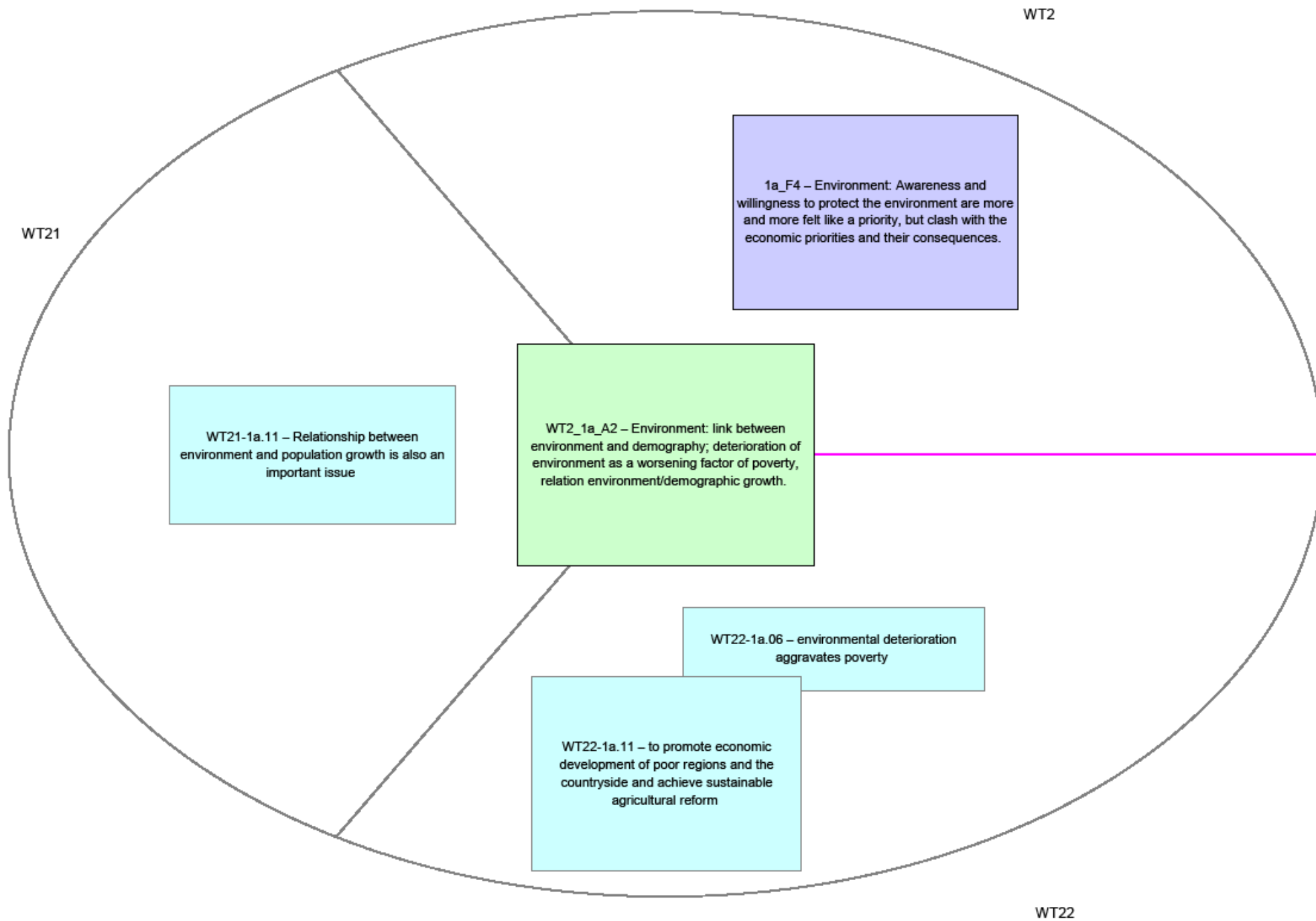
WT1_1a_A3 – How to reconcile the Chinese economic growth with the demands of environmental protection, in order to aim for a new social model of development?

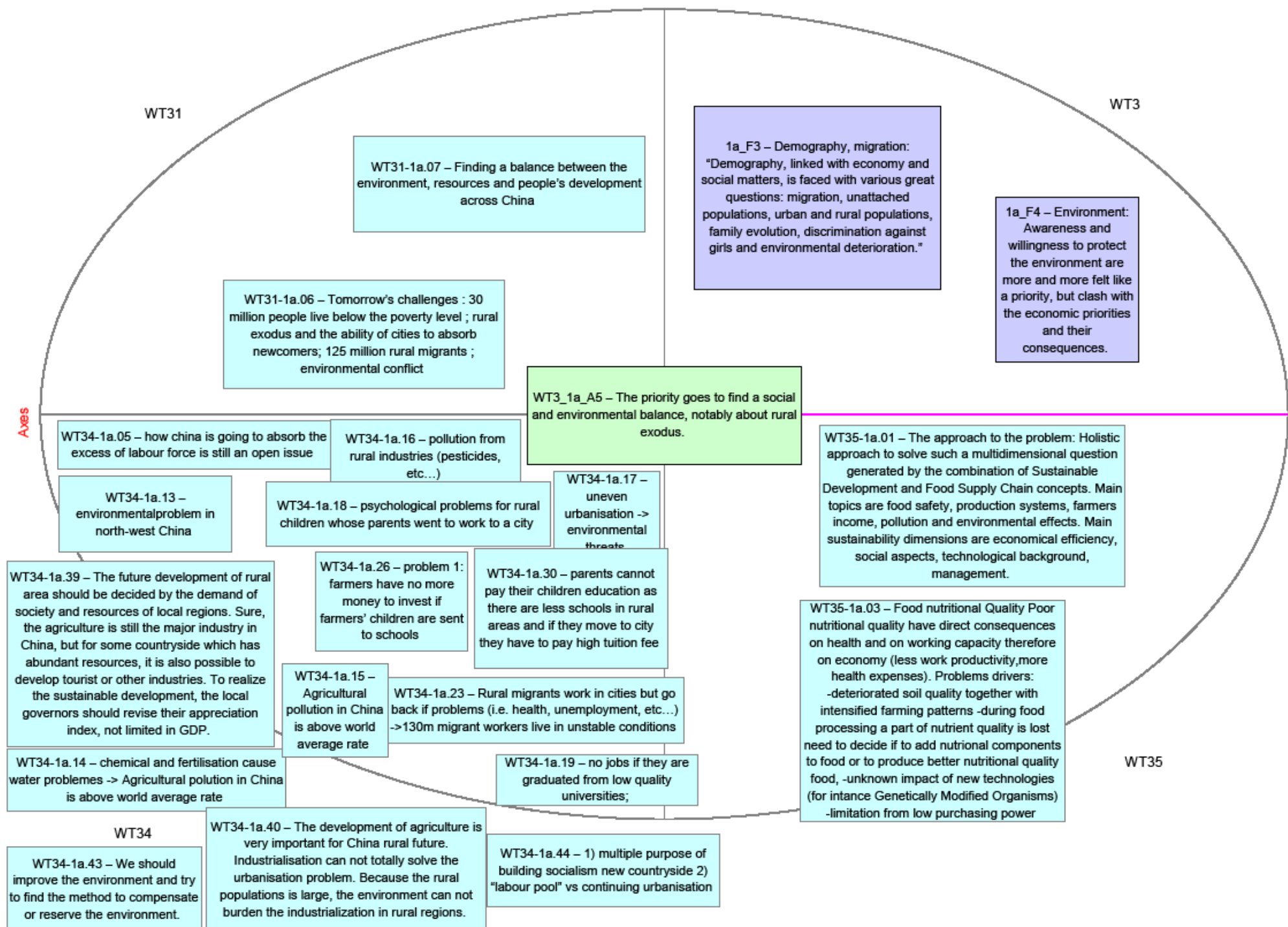
WT5: Thematic workshops on the relations between society and biosphere

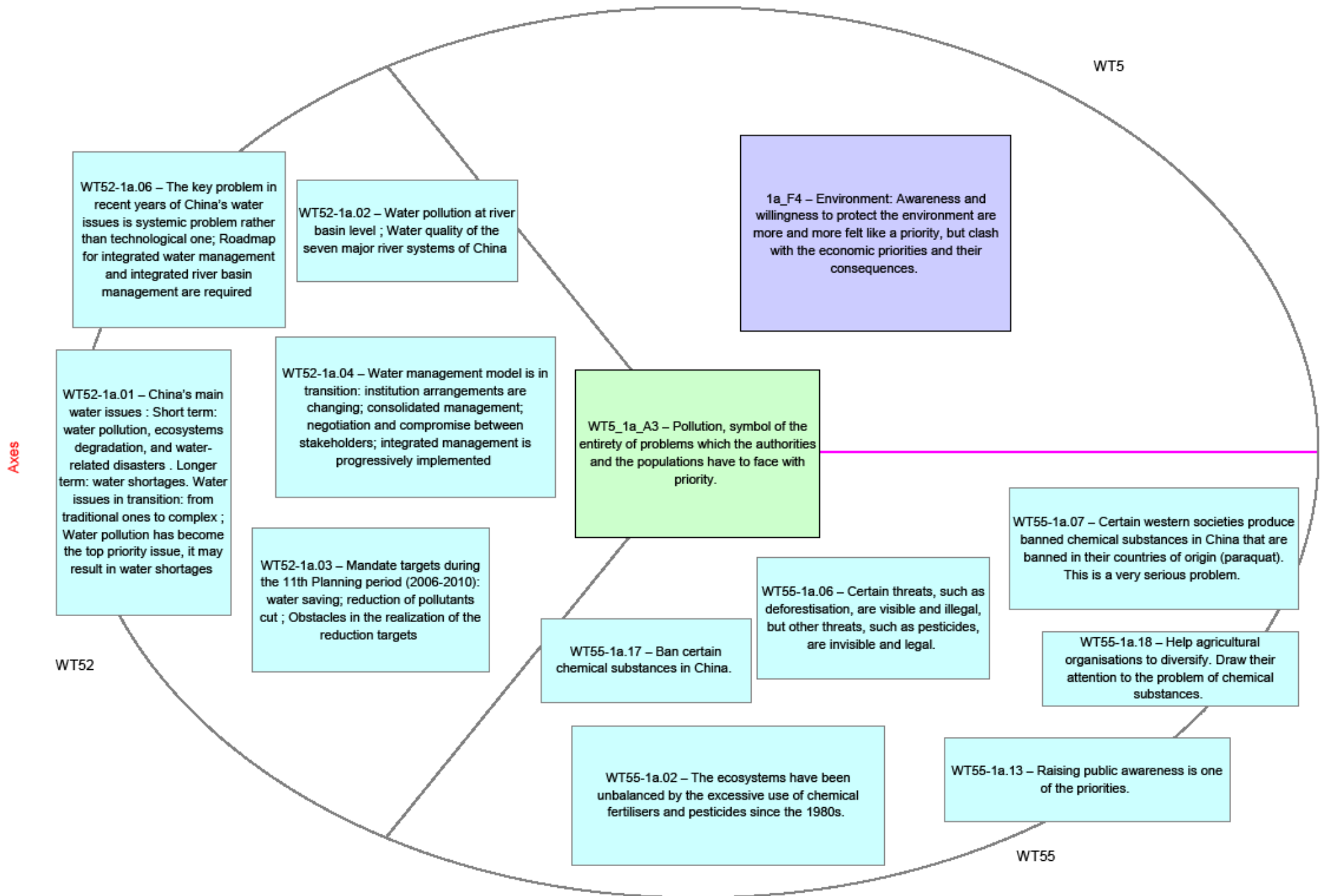
WT5_1a_A3 – Pollution, symbol of the entirety of problems which the authorities and the populations have to face with priority.

1a_F4 – Environment: Awareness and willingness to protect the environment are more and more felt like a priority, but clash with the economic priorities and their consequences.









**WS3: Socioprofessional workshops
on economy**

**WS2: Socioprofessional
workshops on society**

WS3_1a_A1 – Economy should bring forward a more harmonious society : social justice, environmentally awareness, sustainable development and consuming; personal fulfillment and liberation

WS2_1a_A2 – Search of changes and transitions, including handling of societal and individual identities. Search of cohesion given the imbalance reports (human, social...)

1a_F5 – Harmonious management: the will for balance and harmonious management is the reaction to consequences/ constraints of change.

WS4_1a_A2 – Tools: training, experience exchanges, China Europe Forum, examinations

WT4_1a_A3 – Search for balance: what is the scale for a harmonious management of territories?

**WS4: Socioprofessional workshops
on public management**

**WT4: Thematic workshops on
governance and public affairs**

WS22

WS21

WS2

WS22-1a.01 – Migration and mobility : Migration from rural area to urban in China. Problems for visa and permits.

WS22-1a.03 – Communication : International cooperation between China and the rest of the world. New technology changes the way to communicate.

WS22-1a.05 – Civil society (NGOs) is developing in different ways which is producing tensions and opportunities.

WS21-1a.01 – Political and social participation

WS22-1a.04 – Identity : Generation gap in terms of "traditional" and "modern" values. Urban lifestyle attracts rural migrants. Rejection of tradition and religion from young Chinese.

WS23

WS23-1a.07 – Rethink the Houko system (set up in the 1950s to regulate rural migration)

WS23-1a.04 – Recognize the identity of peasants who come to the city.

WS23-1a.02 – Improve the living, social, and working conditions of urban and rural migrants.

WS2_1a_A2 – Search of changes and transitions, including handling of societal and individual identities. Search of cohesion given the imbalance reports (human, social...)

1a_F5 – Harmonious management: the will for balance and harmonious management is the reaction to consequences/ constraints of change.

WS23-1a.01 – The need to study and know the reality of Chinese society as far as migratory flows within the country are concerned

WS23-1a.15 – Change society by involving all players (civil society, state, etc.)

WS25-1a.01 – The Market Economy and Cultural Differences : Managing the transition

WS25-1a.02 – Balancing business, employees and society

WS25-1a.04 – Promoting greater responsibilities for women in the economy and society

WS25-1a.03 – Ensuring the survival of small businesses that lack sufficient financial and human resources

WS26-1a.03 – The development and safeguarding of migratory workers' rights is critical in changing from a planned to a market economy. This includes minimum legal rights and independent alliances.

WS27-1a.01 – To improve quality of life for people moving to the city

WS27-1a.10 – To reduce the unemployment generated in cities as a consequence of rural exode

WS27-1a.08 – To create an equilibrium between ...

WS27-1a.04 – To make rural people participating to the modernisation of the country profits

WS27

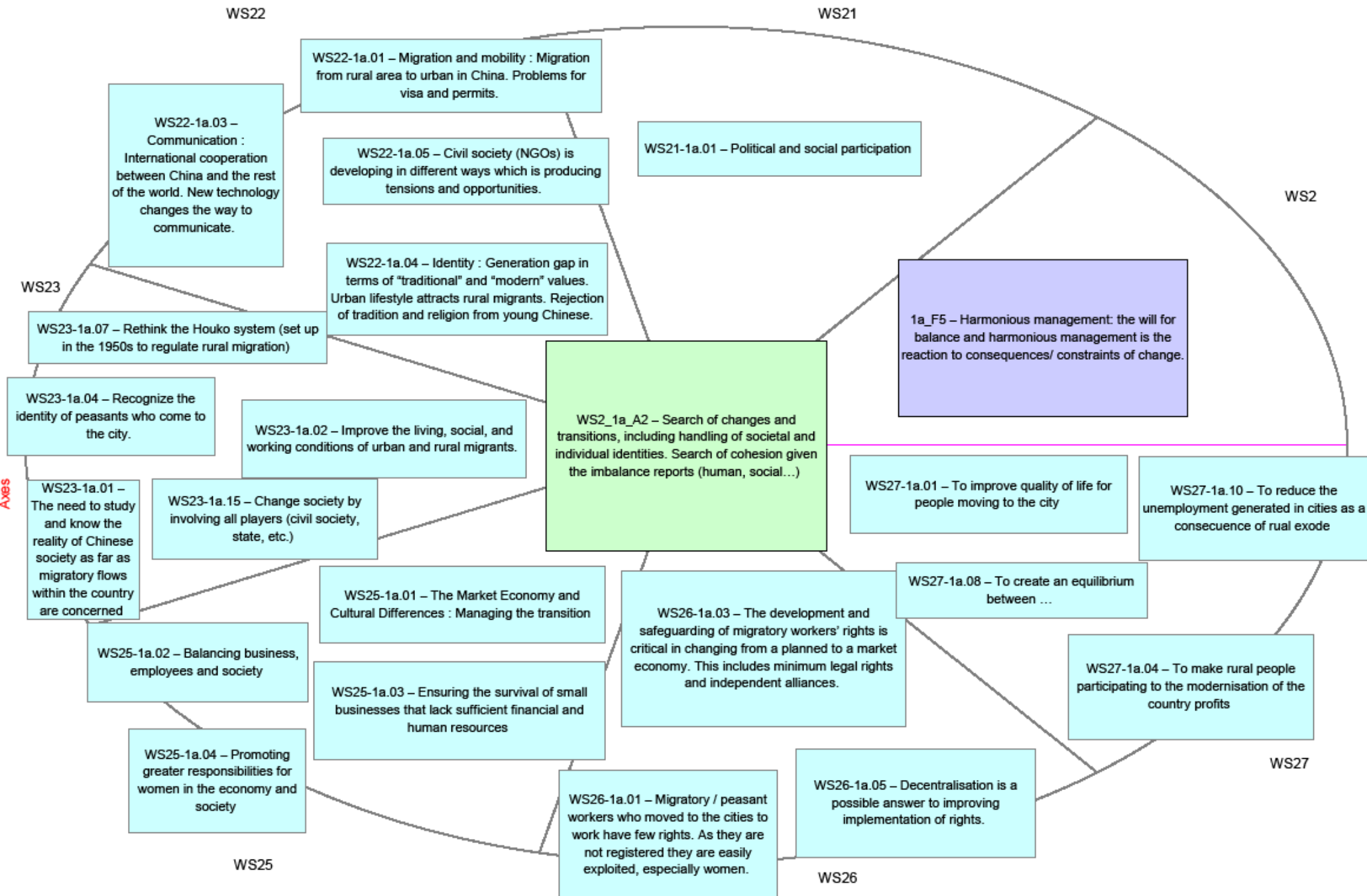
WS26-1a.05 – Decentralisation is a possible answer to improving implementation of rights.

