



2011中欧青年交流年
EU-China Year of Youth



2011

EU-CHINA YEAR OF YOUTH

中欧青年交流年

A year of exchanges, cooperation and dialogue
交流、合作与对话之年

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Foreword

序言

Relations between the European Union and China are increasingly relevant in today's world. We have to keep up with the changing times and have no choice but to continue modelling the future course of our strategic partnership. We need common responses to the major global challenges we both face; and we need to develop our cooperation further, in order to create a better future for both European and Chinese societies.

Our citizens are our most precious resource. Promoting exchanges between European and Chinese people is a fundamental way to develop common objectives and enhance mutual understanding. One of our most important and productive initiatives has been the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth, which was announced at the 2009 EU-China Summit in Nanjing.

Through a variety of events, activities and projects, in the year 2011 we have successfully brought together hundreds of young people from both sides, giving them unique opportunities to learn more about each other, to exchange views, understand differences, discover similarities and develop joint projects together. Seven flagship events have allowed them to explore a variety of topics, such as volunteering, youth participation, climate change and sustainable development, as well as youth entrepreneurship, to mention but a few.

Besides the flagship events, hundreds of activities on different levels have also been initiated by different stakeholders, as a way to raise awareness and bring the objectives of the Year closer to a wider audience. Partnerships have been established between different organisations from the EU and China to develop joint youth projects, which have been supported by the EU Youth in Action Programme. Thanks to these projects, the Year will have effects which will last well beyond 31 December 2011. A Joint Declaration on Youth between the European Commission and the All-China Youth Federation was also signed, to pave the way for a policy dialogue on youth in the years to come.

We now aim to build on this success story by moving on to the 2012 EU-China Year of Intercultural Dialogue. This time we aim to launch a whole range of cultural activities, to be managed through a high-level people-to-people dialogue, which we intend to set up as a complement to the existing political and economic dialogues.

Without claiming to be complete, this publication provides a good overview of the wide range of significant and forward looking events which took place during the EU-China Year of Youth. It aims at documenting the extraordinary journey of discovery that we have helped many young people to set out on. We hope that the seeds planted in 2011 will help more and more people to embark on a common path, based on respect, open dialogue and mutual understanding.



Catherine Ashton,
High Representative of the Union
for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
Vice President of the European Commission

Catherine M. Ashton



Androulla Vassiliou,
Member of the European Commission
responsible for Education, Culture,
Multilingualism and Youth

Androulla Vassiliou

如今，欧盟与中国的关系正日益紧密。我们应当与时俱进，继续规划双方战略伙伴关系的未来。中欧双方应共同应对所面临的全球重大挑战；进一步加强合作，为欧洲和中国社会创造美好未来。

人民是我们最宝贵的资源。促进欧洲与中国人民之间的相互交流是实现共同目标、加强相互理解的根本途径。中欧共同开展的最重要和最富有成果的活动其中之一就是在2009年中欧领导人南京峰会上宣布的2011中欧青年交流年。

通过2011年中举办的各类活动和项目，我们成功将来自欧盟和中国的几百位青年汇聚在一起，为他们提供了加深相互了解的难得机会，交换观点，求同存异，一起开发合作项目。七项旗舰活动为他们提供了探讨包括志愿活动、青年参与、气候变化与可持续发展、以及青年创业在内的多个话题的机会。

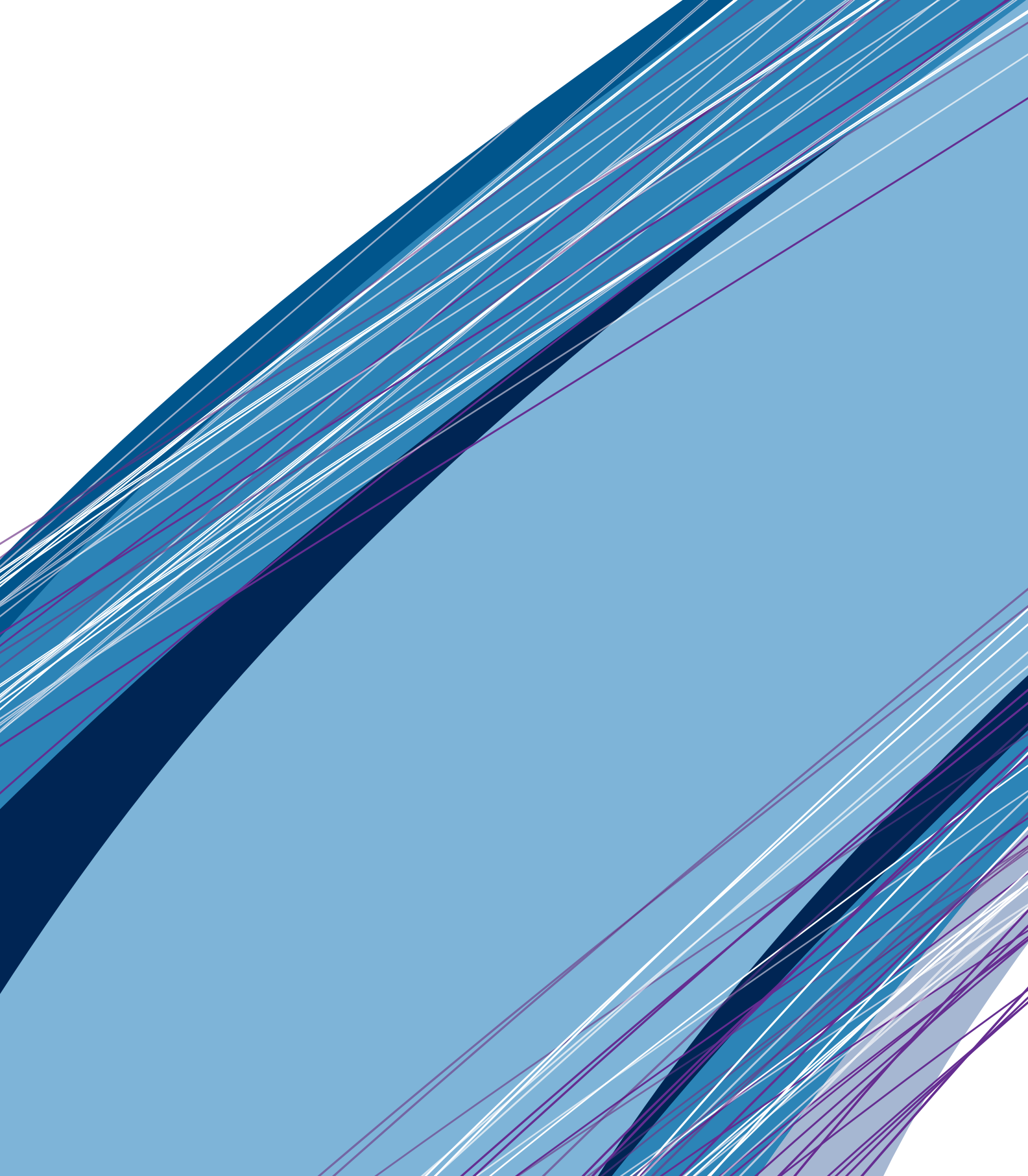
除旗舰活动外，众多相关人士还在多个层级举办了几百项活动，目的是加深认识，扩大青年交流年目标的影响。欧盟和中国的许多机构之间已经建立了伙伴关系发展合作青年项目，这一举动已获得欧盟“青年在行动”计划的支持。正是这些项目，使得青年交流年的影响在2011年12月31日后得以继续。此外，欧洲委员会与中华全国青年联合会还签署了联合声明，为今后开启青年问题政策对话铺平了道路。

当前，我们计划通过开展2012中欧跨文化对话年来延续青年交流年这一成功案例。⁰⁷此次，我们计划将高级别民间对话作为对现行政治与经济对话的补充，并据此组织一系列文化活动。

本出版物虽未能尽显全貌，但仍然概要介绍了中欧青年交流年期间开展的各种具有前瞻性的重大活动。本出版物旨在记录我们通过交流年活动为众多年轻人开启的非凡发现之旅。我们希望2011年播下的种子会帮助越来越多的人迈上建立在相互尊重、公开对话和相互理解基础上的共同道路。

欧洲联盟外交事务与安全政策高级代表
欧洲委员会副主席
凯瑟琳·阿什顿
(Catherine Ashton)

欧洲委员会负责教育、
文化、语言多样性和青年事务的委员
安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌
(Androulla Vassiliou)





Introduction

介绍

2011 was designated as the EU-China Year of Youth with a view to «further promoting and deepening partnership between Europe and China», at the 12th EU-China Summit, held in Nanjing on 30 November 2009. A joint action plan for the Year of Youth was signed on 6 October 2010 by Commissioner Vassiliou and the Vice President of the All China Youth Federation. This action plan set a general framework for the development of joint activities in the context of the Year.

Objectives

- To promote intercultural dialogue and strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between European and Chinese youth,
- To encourage young people to care about and support the development of EU-China relations,
- To achieve extensive and positive impact and help ensure that cooperation between policy makers as well as between youth organizations is sustainable beyond 2011.

The EU-China Year of Youth also coincided with the European Year of Volunteering and the 10th anniversary of the International Year of Volunteering. For this reason, voluntary activities involving young Europeans and Chinese were encouraged throughout the Year.

Activities

The joint action plan included various types of activities divided into the following main categories:

- flagship events in Europe and China,
- joint grassroots projects,
- activities promoting policy dialogue in the youth field and on youth-related issues in other fields,
- visibility activities.

Flagship events

Seven flagship events were jointly organised throughout the year involving hundreds of youth leaders from both sides.

CALENDAR OF FLAGSHIP EVENTS

DATE	PLACE	EVENT
10-14 January 2011	Brussels	Official Opening Ceremony
21-28 February 2011	Beijing	Official Opening Ceremony
17-23 May 2011	Brussels and around Europe	European Youth Week
4-11 July 2011	Beijing, Xi'an	EU-China Youth Culture Week
9-15 August 2011	Shenzhen	EU-China Youth Festival for Universiade
4-11 September 2011	Brussels	EU-China Volunteer Bridge
20-27 October 2011	Beijing, Tianjin	Youth Leaders Summit

Joint projects

The EU Youth in Action Programme offered support to concrete joint youth projects aimed at developing partnerships, networks, voluntary projects, youth exchanges among youth organisations from the EU and their counterparts in China.

Projects promoting cooperation with China could be supported in the framework of two actions of the Youth in Action Programme:

- Action 3.2 «Youth in the World – cooperation with countries other than the Neighbouring Countries of the EU». The aim is to promote the exchange of experience and good practice in the field of youth and non-formal education, as well as to develop lasting partnerships and networks between youth organisations from across the globe.
- Action 2, the European Voluntary Service – offers opportunities to carry out voluntary service for up to 12 months in another country in Europe or in the world. It is a true learning service for the volunteers and it benefits local communities.

About 30 projects based on solid partnerships between youth organisations from the EU and China were awarded support in 2011 as a concrete contribution to the objectives of the Year.

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More information about the selected projects is available in the relevant section of this publication. More information about the Youth in Action Programme is available at: www.ec.europa.eu/youth

Labelled initiatives

The joint action plan underlined the importance of a strong mobilisation of young people, youth organisations and other actors in the youth field at all levels for a wider impact of the Year of Youth.

In this context, the name and the logo of the Year could be used for events, projects and activities taking place between 1 January and 31 December 2011, which contributed significantly to achieving one or more of the objectives of the Year.

More information is available in the section on «Labelled initiatives» of this publication.

目标

2009年11月30日在南京召开的第12次中欧领导人峰会将2011年定为中欧青年交流年，旨在“进一步促进并深化中欧伙伴关系”。2010年10月6日，欧盟委员瓦西利乌 (Vassiliou) 和中华全国青年联合会副主席签署了关于中欧青年交流年的联合行动计划。该行动计划确立了双方在中欧青年交流年开展联合行动的一般性框架。

- 促进中欧青年之间的跨文化对话并加强欧洲和中国青年相互之间的理解和友谊，
- 鼓励中欧青年关注并支持中欧关系的发展，
- 对中欧双方决策者和青年组织产生广泛和积极的影响，并确保中欧双方决策者之间以及青年组织之间的合作在2011年后的可持续性。

中欧青年交流年不仅恰逢欧洲志愿者年，还是国际志愿者年十周年。为此，中欧青年交流年还将鼓励中欧青年参与志愿服务活动。

活动

联合行动计划中包含了各种类型的活动，具体分类如下：

- 在欧洲和中国举办的旗舰项目，
- 基层交流项目，
- 促进青年领域和其他领域的青年问题政策对话的活动，
- 媒体活动。

旗舰活动

中欧青年交流年期间，中欧双方联合主办了七项旗舰活动，来自中欧双方的数百位青年领袖参与其中。

旗舰活动日程安排

日期	地点	活动
2011年1月10日-14日	布鲁塞尔	官方开幕式
2011年2月21日-28日	北京	官方开幕式
2011年5月17日-23日	布鲁塞尔和全欧洲	欧洲青年周
2011年7月4日-11日	北京、西安	中欧青年文化周
2011年8月9日-15日	深圳	世界大学生运动会中欧青年联欢节
2011年9月4日-11日	布鲁塞尔	中欧志愿者周
2011年10月20日-27日	北京、天津	中欧青年未来营

伙伴活动

欧盟“青年在行动”计划为落实的中欧青年伙伴项目提供了支持，旨在发展伙伴关系、网络、志愿项目以及欧盟和中国青年组织间的人才交流。

促进与中国合作的项目可以在“青年在行动”计划的两个行动的框架内获得政策支持：

- 行动计划3.2 “青年在世界——与除欧盟邻国以外的国家合作。”目标是促进在青年和成人教育领域的经验和良好实践交流，并发展与全球青年组织之间长久的伙伴关系和联系网络。
- 行动计划2，欧洲志愿者服务--提供在欧洲或世界其他国家开展最长为期12个月的志愿者服务机会。这是给志愿者提供的最真实的学习机会并将使开展志愿者服务的当地社区受益。

2011年，“青年在行动”计划为建立在欧盟和中国青年组织扎实合作基础上的约30个项目提供了支持，以此作为对交流年目标的具体贡献。

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有关入选项目的更多信息，请参见本出版物的相关章节。有关“青年在行动”计划的更多信息可以从如下网站获得：www.ec.europa.eu/youth

重点活动

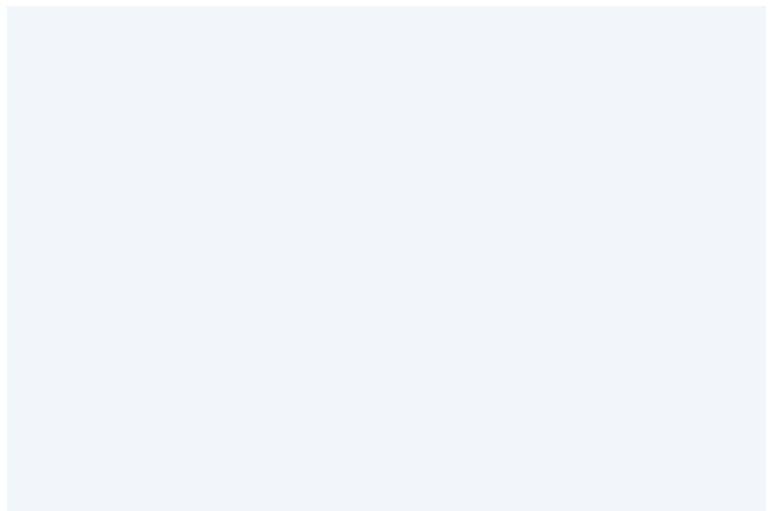
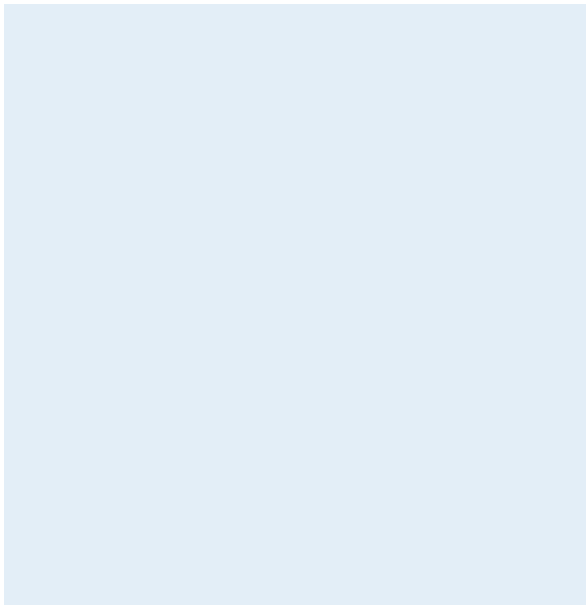
中欧青年交流年的联合行动计划强调积极动员青年人、青年组织和在所有层级从事青年工作的其他人员的重要性，目的是让中欧青年交流年的影响更加广泛。

鉴于此，中欧青年交流年的名称和标识可以用于在2011年1月1日至12月31日之间举办的对完成上述一个或多个交流年目标做出突出贡献的活动、项目和行动。

更多信息请参见本出版物中有关“重点活动”章节。

JOINT ACTION PLAN

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**Joint Action Plan
on the Europe-China Year of Youth 2011
between
the European Commission
and
the All China Youth Federation**

Recalling the conclusions of the 12th EU-China summit, held in Nanjing on 30 November 2009, which issued a Joint Statement designating 2011 as the Europe-China Year of Youth with a view to further promoting and deepening partnership between the EU and China;

Taking into account the conclusions of the first EU-China Youth Leaders summit held at the EU Pavilion at the Shanghai Expo on 10 May 2010, which issued a Joint Statement on ideas for activities for the Year of Youth;

Noting that exchanges and cooperation among young people, youth leaders and youth organisations are a key channel to strengthen people-to-people contacts, mutual tolerance, intercultural awareness and solidarity beyond borders, as well as to promote youth activities and establish networks and long-lasting partnerships in the field of youth;

The European Commission and the All China Youth Federation have expressed the following intentions related to a joint action plan for the 2011 Europe-China Year of Youth.

1. Objectives

The 2011 Europe-China Year of Youth shall be an occasion to:

- promote intercultural dialogue and strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between European and Chinese youth;
- encourage young people to care about and support the development of EU-China relations;
- achieve extensive and positive impact in Europe and China and help ensure that cooperation between policy makers as well as between youth organizations is sustainable beyond 2011.

Furthermore, considering that 2011 will also be the European Year of Volunteering, the Europe-China Year of Youth should also contribute to promoting joint voluntary activities between European and Chinese youth.

2. Categories of Activities

In order to achieve these objectives, various activities should be undertaken on both sides, divided into the following main categories: flagship events in Europe and China, partnership projects, youth highlight programmes and visibility activities.

3. Content of Activities

Flagship Events in Europe should include an official opening ceremony, the European Youth Week and an event on youth volunteering. Flagship Events in China should include official opening and closing ceremonies, Europe-China Youth Culture Week and a Europe-China Youth Festival.

Partnership projects should consist of joint grassroots initiatives and projects aimed at developing cooperation and partnership between European and Chinese youth organisations, such as voluntary projects, youth exchanges, seminars, trainings, networking activities, etc. Both sides will mobilise their respective instruments to provide support to such projects.

Youth highlight programmes will aim at promoting a policy dialogue in the field of youth as well as a focus on youth within existing policy dialogues in other areas relevant to youth, such as education, culture, multilingualism, employment.

Visibility activities will aim at promoting the Year of Youth throughout Europe and China through the most relevant channels on each side.

The envisaged activities shall cover areas of common interest such as volunteering, youth participation, youth work development, education, culture, employment and entrepreneurship, innovation and creativity.

Mobilisation of stakeholders and partners at all levels from both sides leading to additional activities at national/regional/provincial/local level may be another important component of the Year.

In principle, each side should bear their own international travel costs of participation in jointly organised flagship events, whereas local costs should be borne by the hosting side. The implementation of the above activities will be subject to the availability of financial resources on both sides.

The above provisions express political intent and are not designed to create legally binding commitments.

This action plan is signed in Brussels on 6 October 2010 in the English and Chinese languages, both texts being identical.

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FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

FOR THE ALL CHINA YOUTH FEDERATION



Androulla Vassiliou
Commissioner for Education, Culture,
Multilingualism and Youth



Lu Yongzheng
Vice-President

联合活动计划

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欧盟委员会与中华全国青年联合会
关于 2011“ 欧中青年交流年” 的
联合活动计划

019

回顾 2009 年 11 月 30 日第十二次欧中领导人会晤在南京发表联合声明，确定启动 2011“欧中青年交流年”，以进一步促进和深化欧中伙伴关系；

考虑到 2010 年 5 月 10 日在上海世博会欧盟馆举办的欧中青年对话磋商会议上通过了《欧中青年组织关于“欧中青年交流年”的联合声明》；

注意到青年、青年领导人和青年组织之间的交流与合作是加强人文交流、相互宽容、跨文化意识和跨国团结的关键渠道，同时有利于促进青年活动的开展并在青年领域建立交流网络和长期伙伴关系；

欧盟委员会和中华全国青年联合会就 2011“欧中青年交流年”的联合活动计划达成如下合作意向。

一、活动目标

“欧中青年交流年”应实现如下目标：

——促进跨文化对话，增进欧中青年之间的相互理解和友谊；

——鼓励青年关心和支持欧中关系发展；

——在欧中社会实现广泛的积极影响，帮助确保欧中决策者和青年组织之间的合作在 2011 年以后持续发展。

此外，考虑到 2011 年同时也是“欧洲志愿服务年”，“欧中青年交流年”应为推动欧中青年在志愿服务领域的合作做出贡献。

二、活动类型

欧中双方将举办各种活动以实现上述目标，主要包括在欧中举办旗舰活动、伙伴活动、重点活动和媒体宣传活动。

三、活动内容

在欧洲举办的旗舰活动包括开幕式、欧中青年周和欧中青年志愿者主题活动。在中国举办的旗舰活动包括开幕式、闭幕式、欧中青年文化周和欧中青年联欢节。

伙伴活动包括双方共同举办、旨在加强欧中青年组织合作和伙伴关系的民间活动和项目，如志愿项目、青年交流活动、专题研讨会、培训研修、加强青年联系的活动等。欧中双方应动员相关资源，为此类活动提供支持。

重点活动旨在促进青年领域的政策对话，并在现有其他欧中政策对话中关注青年，例如教育、文化、多语言和就业。

媒体宣传活动旨在通过双方各自最有效的相关渠道，在整个欧洲和中国宣传“欧中青年交流年”。

活动应涵盖双方共同感兴趣的领域，如志愿精神、青年参与、青年工作、教育、文化、就业创业、创新与创造力等。

动员欧中各个层级的相关方和合作伙伴，在国家、地区、省或地方举办补充性交流活动，也可以是“欧中青年交流年”的重要组成部分。

在共同举办的旗舰活动中，原则上各方承担其国际旅费，邀请方负担在当地的费用。以上活动的举办可根据双方经费情况进行调整。

以上内容表达的是政治意愿，不具法律约束力。

本活动计划于 2010 年 10 月 6 日在布鲁塞尔以英中两种语言签署，其内容完全一致。



安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌

欧盟委员会

教育、文化、多语言和青年事务

委 员

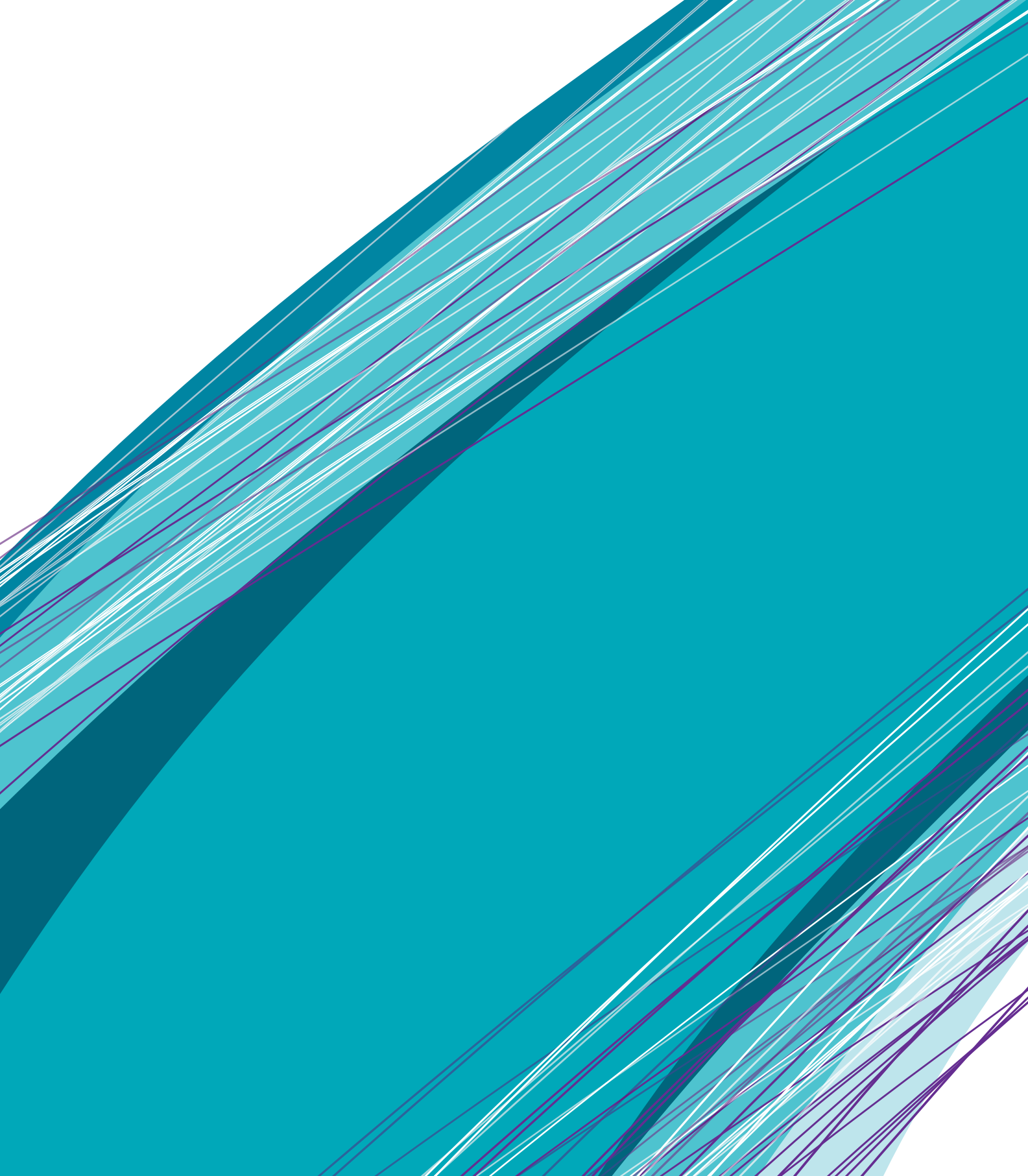


卢雍政

中华人民共和国

中华全国青年联合会副主席







Flagship events
旗舰活动



Official Opening Ceremony, Brussels, January 2011
官方开幕式, 布鲁塞尔, 2011年1月

Introduction to the event

The Brussels opening ceremony of the EU-China Year of Youth was the first flagship event of the Year. It marked the official launch of the Year and its related activities in Europe.

The event gathered over 400 people, including 200 young people from the EU and China, in Brussels for a first occasion of exchange on different youth-related topics, including volunteering, students' and researchers' mobility, non-formal education activities for young people, youth access to culture and creativity. The young participants brought a variety of experiences, backgrounds and perspectives into this event, which marked the beginning of a new dialogue on youth-related issues between the EU and China.

One of the key highlights of the event was the signature of a Joint Declaration on youth between the European Commission and the All-China Youth Federation, which marked the launch of a policy dialogue in the field of youth between the two sides.

The event also contributed to forging new partnerships between youth organisations from Europe and China and to developing ideas for joint grassroots projects and initiatives to be implemented during the Year of Youth and beyond.