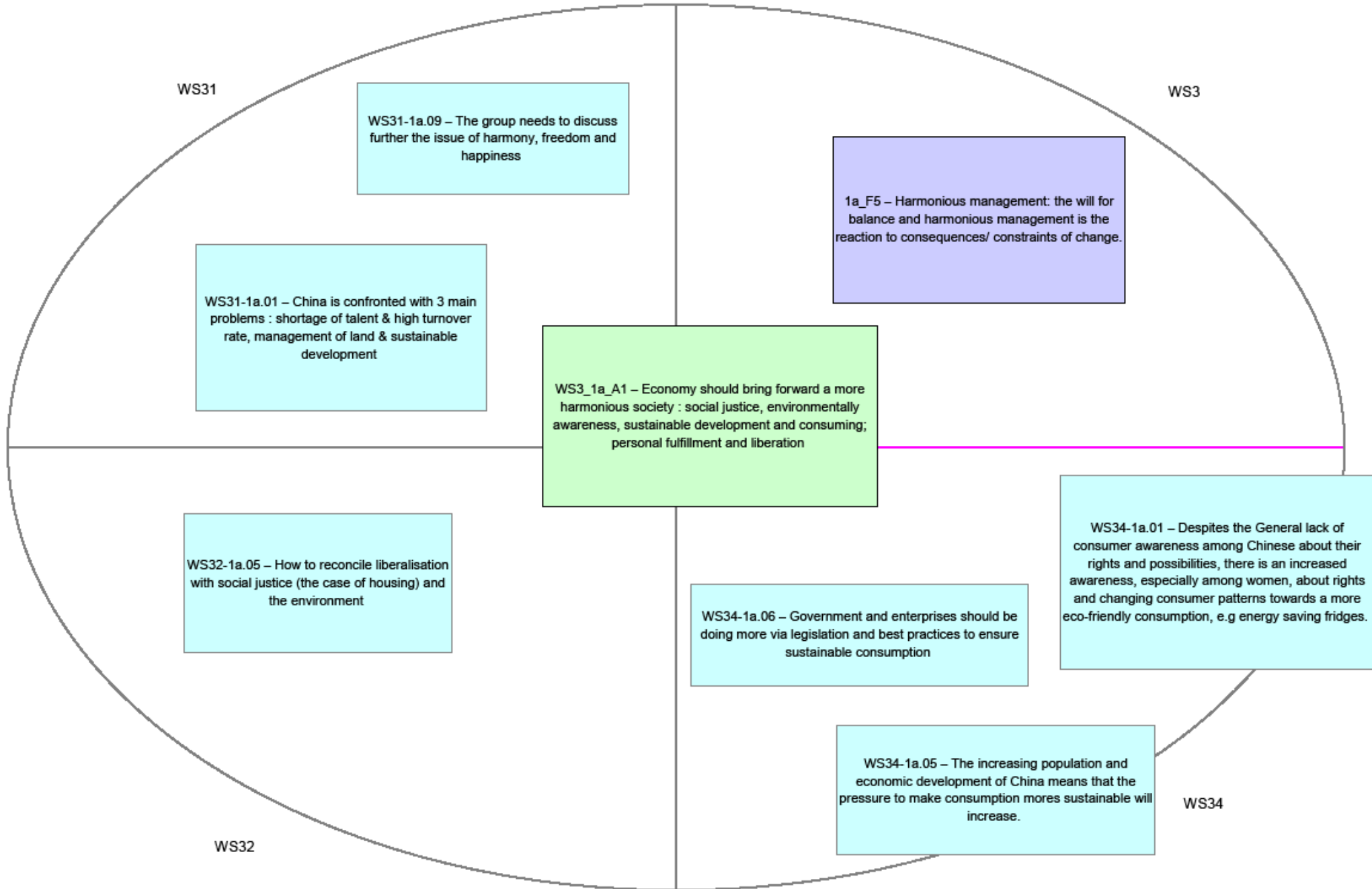
WS26

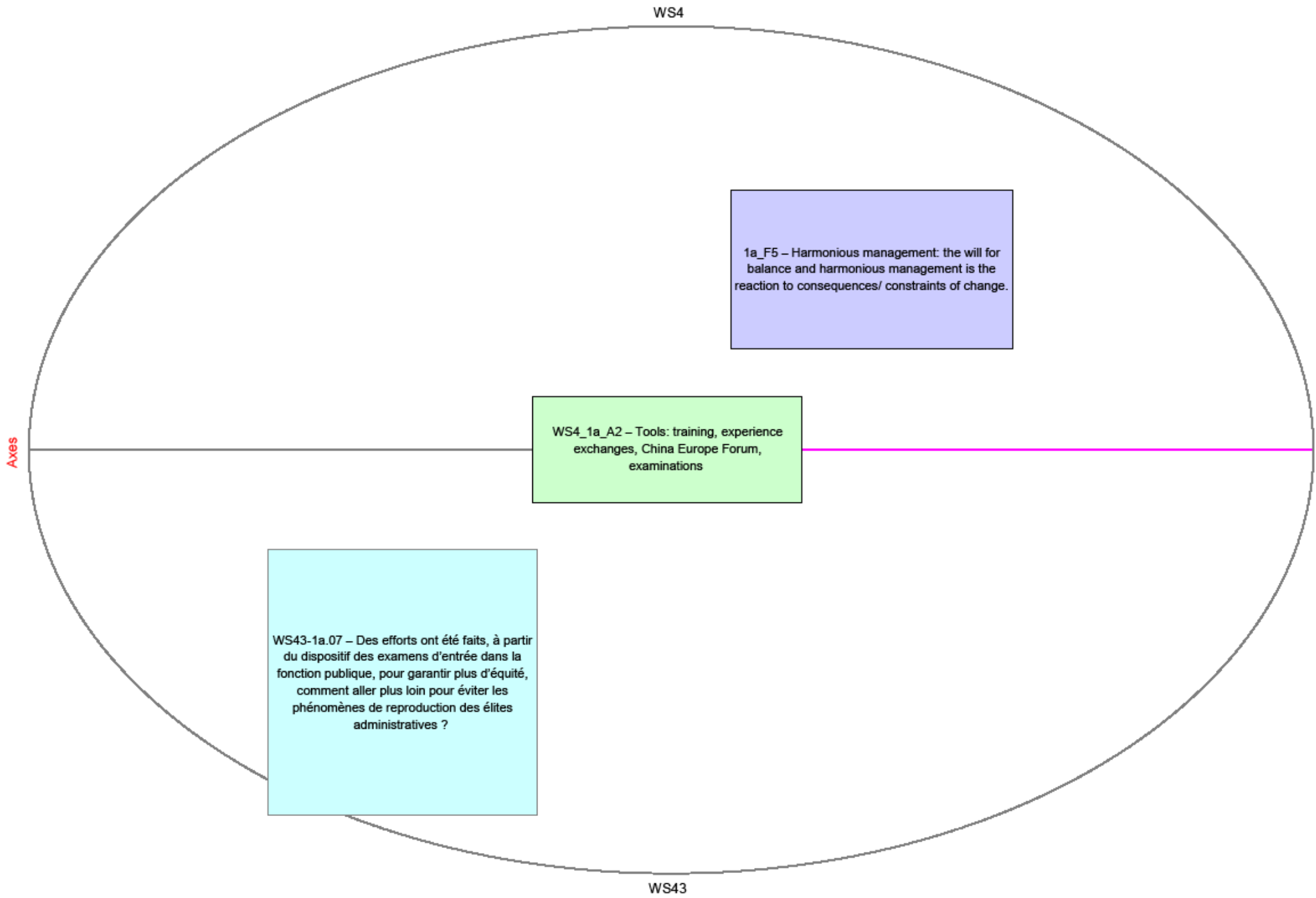
WS26-1a.01 – Migratory / peasant workers who moved to the cities to work have few rights. As they are not registered they are easily exploited, especially women.

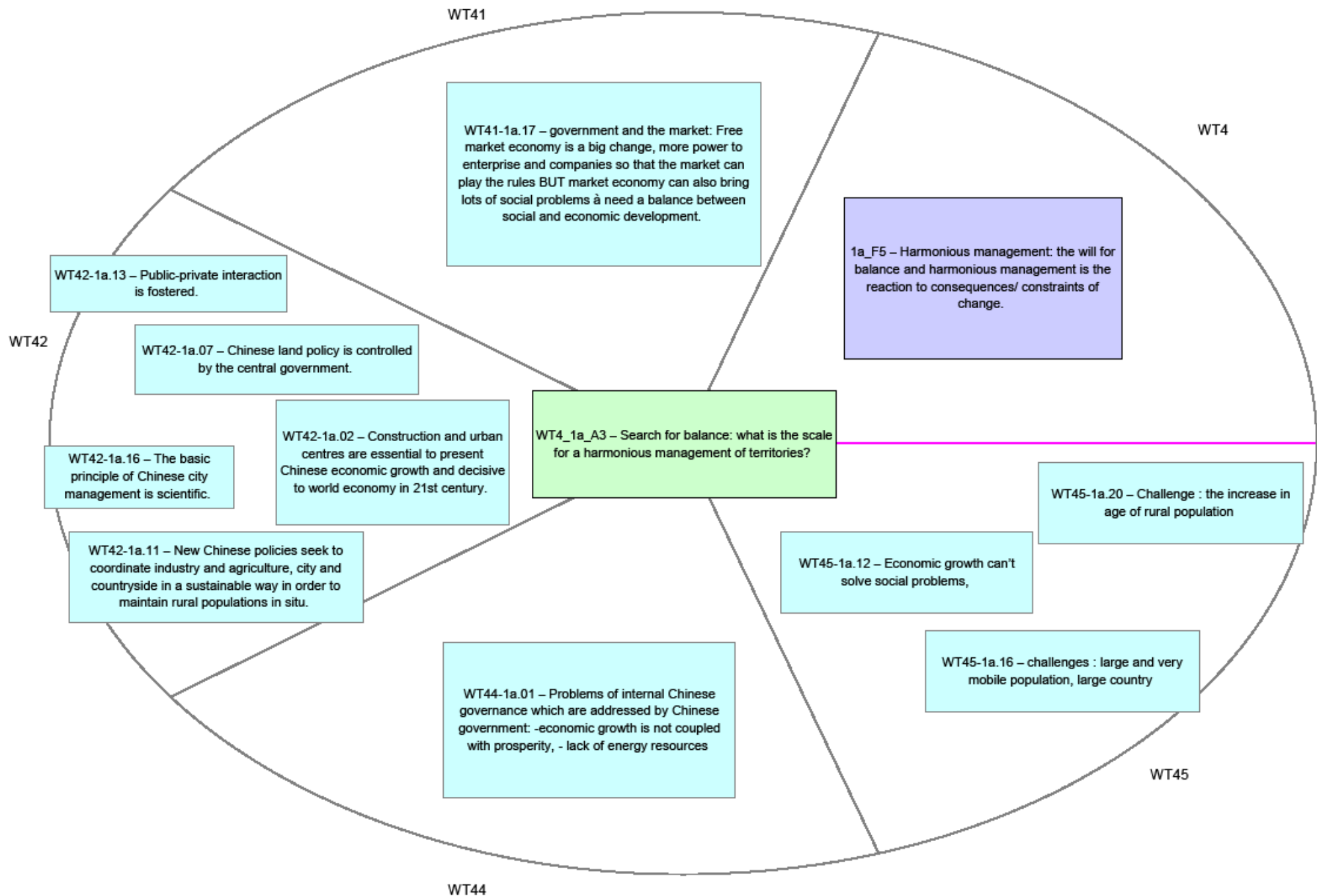
WS25

Axes









WS2: Socioprofessional workshops on society

WS1: Socioprofessional workshops on values and knowledge

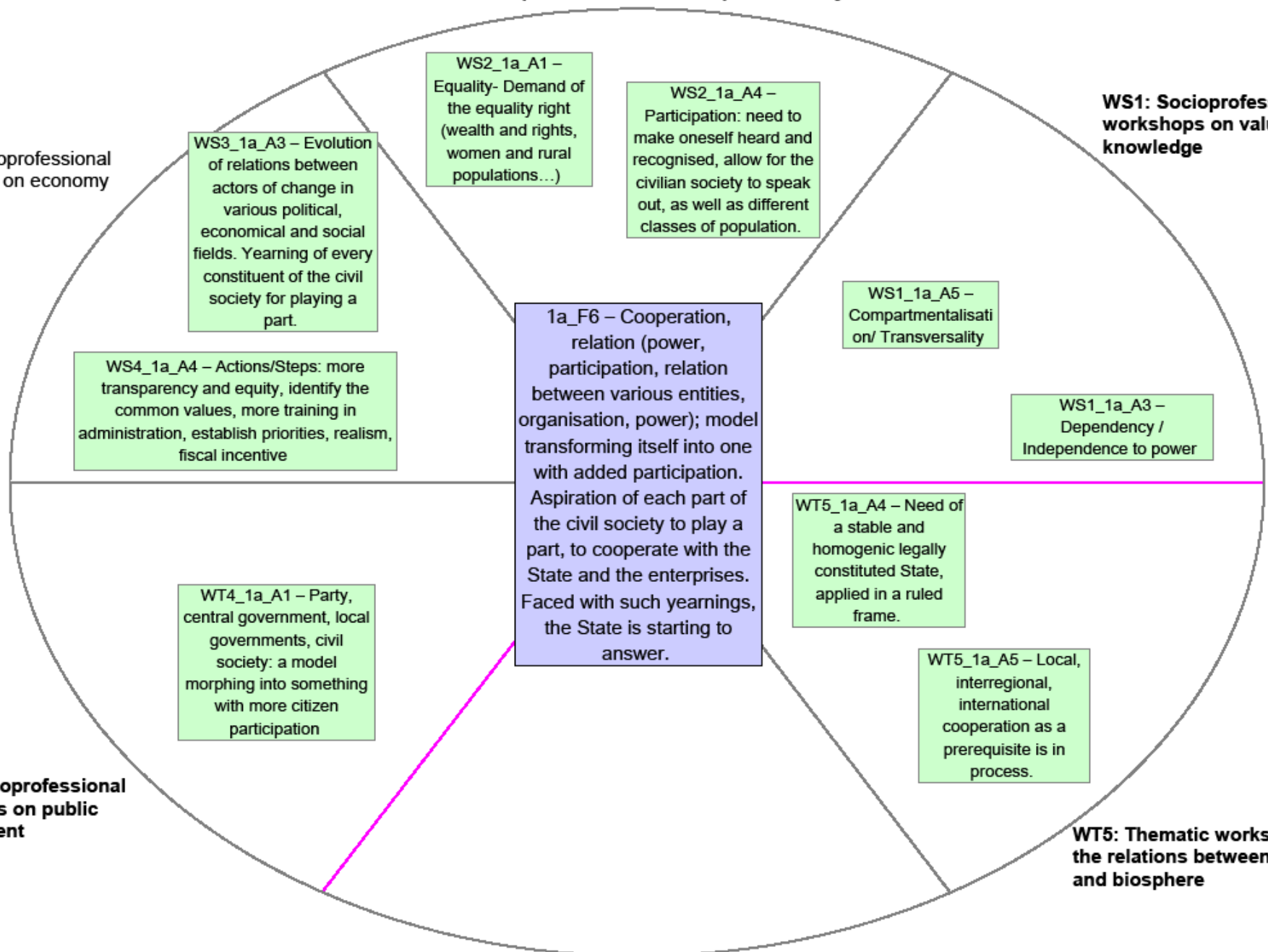
WS3: Socioprofessional workshops on economy

Axes

WS4: Socioprofessional workshops on public management

WT4: Thematic workshops on governance and public affairs

WT5: Thematic workshops on the relations between society and biosphere



WS12

WS1

WS12-1a.08 – For Chinese artists, disobedience is not an option; they are at the mercy of both politics and the market.

1a_F6 – Cooperation, relation (power, participation, relation between various entities, organisation, power); model transforming itself into one with added participation. Aspiration of each part of the civil society to play a part, to cooperate with the State and the enterprises. Faced with such yearnings, the State is starting to answer.

WS1_1a_A3 – Dependency / Independence to power

WS13-1a.02 – The scientific work done within the mainstream (appr. 85% of experts) is goal oriented according to the national policy. The expert also profits from the increased knowledge, but when government funds research it also expects patents and publications in return.

WS15-1a.07 – The media are a major driver of the current push for democratisation.

WS15-1a.09 – The opening to liberal economy places state-owned and private media in competition, which is a sign of dynamism.

WS15-1a.11 – The relationship between the authorities and the media has become more flexible than 15 years ago.

WS15-1a.03 – The majority of journalists are still today members of the Party, but the trend is changing.

WS15-1a.12 – There is no charter of journalists' rights and duties, nor press law

WS15-1a.14 – The role of the press has changed : prioritise information and comment it.

WS15-1a.05 – The media are still the voice of the public authorities, but they are becoming more and more independent.

WS15

WS13

Axes

WS12

WS1

WS12-1a.10 – Is the increased mixing of cultures threatening cultural "purity"?

WS12-1a.09 – Art must be separated from politics

1a_F6 – Cooperation, relation (power, participation, relation between various entities, organisation, power); model transforming itself into one with added participation. Aspiration of each part of the civil society to play a part, to cooperate with the State and the enterprises. Faced with such yearnings, the State is starting to answer.

WS1_1a_A5 – Compartmentalisation/ Transversality

WS13-1a.03 – There is also a few that are going outside the system, working on their own. Rapidly evolving careers.

WS15-1a.04 – State-owned media, just like the Party, cover the entire political spectrum.

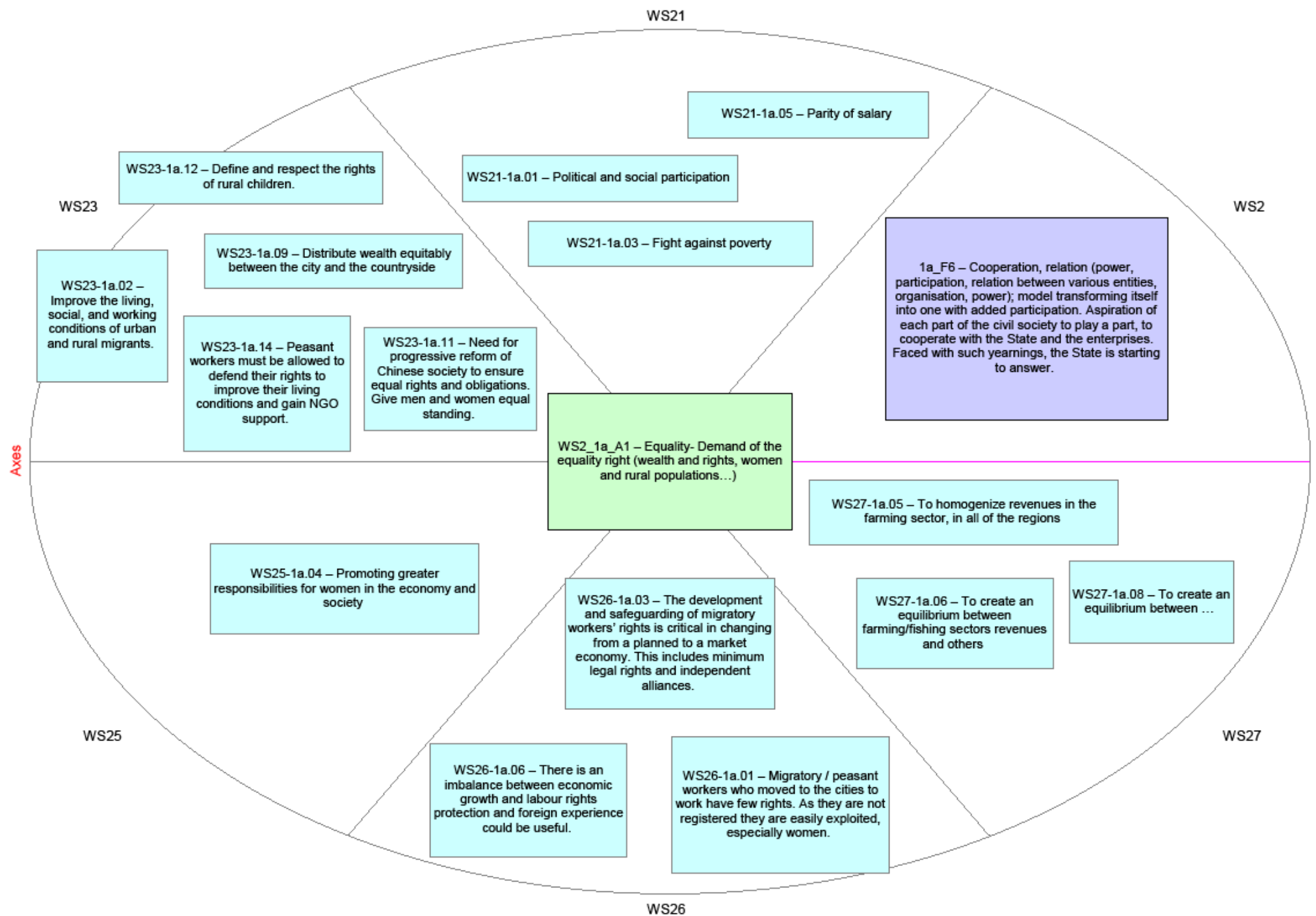
WS15-1a.13 – The amount of information produced by non-professionnals is on the rise, but it is not checked

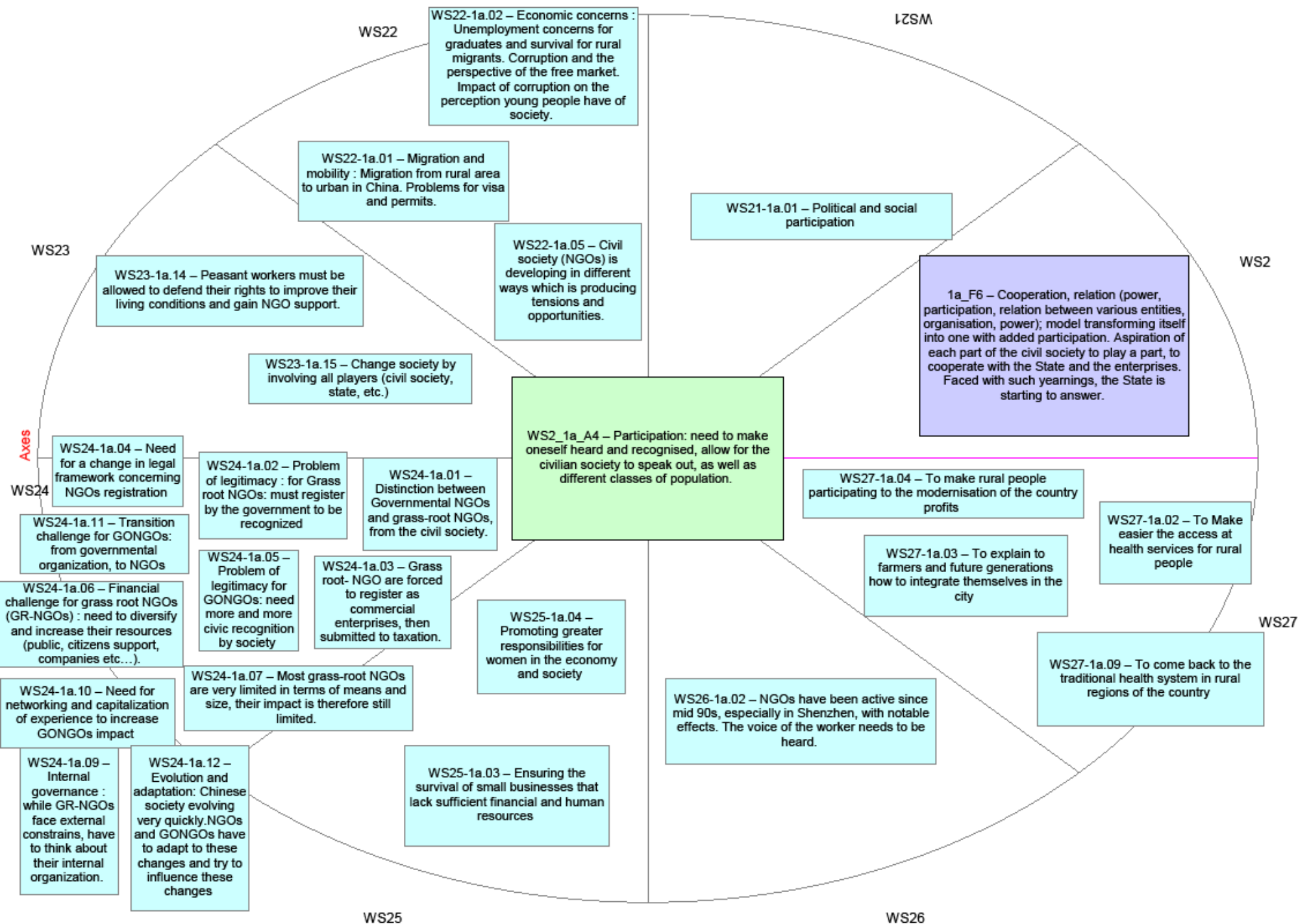
WS13-1a.07 – The Government policy for 20 years has been to send researchers abroad. The knowledge is acquired but the environment and working conditions are different in China it cannot always be applied.

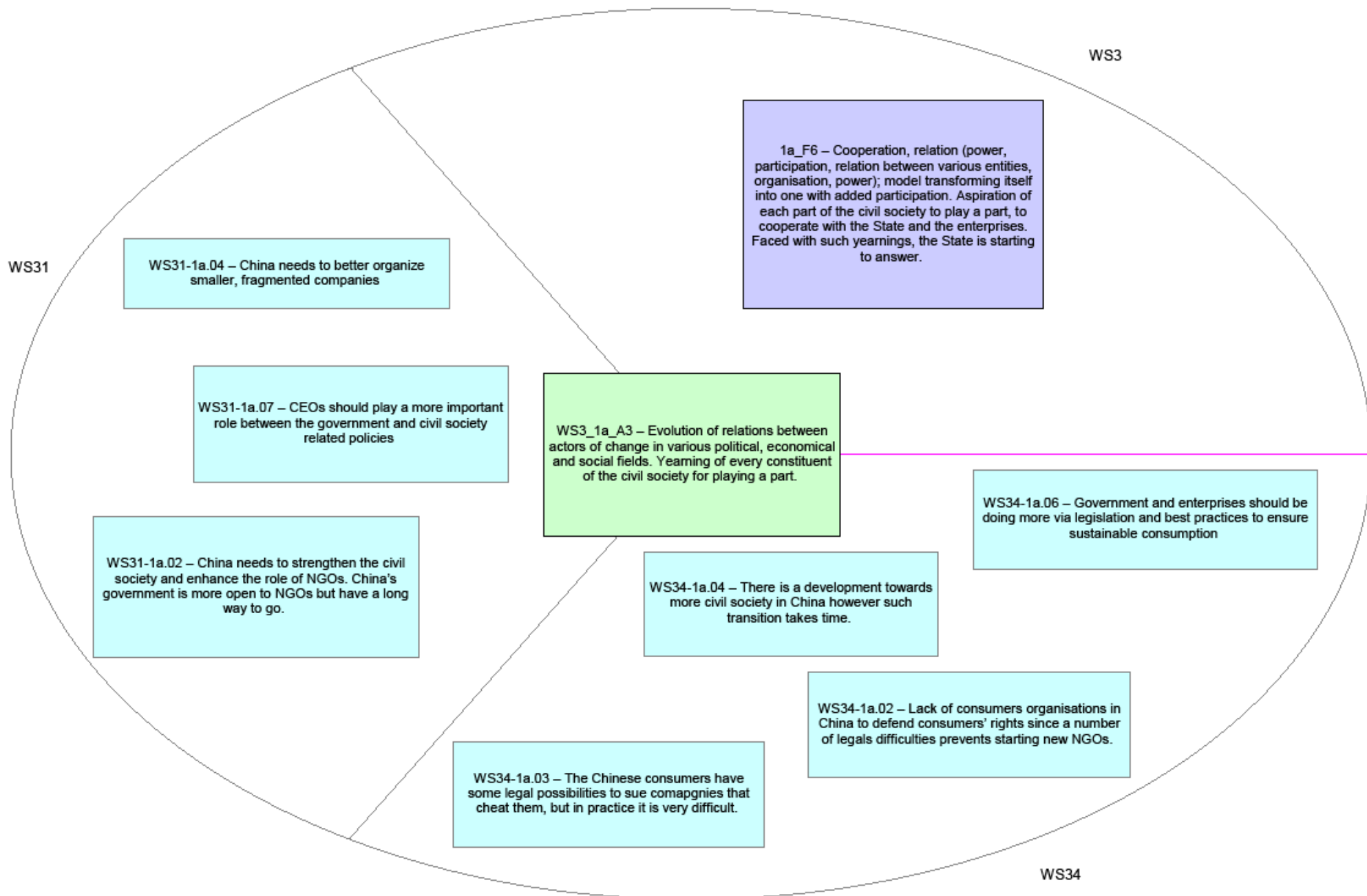
WS15-1a.17 – Today's concern : inform and participate in public debate.

WS13

WS15







WS4

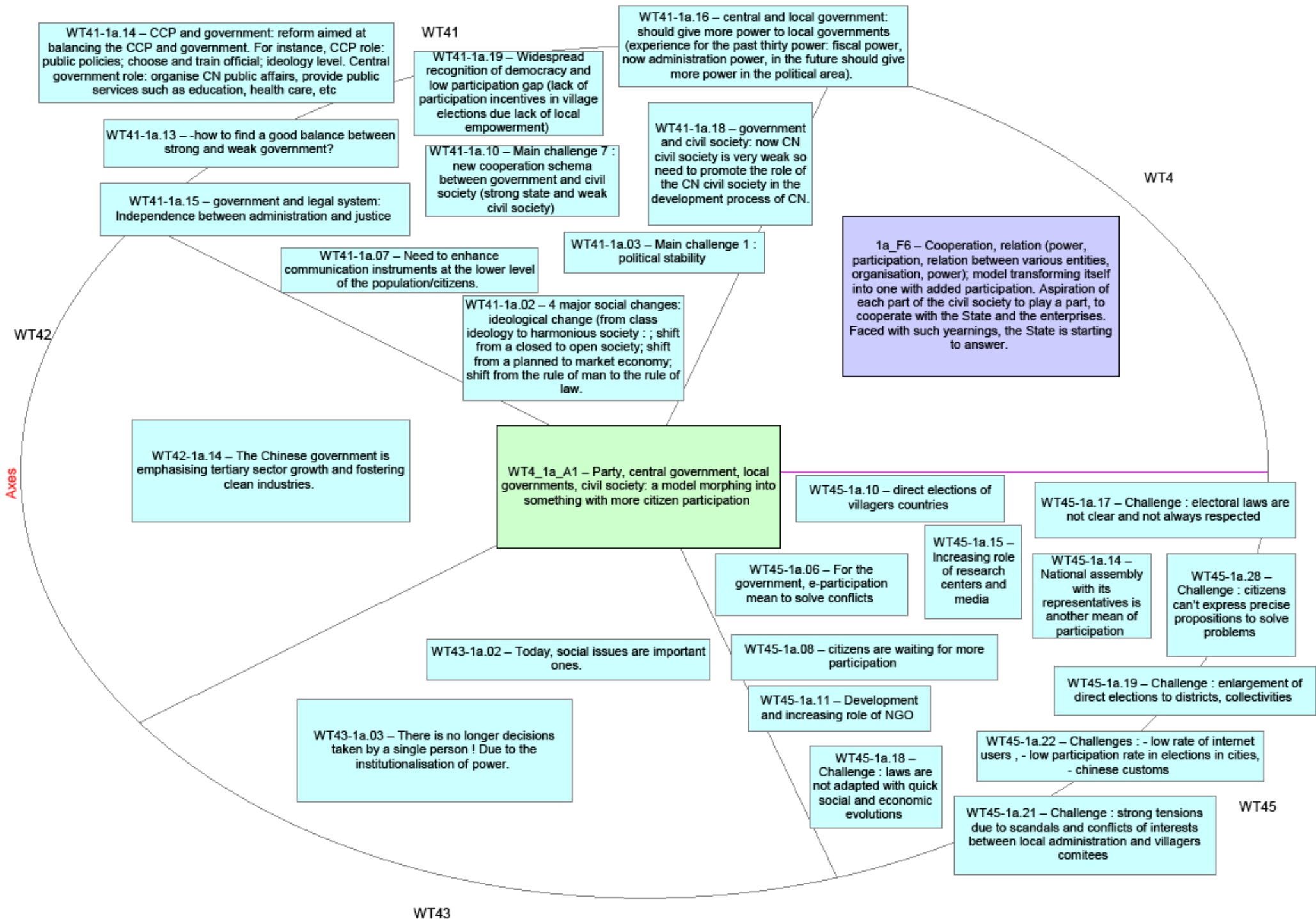
1a_F6 – Cooperation, relation (power, participation, relation between various entities, organisation, power); model transforming itself into one with added participation. Aspiration of each part of the civil society to play a part, to cooperate with the State and the enterprises. Faced with such yearnings, the State is starting to answer.

WS4_1a_A4 – Actions/Steps: more transparency and equity, identify the common values, more training in administration, establish priorities, realism, fiscal incentive

WS43-1a.03 – comment former des fonctionnaires susceptibles d'affronter la complexité géographique et démographique de la société chinoise?

WS43

Axes



WT54

WT5

WT54-1a.01 – Différence fondamentale entre foncier urbain (propriété de l'Etat, pouvant être soumis aux lois du marché) et foncier rural (de propriété collective, sur lequel les paysans ont un droit d'usage forfitaire, qui peut être hérité mais ne peut pas être l'objet de transactions marchandes).

WT54-1a.05 – Les pâturages ont été propriété publique jusque dans les années 1980, puis soumis au droit d'usage forfitaire. Depuis 2003, l'Etat verse des compensations aux éleveurs en échange de leurs terres, dans le but de restreindre les terres destinées au pâturage. Le système de gestion des pâturages est aujourd'hui très inspiré du système de gestion du foncier rural, mais n'est pas adapté aux spécificités des pâturages, ce qui provoque une dégradation rapide de la qualité des sols.

WT54-1a.04 – Le foncier forestier peut aussi être de propriété d'Etat ou de propriété collective villageoise (avec des droits d'usage restrictifs, notamment en termes d'usage du bois, pour les agriculteurs). Les droits ne sont pas clairement définis, donc les utilisateurs n'ont aucune garantie réelle sur ces droits.

1a_F6 – Cooperation, relation (power, participation, relation between various entities, organisation, power); model transforming itself into one with added participation. Aspiration of each part of the civil society to play a part, to cooperate with the State and the enterprises. Faced with such yearnings, the State is starting to answer.

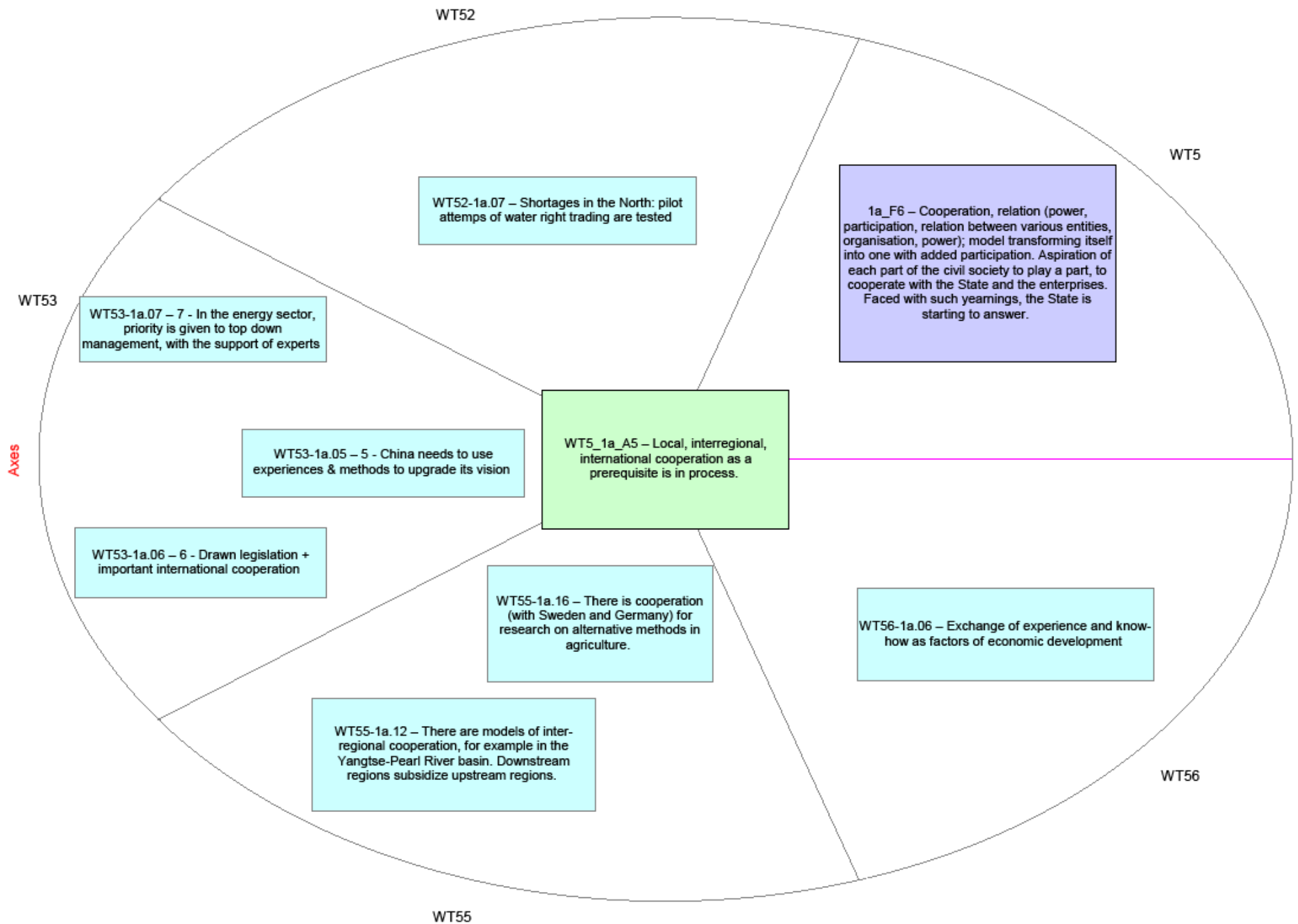
WT5_1a_A4 – Need of a stable and homogenic legally constituted State, applied in a ruled frame.