The event consisted of three main parts:

1. a high-level official opening ceremony, which took place on 11 January 2011;
2. a 2 day common programme for 200 European and Chinese young participants to promote dialogue, exchange of practices and experiences as well as to encourage the development of partnerships and ideas for joint projects;
3. an additional 2.5 day programme for 100 Chinese young participants aimed at deepening their knowledge of Europe and the EU Institutions, including field visits to youth projects and organisations in Brussels, visits to the European Parliament, to the College of Europe in Bruges, as a well as a trip to Luxembourg, with a visit to the Court of Justice of the European Union, and to Trier (Germany).

The detailed proceedings and outcomes of the Opening Ceremony can be found in the publication about the event which is available at: http://ec.europa.eu/youth/documents/booklet_opening_brussels.pdf



"We see this Year as a concrete opportunity to step up relations and deepen the partnership between the EU and China. It is an occasion to bring young people and future leaders closer, foster friendship and mutual understanding, and lay the basis for a policy dialogue in the youth field."

Jan Trzuszczński, Director General, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture



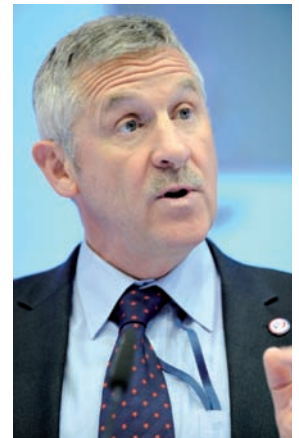
"As never before, in today's world we face a complex and interlinked set of security, economic and environmental challenges. China is one of the EU's most important partners to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow. We need to inject the vitality of youth into our relationship to understand better each others' hopes, desires and values."

James Moran, Director Asia, European External Action Service



"This Year is a sign of a growing mutual interest in deepening relations in areas that can help deepen contacts between people. Youth organisations have a key role to play in supporting this Year of Youth and more generally EU-China relations. Through your commitment and close contacts with young people you can contribute to feeding and supporting these relations by deepening exchanges between young people from both sides."

Gregory Paulger, Director for Youth and Sport, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture



活动介绍

在布鲁塞尔举行的中欧青年交流年是这一主题年的首个旗舰活动。它标志着交流年及其在欧洲的相关活动正式启动。

本次活动汇聚了包括200名来自欧盟和中国青年在内的400多人，在布鲁塞尔首次就不同的与青年有关的话题展开交流，这些话题包括志愿者活动、学生和研究人员流动、针对年轻人的非正规教育活动和年轻人学习文化和创意的途径。年轻的与会者把各种经验、背景和视角带入本次活动，标志着欧盟与中国开始就青年问题展开新的对话。

本次活动的重点是欧洲委员会与中华全国青年联合会就青年问题签署了一项联合声明，标志着双方正式开启了青年领域的政策对话。

本次活动还有助于在欧洲和中国青年组织之间促成新的伙伴关系，并开发可在青年交流年及以后联合开展的基层项目创意。

本次活动由三个主要部分组成：

1. 于2011年1月11日举行的由高级别官员参加的开幕式；
2. 一个为期2天的由200位欧洲和中国与会者共同参与的促进对话、交流实践经验，并鼓励合作伙伴关系的发展和伙伴项目创意的开发；
3. 另外为100位中国年轻与会者安排了为期两天半的行程，旨在加深他们对欧洲和欧盟机构的认识，包括实地考察布鲁塞尔的青年项目和青年组织、探访欧洲议会以及布鲁日的欧洲学院、游览卢森堡并参观欧洲法院，并前往德国特里尔参观。

开幕式的详细议程和成果可以参见本次活动的出版物：http://ec.europa.eu/youth/documents/booklet_opening_brussels.pdf

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“我们把这次的交流年活动视为一个切实的契机,希望以此来促进和加深欧盟与中国之间的合作关系。通过这个活动,我们希望拉近青年人和未来领导者之间的距离,增进友谊和相互理解,为青年领域的政策对话打下基础。”

欧洲委员会教育文化总司长扬·特鲁茨金斯杨
(Jan Truszczyński)



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“在当今世界,我们前所未有地面对复杂和共通的安全、经济和环境挑战。中国是欧盟最重要的合作伙伴之一,我们将共同迎接今天和明天的挑战。我们需要为双方的关系注入青春的活力,以便能够更好地理解彼此的期许、愿望和价值观。”

欧洲对外行动署亚洲司长詹慕朗"先生

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“交流年是一个日益增长的共同利益的信号,即在有助于加深人民之间的联系的领域加深关系。青年组织在支持青年交流年和更普遍的中欧关系上起到一个关键的作用。通过你的努力和与年轻人的密切联系,你也可以通过深化双方年轻人的交流来支持和维护这些关系。”

欧洲委员会教育和文化总司青年和体育司长Gregory Paulger先生



Programme of the flagship event

Monday, 10 January

Welcome and Introduction

Welcome speech, Gregory Paulger, Director for Youth and Sport, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Introductory remarks, Dong Xia, Deputy Secretary-General, All China Youth Federation and Giuseppe Porcaro, Secretary General, European Youth Forum

Overview of EU-China relations, James Moran, Director for Asia, EU External Action Service

Presentation of EU actions in favour of youth, Pascal Lejeune, Head of Unit, Youth in Action Programme, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Session moderated by Asad Beg, Co-Desk Officer China, European External Action Service

Working groups

Working Group 1

Non-formal learning and youth work activities for young people.

How to develop EU-China joint youth projects with the support of the Youth in Action Programme

Working Group 2

Youth volunteering

Working Group 3

Student exchanges, researchers' and academic mobility

Working Group 4

Access of young people to culture and creativity

Tuesday, 11 January

Address by Jan Truszczyński, Director General, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Continuation of Working Groups

High-level Official Opening Ceremony

Signing ceremony: signature of Joint Declaration on Youth by Androulla Vassiliou, European Commissioner for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth, and Wang Xiao, President, All-China Youth Federation

Conclusions from the first youth debates of the EU-China Year of Youth

Panel discussion: The EU-China Year of Youth as a tool to promote dialogue and mutual understanding between the EU and China

Concluding remarks

Official reception at the Chinese mission hosted by H.E. Song Zhe, Ambassador of China to the EU

Wednesday, 12 January

Visit to the European Parliament

Group Visits and lectures

Group 1 - Château Val Duchesse

Visit of the Castle and lecture about the history of European integration

Group 2 - German-speaking Community of Belgium

Short introduction to the "Belgian system" and the three Communities, overview of youth policy in the German-speaking Community and the other communities.

Group 3 - French-speaking Community of Belgium (Bureau International Jeunesse)

Introduction to the activities of the office and to the activities and projects of different youth organisations from the French-speaking Community of Belgium. Opportunity to meet and exchange with different organisations.

Group 4A - Flemish-speaking Community of Belgium - JES Stadslabo

JES Stadslabo is an organisation that works on several topics with and for youth in Brussels: youth work, education and employment, social work, participation, etc. This work is done through different projects as YOTA, street work, brock, etc.

Group 4B - Flemish-speaking Community of Belgium - Karuur and Steunpunt Jeugd

Meeting with 2 organizations: Karuur and Steunpunt Jeugd (Youth Support Point).

Karuur is a support organization for youth councils in Flanders. They provide support, a help desk function, training and facilitation, projects and publications to youth councils all over Flanders. Youth participation is a key slogan in their work.

Youth Support Point is a support point for all those who work with children, youngsters and their organizations within Flanders. Youth Support Point develops knowledge and expertise to strengthen the position of children and youngsters in society.

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Thursday, 13 January

Visit and Lecture at the College of Europe, Bruges

Welcome by Professor Sieglinde Gstöhl, Director of the EU International Relations and Diplomacy Studies Department

Presentation on the College of Europe by Anastasia Vilara, Head of Student Affaires & Communications Manager

Lecture by Benjamin Barton, Research Assistant, InBev-Baillet Latour Chair of European Union - China Relations
Guided tour of Bruges

Friday, 14 January

Visit to the Court of Justice of the European Union, Luxembourg

Guided tour of Luxembourg City and Trier

旗舰活动日程

1月10日，星期一

欢迎和介绍

欧洲委员会教育和文化总司青年和体育司长Gregory Paulger先生致欢迎辞

中华全国青年联合会副秘书长董霞女士和欧洲青年论坛秘书长Giuseppe Porcaro先生致开场介绍词

概述中欧关系，欧洲对外行动署亚洲司长詹慕朗先生

介绍欧盟对青年工作采取的行动，欧洲委员会教育和文化总司司长帕斯科·勒若内先生

本大会由欧洲对外行动署中国办公室专员Asad Beg先生主持

工作组会议

工作组1
年轻人非正规学习和青年工作活动
如何借助青年行动计划的支持开发中欧青年项目

工作组2
青年志愿者服务

工作组3
学生交流，研究人员和学术流动

工作组4
年轻人学习文化和创意的途径

1月11日，星期二

欧洲委员会教育文化总司长杨·特鲁钦斯基（Jan Truszczyński）先生致词
继续进行研讨会

高级别官方开幕式

欧盟教育、文化、多语言和青年事务委员安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌（Androulla Vassiliou）女士和中华全国青年联合会主席王晓签署关于青年事务的联合声明

中欧青年交流年青年第一届研讨会总结

嘉宾研讨：“中欧青年交流年”：推动中欧之间对话和相互理解的载体

总结发言

中国驻欧盟使团团长宋哲大使举办招待会

1月12日，星期三

参观欧洲议会

集体参观和讲座

第1组 — 出发前往公爵夫人河谷城堡（Château Val Duchesse）参观、讲座
参观城堡，关于欧洲一体化进程的讲座

第2组 — 出发前往比利时讲德语的社区参观、讲座
“比利时系统”和三个社区的简要介绍，讲德语的社区和其他社区青年政策概述

第3组 — 出发前往比利时讲法语的社区（青年国际办公室）参观、讲座
青年国际办公室活动和比利时讲法语社区的各种青年组织的活动和项目介绍。有机会与各种组织会谈和交流。

第4A组 — 出发前往比利时讲弗莱芒语的社区的青年组织

JES Stadslabo是布鲁塞尔的一个组织，致力于布鲁塞尔几项青年工作：青年工作、教育和就业、社会工作、参与等等。该组织工作通过YOTA、街头工作、布鲁克（brock）等项目完成。

第4B组 — 出发前往比利时讲弗莱芒语的社区的青年组织 - Karuur and Steunpunt Jeugd
会晤两个组织：Karuur 和Steunpunt Jeugd（青年支持机构）。
Karuur是弗兰德斯青年理事会的一个支持性组织。他们为整个弗兰德斯青年理事会提供支持、帮助咨询台功能、培训和便利、项目和出版物。青年参与是他们工作的一个重要口号。
青年支持机构是弗兰德斯与儿童、年轻人工作的所有人以及儿童、青年组织的支持机构。青年支持机构通过积累知识和发展专长来提高儿童和青年在社会中的地位。

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1月13日，星期四

在欧洲学院参观、讲座

由欧盟国际关系和外交学系系主任Sieglinde Gstöhl教授欢迎参与者的到来

学生事务和沟通负责人Anastasia Vilara女士介绍欧洲学院

InBev-Baillet Latour欧盟-中国关系讲坛，助理研究员本杰明·巴顿先生的讲座
布鲁日导游观光

1月14日，星期五

参观位于卢森堡的欧洲联盟法院

卢森堡市和特里尔导游观光

HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY, 11 JANUARY 2011

The EU-China Year of Youth was officially launched on 11 January in Brussels in the presence of Androulla Vassiliou, Member of the European Commission responsible for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth; Wang Xiao, President of the All-China Youth Federation; Miklós Soltész, Hungarian Minister of State responsible for Social, Family and Youth Affairs and Ambassador Song Zhe, Head of the Mission of China to the European Union. Over 400 people, including 200 youth representatives from all over the EU and China, attended this official ceremony.

In their welcoming addresses, the leaders emphasized the value of young people as a precious resource and driving force for society as well as for EU-China relations. The importance of the EU-China Year of Youth as an opportunity to deepen dialogue and mutual understanding was also underlined.

At the Ceremony, Commissioner Vassiliou and ACYF President Wang signed a Joint Declaration establishing a policy dialogue on youth between the European Commission and the All-China Youth Federation. This signature paved the way for regular exchanges on relevant youth issues of common interest during and beyond the Year of Youth. This joint declaration on youth complements the already existing declarations in education and vocational training (2007), culture (2007) and multilingualism (2009), thus contributing to enhancing dialogue and cooperation between the EU and China in these areas.

The official opening was followed by a panel discussion, which facilitated an exchange of views on the role of the EU-China Year of Youth as a tool to promote dialogue and mutual understanding between the EU and China. Building on their different experiences and backgrounds, all panellists acknowledged the importance of encouraging closer contacts between young people as a means to foster mutual understanding and therefore strengthen relations between the EU and China.

Celebrations for the launch of the Year continued in the evening with a reception hosted by the Mission of China to the EU, which included a series of cultural performances by young Chinese and European artists.

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“By focusing this Year on youth, we are giving a clear message that our partnership will continue into the future. We want to open up new horizons for our young people to share their ideals, experiences and values; to learn from each other, and be mutually enriched.”