WT55-1a.09 – There are contradictions between laws for biodiversity and other laws regulating economic activity.

WT56-1a.03 – Absence of global political vision and of representative associations

WT55

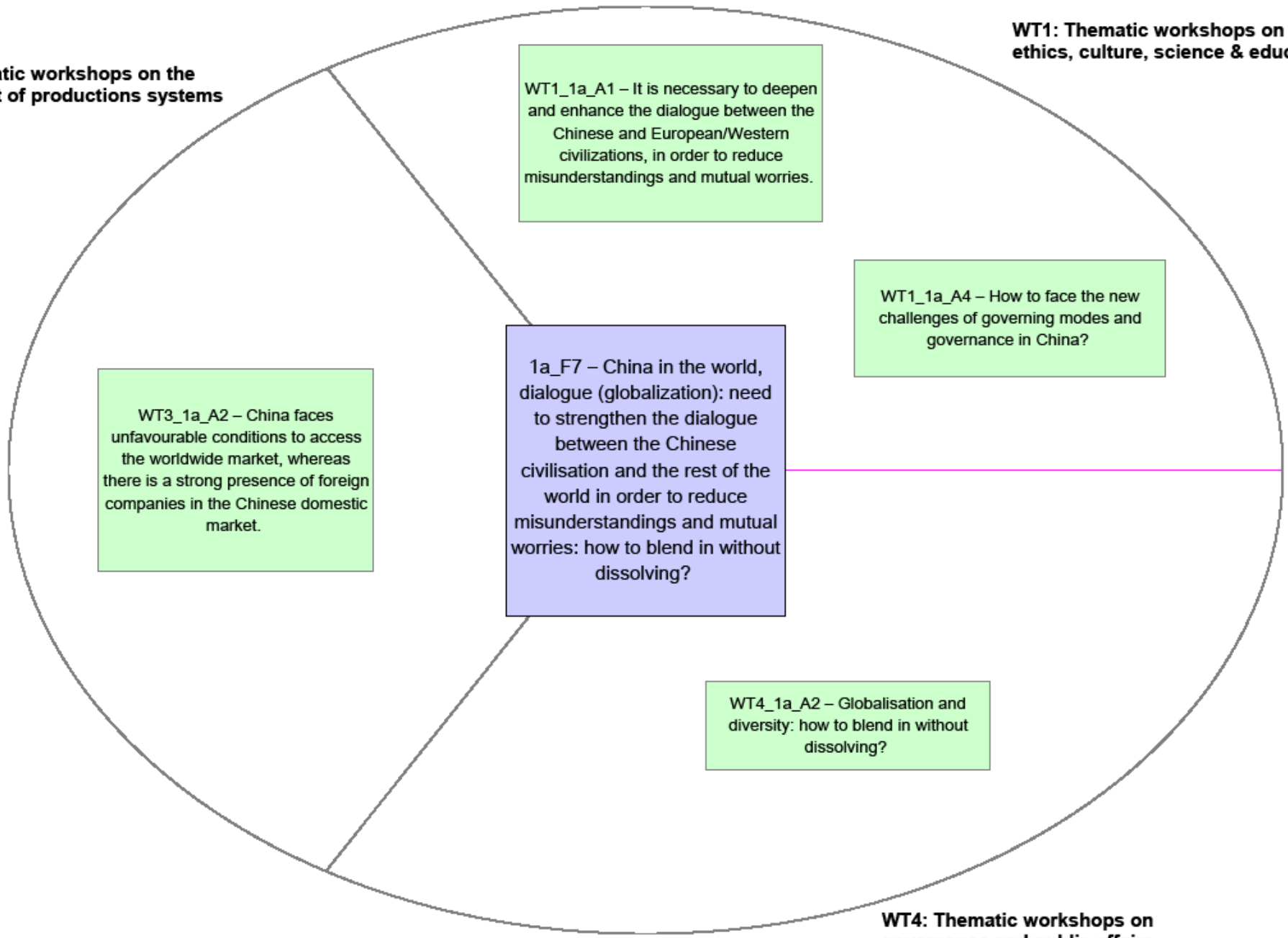
WT56



WT3 : Thematic workshops on the development of productions systems and markets

WT1: Thematic workshops on ethics, culture, science & education

Axes



WT1_1a_A1 – It is necessary to deepen and enhance the dialogue between the Chinese and European/Western civilizations, in order to reduce misunderstandings and mutual worries.

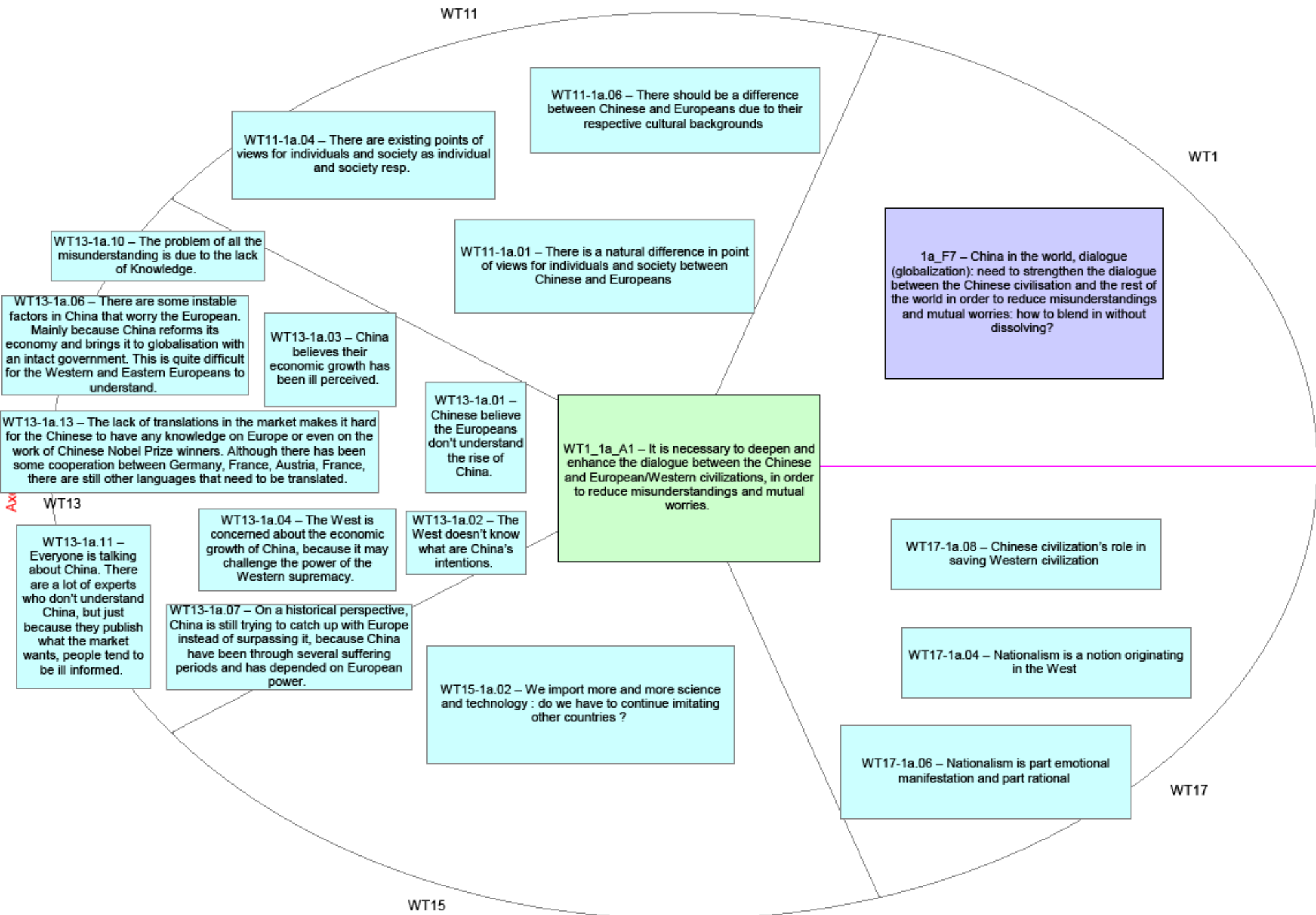
WT1_1a_A4 – How to face the new challenges of governing modes and governance in China?

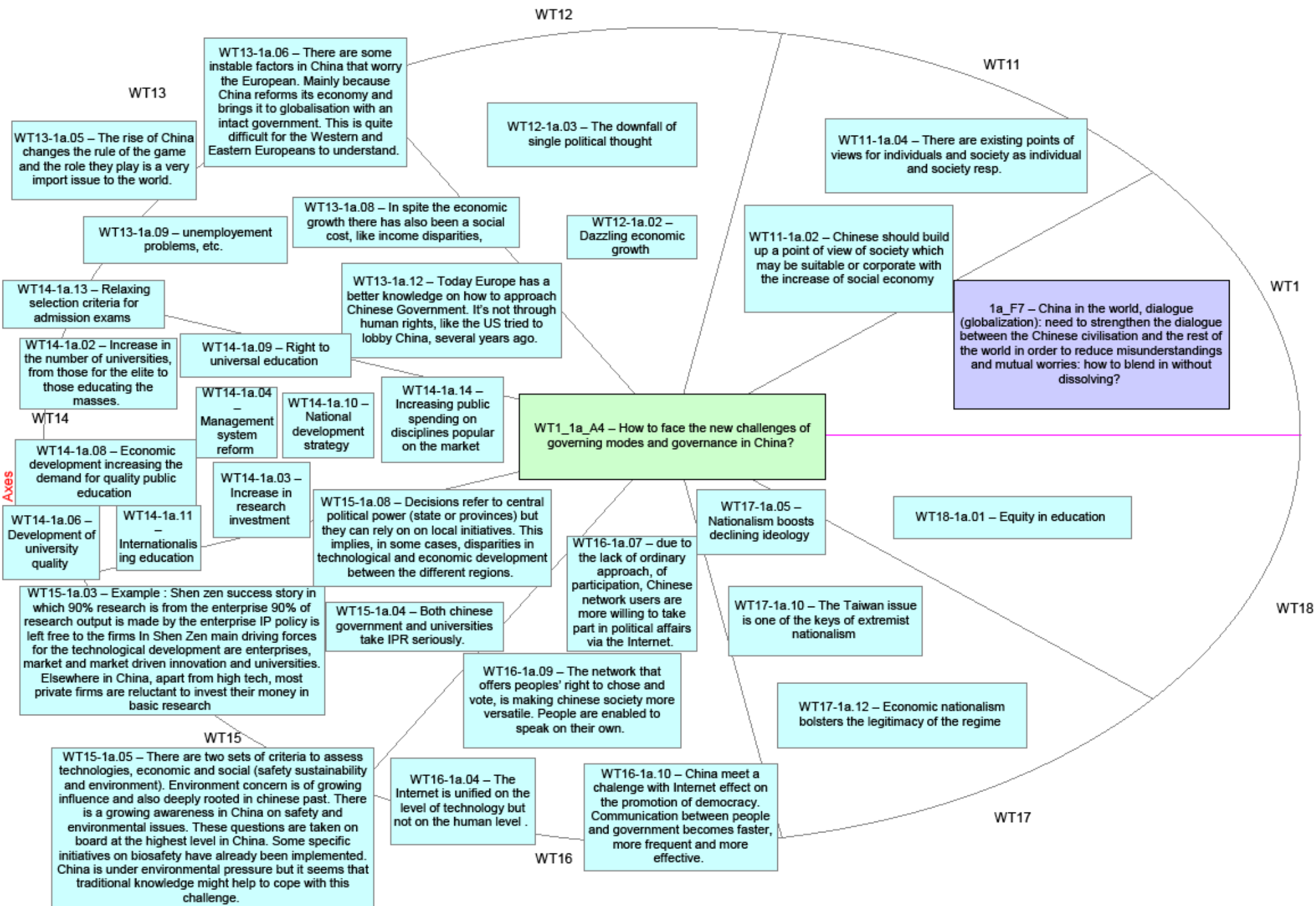
1a_F7 – China in the world, dialogue (globalization): need to strengthen the dialogue between the Chinese civilisation and the rest of the world in order to reduce misunderstandings and mutual worries: how to blend in without dissolving?

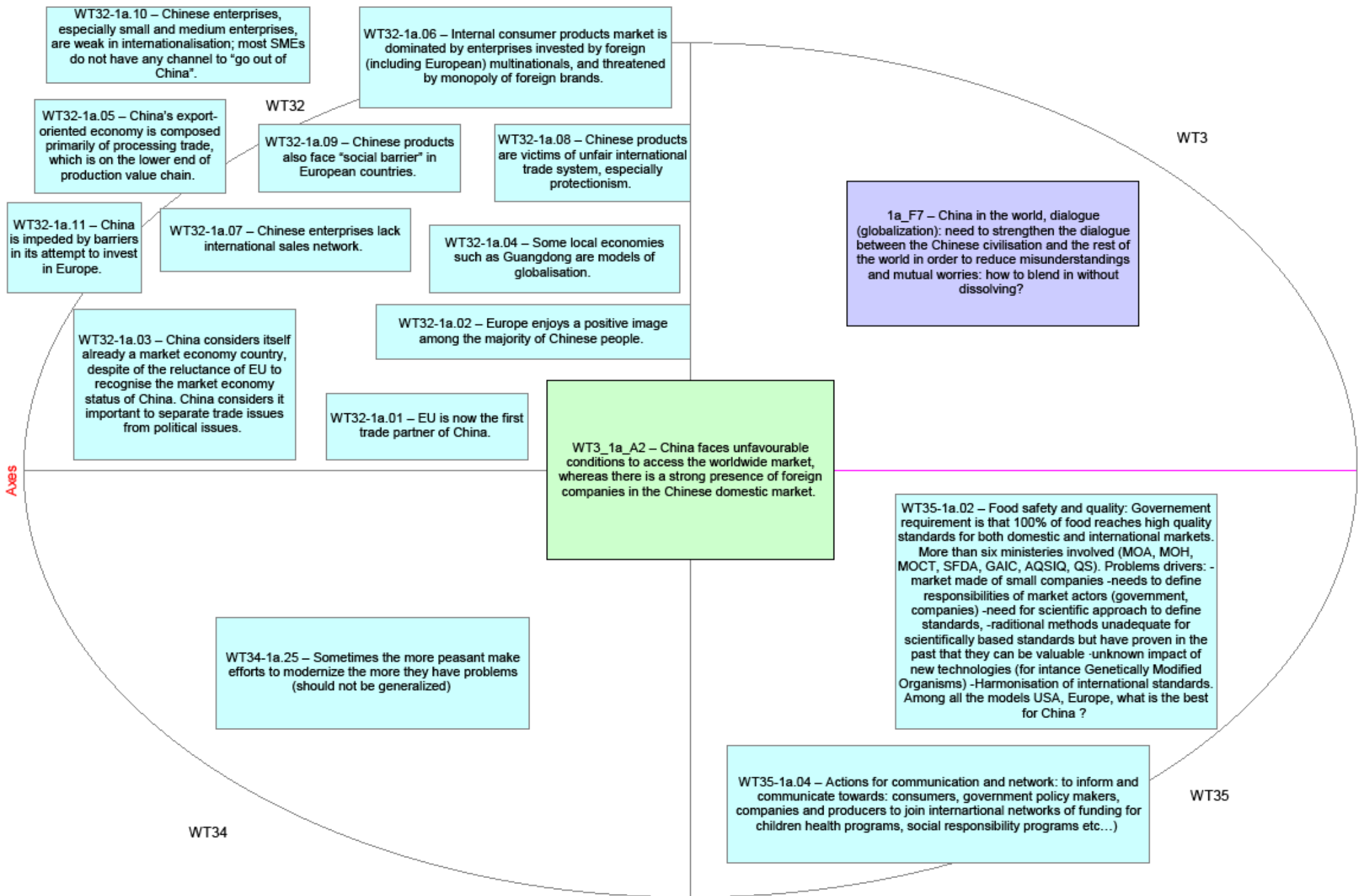
WT4_1a_A2 – Globalisation and diversity: how to blend in without dissolving?