Androulla Vassiliou, Member of the European Commission responsible for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth

“通过把今年聚焦在青年身上，我们发出了一个明确的信息——我们的伙伴关系将一直走向未来。我们要开辟新的视野，让青少年分享他们的理想、经验和价值观，相互取长补短，并丰富彼此。”

欧洲委员会负责教育、文化、语言多样性和青年事务的委员 安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌 (Androulla Vassiliou) 女士



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“年轻的一代肯定是揭开人类和谐共处新篇章的中坚力量”
中华全国青年联合会主席王晓

“The young generations are bound to be the main force in opening a new chapter of the harmonious coexistence of human beings”

Wang Xiao, President, All-China Youth Federation

高级别官方开幕式，2011年1月11日

中欧青年交流年于1月11日在布鲁塞尔正式开幕，欧洲委员会教育、文化、多语言和青年事务委员安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌（Androulla Vassiliou）女士、中华全国青年联合会主席王晓、匈牙利社会、家庭和青年事务部部长米克勒斯·索尔特斯（Miklós Soltész）和中国驻欧盟使团团团长宋哲大使出席开幕式。包括来自欧盟与中国各地的200名青年代表在内的四百多位嘉宾出席了本次官方仪式。

在欢迎辞中，各国领导人不仅强调年轻人是宝贵的资源，和社会进步与中欧关系的驱动力，还着重强调了中欧青年交流年是中欧双方加强对话和加深相互了解的重要机遇。

在开幕式上，欧盟委员瓦希利乌和全青联王晓主席一起签署了一份旨在建立欧洲委员会和中华全国青年联合会青年事务政策对话的联合声明，这份声明将为双方在交流年期间及之后就相关青年问题的定期交流铺平道路。这份青年事务联合声明是对双方在教育和职业培训（2007）、文化（2007）和多语言（2009）方面已经签署的声明的补充，能够加强欧盟和中国在这些领域的对话与合作。

官方开幕式之后进行的分组讨论，为中欧双方就中欧青年交流年这一工具在推动双方的对话和相互了解中的作用提供了交换意见的机会。所有嘉宾通过各自的经验和背景认识到——鼓励年轻人之间的紧密联系对通过促进相互了解而加强中欧关系非常重要。

本次交流年的开幕庆祝活动一直持续到晚上——在中国驻欧盟使团举办的招待会上，中国和欧洲的年轻艺术家带来了一系列文化演出。

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“青年是民间交流的先锋，他们肩负着加强中欧关系健康、可持续和长期发展的重要使命。”
中国驻欧盟使团团长宋哲大使

“Youth are pioneers for people-to-people exchange and young people shoulder an important responsibility to promote healthy, sustainable and long-term growth of China-EU ties.”
Ambassador Song Zhe, Head of the Mission of China to the European Union

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“Discussion between European and Chinese youth helps us to understand each other’s cultures, traditions, habits, problems; thereby this dialogue contributes to improving EU-China relations.”
Miklós Soltész, Minister of State responsible for Social, Family and Youth Affairs, Ministry of National Resources, Republic of Hungary

“中欧青年间的对话能够帮助我们了解彼此的文化、传统、习惯和问题，有助于推动中欧关系发展。”
匈牙利社会、家庭和青年事务部部长米克勒斯·索尔特斯 (Miklós Soltész)



High-level Official Opening Ceremony

Brussels, 11 January 2011

Programme

Welcoming addresses

Androulla Vassiliou,
Member of the European Commission responsible for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth
Wang Xiao,
President of the All-China Youth Federation
Miklós Soltész,
Minister of State responsible for Social, Family and Youth Affairs, Ministry of National Resources, Republic of Hungary
Ambassador Song Zhe,
Head of the Mission of China to the European Union

Signing ceremony

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Signature of Joint Declaration on Youth by Commissioner Androulla Vassiliou and President Wang Xiao
General conclusions from the first youth debates of the EU-China Year of Youth

Panel discussion

The EU-China Year of Youth as a tool to promote dialogue and mutual understanding between the EU and China

Moderator:

Jan Pakulski,
Head of Unit, Cooperation and International programmes, European Commission, Directorate General for Education and Culture

Panellists

Dong Xia,
Deputy Secretary General, All China Youth Federation
Britta Heidemann,
Goodwill Ambassador of the Year of Youth
Shada Islam,
Head of the Asia Programme, European Policy Centre
Katarína Neved'alová,
Vice President, European Youth Forum
Xie Yongjun,
Attaché, third secretary, Political Section, Mission of China to the European Union

Concluding remarks

高级别官方开幕式 布鲁塞尔 2011年1月11日 日程安排

欢迎辞

欧洲委员会负责教育、文化、多语言和青年事务的委员安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌 (Androulla Vassiliou) 女士
中华全国青年联合会主席王晓
匈牙利共和国负责社会、家庭和青年事务部部长米克勒斯·索尔特斯 (Miklós Soltész)
中国驻欧盟使团团长宋哲大使

签字仪式

瓦希利乌委员和王晓主席签署中欧青年联合声明
中欧青年交流年首次青年讨论总结

分组讨论

041

如何利用中欧青年交流年这一工具促进中欧双方的对话和相互理解

主持人:

欧洲委员会教育文化总司合作与国际项目处处长Jan Pakulski

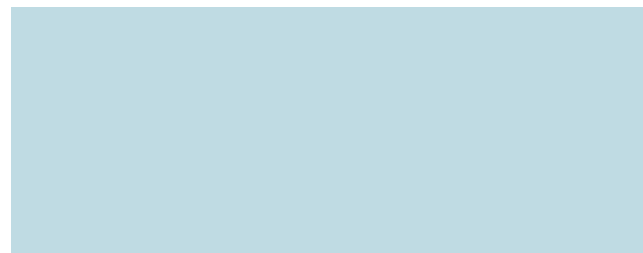
分组讨论嘉宾

中华全国青年联合会副秘书长董霞
青年交流年亲善大使Britta Heidemann
欧洲政策中心亚洲项目负责人Shada Islam
欧洲青年论坛副主席Katarína Neved'álová
中国驻欧盟使团政治处随员、三等秘书谢勇军先生

总结发言

JOINT DECLARATION

042





JOINT DECLARATION

of

**Androulla Vassiliou, European Commissioner for Education, Culture,
Multilingualism and Youth**

and

Wang Xiao, President of the All-China Youth Federation

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Androulla Vassiliou, European Commissioner for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth and Wang Xiao, President of the All-China Youth Federation (herein referred as Both sides), have declared their willingness to further strengthen cooperation between the European Commission and All-China Youth Federation of the People's Republic of China in the field of youth. They made this declaration in Brussels on 11 January 2011 at the occasion of the opening ceremony of the EU-China Year of Youth.

Both sides acknowledge the importance of investing in youth and the key role that youth plays in society. They consider that enhancing cooperation and dialogue in the youth field is instrumental to improve mutual understanding and to strengthen their respective roles within their societies and better harness the opportunities offered by globalisation. Promoting people-to-people contacts in particular those between young leaders is also a way to foster close relations between the EU and China.

Both sides recalled the intentions of the EU-China Summit Joint Statements held in Helsinki on 9th September 2006, in Beijing on 28th November 2007 and in Nanjing on 30th November 2009.

In the Helsinki Joint Statement leaders supported the expansion and deepening of exchanges between young people and encouraged cooperation between youth organizations in the EU and China. In the Beijing Joint Statement leaders agreed to speedily initiate the meeting mechanism of EU-China on youth affairs at ministerial level. In the Nanjing Joint Statement both sides agreed to further promote and deepen partnership between Europe and China by launching 2011 as the Europe-China Year of Youth.

Both sides recalled the ongoing negotiations for a more comprehensive Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and China and stressed the importance of including within the Agreement specific references to youth.

With regard to the initiatives that were suggested in the 2003 Joint Declaration between Commissioner Reding and Minister Sun Jiazheng, both sides insisted on the importance of youth exchanges, transnational voluntary activities and training for youth workers.

Both sides recalled the Joint Declaration signed by Commissioner Jan Figel' and Minister Zhou Ji in October 2007 in the fields of Education and Vocational Training and the Joint Declaration on Culture signed by Commissioner Jan Figel' and Minister Sun Jiazheng as well as the Joint Declaration signed by Leonard Orban, Commissioner for Multilingualism and Minister Zhou Ji in the field of multilingualism signed in March 2009, which have led to the development of a sectoral policy dialogue in these fields. Both sides acknowledged the importance of education, vocational training, culture and multilingualism for youth.

They noted the importance of promoting the use of existing instruments, such as the EU Youth in Action Programme and the international youth exchange programmes of the All-China Youth Federation, as a means to encourage the development of the youth sector and to promote the exchange of experience and practice in the field of non-formal education between EU and Chinese youth organisations.

Taking into account these positive developments, both sides jointly declared the following intentions:

- Both sides intend to jointly support the EU-China Year of Youth in 2011, with a view to promoting intercultural dialogue, mutual understanding and friendship.
- Both sides intend to set up an EU-China sectoral policy dialogue on youth affairs.
- This policy dialogue should be held in principle once a year. To this end, senior officials from both sides should meet in principle once a year with the venue alternating between Brussels and Beijing or any other venue agreed by both sides. Other occasional meetings may be held as necessary. Both sides will jointly coordinate the meetings. Both sides should produce agreed conclusions after each meeting.
- The EU-China youth policy dialogue will cover issues of common interest such as: voluntary activities, in particular with a link to the European Year of Volunteering in 2011; youth active involvement in society; promoting healthy lifestyles among young

people; youth creativity and international vision; youth employment and entrepreneurship; youth work development.

- The policy dialogue should consist of regular exchanges of experience and best practice, reviews of policy developments and challenges, and promoting knowledge building and sharing on youth-related issues of common interest. Specific events such as seminars, workshops and expert meetings may be jointly organized for the purpose of those exchanges with the participation of relevant stakeholders (including media if appropriate).
- Both sides intend to jointly set up a rolling work programme for the dialogue and cooperation on youth policy, identify priority areas and activities, regularly review its implementation and discuss avenues for future cooperation.
- Both sides will bear their own delegation's cost of participation in the dialogue and cooperation. The cost of agreed specific events will be decided in consultation between both sides.

The provisions of this Joint Declaration express political intent and are not designed to create legal rights or obligations under international law.

This Joint Declaration is signed in Brussels on the 11 January 2011 in the English and the Chinese languages.

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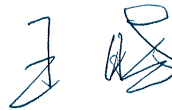
FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

FOR THE ALL-CHINA YOUTH FEDERATION



Androulla Vassiliou

Commissioner for Education, Culture,
Multilingualism and Youth

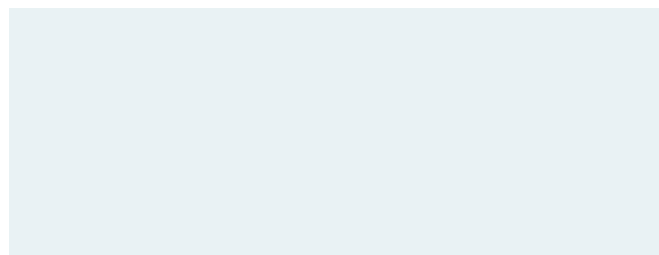


Wang Xiao

President

联合声明

046





欧盟委员会与中华全国青年联合会 关于欧中青年领域对话合作的联合声明

欧盟教育、文化、语言多样性及青年事务委员安德鲁拉·瓦西利乌和中华全国青年联合会主席王晓(以下简称“双方”)代表欧盟委员会教育和文化总司和中华全国青年联合会宣布,双方愿进一步加强在青年领域的合作,促进欧盟与中国关系的发展。这一声明是于2011年1月11日在布鲁塞尔举行的“欧中青年交流年”开幕式上作出的。

双方认识到,欧盟委员会和中国政府认同对青年领域投资以及青年在社会所扮演角色的重要性,并相信在青年领域加强合作和对话对促进相互了解,推动青年在社会发挥作用以及更好地抓住全球化机遇具有重要作用。促进人文交流特别是青年领导人之间的交流是推动欧中关系密切发展的一条途径。

双方回顾了2006年9月9日在赫尔辛基,2007年11月28日在北京以及2009年11月30日在南京召开的欧中领导人会晤上发表的联合声明中所表达的意愿。

在赫尔辛基的联合声明中,欧盟和中国领导人支持扩大及深化青年交流,并鼓励欧中青年组织加强合作。在北京的联合声明中,欧中领导人同意迅速启动欧中青年事务的部长级会晤

机制。在南京的联合声明中，双方同意将 2011 年定为“欧中青年交流年”，以促进和深化欧中的伙伴关系。

双方提到了欧盟与中国间正在进行的内容更全面的《欧中伙伴合作协定》的谈判，并强调该协定中包含青年内容的重要性。

根据 2003 年雷丁委员和文化部孙家正部长签署的联合声明中的有关动议，双方重申了青年交流、志愿服务交流和青年工作者培训的重要性。

双方回顾了 2007 年 10 月发表的《中华人民共和国教育部部长周济和欧盟委员会教育、培训、文化和青年事务委员扬·菲格尔联合声明》和《中华人民共和国文化部部长孙家正和欧盟委员会教育、培训、文化和青年事务委员扬·菲格尔联合声明》以及 2009 年 3 月发表的《中华人民共和国教育部部长周济和欧盟委员会多语言事务委员列昂纳多·奥尔班联合声明》。上述联合声明都对发展这些领域的跨部门政策对话产生了积极作用。双方认同教育、职业培训、文化和多语言对青年的重要性。

双方注意到加强运用现有手段的重要性，如欧盟的“青年在行动”项目和中华全国青年联合会的青年国际交流项目，以促进青年工作的发展，并推动欧盟和中国青年组织在非正规教育领域的经验交流。

考虑到这些积极的发展，双方共同声明如下意愿：

——双方决定共同办好 2011 年“欧中青年交流年”，以促进青年之间跨文化对话、相互理解和友谊。

——双方决定在青年事务领域建立欧中青年政策对话机制。

——欧中青年政策对话原则上每年举行一次，双方高层官员参加。对话轮流在布鲁塞尔、北京或其它双方同意的地方举行。如有需要，双方可举行临时性会议。双方将共同协商举办会议的事宜，每次会议后双方将提出互相认可的结论性意见。

——欧中青年政策对话将涵盖双方共同关注的议题，如志愿服务，特别是与 2011 年“欧洲志愿年”相关的活动；青年积极参与社会活动；在青年中推行健康生活方式；青年创造力和国际视野；青年就业创业；青年工作发展。

——政策对话应该包括定期交流成功范例和经验，回顾政策的发展及其面临的挑战，加强对欧中共同关心的青年议题的知识储备和共享。为此目的，双方拟共同组织由相关利益者（可包括媒体）参加的特别活动，如举办研讨会、研习班、专家会议等。

——双方计划联合制定一个青年政策对话与合作的滚动式工作计划，确定优先领域和活动，定期评审实施情况，共同讨论未来合作途径。

——双方将负担各自代表团参加对话与合作项目的费用。双方共同举办特别活动的费用将由双方协商决定。

本联合声明的条款仅表达了政治意愿，不具有在国际法框架下的法律权利和义务。

本联合声明于 2011 年 1 月 11 日在布鲁塞尔签署。中文版及英文版完全一致。

049



安德鲁拉·瓦西利乌
欧盟委员会
教育、文化、语言多样性
及青年事务委员



王晓
中华人民共和国
中华全国青年联合会主席

WORKSHOP CONCLUSIONS • 研讨会总结

Over 2.5 days, the European and Chinese participants in the Opening Ceremony of the EU-China Year of Youth in Brussels exchanged views and experiences in relation to the following topics:

1. Non-formal learning and youth work activities for young people.
How to develop EU-China joint youth projects with the support of the Youth in Action Programme
2. Youth volunteering
3. Student exchanges, researchers' and academic mobility
4. Access of young people to culture and creativity

The main conclusions of their lively debates included:

1. Non-formal learning and youth work activities for young people

The workshop became a forum for the exchange of contacts and project ideas between the European and Chinese participants as well as for the creation of future partnerships. Project ideas included a wide range of activities such as exchanges, social education programmes, training camps, a youth think tank...

2. Youth Volunteering

The workshop served as a platform for sharing experiences and challenges on the theme of youth volunteering and on how to promote cooperation in this area. The discussions covered various aspects of youth volunteering, such as the importance of encouraging more young people to volunteer; practices in developing volunteering activities, recruiting and training volunteers; obstacles to volunteering; funding opportunities, etc. Participants appreciated the value of similar exchange and learning opportunities and wished that more of such occasions be available in the future to expand cooperation and involve more young people.

3. Student exchanges, researchers' and academic mobility

The workshop provided a space to share European and Chinese perspectives on issues related to mobility, including benefits and obstacles to mobility as well as modern alternatives, such as distance learning and virtual classrooms. Participants came up with a series of recommendations to policy-makers, including: continuing to encourage student mobility between the EU and China and to promote international exchange programmes; strengthening the peer support network for participants in exchange programmes; organising more activities aimed at facilitating the integration of exchange students in the host country; creating a uniform information platform on the mobility programmes available; encouraging contacts with industry in order to co-finance relevant study programmes; continuing to explore the possibilities of virtual mobility, keeping in mind that it cannot fully replace real experiences.

4. Access of young people to culture and creativity

This workshop focused on youth access to culture and it facilitated an exchange of views on how European and Chinese young people define culture as a concept of identity and social inclusion. The workshop also allowed the participants to discuss how they define different forms of expression and creativity, such as dance, traditional Chinese martial arts and music as part of culture. The main conclusions of the workshop included: a broader need for mutual respect of cultural differences, recognition of how different cultures view different forms of expression and a need for broader support to youth cultural activities.

在两天半的时间里，参加在布鲁塞尔举行的中欧青年交流年开幕式的中欧嘉宾针对如下议题交换了意见和经验：

1. 年轻人非正规学习和青年工作活动。
如何借助“青年在行动计划”的支持开发中欧青年项目
2. 青年志愿者活动
3. 学生交流，研究人员和学术流动
4. 年轻人学习文化和创意的途径

经过热烈讨论得出的主要结论包括：

1. 年轻人非正规学习和青年工作活动

本研讨会成为中欧与会者相互联系和交流项目创意以及建立未来合作伙伴关系的论坛。项目创意涉及范围广泛的活动，如交流、社会教育项目、培训交流营、青年智库...

2. 青年志愿者活动

本研讨会作为一个分享青年志愿者活动主题的经历和挑战、以及如何促进双方在这个领域合作的平台。讨论覆盖了青年志愿者方方面面的，比如鼓励更多的青年参加志愿者活动的重要性；发展志愿者活动、招聘并培训志愿者的做法；志愿者活动的障碍和资助机会等。参加者认同类似的交流与学习机会的价值，并希望未来可以有更多这样的场合来扩大合作并吸引更多年轻人的参与。

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3. 学生交流，研究人员和学术流动

本研讨会提供了一个分享中欧对流动性问题观点的场所，包括流动性的好处和障碍，以及远程学习和虚拟教室的现代替代品。与会者向政策制订者提出了一系列的建议，包括：继续鼓励中欧之间学生的流动以促进国际交流项目；加强交换计划参与者的同行支持网络；组织更多旨在为促进交换学生在东道国的融合提供便利的活动；创建一个可供学生获得流动项目信息的统一信息平台；鼓励与行业的接触以便共同资助相关学习项目；继续探讨虚拟流动的可能性，牢记它不能完全取代真实的经验。

4. 年轻人学习文化和创意的途径

本研讨会聚焦于青年对文化的了解，并促进关于欧洲和中国青年将文化作为一种身份和社会融合的观念的意见交流。研讨会也允许参与者讨论他们如何定义不同的表现和创造形式；如舞蹈、中国传统武术和音乐作为文化的一部分。本研讨会的主要结论包括：更需要相互尊重文化差异，认识到不同文化对不同形式表达的看法以及需要更多地支持青年文化活动。

PHOTO ALBUM · 活动图片



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"I found out that the year is going to bring us much more than I expected. During the event a lot of prejudices were broken and I'm sure all participants got a totally new experience and different understanding about China. At least that happened to me. And although sometimes we do not have a common understanding or we have different systems and vision, at least the process of understanding and accepting each others has started and this is one of the best and most important things for youth from both sides."

Tea, Slovenia, participant in the Official Opening Ceremony in Brussels, January 2011



“



“我发现这一年会给我们带来超过预期的东西。活动期间很多偏见被摒弃了,我相信所有的参与者都获得了对中国的全新的经验和不同的了解。至少我是这样的。虽然有时我们没有达成共同的理解或我们有不同的体系和看法,至少理解和接受彼此的过程已经开始,这对双方的年轻人来说是最好和最重要的事情之一。”

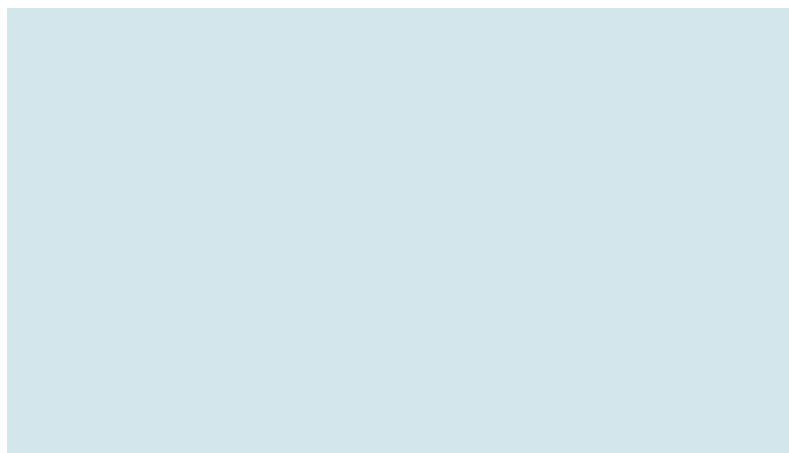
Tea, 斯洛文尼亚人, 2011年1月布鲁塞尔官方开幕式嘉宾

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PHOTO ALBUM · 活动图片







Official Opening Ceremony, Beijing, February 2011
官方开幕式, 北京, 2011年2月

Introduction to the event

The Beijing opening ceremony was the second flagship event of the EU-China Year of Youth. Following up on the official launch of the Year in Europe in January, the ceremony marked the official launch of the Year in China, right after the celebrations of the Chinese New Year.

In addition to a high-level official opening ceremony, the event was an occasion to continue the dialogue initiated in Brussels in January among European and Chinese youth representatives, with a special focus on youth culture and on deepening partnership-building for the development of joint projects to be implemented during the Year.

The event consisted of three main parts:

1. a high-level official opening ceremony, which took place on 23 February 2011;
2. a one-day forum on the theme of «Youth Culture», which gathered 200 European and Chinese youth representatives. The forum facilitated an exchange of views on youth culture, cultural perceptions among young people from both sides as well as on the benefits and challenges faced when attempting to facilitate intercultural dialogue. The forum also encouraged networking and partnership building among youth representatives from both sides in order to promote the development of joint partnership projects in the framework of the Year. With this in mind, the delegates had the opportunity to learn about the opportunities offered by the EU Youth in Action programme to support such projects;
3. a programme of cultural and field visits for the 100 European delegates to help them gain a better understanding of Chinese culture and reality within and beyond Beijing. These included a visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Beijing and to a local people's consultation conference in one of Beijing districts; field visits to youth projects as well as a trip to Guizhou Province. In addition to meetings with local youth representatives, this visit gave young Europeans the opportunity to discover another part of China and to experience Chinese daily life during a half-day home-stay with Chinese families.

活动介绍

北京开幕式是中欧青年交流年的第二项旗舰活动。交流年2011年1月在欧洲正式启动后举办的本次开幕式,标志着交流年活动在2011年中国新春佳节之后正式在中国拉开帷幕。

在高级别的官方开幕式之外,活动延续了1月在布鲁塞尔发起的中欧青年代表对话,特别关注青年文化和伙伴关系的加深,目的是发展即将在交流年期间举办的联合项目。

活动由三个主要部分组成:

1. 2011年2月23日举行的高级别官方开幕式;
2. “青年文化”主题论坛——这一为期一天的论坛汇聚了200位中欧青年代表。论坛为双方青年就青年文化和文化认知,以及双方在跨文化对话中所面临的利益和挑战交换意见提供了便利。论坛还鼓励双方青年代表建立联系和伙伴关系,目的是在交流年框架下促进伙伴项目的发展。有鉴于此,代表们有机会了解欧盟“青年在行动”计划为支持伙伴项目提供的机会;
3. 组织100位欧洲代表进行文化和实地考察,目的是帮助他们更好地了解北京及北京以外地区的中国文化和现实。活动包括在北京参观外交部以及北京的一个区级人民协商会议;实地考察青年项目和贵州之旅。在贵州期间,欧洲代表团不仅会见了当地青年代表,还通过在中国家庭的半天民宿活动体验了中国人的日常生活,贵州之旅使欧洲年轻人有机会发现中国其他地区的风貌。

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“Knowing more about each other is the best way to reinforce peaceful and respectful relations and to build a better future in what is no longer a vast unexplored planet, but an increasingly familiar global village in which we are all close neighbours”

Markus Ederer, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to China



“加深彼此了解是加强世界各国和平共处、互相尊重的关系,建设更美好未来的最佳途径,我们身处的星球已经不是那个广袤和未经开发的地球,而是彼此日益熟悉的地球村——在这里,我们都是近邻”

欧盟驻华代表团团长艾德和 (Markus Ederer)

Programme of the flagship event

Tuesday, 22 February

EU-China Youth Forum for Culture

Opening Remarks, Lu Yongzheng, Vice President of the All-China Youth Federation
Opening Remarks, Johan Cauwenbergh, Head of Operations Section, Delegation of the European Union to China
Session moderated by Dong Xia, Deputy Secretary-General, All-China Youth Federation

Keynote Speeches:

"EU-China Traditional Culture: Inheritance and Innovation in the Context of Modernization"

Zhao Tingyang, Researcher, Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Michael Kalm-Ackermann, President, European Union National Institutes for Culture (EUNIC) China Cluster and Director of Goethe Institute.

Session moderated by Zhou Hong, Director, Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Keynote Speeches:

"Youth Popular Culture: From Behaviour to Concept"

Dr. Chen Shaofeng, Deputy Director of Culture Industry Academy, Peking University

Peter Matjašič, President, European Youth Forum.

Session moderated by Liu Junyan, Secretary General, China Youth and Children Research Centre

Pairing Meeting for Partnership Programmes

Presentation of the main activities and initiatives on the Chinese side, Jia Bo, Deputy Director of International Department, All-China Youth Federation

Presentation of the main activities and initiatives on the European side, Marzia Conte, Programme Manager, Youth in Action Programme, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Introduction to partnership programmes, Jia Tiesong, Assistant Director of China Youth Centre for International Exchanges

Session moderated by Jia Bo, Deputy Director, International Department, All-China Youth Federation

Working groups on partnership programmes

Wednesday, 23 February

Group Visits and lectures:

Group 1 – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Group 2 – People's Congress of a district in Beijing

Group 3 – visit to an employment and entrepreneurship project

Group 4 – visit to a voluntary service project

High-level Official Opening Ceremony

Reception hosted by the EU Delegation to China

Thursday, 24 February

Visit to the Great Wall

Departure to Guiyang, capital of Guizhou Province

Friday, 25 February

Visit to the Miao ethnic group village

Visit to the Jinyang Lantern Exhibition

Saturday, 26 February

Visit to the High-tech Development Zone

Dialogue with local youth in groups:
Group 1 – Industrialization and the Strategic Development Plan of Guizhou
Group 2 – Urbanization and Social Management
Group 3 – Capacity Building of Youth Organizations
Group 4 – Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship

Meeting and Home Stay with local families

European and Chinese Youth Exchange Banquet hosted by Guizhou Provincial leader

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Sunday, 27 February

Return to Beijing

Visit to the Palace Museum (Forbidden City)

旗舰活动日程

2月22日，星期二

中欧青年文化论坛

开幕致辞，中华全国青年联合会副主席卢雍政
开幕致辞，欧盟驻华代表团运营负责人Johan Cauwenbergh
会议由中华全国青年联合会副秘书长董霞主持

主题演讲：
“中欧传统文化：现代化背景下的传承与创新”
中国社会科学院哲学所研究员赵汀阳
欧盟文化中心合作组织中国区主席、歌德学院（中国）院长米歇尔·康-阿克曼（Michael Kalm-Ackermann）

会议由中国社会科学院欧洲研究所所长周弘主持

主题演讲：
“青年时尚文化：从行为到观念”
北京大学文化产业研究院副院长陈少峰博士
欧洲青年论坛主席Peter Matjašič

会议由中国青少年研究中心秘书长刘俊彦主持

伙伴活动项目洽谈会

中方主要活动和项目介绍，中华全国青年联合会国际部副部长贾波
欧方主要活动和项目介绍：欧洲委员会教育文化总司“青年在行动”项目经理Marzia Conte
伙伴活动介绍，中国国际青年交流中心主任助理贾铁松

会议由中华全国青年联合会国际部副部长贾波主持

伙伴活动分组洽谈

2月23日，星期三

集体参观和讲座：

- 第一组 - 拜会外交部
- 第二组 - 拜会北京某区级人大
- 第三组 - 参观就业创业项目
- 第四组 - 参观志愿者服务项目

高级别官方开幕式

欧盟驻华代表团主办的招待会

2月24日，星期四

参观长城

出发前往贵州省省会贵阳

2月25日，星期五

参观苗族村落

参观金阳灯会

2月26日，星期六

参观高新技术产业开发区

与当地青年分组对话：

第一组 - 贵州的工业化和战略发展计划

第二组 - 城市化和社会管理

第三组 - 青年组织能力建设

第四组 - 青年就业和创业

拜访当地家庭和民宿

贵州省领导举办中欧青年交流宴会

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2月27日，星期日

返回北京

参观故宫博物馆（紫禁城）

HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY, 23 FEBRUARY 2011

The EU-China Year of Youth was officially launched in China with a high-level ceremony, which gathered some 500 people in the Capital Museum in Beijing.