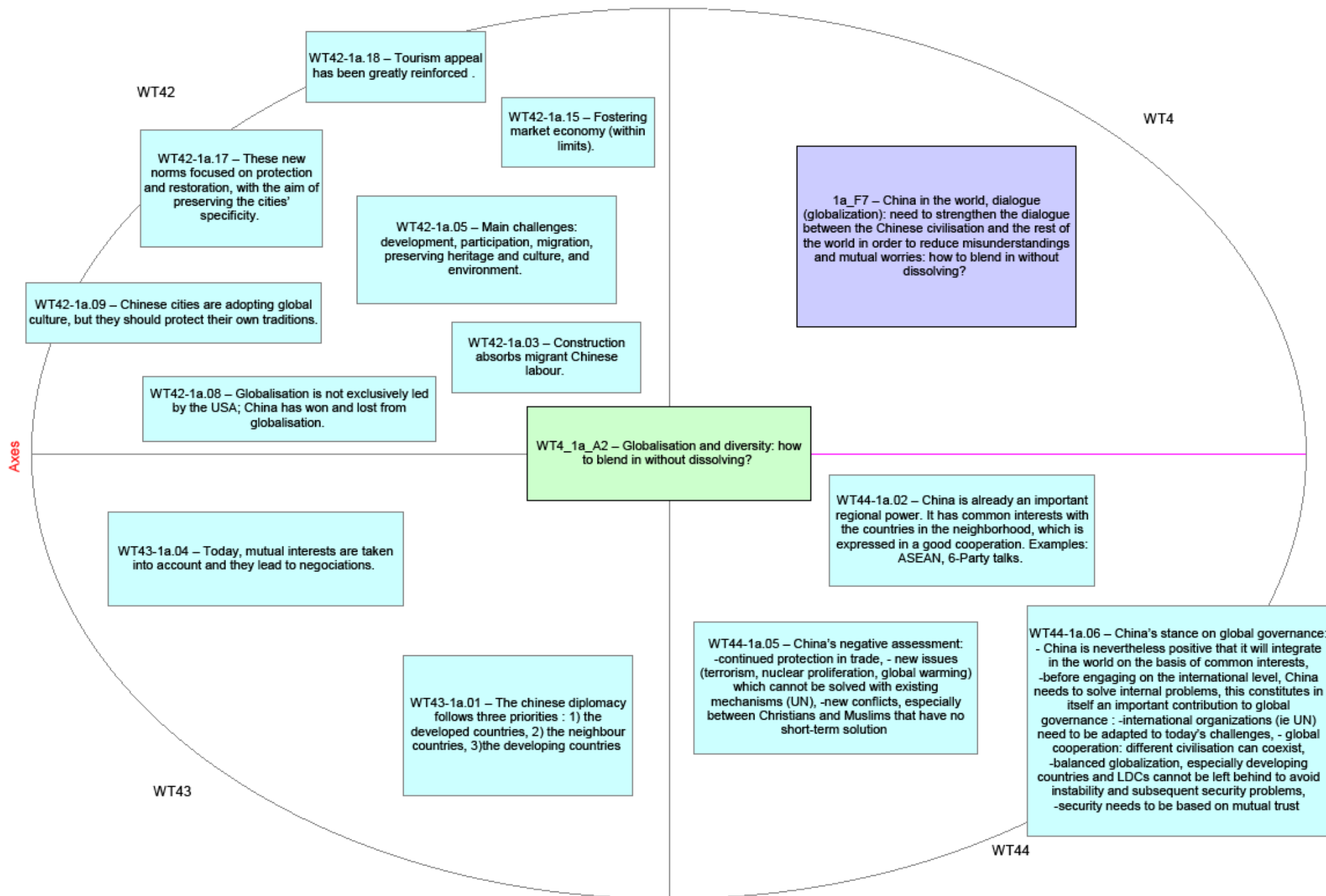
WT3_1a_A2 – China faces unfavourable conditions to access the worldwide market, whereas there is a strong presence of foreign companies in the Chinese domestic market.

WT4: Thematic workshops on governance and public affairs









WS2: Socioprofessional workshops on society

WS1: Socioprofessional workshops on values and knowledge

Axes

WS2_2a_A1 – How does Europe mean to face its internal changes? (notably multiculturalism)

WS1_2a_A4 – A situation of identity crisis (mostly about managing the media)

WS2_2a_A3 – Maintenance of European values and searching for a European identity.

WS1_2a_A3 – Multicultural identity in Europe

2a_F1 – How to maintain European values and redo a multicultural European identity while remaining open to the evolutions of the contemporary world?

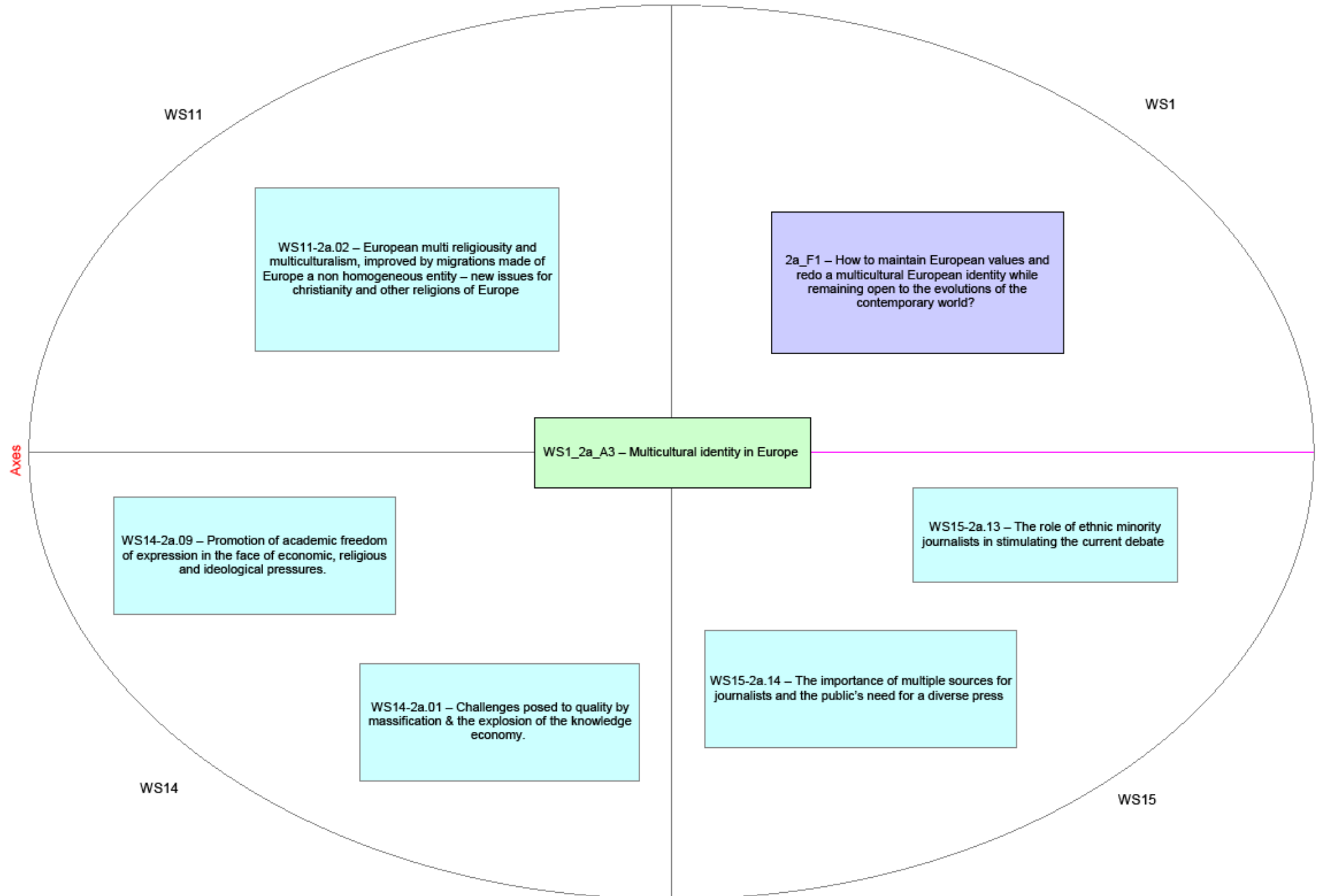
WS4_2a_A2 – Tools: classes on ethic values (training); more practical work, exchanges of experiences; programs that the States have not planned.

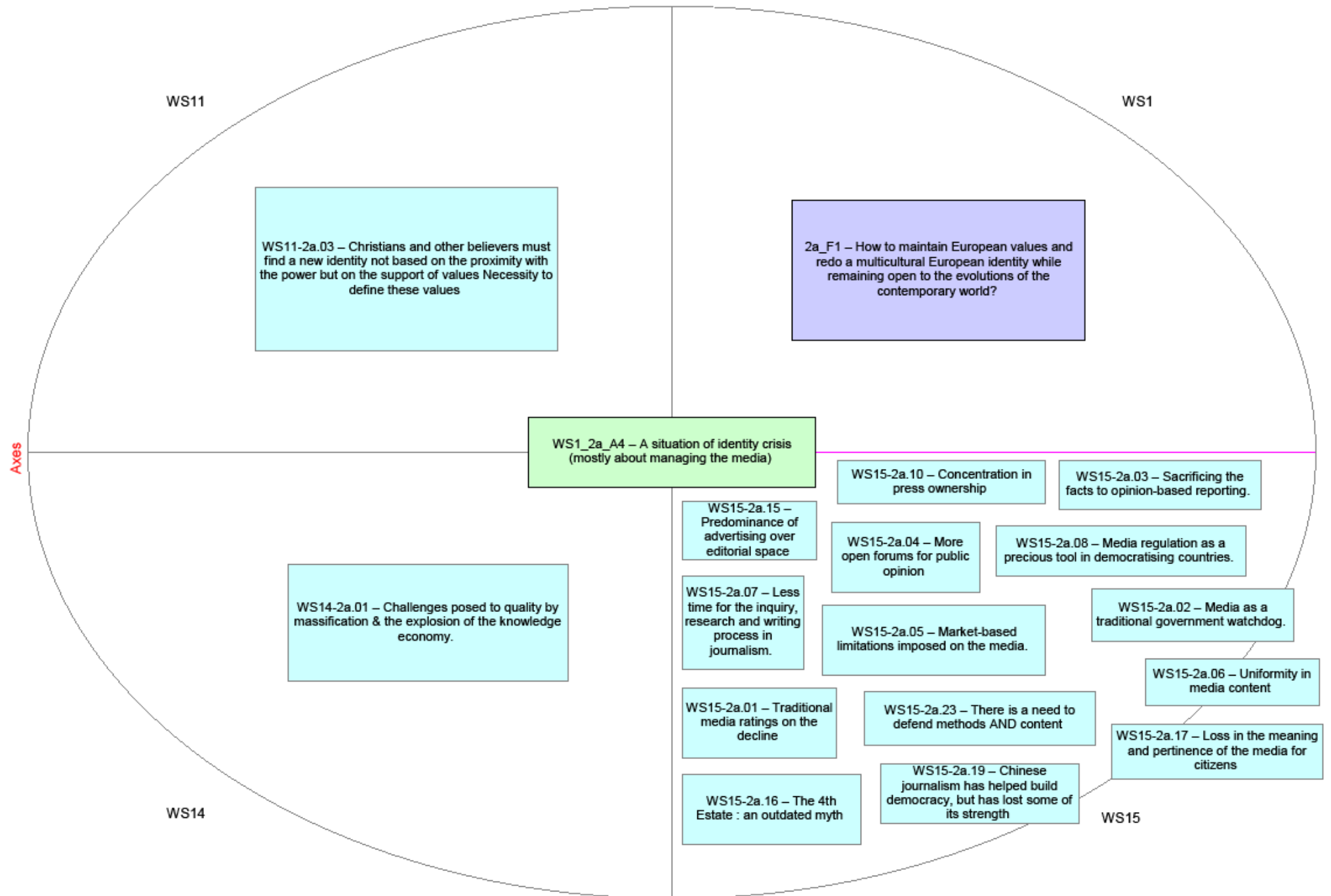
WT4_2a_A4 – Faced with the unsuitability among the founding values of European identity and politic institutions, the Europeans need to constitute themselves

WS4_2a_A1 – Values: strategies of partnership and good neighbouring; safeguard the community values, equal access to resources; stability, independence.

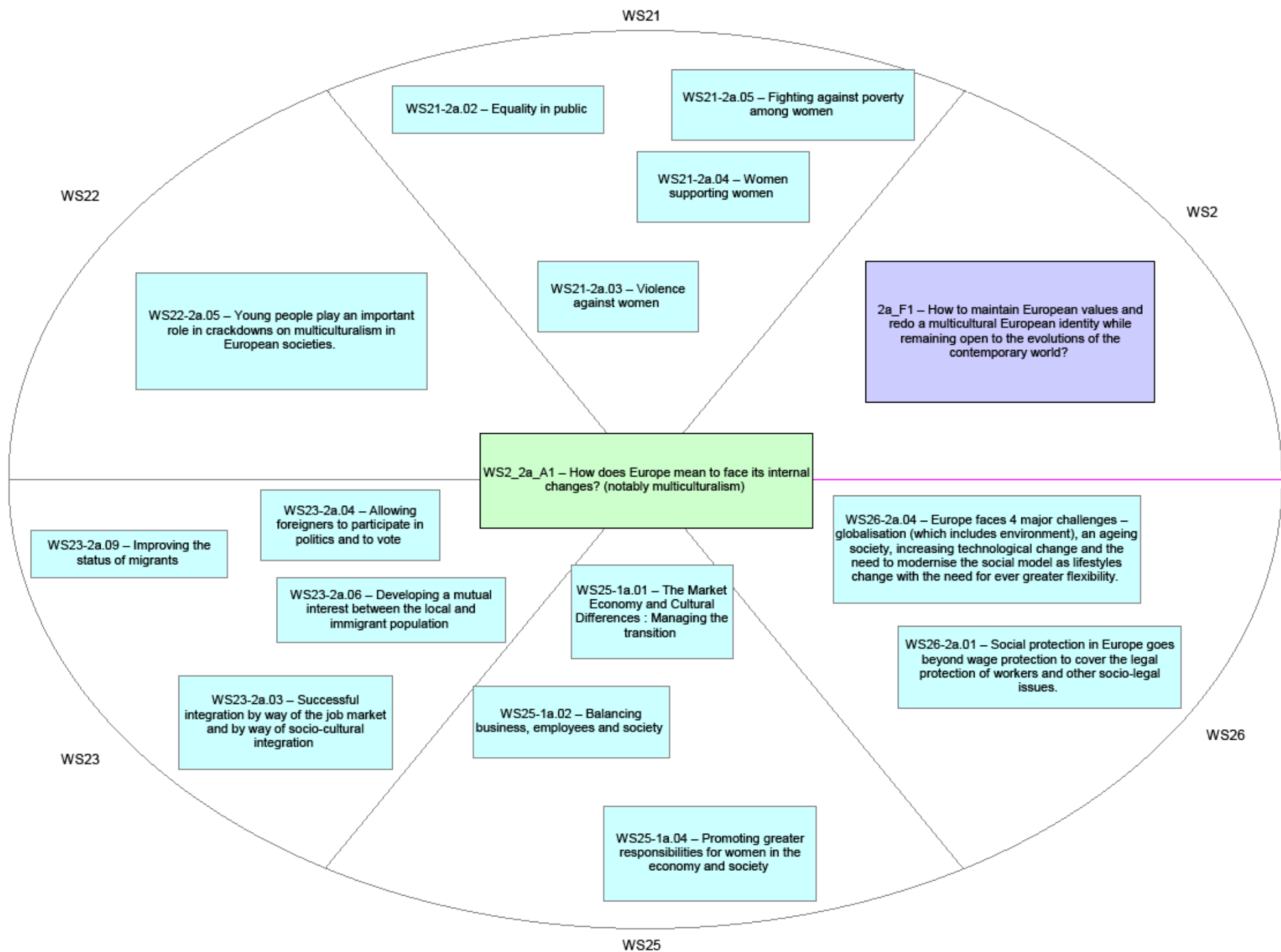
WS4: Socioprofessional workshops on public management

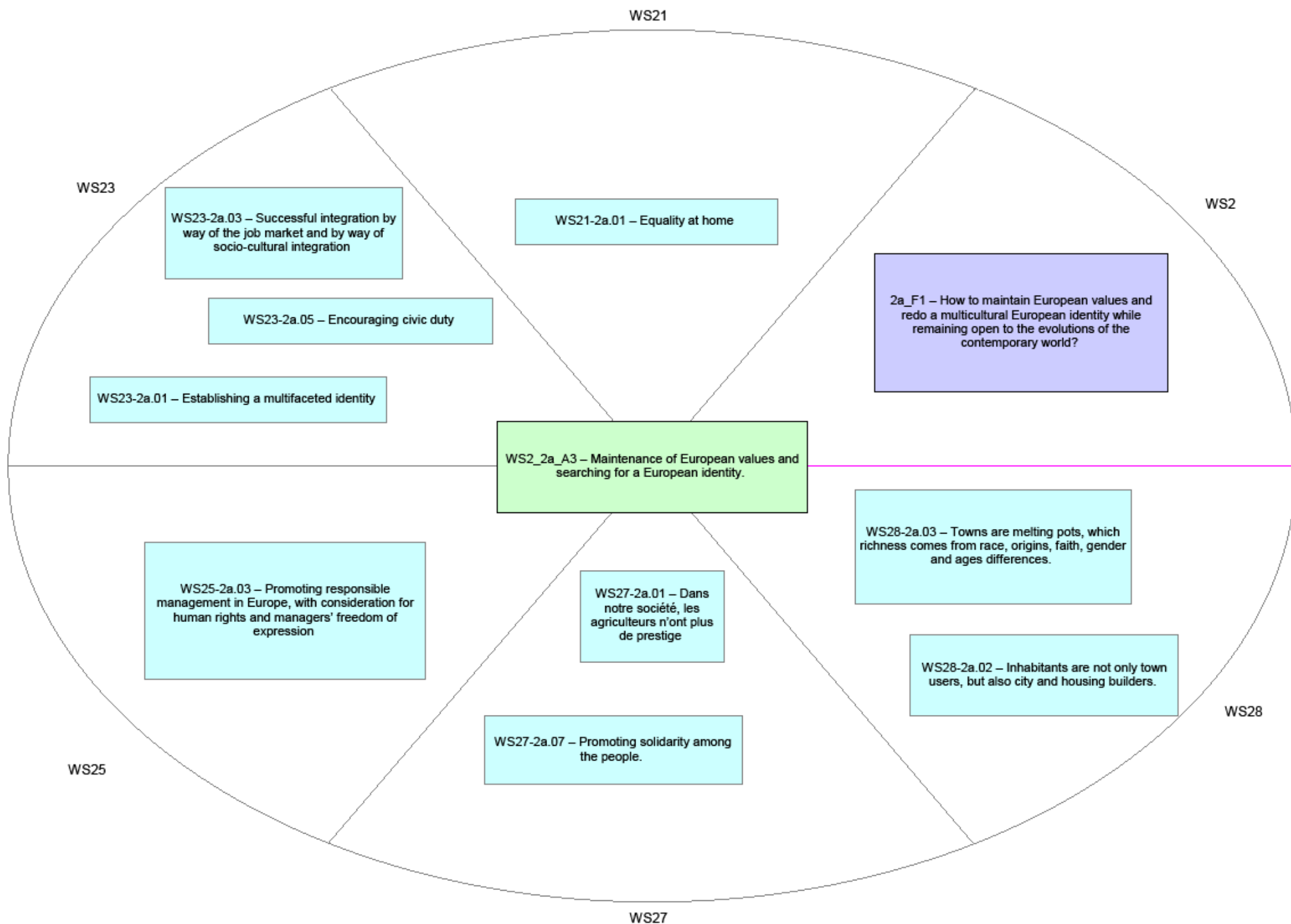
WT4: Thematic workshops on governance and public affairs





Axes





2a_F1 – How to maintain European values and redo a multicultural European identity while remaining open to the evolutions of the contemporary world?

WS4_2a_A1 – Values: strategies of partnership and good neighbouring; safeguard the community values, equal access to resources; stability, independence.