The ceremony was an occasion to reaffirm the high-level political commitment to this initiative on both sides. This was reinforced by the attendance of Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and a video message from European Commission's President José Manuel Durão Barroso, which was aired during the event. Both leaders underlined the importance of this unique initiative aimed at bringing young people from both sides closer with a view to consolidating EU-China relations.

The Year was also launched in the presence of other EU and Chinese leaders including: Lu Hao, First Secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League; Markus Ederer, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to China; Song Tao, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister and Miklós Soltész, Hungarian Minister of State responsible for Social, Family and Youth Affairs. Film director Lu Chuan, actress Zhou Xun and academician Deng Zhonghan, Chinese image ambassadors of the Year, also took part in the celebrations.

During the ceremony, young people's energy and talent was showcased through different cultural and music performances by Chinese and European young artists. After the official opening, celebrations continued with a reception hosted by the Delegation of the European Union to China.

2011年2月23日 高级别官方开幕式

中欧青年交流年在北京正式开幕，500多位嘉宾参加了在北京首都博物馆举行的高级别开幕式。

开幕式上，双方领导人重申对此次倡议的政治承诺。中国总理温家宝的出席和欧洲委员会主席若泽·曼努埃尔·巴罗佐（José Manuel Durão Barroso）现场播放的讲话视频强化了双方领导人的政治承诺。双方领导人强调，这一旨在拉近双方年轻人的关系，巩固双方关系的独特倡议具有重要意义。

出席交流年开幕式的其他欧盟和中国领导人还有：中国共产主义青年团中央书记处第一书记陆昊、欧盟驻华代表团团长艾德和（Markus Ederer）、中国外交部副部长宋涛、匈牙利社会、家庭和青年事务部部长米克勒斯·索尔特斯（Miklós Soltész）。电影导演陆川、女演员周迅、邓中翰院士等交流年中国形象大使也参加了本次庆祝活动。

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在开幕式上，中欧青年艺术家通过不同的文化和音乐表演展现了年轻人的精力和才能。在官方开幕式结束后，欧盟驻华代表团主办了庆祝招待会。



Address by Prime Minister WEN Jiabao 温家宝致辞

WEN Jiabao,
Prime Minister,
People's Republic
of China

Excellencies, distinguished guests, dear friends from China and Europe,
Dear young friends, Ambassadors, ladies and gentlemen,

Good afternoon! I am very pleased to attend the opening ceremony of EU-China Year of Youth.

This is the first theme year jointly sponsored by China and the EU since we established diplomatic relations, and it is also the first China-EU cultural exchange event on such a grand scale. The two "firsts" coincide with a youth event, indicating a more dynamic and promising China-EU relationship. On behalf of the Chinese government, I extend cordial greetings and best wishes to young friends of China and the EU member states. China is the largest developing country. The European Union is the largest community of developed countries. At present, China and EU are in a critical period of deepening cooperation.

Sharing opportunities, meeting challenges and seeking common development together bear on the well-being of the peoples of China and Europe and the future of world development. I think these are not topics for the China-EU Summit alone. I hope young people will all think about them to explore the right answer. In this sense, China-EU youth exchange is absolutely necessary and has great prospects.

I am greatly inspired by the video shown on the big screen just now. Young people from China and 27 EU member states, though far apart and having different cultural backgrounds and speaking different languages, voice a common yearning for communication, understanding and friendship. I think their hearts are linked. Young people are full of life. They are the hope and future of mankind and the driving force of the development of China-EU relations. The seed of friendship should be sown in every young heart. With this foundation, we can handle any storm together on the way forward, and ours will be a broad road to cooperation and friendship.

Youth is the spring of life, the prime of life. I had been young, and I like to make friends with young people. I would like to share the following words with everybody: First, always view the world objectively and positively and see it as ever-developing, dare to seek the truth and always act as a facilitator of world peace and progress. Second, always be frank, inclusive and openminded, and respect, trust and learn from each other. Third, never be afraid of difficulties, always be brave to explore and innovate, and strive to outshine your forerunners.

I believe that through the rich and colorful activities of the Year of Youth, young people will definitely deepen understanding, enhance friendship and create a better future of China-EU relations!

I wish the China-EU Year of Youth a great success! Thank you!

中华人民共和国总理 温家宝



青年朋友们，各位使节，女士们，先生们：

大家好！我非常高兴出席“中欧青年交流年”开幕式。

这是中欧建交以来联合举办的第一个主题年，也是中欧最大规模的一次人文交流活动。两个“第一”都属于青年，这表明中欧关系更加富有活力、更加充满希望。我代表中国政府表示祝贺，并向中国和欧盟成员国的青年朋友们致以亲切问候和良好祝愿！中国是最大的发展中国家，欧盟是最大的发达国家联合体。当前，中国和欧洲正处于深化合作的关键时期。

如何共享机遇、共迎挑战、共谋发展，关乎中欧人民的福祉和世界发展的未来。我认为，这不应仅仅是中欧领导人会晤时的议题，我更希望青年朋友们一起来思考、探寻正确的答案。从这个意义上讲，中欧青年交流十分必要、大有可为。

刚才看了大屏幕上播放的短片，我很有感触。来自中国和欧盟27个成员国的青年，虽然相距遥远，有着不同的文化背景，讲着不同的语言，但大家表达了一个共同的心声，就是对交流、理解、友谊的向往。我以为，中欧青年的心是相通的。青年人富有朝气，是人类的希望和未来，是中欧关系发展的动力源泉。中欧友谊的种子应当播种在每个青年的心里。有了这样的基础，我们就可以携手共担前进道路上的任何风雨，我们的合作之路、友谊之路就会越走越宽广。

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青年是人生之春，人生之华。我也年轻过，也喜欢和青年交朋友。这里有几点感受愿和大家分享：第一，始终以客观、积极、发展的眼光看待和认识世界，敢于追求真理，永远做世界和平与进步的促进者。第二，始终秉持坦诚、包容、开放的精神，彼此尊重和信任，相互借鉴和学习。第三，始终不怕困难，勇于探索和创新，努力超越前人。

我相信，通过参与“交流年”丰富多彩的活动，青年朋友们一定会加深了解，增进友谊，创造中欧关系更加美好的明天！

预祝中欧青年交流年圆满成功！谢谢大家！



“我相信，通过参与‘交流年’丰富多彩的活动，青年朋友们一定会加深了解，增进友谊，创造中欧关系更加美好的明天！”
中华人民共和国总理温家宝

"I believe that through the rich and colorful activities of the Year of Youth, young people will definitely deepen understanding, enhance friendship and create a better future for China-EU relations."
Wen Jiabao, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China

Address by President BARROSO 巴罗佐致辞

José Manuel
DURÃO BARROSO,
President, European
Commission

Excellencies, distinguished guests, dear friends from China and Europe,

I am delighted to address you today, as you celebrate the launch of the 2011 European Union- China Year of Youth in Beijing.

We all live an increasingly interconnected world: distances are less and less an obstacle. Virtual tools can help us to connect, we cannot rely on tools alone, but people-to-people contacts and exchanges are the real foundations of better understanding and solid partnerships. Knowing more about each other is the best way to reinforce peaceful and respectful relations.

This is the essence of the EU-China Year of Youth, which Premier WEN and I announced at the Nanjing Summit in November 2009.

This Year provides a space for bringing our young people closer, to develop mutual knowledge and understanding. It will contribute to building durable, long-term 'Bridges of Friendship' between the young people of Europe and China, consolidating our very good relationship.

The European Union and China are indeed important global players. We must work together in addressing common challenges. And we must involve the young generations in this common endeavor. Young people are seriously concerned by global issues like economic disparities, climate change, problems of governance. And their contribution is vital to finding solutions. We must invest more in our young people's great potential; and encourage them to get involved in global policy-making at all levels. We need their voice.

Dear young friends from China and Europe,

The future of our relations and strategic partnership is in your hands! You are tomorrow's leaders, but you are also important players as active young citizens today. Each one of you has a key role in helping to build strong bridges of friendship and understanding between Europe and China for the 21st Century. And I know you will play your part.

I am confident the EU-China Year of Youth will give a new boost to our relations, nourishing our partnership with your creative energy, talent, enthusiasm and vision. I encourage you to keep up your efforts and motivation to be responsible, creative leaders for change!

For the good of China and Europe, for the development of our
partnership and friendship.

欧洲委员会主席
若泽·曼努埃尔·巴罗佐
José Manuel
DURÃO BARROSO



各位领导，尊敬的来宾，来自中国和欧洲的亲爱的朋友们，

今天，我很荣幸能在2011中欧青年交流年在北京的开幕庆典上发表演讲。

我们都生活在一个彼此关联度越来越高的世界：距离越来越不是障碍。虽然虚拟工具可以帮助我们联系对方，但是我们不能完全依赖工具，因为人与人的接触和交流才是实现更好的理解和合作的坚实基础。更多地了解对方是加强双方和平互敬关系的最佳途径。

这是中欧青年交流年的精髓，正如温总理和我在2009年11月的南京峰会上宣布的那样。

交流年提供一个双方年轻人拉近距离和发展相互了解和理解的空间，有助于在中欧两国年轻人之间架起持久和长期的“友谊之桥”，使双方的良好关系继续得到巩固。

欧盟和中国都是全球的重要力量。我们必须携手解决面临的共同挑战。我们必须让年轻人参与进来，共同努力。年轻人认真关注经济差距、气候变化、治理问题等全球问题，他们的贡献对于我们找到这些问题的解决之道来说至关重要。我们必须在年轻人所具有的巨大潜力上加大投资力度，鼓励他们参与所有层级的全球决策。我们需要听到他们的呼声。

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来自中国和欧洲的亲爱的年轻朋友们，

我们的关系和战略伙伴关系的未来掌握在你们的手中！你们不仅是明天的领导人，也是重要的参与者，就像今天这些活跃的年轻公民一样。你们每个人都都要在架起21世纪中欧人民之间坚实的友谊和理解之桥的过程中发挥关键作用。我知道你们会发挥你们的作用。

我相信，中欧青年交流年会给中欧关系的发展带来新的推动力，年轻人的创造力、天才、热情和愿景必将促进中欧伙伴关系的发展。我鼓励你们继续努力并保持积极的态度，成为对未来变革承担责任和发挥创造力的领导者！

为中国和欧洲的利益，为我们的伙伴关系和友谊的发展而努力。

"I am confident the EU-China Year of Youth will give a new boost to our relations, nourishing our partnership with young people's creative energy, talent, enthusiasm and vision."

José Manuel Durão Barroso, President of the European Commission

“我相信，中欧青年交流年会给中欧关系的发展带来新的推动力，年轻人的创造力、天才、热情和愿景必将促进中欧伙伴关系的发展。”
欧洲委员会主席若泽·曼努埃尔·巴罗佐（José Manuel Durão Barroso）



High-Level Official Opening Ceremony

Beijing, 23 February 2011

Programme

Prelude: The waving flags

Glory of Civilizations

Symphony: *The Yellow River* and *An Der Schönen Blauen Donau Walzer*

Opening addresses

Lu Hao, *First Secretary, Central Committee of Communist Youth League of China*
Markus Ederer, *Head of the Delegation of the European Union to China*
Song Tao, *Vice Foreign Minister, People's Republic of China*
Miklós Soltész, *Minister of State responsible for Social, Family and Youth Affairs, Ministry of National Resources, Republic of Hungary*

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Fashion of the time

Dialogue with the Future

Interviews with prominent Chinese and European youth representatives

Dynamic Youth

Performances by Chinese and European artists and young people

Launch of the official Chinese website of the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth

Address by Wen Jiabao, Prime Minister, People's Republic of China

Video Message by José Manuel Durão Barroso, President, European Commission

北京高级别官方开幕式
2011年2月23日
日程安排

序曲：旗舞

文明交辉

交响乐：《黄河》和《蓝色多瑙河》

开幕致辞

中国共产主义青年团中央书记处第一书记陆昊
欧盟驻华代表团团长艾德和 (Markus Ederer)
中华人民共和国外交部副部长宋涛
匈牙利社会、家庭和青年事务部部长米克勒斯·索尔特斯 (Miklós Soltész)

时代风尚

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对话未来

杰出中欧青年代表访谈

青春激扬

中欧艺术家和年轻人的表演

2011中欧青年交流年官方中文网站启动

中华人民共和国总理温家宝致辞

欧洲委员会主席巴罗佐的视频致辞

Address by LU Hao 陆昊致辞

LU Hao
First Secretary,
Chinese Communist
Youth League and
Chairman of China
Organizing Committee
of the EU-China Year
of Youth

Chinese President Hu Jintao once pointed out that friendship between countries roots in friendship between peoples. Friendship between peoples indeed starts from young. The EU-China Year of Youth is the first theme year jointly initiated by China and EU leaders since the establishment of China-EU diplomatic relations. It embodies the leaders' vision on further developing China-EU friendly relations and their strategic expectation on young peoples' active role. History and reality calls on young people of China and Europe to not only cherish the current friendly situation, but also to consciously shoulder the historic responsibility to continuously push forward the China-EU relations. I believe the EU-China Year of Youth will enable more young people to become friendship envoys of China and Europe, and will generate new vitality to the development of China-EU relations.

We should see that China and EU share broad common interests in this changing global context.

We should see the significant opportunities and cooperation potentials in developing China-EU relations in this changing global context.

We should see the shared characteristics of Chinese and European civilizations featured by tolerance and inclusiveness, and differences of basic situations in China and EU member states in this changing global context. Chinese and European civilizations are distinctive, open and inclusive. Young people of China and Europe can make contributions to the prosperity and advancement of their civilizations, as long as they can communicate, experience and learn from each other on the basis that they fully respect cultural diversity and differences, and fully respect each other's different development models and paths.

Dear guests, young friends,

Today's Chinese young people are growing up with the great historic process of reform and opening-up. We personally experienced and witnessed the great changes in our country's outlook and people's livelihood during the past 30 years. We feel from our heart that today's marvelous achievements come from the strong leadership of Chinese Communist Party, come from the unity and hard work of different ethnic groups of China, and also come from active participation and precious support from the friendly countries in the world including Europe. Taking this opportunity, we would like to express sincere gratitude to those European friends who participated in and supported China's development.

Dear guests, young friends,

Despite the great achievements China has made, we are clearly aware that China remains as a typical developing country, and we are at a different stage of development with Europe. China's per capita GDP is only about one-eighth of the EU's average. During the process of industrialization and urbanization, China could learn from the European experience. We still rely on development to enable a happier livelihood for our people. We firmly believe that peace, development and cooperation are irresistible historical trend. Chinese youth are willing to comprehend deeply Chinese and EU leaders' expectations, together with European youth, to think about the future of our world with more rational, historical, objective, open mind and perspective, and to firmly safeguard peace and promote common development, to deepen exchanges and cooperation, so as to create a bright future of human society!

Finally, I wish the EU-China Year of Youth a great success! Thank you all.

Madame Commissioner Vassiliou, Mr. Miklós Soltész, distinguished ambassadors, colleagues from China Organizing Committee, dear delegates, young friends,

The opening ceremony of EU-China Year of Youth is officially held here today. On behalf of the China Organizing Committee and Chinese youth organizations, I extend congratulations on the ceremony and warm welcome to the European young delegates!

China and Europe lies in two ends of Eurasia, although far apart, our links and interactions trace back to a long history. The "Silk Road" has opened the dialogue between civilizations two thousand years ago. Entering into the new century, China and EU established and developed comprehensive strategic partnership, giving China-EU relations more significance under the background of globalization. To strengthen cooperation between China and EU is in accordance with the fundamental interests of both sides, and beneficial to the people in China and Europe and the entire international society.

中国共产主义青年团中央书记处第一书记、中欧青年交流年中方组委会主席 陆昊

尊敬的首尔德斯·米克洛什团长、各位大使、中方组委会各位同事、各位代表、青年朋友们：

“中欧青年交流年”中方开幕式今天在这里举行，我代表中方组委会和中国青年组织，向交流年的开幕表示祝贺！向欧洲青年代表团的到访表示热烈欢迎！

中国和欧洲地处欧亚大陆的两端，相隔虽然遥远，交往却源远流长。两千多年前的“丝绸之路”已经开启了文明对话的先河。进入新世纪，中欧建立和发展了全面战略伙伴关系，使中欧关系在全球化背景下具有重要意义。中欧之间加强合作，符合双方根本利益，惠及广大中欧人民和整个国际社会。

中国国家主席胡锦涛曾经指出，国与国之间的友好归根结底是人民的友好，人民的友好归根结底要从青年做起。这次交流年活动，是中欧建交以来双方领导人共同倡议的第一个主题年，充分体现了中欧领导人对深入发展中欧友好关系的远见卓识以及对青年发挥积极作用的战略期待。历史和现实都要求中欧青年不仅要珍惜中欧友好的局面，更要自觉肩负起不断推进中欧关系向前发展的历史责任。我相信，这次交流年活动，必将使更多青年成为中欧友好的使者，必将为中欧关系发展注入新的活力。

我们要看到在不断变化的全球背景下中欧之间存在的广泛共同利益。

我们要看到在不断变化的全球背景下中欧友好关系发展的重要机遇和合作空间。

我们要看到在不断变化的全球背景下中欧文明的包容特性和国情差异。中欧两个文明体系既特点鲜明、又开放包容。中欧青年在充分尊重文明的多样性和差异性、充分尊重各国不同的发展模式和发展道路的基础上，相互交流、相互感受、相互学习，就能为促进中欧文明繁荣进步作出努力和贡献。

各位来宾，青年朋友们，

当代中国青年是伴随改革开放伟大历史进程成长起来的一代青年，我们亲身经历和见证了30多年来国家面貌、人民生活发生的巨大变化，从内心里感到今天的辉煌成就得益于中国共产党坚强有力的领导，得益于中国各族人民的团结奋斗，也得益于包括欧洲在内的世界友好国家的积极参与和宝贵支持。借此机会，我们向参与和支持中国发展的欧洲各国友好人士表示衷心感谢！

各位来宾，青年朋友们，

尽管中国的发展取得了巨大成就，但我们清醒认识到，中国仍是一个典型的发展中国家，与欧洲处于不同的发展阶段。我国人均GDP仅相当于欧盟平均值的八分之一；中国正在推进的工业化、城镇化进程，可以从欧洲国家的历史发展进程中借鉴经验。我们仍然需要通过发展来使人民生活更加幸福。我们坚信，和平、发展、合作的历史潮流不可阻挡。中国青年愿与欧洲各国青年一道，深刻理解双方领导人对我们的期待，用更加理性、历史、客观、开放的心态和视角深入思考世界未来，坚定维护和平，促进共同发展，深化交流合作，共同开创人类社会的美好未来！

最后，祝交流年活动取得圆满成功！谢谢大家。

**Markus EDERER,
Head of European
Union's Delegation to
the People's Republic
of China**

**Address by Markus EDERER
艾德和致辞**

Mr. Lu Hao, Ms. Fu Ying, Mr. Miklós Soltész, Excellencies, Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon,

It is a great pleasure and honour for me to take part in this opening ceremony of the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth here in Beijing.

In 35 years, Europe and China have developed a Strategic Partnership. This is a partnership which is crucial not only for the wellbeing of Chinese and European citizens, but for the whole world. We have a common responsibility to manage our world.

Young people are the leaders of tomorrow. They should be involved in managing our planet at the earliest stage possible, and I would therefore like to applaud and thank Premier Wen Jiabao and European Commission President Barroso for their vision and resolve in deciding on this initiative together at the EU-China Summit in 2009.

This is the first time the EU is holding a joint Year of Youth with any partner, I think this is a good indicator of the strategic importance we attach to our partnership with China

Throughout the year, we will be holding a series of events in both China and Europe. Our future joint activities will focus on areas such as voluntary activities, active involvement in society and youth work, healthy lifestyles, creativity and international vision, and employment and entrepreneurship.

We see this year-long event as just a beginning, to kick-start cooperation and exchanges, to foster a better understanding of each other, so that we are better equipped to face current and future challenges, such as food security, energy security and climate change.

This Year of Youth will be a key opportunity for us to strengthen our common values. Our young people will be able to exchange their hopes and doubts, their dreams, their aspirations. It will help all of us better understand each other's perceptions and also sometimes misperceptions of each other.

I have a 14 year old daughter, and when I talk to her it is clear to me that she already understands that the world she will live in as an adult will be a fast changing and complex one. You, the youth of today will need creativity, talent and a strong sense of responsibility in order to meet the challenges we are all faced with.

You, young people in the audience, are the leaders of tomorrow, you are the engines of all of our societies. We need your involvement in setting the course for development. I am very much looking forward to witnessing this journey of discovery that the youth of China and Europe are embarking on today.

Dear young friends, with this, I wish you every success in the
EU-China Year of Youth. Thank you

欧盟驻华代表团团长 艾德和 (Markus EDERER)

陆昊先生、付莹女士、米克勒斯·索尔特斯 (Miklós Soltész) 先生, 尊敬的各位来宾、女士们、先生们, 下午好,

今天, 我很荣幸来参加2011中欧青年交流年的北京开幕式。

在过去的35年里, 欧洲和中国已经发展为战略伙伴关系。中欧伙伴关系对中国和欧盟的公民, 以及全世界人民来说都是至关重要的。我们有共同的责任来管理我们的世界。

年轻人将是未来的领导者。他们应该尽早地参与到我们星球的管理工作中, 因此, 请允许我用掌声来感谢温家宝总理和欧洲委员会主席巴罗佐, 感谢他们在2009年的中欧峰会上作出这一倡议的远见和决心。

这是欧盟首次与他人联合举办青年交流年, 我认为这一举措明确显示了欧洲与中国的伙伴关系对我们的重要战略意义。

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在这一年里, 我们将在中国和欧洲举办一系列活动。这些即将举办的合作活动将聚焦于志愿者活动、积极参与社会 and 青年工作、健康生活方式、创造力及国际视野以及就业和创业等领域。

我们认为, 这一历时一年的活动只是中欧双方开始合作与交流、促进相互了解的开始, 目的是让我们能更好地面对当前和未来的食品安全、能源安全和气候变化等挑战。

本次青年交流年将成为我们强化共同价值观的关键机会。我们的年轻人可以交流他们的希望和怀疑、梦想和愿望。这将有助于我们更好地了解彼此的感觉和彼此之间有时存在的误解。

我有一个14岁的女儿, 当我和她谈话时, 我能明显感觉到她已经明白——当她长大成人后, 她所在的世界将是一个飞速变化和复杂的世界。当今的年轻人需要创造力、才华和强烈的责任心, 才能迎接我们所有人都要面对的挑战。

年轻的听众们, 你们是未来的领导, 你们是推动社会发展的引擎。我们需要你们参与到发展进程的设计中来。我非常期待见证肇始于今天的中欧青年的发现之旅。

亲爱的年轻朋友们, 我预祝中欧青年交流年一切顺利。谢谢!

Address by SONG Tao 宋涛致辞

SONG Tao,
Vice Foreign Minister,
People's Republic
of China

Distinguished guests,
Young friends from China and Europe,

Let me begin by offering hearty congratulations on the opening of the EU-China Year of Youth on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Let me also warmly welcome our young friends who have traveled a great distance from Europe.

I believe that many of you will be impressed by the modernity and vigor that can be found everywhere in this city. China is undergoing rapid development. Changes are taking place almost on a daily basis, not only in Beijing and Shanghai but also in places like Guizhou and Gansu. People enjoy a more colorful life both in material and cultural terms. Despite the many challenges we face in uneven regional development, the environment and resources, our future is full of promise. Every day sees average Chinese getting one step closer to their dreams in their own ways and in different parts of the country.

In Europe, there has been a growing interest in China in recent years, but proper understanding of China is still lacking. To be frank, I find some Europeans looking at China or picturing China with outdated perceptions. In their eyes, China is a hazy picture with only one dimension.

But young people are different. They are open-minded and energetic. They are not bothered with historical burden or prejudice. They think independently and display an enterprising spirit. They are candid and forward-looking. I am convinced that by coming to see China first-hand and from various perspectives, young Europeans will get to know a real China. Similarly, after trips to Europe, young Chinese will bring back to China their impressions about a multi-faceted Europe. I urge you to share your findings and impressions with your families and friends, act as envoys for China-EU friendship and bridge-builders for better understanding between us.

To use Premier Wen's words, economic cooperation and trade can bring us immediate benefits today while people-to-people friendship and cultural exchanges will contribute to a promising tomorrow. I guess this is what the EU-China Year of Youth — a joint initiative by Chinese and European leaders — is all about.

After 30-odd years of development, China-EU relations have gone beyond the bilateral scope and taken on a global strategic significance. It not only has a bearing on our daily life, but also plays an important role in the development of both China and Europe and peace and development of the world.

In the Chinese lunar calendar, this year is the Year of the Rabbit. As an English proverb goes, "Hop over obstacles like a rabbit". I hope and I believe that with the joint efforts of the youth from China and Europe, China-EU relations will have a bright future.

I wish the EU-China Year of Youth a great success. Thank you.

中华人民共和国 外交部副部长 宋涛

尊敬的各位来宾，
亲爱的青年朋友们：

首先我想代表中国外交部对“中欧青年交流年”开幕表示热烈祝贺！对远道而来的欧洲青年朋友们表示热烈欢迎！

我相信，你们当中很多人会被北京城无所不在的现代与活力所打动。的确，中国正在快速发展中。无论是在北京、上海，还是在贵州、甘肃，都在发生着日新月异的变化，人们的物质和精神生活越来越丰富多彩。虽然我们也还面临着很多挑战和问题，如地区发展不平衡、环境、资源等等，但对于未来充满着憧憬和希望。每一天都有许许多多的中国老百姓在不同的地方，通过不同的方式，自由地追逐和实现着他们的梦想！

近年来，欧洲对中国的关注在上升，但欧洲对中国的了解还比较欠缺，我坦率地说，有些人容易抱着陈旧的观念来看待或想象中国。在他们的眼里，中国是平面的，甚至是灰色的。

但青年人通常较为开放。青年人朝气蓬勃，思维开阔，没有历史的包袱，不受偏见的束缚，有的是独立思考、开拓进取的精神，有的是开朗坦诚、开放前瞻的胸怀！我相信，当欧洲青年走进中国，零距离接触中国，多角度观察中国，就会认识一个真实的中国。同样，当中国青年越来越多地走进欧洲，也会把一个更加立体、多面的欧洲带回中国。希望你们把彼此的发现、体会和收获，同家人、朋友分享，成为传播中欧友谊的使者、增进中欧了解的桥梁！

温家宝总理曾说过，如果将国与国之间的经贸交流比作“今天”，国与国之间人民的友谊和文化交流就是“明天”。我想，这正是中欧领导人共同倡议举办“中欧青年交流年”的意义所在。

经过30多年的努力，中欧关系日益超越双边范畴，全球战略意义无处不在，不仅影响着我们生活的每一天，也在为双方各自的发展，乃至世界的和平与发展发挥着更加重要的作用。

今年是中国农历兔年。有句英文谚语这样说：像兔子一样不畏困难，跳跃前进（Hip over obstacles like a rabbit）。我希望也相信，有了中欧青年朋友的共同努力，中欧关系的明天会更好！

预祝“中欧青年交流年”活动圆满成功！谢谢大家！

Address by Miklós SOLTÉSZ 米克勒斯·索尔特斯致辞

Miklós SOLTÉSZ
Minister of State
responsible for Social,
Family and Youth
Affairs, Ministry of
National Resources,
Republic of Hungary

first is cultural diversity. European and Chinese civilizations and cultures can look back to thousands of years of history. It is our common interest to protect and preserve these cultures for ourselves and for each other, because cultural diversity makes up an essential part of our common historical heritage. In my opinion, the EU-China Year of Youth 2011 is a useful initiative, which provides an opportunity for European and Chinese youth to engage in a dialogue with each other. This dialogue promotes our desire for young people to learn about each others' cultures, traditions, habits and problems, thus contributing to the development and deepening of the millions of partnership relations among Europe and China. I believe that the dialogue of young people in itself is not sufficient to make the world a better place: this dialogue and its results have to be heard by us, politicians and decision-makers. Involving young people in decision-making processes is becoming and will be increasingly important in the future. In my opinion, the dialogue of young people and the recognition of each others' cultures, and also the dialogue with their leaders and later on their own professional advancement will foster mutual understanding and greater cooperation on the political level, as well. Thereby the dialogue of today's youth has a role in seeking cooperation and resolving conflicts.