2a_F1 – How to maintain European values and redo a multicultural European identity while remaining open to the evolutions of the contemporary world?

WS4_2a_A2 – Tools: classes on ethic values (training); more practical work, exchanges of experiences; programs that the States have not planned.

2a_F4 – Given the challenges, what optimal strategies need to be set up in terms of cooperation, exchange, between Europeans and in the world, and for what aims?

2a_F1 – How to maintain European values and redo a multicultural European identity while remaining open to the evolutions of the contemporary world?

WT4_2a_A4 – Face with the inadequacy between the founding values of European identity and its politic institutions, the European people need to appoint themselves as a citizen entity by building up a shared political project

WT2: Thematic workshops on the development of society

WT2_2a_A4 –
Politics/Demographic
evolution: reforms are
received differently
depending on the country;
the Lisbon policy; need to
invest in human capital;
education and continuous
training; need to clarify the
civil authorities' part.

**WS4: Socioprofessional
workshops on public
management**

WS4_2a_A5 – Actors/Fields:
authorities, civil societies;
enterprises, NGO-families-
individuals

WS4_2a_A3 –
Challenges/Problems:
insufficient commitment
of the private field in
public matters, inability
of the NGOs to
correctly assess the
realities and act
accordingly.

WS4_2a_A4 –
Actions/ Steps :
develop the
NGOs' action, more
independent thinking
(development), social
enterprising

2a_F2 – How to install and
develop a real civic
participation, responsible on
all levels of decision-taking, in
every sector?

WT5_2a_A1 – The Europeans
put the stress on the
importance of the population's
active participation and its
responsibility in a sustainable
development and quality of life,
yet they don't come up with any
new propositions to set them
up.

**WT5: Thematic workshops on
the relations between society
and biosphere**

WT4_2a_A1 – Mechanics
of representation and
participation in decision
takings

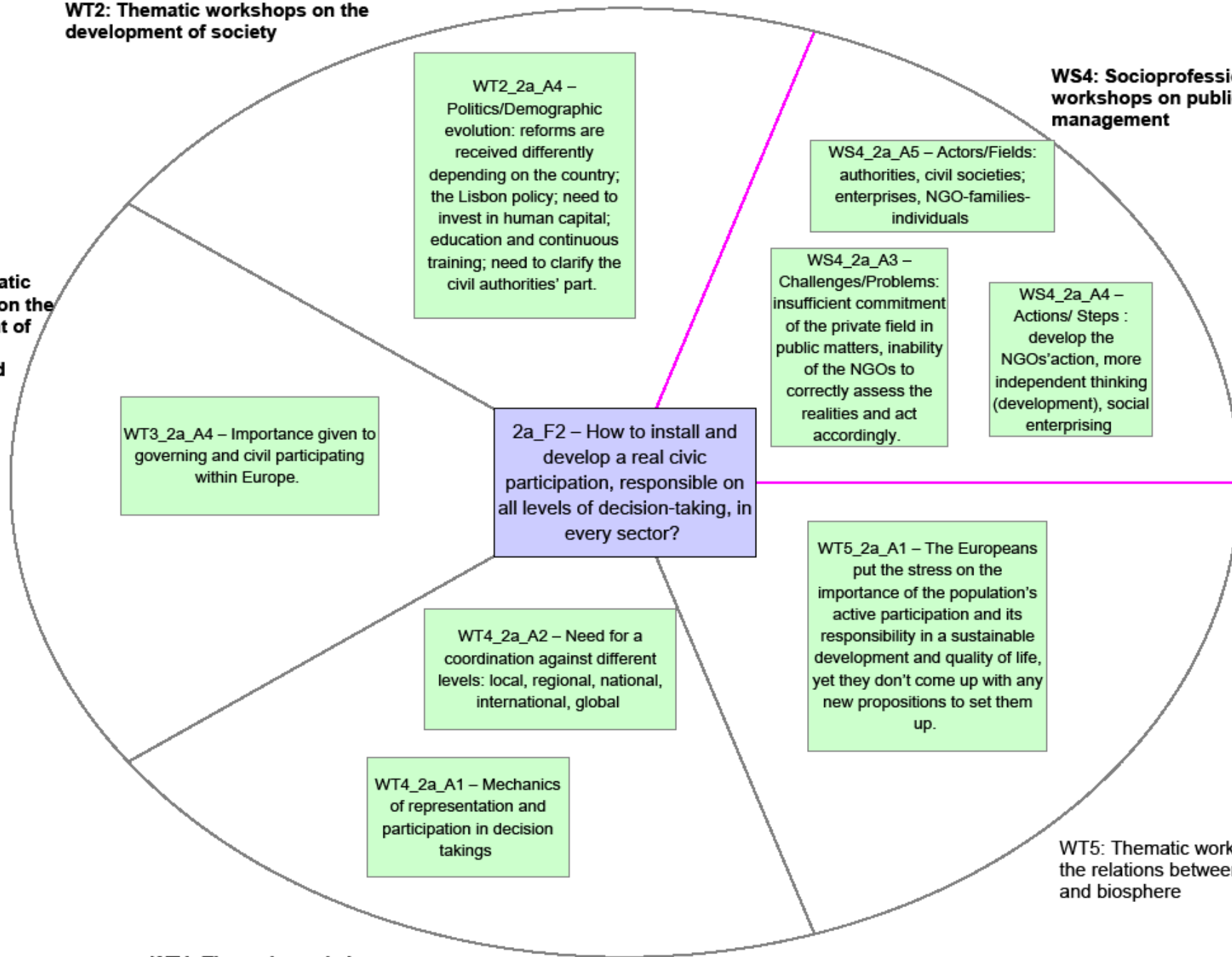
WT4_2a_A2 – Need for a
coordination against different
levels: local, regional, national,
international, global

**WT4: Thematic workshops on
governance and public affairs**

WT3_2a_A4 – Importance given to
governing and civil participating
within Europe.

**WT3 : Thematic
workshops on the
development of
productions
systems and
markets**

Axes



2a_F2 – How to install and develop a real civic participation, responsible on all levels of decision-taking, in every sector?

WS4_2a_A3 – Challenges/Problems: insufficient commitment of the private field in public matters, inability of the NGOs to correctly assess the realities and act accordingly.

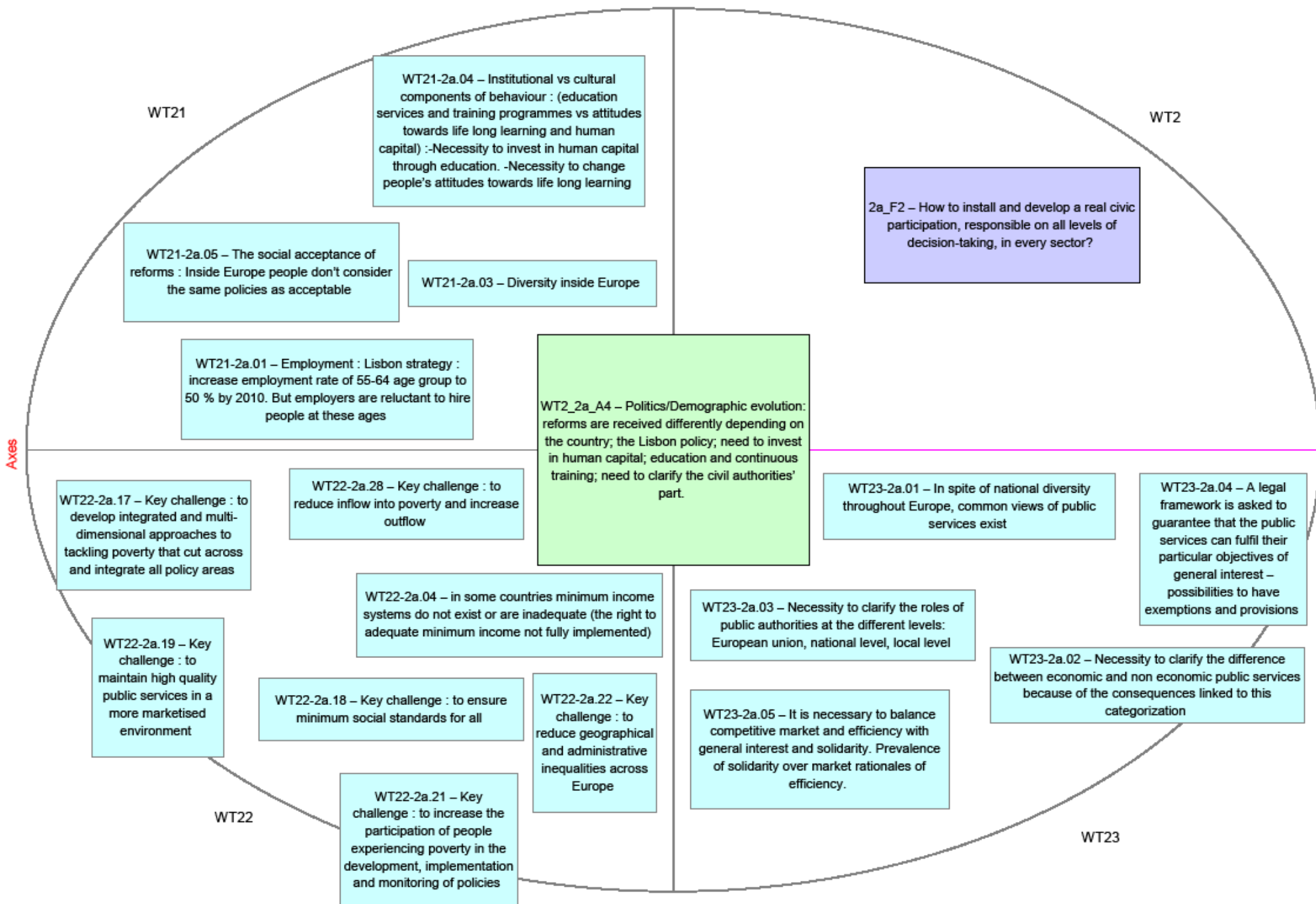
2a_F2 – How to install and develop a real civic participation, responsible on all levels of decision-taking, in every sector?

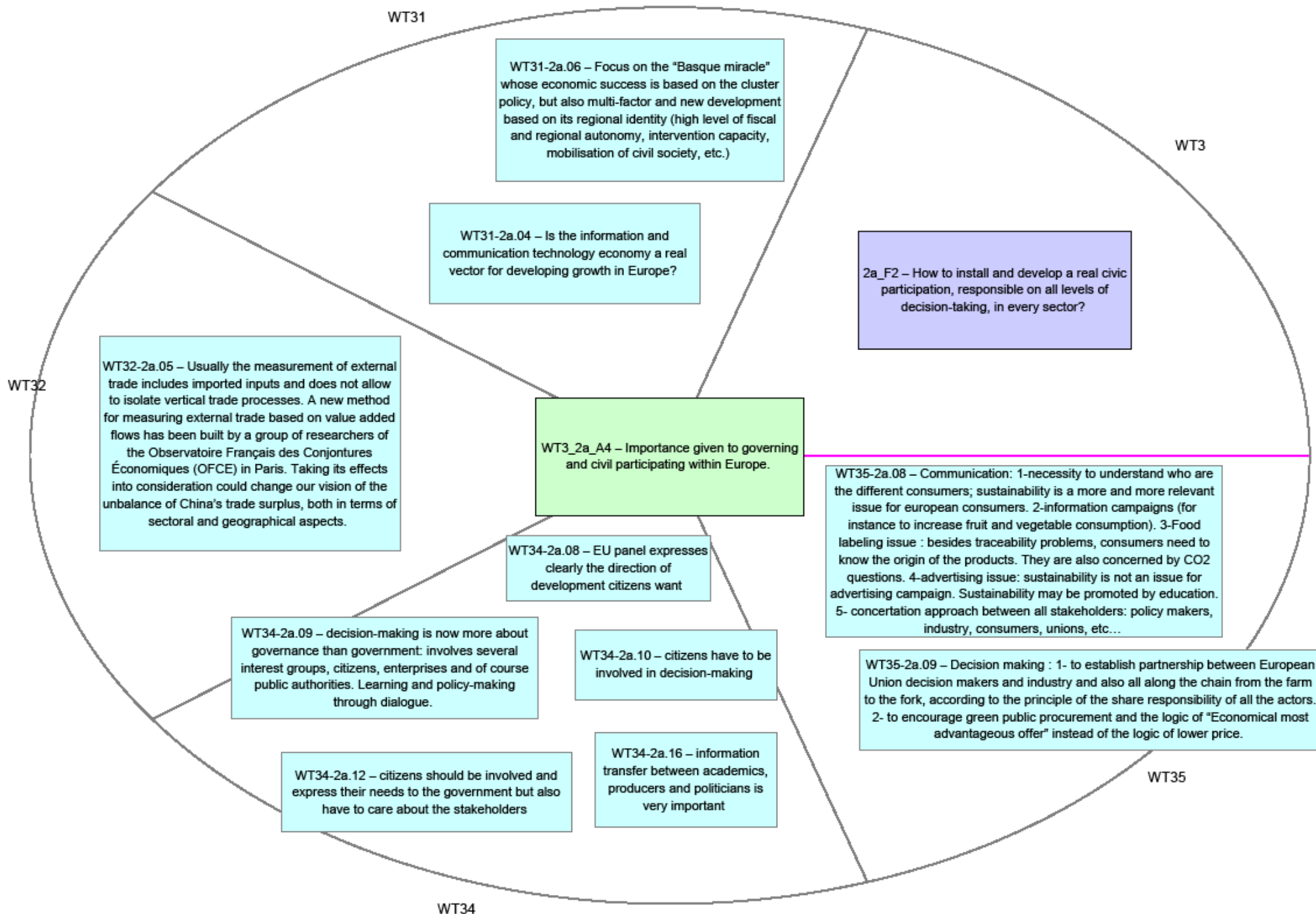
WS4_2a_A4 – Actions/ Steps : develop the NGOs' action, more independent thinking (development), social enterprising

WS4

2a_F2 – How to install and develop a real civic participation, responsible on all levels of decision-taking, in every sector?

WS4_2a_A5 – Actors/Fields: authorities, civil societies; enterprises, NGO-families-individuals





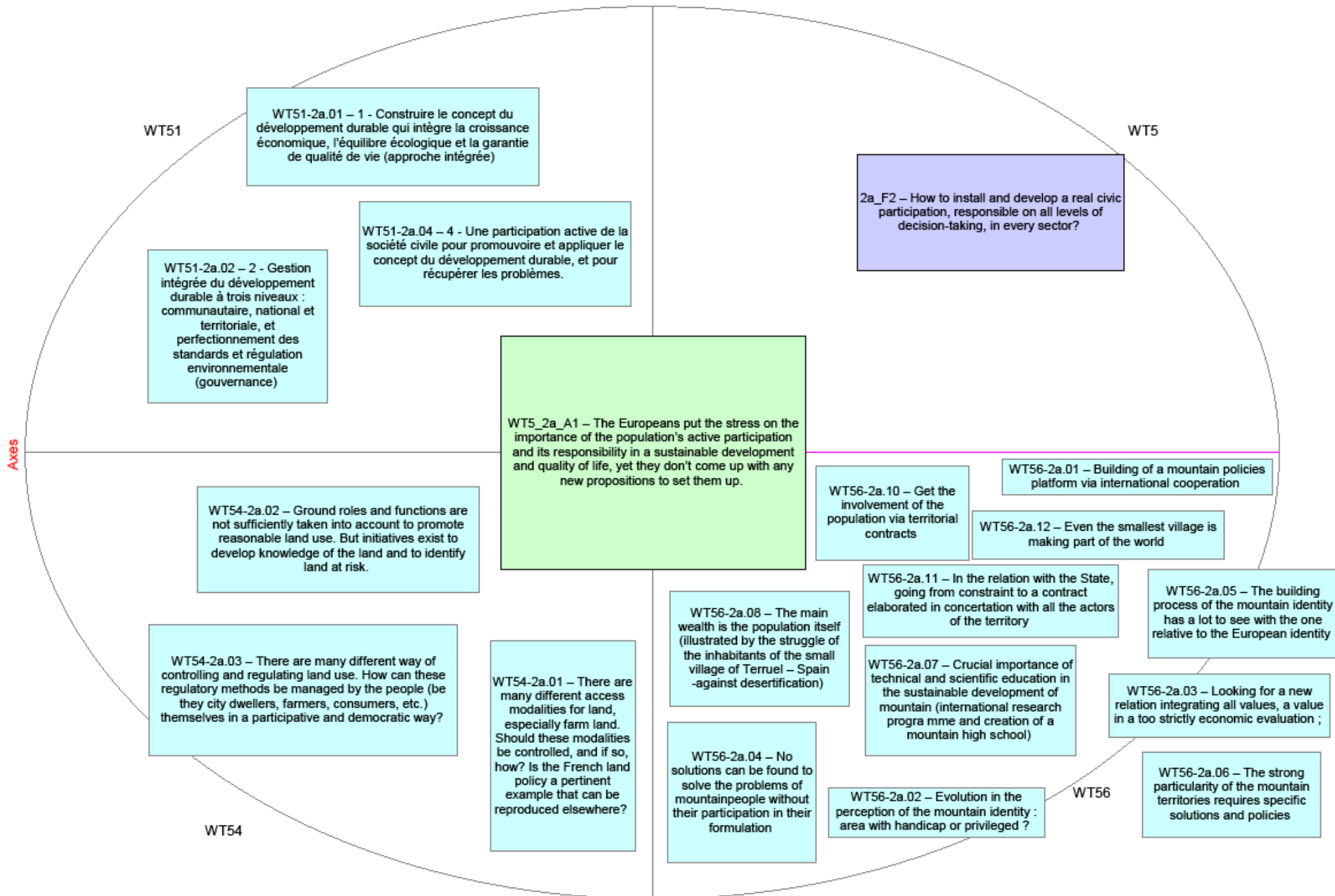
WT4

2a_F2 – How to install and develop a real civic participation, responsible on all levels of decision-taking, in every sector?

WT4_2a_A1 – Mechanics of representation and participation in decision takings

2a_F2 – How to install and develop a real civic participation, responsible on all levels of decision-taking, in every sector?

WT4_2a_A2 – Need for a coordination between different levels: local, regional, national, international, global



WT2: Thematic workshops on the development of society

WT2_2a_A3 – Economy and social disparities: the increased economical competition and liberalization threaten the social protection and its structures, involving children, women, old people, creating poverty and exclusion

WT2_2a_A2 – Environment and poverty : ensure that the economical, social and environmental politics are mutually reinforced

WT2_2a_A1 – Demographical evolution: the evolution of the family which is no longer an institution; women's work/fertility rate; increased migrations create new risks of social exclusion.

WT3_2a_A2 – Adaptation and search of timelessness of the European development model (social cohesion, sustainable development, respect of regional identities, economic balance) within the Union

WT3 : Thematic workshops on the development of productions systems and markets

2a_F3 – Europe faces inequalities, threats and disparities (social, cultural, economic and environmental). How to establish new regulation, cooperation; coordination and integration modes?

WS1: Socioprofessional workshops on values and knowledge

WS1_2a_A1 – Adjustment of Europe on evolution (scientifics, experts, universitarrians, journalists and media, the religion position)

WS1_2a_A2 – Transversality / Compartmentalisation

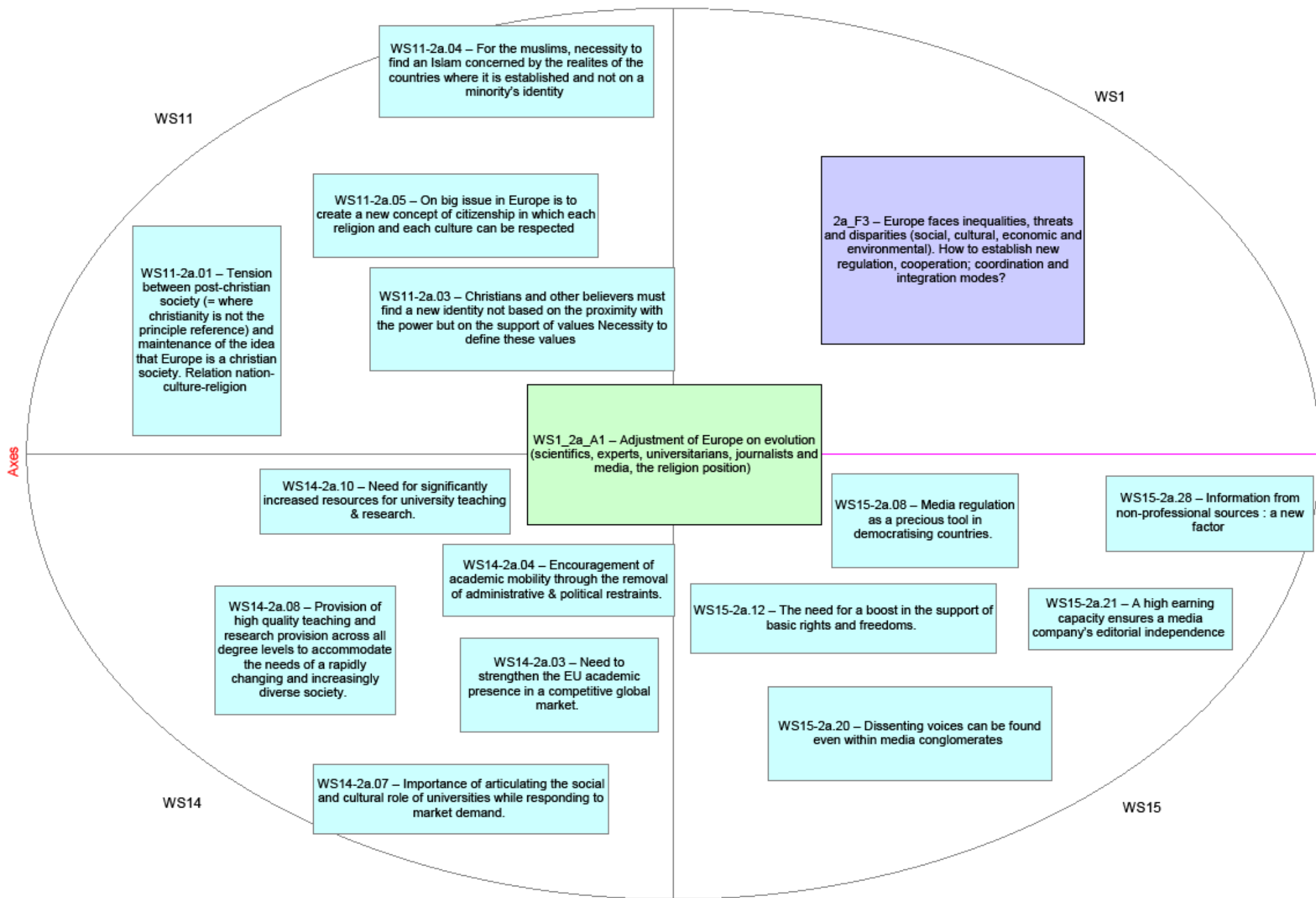
WT5_2a_A2 – The Europeans are aware of the degradation of biodiversity and traditional systems, especially the agricultural one, but they don't come up with clear solutions to solve them.

WT5_2a_A3 – The Europeans don't sound very worried on the energetic questions, though they all agree on reducing the energy expenditure and ruling the use of various energy sources

WT5_2a_A5 – Generally speaking, the treatment of questions is fragmented, sectoraries. Questions regarding water, energy, the mountain population, the country people, bear little relation to one another

WT5_2a_A4 – Concerning the water management, the Europeans state the diversity of situations and politics between countries and territories

WT5: Thematic workshops on the relations between society and biosphere



WS11

WS1

WS11-1a.06 – The Muslim community is well integrated and a factor of coherence in multicultural areas, core issue: accept certain principle of the modernity

2a_F3 – Europe faces inequalities, threats and disparities (social, cultural, economic and environmental). How to establish new regulation, cooperation; coordination and integration modes?

WS1_2a_A2 – Transversality /
Compartmentalisation

WS14-2a.06 – Need to balance managerial efficiency with academic collegiality.

WS15-2a.22 – The Civil Service in Europe

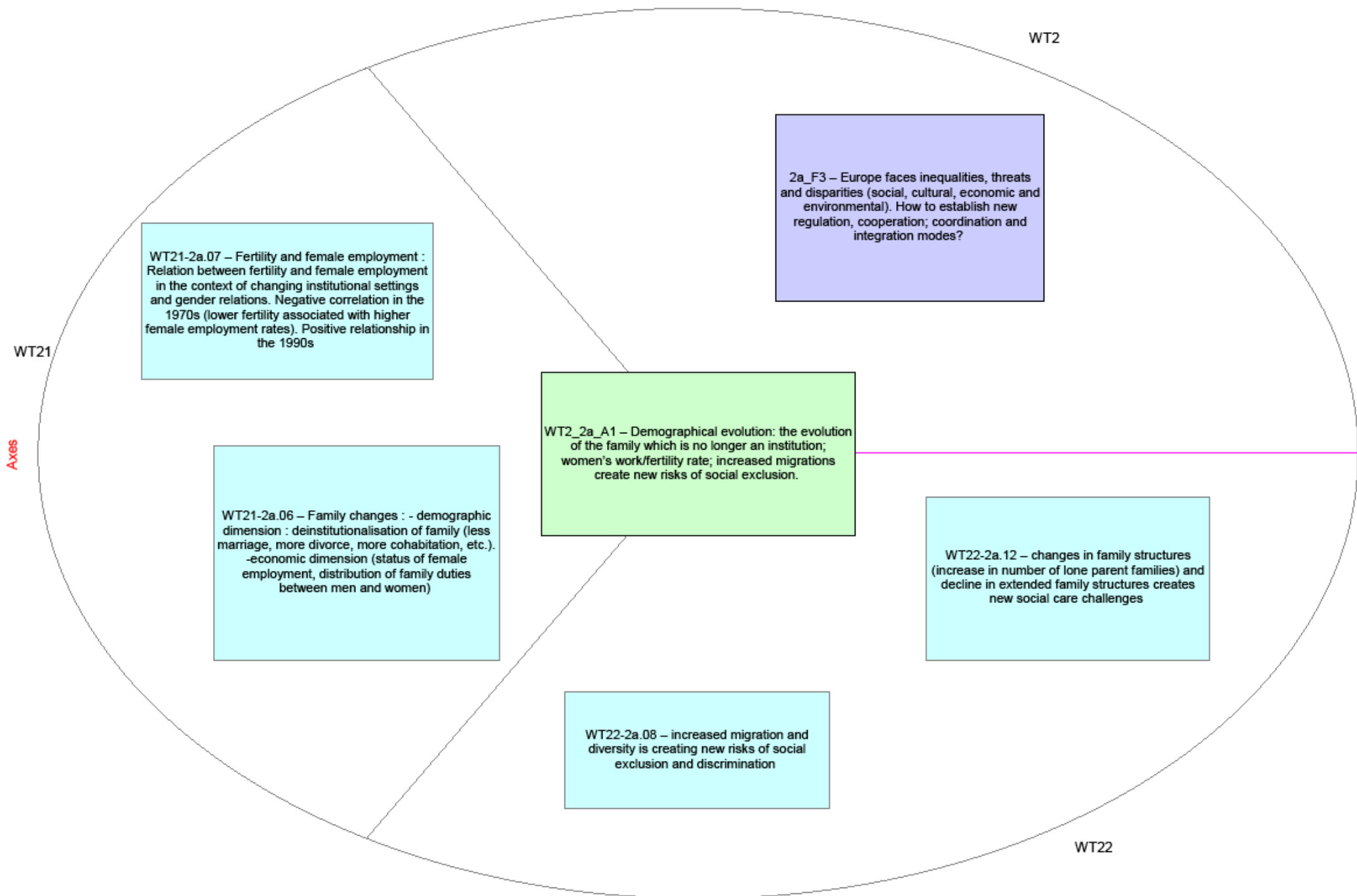
WS14-2a.02 – Promotion of academic diversity against uniformity created by ranking & quality evaluation systems.

WS15-2a.09 – The need for national public awareness for a coalition between journalists, the public and the political elite

WS14-2a.05 – Need to retain the link between teaching & research.

WS15

WS14



WT2

2a_F3 – Europe faces inequalities, threats and disparities (social, cultural, economic and environmental). How to establish new regulation, cooperation; coordination and integration modes?

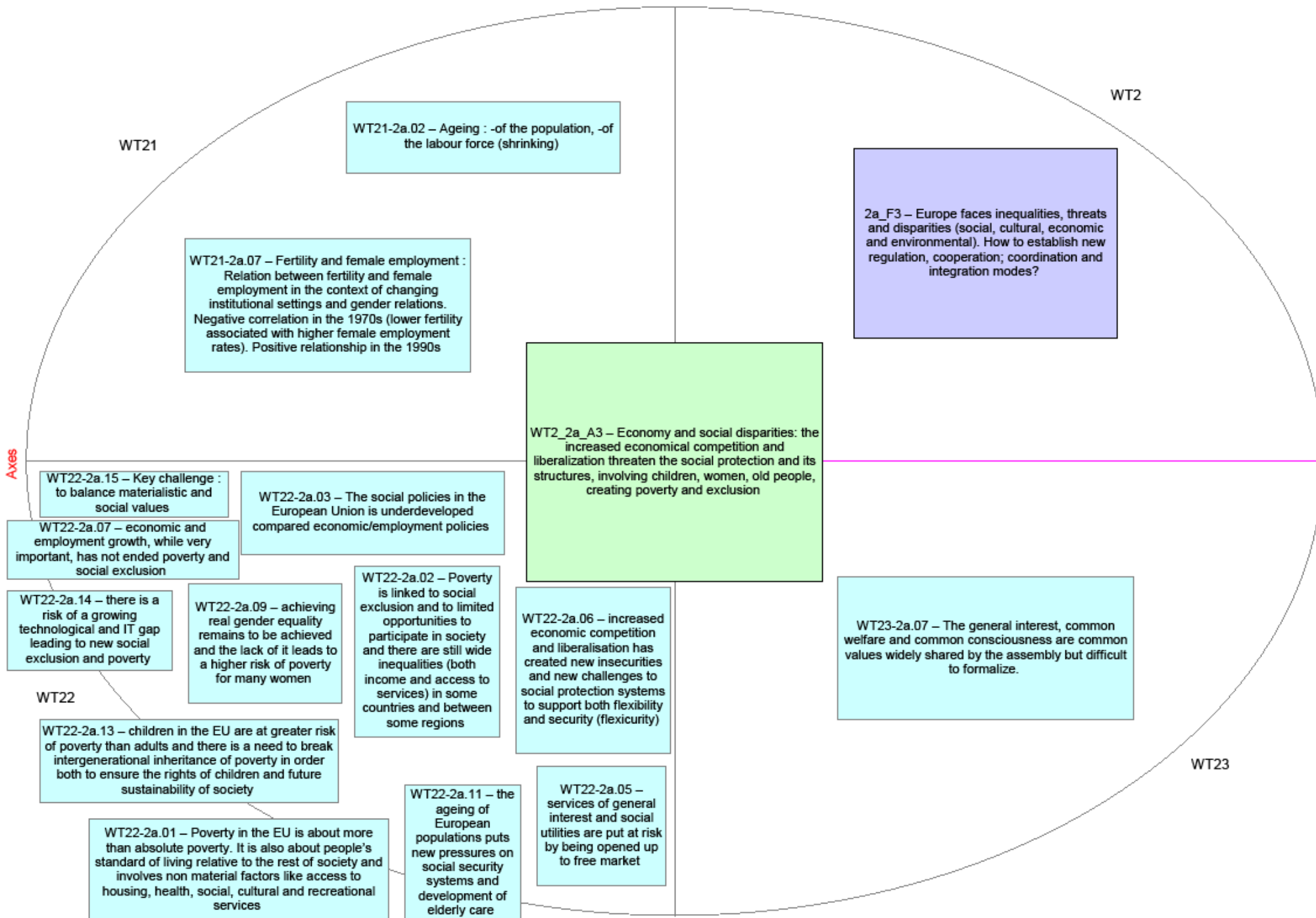
WT2_2a_A2 – Environment and poverty : ensure that the economical, social and environmental politics are mutually reinforced

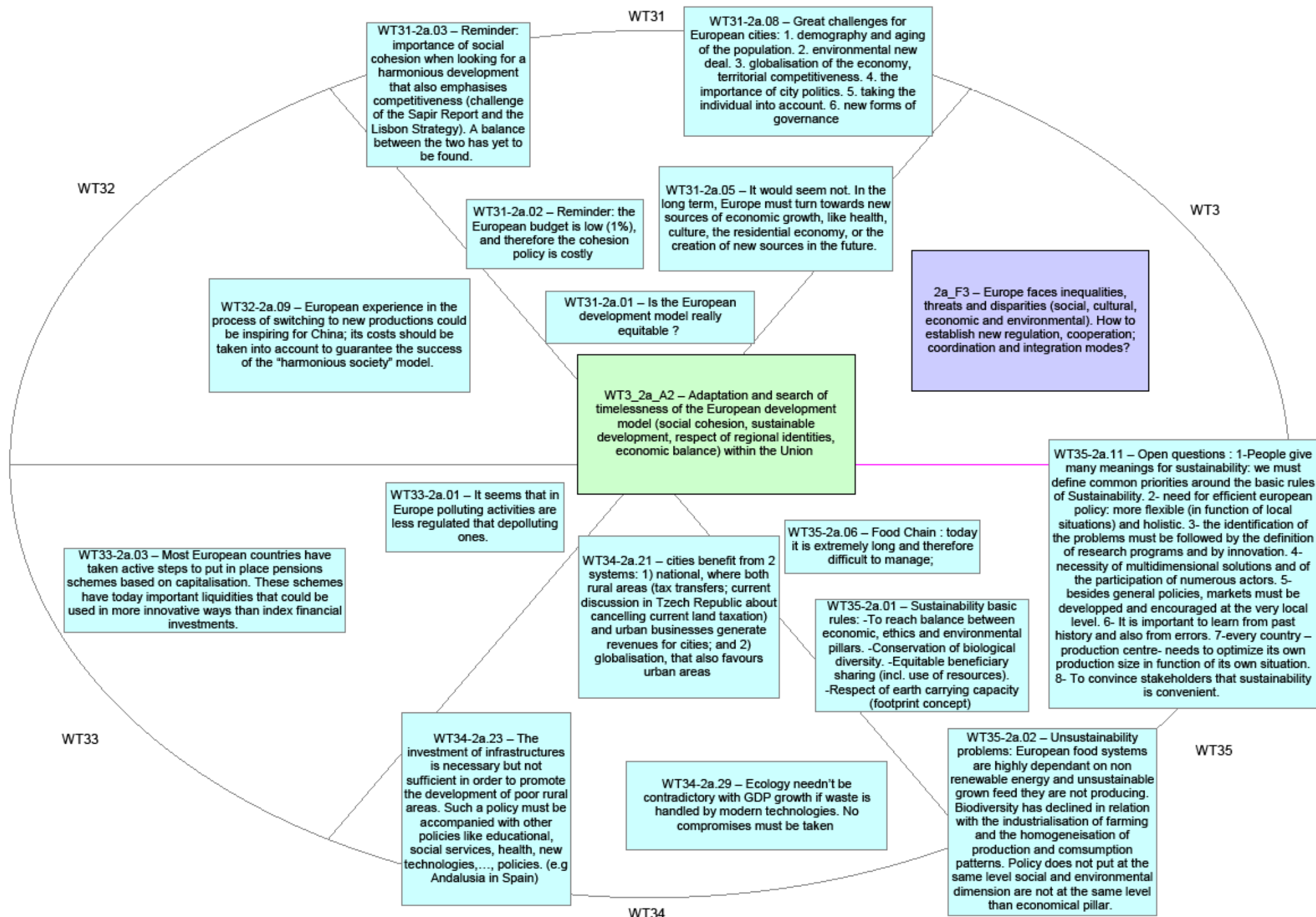
WT22-2a.10 – there is a growing concern of impact of environmental problems on poverty

WT22-2a.16 – Key challenge : to ensure that economic and employment, social and environmental policies are mutually reinforcing (make Lisbon work)

WT22

Axes





2a_F3 – Europe faces inequalities, threats and disparities (social, cultural, economic and environmental). How to establish new regulation, cooperation; coordination and integration modes?

WT5_2a_A2 – The Europeans are aware of the degradation of biodiversity and traditional systems, especially the agricultural one, but they don't come up with clear solutions to solve them.

WT55-2a.11 – Les politiques: - Des espaces « noyau » protégés de l'activité humaine. - La biodiversité est partout ailleurs liée aux activités humaines. Les politiques favorisent la cohabitation entre activité humaine et protection de la biodiversité. Notamment par le zonage et le développement d'études d'impact. - Axe central réseau Natura 2.000. combien une approche par territoire remarquable et protection d'espèces particulières. Deux objectifs: comment mettre en réseau et comparer différents modèles. L'union européenne joue un rôle important. - La biodiversité n'est pas seulement l'affaire des experts et des hommes politiques.

WT55-2a.04 – Farmers abandoned diversity for selected cash crops.

WT55-2a.08 – Threat: a global, unregulated market is threatening biodiversity by focusing on limited crops.

WT55-2a.02 – Traditional rural communities have achieved diversity in domestic varieties of crops.

WT55-2a.06 – A limited variety of crops is cultivated over large areas.

WT55-2a.05 – The current varieties are not compatible with the environmental situation.

WT55-2a.03 – Significant changes since the 1950s. Industrial agriculture expanded, replacing traditional systems with the US model of big plains. This was unsuccessful in mountainous regions.

WT55-2a.01 – European domestic biodiversity is most evident in Mediterranean agriculture. Europe is linked to the Middle East [wheat, barley, oats, olive trees, date palms, grape vines, fruit trees from Asia such as plum trees, or vegetables (beets)].

WT55-2a.09 – Biodiversity in Europe: 1-3% of forests remain untouched by humans. In Europe, biodiversity is dependent on human activity. Since 1950, half of all humid regions and ecologically valuable agricultural land has been lost. Fish stocks are below biologically accepted levels, 800 plant species are endangered. Responsibility for biodiversity-related problems beyond Europe (greenhouse effect, deforestation in the Amazon due to Europe's soya bean industry)

WT55-2a.12 – Solutions: - Réaction d'agriculteurs qui reconsidèrent le rôle de la biodiversité dans leurs champs. Qualité et adaptation aux terroirs. Les paysans demandent la reconnaissance de droits collectifs, parfois lié à des territoires. Revendication liée au traité de la FAO sur les ressources génétiques. - le statut marchand n'est pas adapté à la gestion du vivant, - gestion diffuse et décentralisée. - intégrer la biodiversité dans les politiques agricoles. - intégrer la biodiversité dans l'aménagement du territoire. - Intégrer les savoirs populaires/paysans. - intégrer dans la culture de la population. - Inciter la diversité quand les conditions le permettent. Recombiner les cultures et l'élevage. La biodiversité sur la même parcelle. - certification participative pour réduire les coûts de l'agriculture biologique.

WT5

2a_F3 – Europe faces inequalities, threats and disparities (social, cultural, economic and environmental). How to establish new regulation, cooperation; coordination and integration modes?

WT5_2a_A3 – The Europeans don't sound very worried on the energetic questions, though they all agree on reducing the energy expenditure and ruling the use of various energy sources

WT53-2a.09 – 9 – Bottom-up: EU countries, incl. New EU member states, like Bulgaria has set up energy bureau, under which government, municipality and individual coordinate respectively and efficiently, some NGOs like Energy Organization of City has treasures energy saving experiences, which should play more and more important role.

WT53-2a.02 – 2 - EU countries have to reduce their energy dependence, especially balancing natural gas import from Russia and energy supply by using advanced technologies and methods,

WT53-2a.08 – 8 - It should be done to change energy consumption model (the OECD counties (incl. EU) should change and China should not follow OECD countries' present energy consumption way)

WT53-2a.01 – 1 - EU energy policy includes three levels, e.g. energy security, competitiveness and environment protection.

WT53-2a.03 – 3 - EU decided to: - Decrease CO2 emissions unilaterally by 20%, - Decrease energy consumption by 20%, - Increase the part of Renewables by 20% By 2020

WT53-2a.04 – 4 - Cooperative relationship with oil resources nations, non-stop dialogue with Russia.

WT53-2a.05 – 5 - Laws and guidelines to encourage energy enterprises no matter governmental or private to compete, eliminating monopolies.

WT53

Axes

WT5

2a_F3 – Europe faces inequalities, threats and disparities (social, cultural, economic and environmental). How to establish new regulation, cooperation; coordination and integration modes?

WT5_2a_A4 – Concerning the water management, the Europeans state the diversity of situations and politics between countries and territories

WT52-2a.04 – “Narrow” economic approach is not a solution (eg in the European Framework Directive); water issues are firstly of political and social nature

WT52-2a.02 – Three main tension lines help understand the issues and their evolutions: centralization vs decentralization; private vs public or communities, sectoral vs integrated

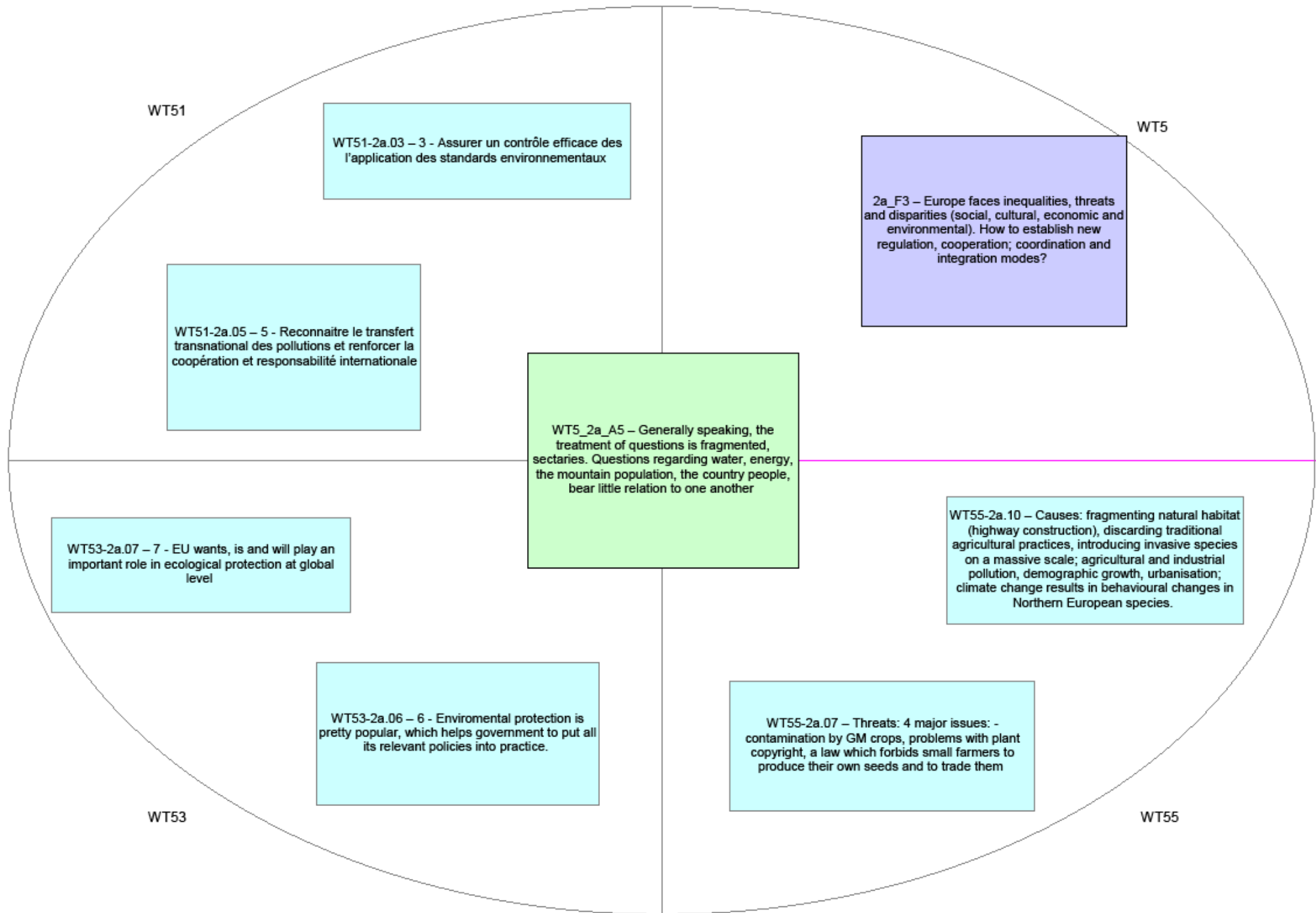
WT52-2a.01 – Main issues in Europe : implementation of the European Framework Directive ; large diversity among countries, between north and south

WT52-2a.03 – Tensions between central system and decentralised organisations (local governments and communities, basin agencies) are key to understand the situations

WT52-2a.05 – Water policy models cannot be transferred (no “one fits all” solution); water policies are specific and related to the peculiarities of the countries

WT52

Axes



WS4: Socioprofessional workshops on public management

WS4_2a_A2 – Tools: classes on ethic values (training); more practical work, exchanges of experiences; programs that the States have not planned.

WS2: Socioprofessional workshops on society

WS2_2a_A2 – How does Europe mean to face external changes?

2a_F4 – Given the challenges, what optimal strategies need to be set up in terms of cooperation, exchange, between Europeans and in the world, and for what aims?

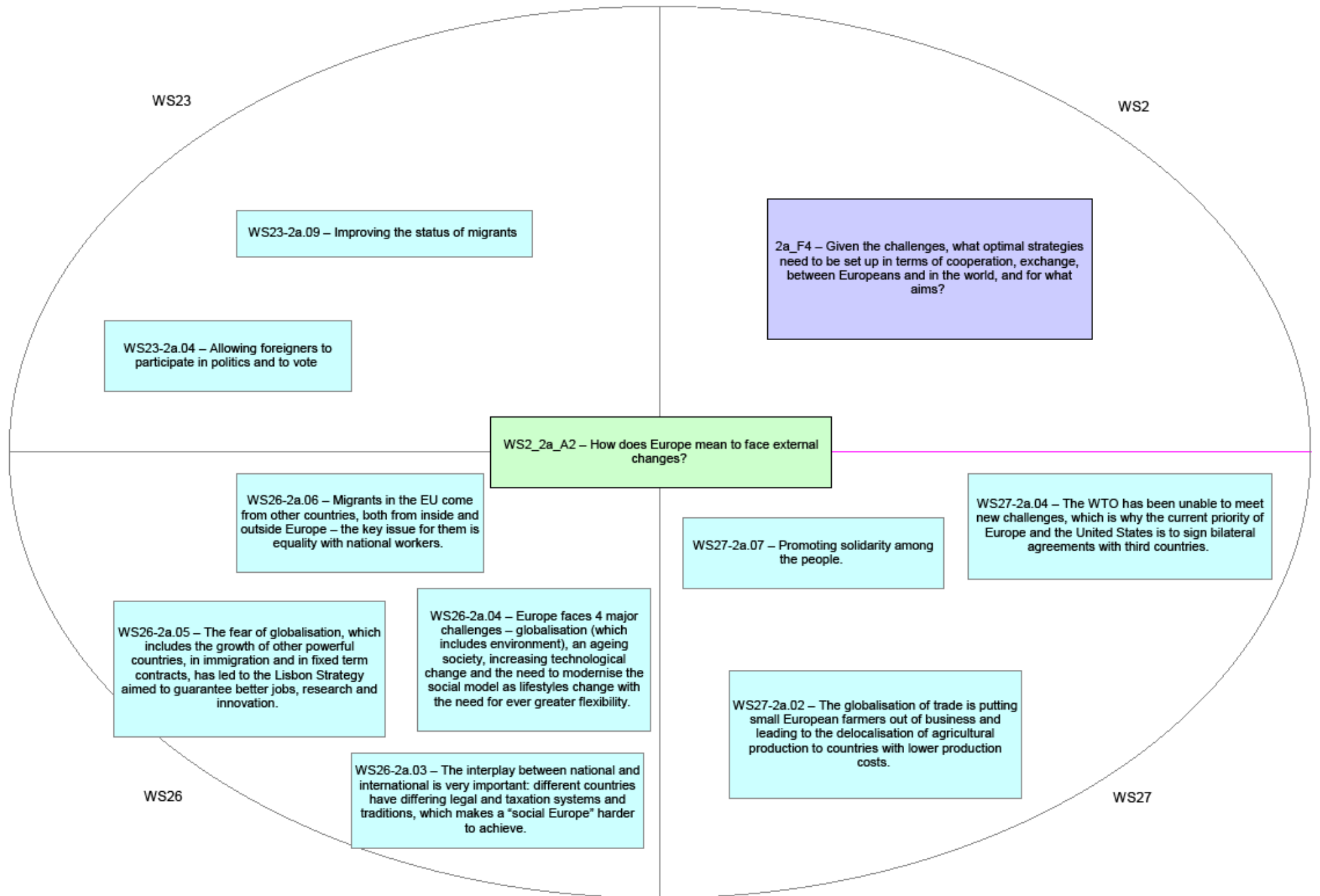
WT3_2a_A3 – Will to reinforce and reciprocate economic exchanges between the European Union and China.

WT3 : Thematic workshops on the development of productions systems and markets

WT3_2a_A1 – Europe's ability to adapt its agricultural and rural policies according to the new European and global stakes.

WT4_2a_A3 – Need to define the stance of Europe in global governing: what kind of relations (partnerships) for what aims (peace, human rights, etc)

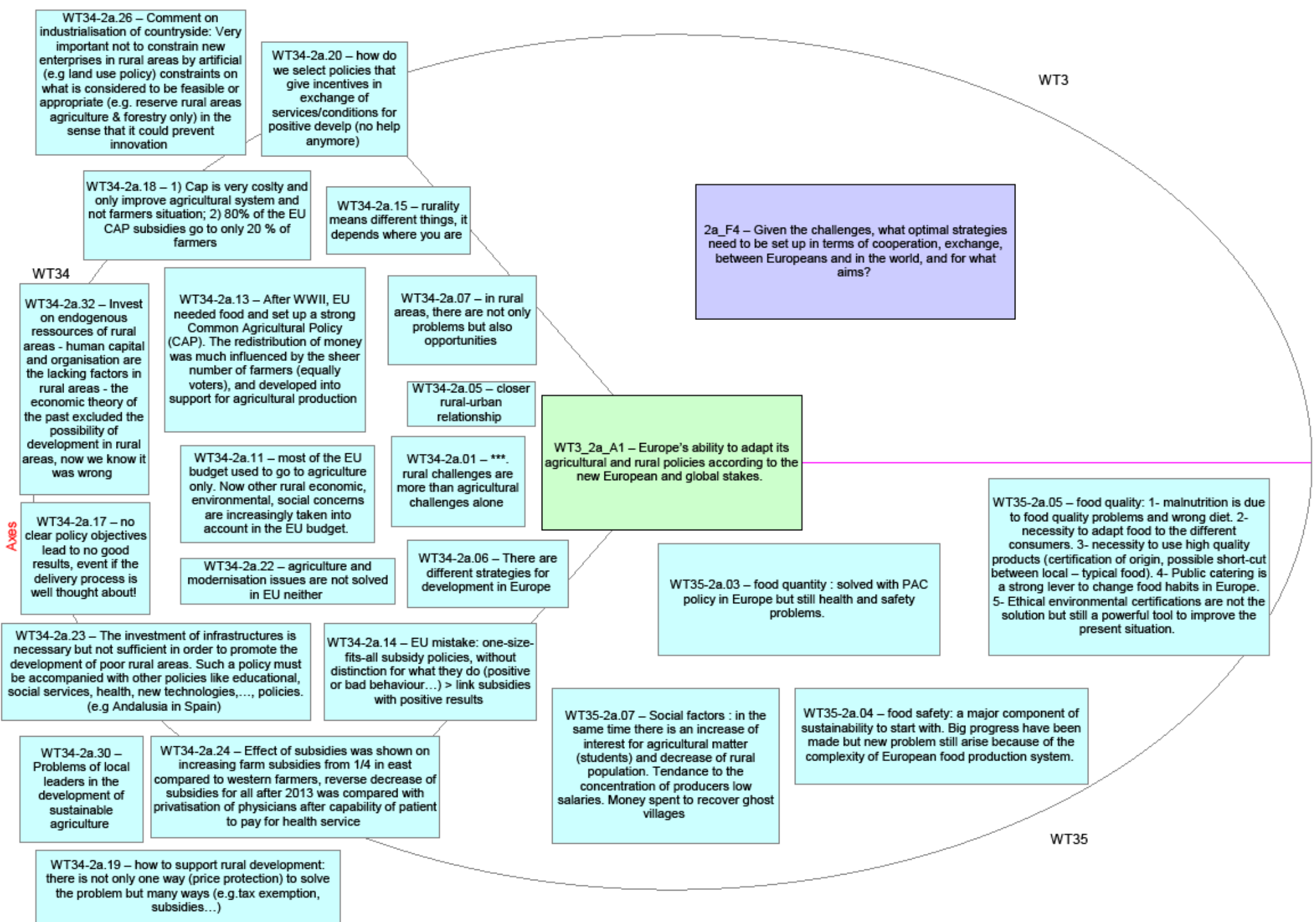
WT4: Thematic workshops on governance and public affairs



2a_F1 – How to maintain European values and redo a multicultural European identity while remaining open to the evolutions of the contemporary world?

WS4_2a_A2 – Tools: classes on ethic values (training); more practical work, exchanges of experiences; programs that the States have not planned.

2a_F4 – Given the challenges, what optimal strategies need to be set up in terms of cooperation, exchange, between Europeans and in the world, and for what aims?



WT3

2a_F4 – Given the challenges, what optimal strategies need to be set up in terms of cooperation, exchange, between Europeans and in the world, and for what aims?

WT3_2a_A3 – Will to reinforce and reciprocate economic exchanges between the European Union and China.

WT32-2a.11 – The opening of the EU market should correspond to an opening in Chinese market as well, and not only for the sake of a symmetry; at the same time EU market should increase competitiveness

WT32-2a.08 – China "Go global" initiatives could be supported by EU.

WT32-2a.01 – EU export volume has grown at a lower rate if compared with the import flow from China.

WT32-2a.02 – EU has proved an institutional weakness in its trade policies and strategies towards China; regionalism still affects European approach to Chinese market.

WT32-2a.12 – EU should start promoting a deep knowledge of Chinese community in Europe, in order to perceive immigration as an opportunity to promote integration as a two-way process.

WT32-2a.09 – European experience in the process of switching to new productions could be inspiring for China; its costs should be taken into account to guarantee the success of the "harmonious society" model.

WT32-2a.10 – European companies should start looking at China not only as a resource for cheap labour market, but as a potential co-operator.

WT32-2a.03 – EU sourcing in China lacks of strategic analysis. A more effective harmonization between local and international supply strategies is necessary.

WT32-2a.04 – The EU business community lacks knowledge about Chinese negotiation and intermediation culture.

WT32-2a.07 – Europe could play a role to promote China's achievements of brands recognition and to remove actual and cultural barriers; EU could operate in increasing European consumers' awareness towards Chinese brands.

WT32-2a.14 – Logistic platforms for distributing Chinese commodities within European countries could be an opportunity of investment for both Europe and China.

WT32-2a.13 – Europe has long-term experience in the services sector, and can enter China's services market; this also implies accepting the Chinese sharing of the opportunities offered by the tertiary market in Europe.

WT32

WT4

2a_F4 – Given the challenges, what optimal strategies need to be set up in terms of cooperation, exchange, between Europeans and in the world, and for what aims?

WT4_2a_A3 – Need to define the stance of Europe in global governing: what kind of relations (partnerships) for what aims (peace, human rights, etc)