The other important aspect that I would like to highlight is volunteering. 2011 is the European Year of Volunteering, but I think volunteering is just as important in China, as in Europe. To me volunteering means to put the interests of the community before our personal interests. This kind of engagement, this kind of mentality is also a characteristic of a well-functioning family. Broadening this approach to society as a whole, it is important to mention the benefits of voluntary work to society.

We, as political leaders, have a task of creating a more favourable environment for young people, in which they may feel a greater urge and inner motivation to take part in voluntary activities in increasing numbers. Personally, I am convinced that young persons who voluntarily provide assistance to people with disabilities for example, later, as adults, will lead their own lives in a very different way, as well. Voluntary activities provide young people with greater self-esteem and tenure. However, the importance of volunteering is not negligible on the labour market either. Young people, who have worked on a voluntary basis before, may have gained significant work experience and created professional contacts, which may help their entry to the, labour market. In this respect, allow me to express my highest consideration to the Chinese youth who - through their humble and devoted work - have greatly contributed to the successful organization of the Beijing Olympic Games.

I hope that we, Hungarians we can also contribute to the success of the EU-China Year of Youth 2011. On 2 - 4 March 2011 the European Youth Conference will be held in Budapest and in Gödöllő, which is a flagship event of the EU-China Year of Youth, to which Chinese youth were invited in order to express and share their views, thoughts and concerns. We will do everything to make the event useful, memorable and last but not least, give the Chinese youth a good time in Hungary.

Thank you for your attention and I wish you lot of success
for the further continuation of the EU-China Year of Youth 2011!

匈牙利社会、家庭和青
年事务部部长
米克勒斯·索尔特斯
(Miklós SOLTÉSZ)

尊敬的王晓先生！女士们、先生们！

我很荣幸代表匈牙利共和国和欧盟理事会的主席国匈牙利，参加2011年中欧青年交流年的北京官方开幕式。首先，我想感谢中国同事的邀请，使我能够出席本次盛事。

今年1月，我有机会在布鲁塞尔召开的中欧青年交流年欧方开幕式上，告诉你们我所认为的这一倡议的重要意义。今天，请允许我强调两个重点。首先是文化的多样性。欧洲和中国的文明和文化都有可以回溯到几千年的历史。我们在为自己和为对方保护和保存这些文化中具有共同利益，因为文化多样性是我们共同的历史遗产中不可或缺的部分。依我看来，2011年中欧青年交流年是一个非常有用的倡议，为欧洲和中国的青年提供了一个互相对话的机会。这种对话可以提高年轻人了解对方文化、传统、习俗和问题的愿望，并最终为中欧之间数以百万计的合作项目的发展与深化做出贡献。我相信，年轻人的对话虽然还不足以让这个世界变得更好；但是这种对话和结果必须被我们这些政治家和决策者听到。让年轻人参与决策过程，正成为今后日益重要的发展方向。依我看来，年轻人的对话和对彼此文化的认知，与他们的领导对话，以及日后在自己的专业领域的进步会促进双方在政治层面的相互理解和更多合作。因此，今天的青年对话将在寻求合作和解决冲突中发挥作用。

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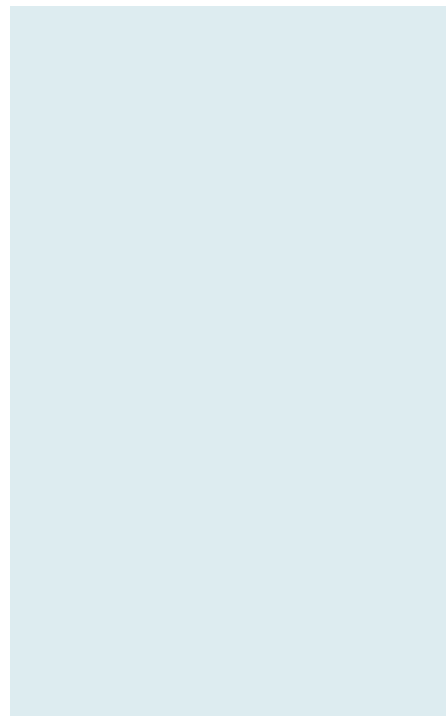
我想强调的另一个重要方面是志愿者服务。2011年是欧洲志愿者服务年，但我认为志愿者活动在中国与志愿者活动在欧洲同样重要。对我来说，志愿者活动意味着将公众利益放在我们的个人利益之上。这种参与和这种心态也是和睦家庭的一个特征。将这个方法扩展到整个社会，必须要提到志愿者工作对社会的益处。

我们作为政治领导人，有义务创造一个对年轻人更为有利的工作环境，使他们感到更大的推动和内在动力，从而更多地参加志愿者活动。就我个人而言，我坚信自愿向残疾人士提供帮助的年轻人，长大成人后也会以一种非常不同的方式生活。志愿者活动为年轻人带来更大的自尊和锻炼。然而，志愿者工作在劳动市场中的重要性也不容忽视。那些曾在自愿的基础上工作的年轻人，可能已经积累了重要的工作经验，并创建了职场网络，这些都能帮助他们进入劳动力市场。

在这里，请允许我向中国青年致以最崇高的敬意——通过他们谦逊和不懈的工作，为北京奥运会的成功举办做出了杰出贡献。

我希望我们匈牙利人也能成为2011年中欧青年交流年的成功举办提供帮助。即将于2011年3月2日-4日在布达佩斯和格德勒召开的欧洲青年会议是2011年中欧青年交流年的一次旗舰活动，我们将邀请中国青年参加会议，表达和分享他们的意见、想法和顾虑。我们将竭尽所能把会议办成一次有意义和令人难忘的会议，最后，也是很重要的——我们会让中国青年在匈牙利度过一段美好的时光。

感谢你们的倾听，我祝愿2011年中欧青年交流年的后续工作一切顺利！



"This experience opened my eyes to the beautiful world of Chinese culture. All the organisers, especially the Chinese youths were friendly and wonderful. I've now become interested in understanding Chinese culture and even Mandarin! My favourite part of the event was visiting the Miao village in Guiyang which was rich in tradition, especially in song, dance and food, and where everyone made us feel so welcome!"
Myrna, Malta, participant in the Official Opening Ceremony in Beijing, February 2011

“本次经历打开了我体验中国文化之美的眼界。所有的主办方，特别是中国青年都很友善和美好。我现在对了解中国文化很感兴趣，甚至想学汉语！我最喜欢的活动是参观贵阳的苗寨——那里的丰富传统，特别是民歌、舞蹈和食物，那里的每个人都热情好客，让我们感到宾至如归！”
Myrna, 马耳他 (Malta)，北京2011年2月官方开幕式嘉宾。



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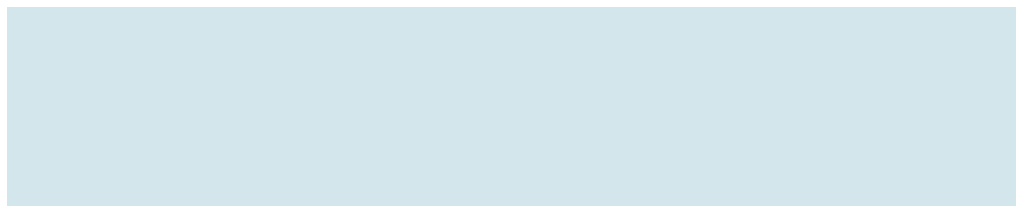
"It was a unique way of seeing and understanding modern China from all its different facets, cultural differences and approaches that exist between Europeans and Chinese but also of discovering that we share many concerns, especially as young people facing a difficult transition between education and the labour market."

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Peter Matjašič, President of the European Youth Forum, participant in the Official Opening Ceremony in Beijing, February 2011

“（交流年）以独特的方式，不仅从欧洲人和中国人的不同侧面、文化差异和方法来观察和理解现代中国，还发现我们有很多共同关心的问题，特别是年轻人所面临的走出校门进入劳动力市场的艰难转变。”

Peter Matjašič, 欧洲青年论坛主席，北京2011年2月官方开幕式嘉宾。





European Youth Week, Brussels and around Europe, May 2011
欧洲青年周, 布鲁塞尔和全欧洲, 2011年5月

Introduction to the event

The European Youth Week 2011 provided the framework to host the third flagship event of the Year (the second hosted in Europe). On that occasion, a delegation of 120 Chinese youth representatives visited Brussels, Antwerp and seven different Member States: Austria, Hungary, Malta, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and the UK.

The main objectives of this event were to:

- raise awareness of the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth in the overall context of the European Youth Week;
- encourage dialogue among youth representatives from the EU and China;
- provide Chinese youth representatives with a chance to discover youth work realities in various EU Member States.

The one-week programme of activities interlinked with some other initiatives organised at the occasion of the European Youth Week across Europe, thus providing various occasions for interaction between the Chinese and European young people.

The week consisted of the following main components:

- two parallel one-day conferences aimed at encouraging EU-China dialogue on the topics of, respectively, youth entrepreneurship and multilingualism. Both events took place in Brussels on 19 May;
- a visit to Antwerp, the 2011 European Youth Capital, which included a visit to the Port and a round-table discussion hosted by the Antwerp Management School under the theme: "Learn Local, Lead Global";
- a series of parallel visits to seven Member States for the Chinese youth representatives. These visits were a key component of the activities organised in the context of this flagship event.

Exchanges, networking and interaction between European and Chinese delegates were also encouraged through more informal intercultural moments. In Brussels, these included a welcome reception hosted by the Mission of China to the EU and a visit to the exhibition "From Brussels, Xiè Xiè Shanghai" at the Tour&Taxis exhibition center. This setting offered a symbolic connection with the Year of Youth since the first ideas for the implementation of the Year were developed by a group of European and Chinese youth leaders who gathered in May 2010 in the EU/Belgian Pavilion at the Shanghai World Expo.

活动介绍

2011年欧洲青年周提供了主办交流年第三项旗舰活动的框架（在欧洲主办的第二项活动）。活动中，120位中国青年代表访问了布鲁塞尔、安特卫普和七个不同的欧盟成员国：奥地利、匈牙利、马耳他、罗马尼亚、斯洛文尼亚、西班牙和英国。

本次活动的主要目的是：

- 在欧洲青年周的整体背景下，提高2011中欧青年交流年的知名度；
- 鼓励来自欧盟和中国的青年代表间的对话；
- 为中国青年代表提供一个发现不同欧盟成员国的青年工作现状的机会。

本次为期一周的活动安排，连结了全欧各地欧洲青年交流周期间一些其他活动，进而为中欧年轻人之间提供了各种交流机会。

本次活动重点行程如下：

- 同时举办两场旨在鼓励中欧双方对话的会议，将各自以青年创业和多语言为主题。两场活动于5月19日在布鲁塞尔同期举办。
- 参观2011年欧洲青年之都安特卫普，包括参观安特卫普港并参加由安特卫普管理学院主办、以“学习本地文化，做世界公民”为题的圆桌研讨会。
- 安排中国青年代表分组参观七个欧盟成员国。这些参观活动是在本次旗舰活动下所组织的重点活动。

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通过更多的非正式跨文化活动，也鼓励了中欧青年代表之间的交流、联系和沟通。在布鲁塞尔，代表们参加了中国驻欧盟使团主办的欢迎宴会，并参观了在Tour&Taxis展览中心举办的“来自布鲁塞尔，谢谢上海”展览。这一安排为青年交流年提供了一个有象征意义的联系，因为实施交流年的最初创意，是由一群中欧青年领袖在2010年5月上海世博会欧盟/比利时馆举行的聚会上提出。

Programme of the flagship event

Tuesday, 17 May

Guided tour of Brussels

Official reception at the Mission of China to the European Union

Wednesday, 18 May

Day visit to Antwerp, 2011 European Youth Capital

Presentation and tour of the Port of Antwerp

"Learn Local, Lead Global" round table organised by Antwerp Management School at Plantijn Hogeschool

Networking reception at Antwerp Management School

Thursday, 19 May

EU-China Forum on Youth Entrepreneurship

EU-China Multilingualism Conference

Visit of the exhibition "From Brussels, Xie Xie Shanghai" and informal intercultural and networking evening

Friday, 20 May - Monday, 23 May

Visits to Member States

Group 1 – Austria

Group 2 – Hungary

Group 3 – Malta

Group 4 – Romania

Group 5 – Slovenia

Group 6 – Spain

Group 7 – United Kingdom

旗舰活动日程

5 月17 日，星期二

布鲁塞尔导游观光

在中国驻欧盟使团驻地举办的招待会

5 月18 日，星期三

全天参观2011欧洲青年首都安特卫普

介绍并游览安特卫普港

由安特卫普管理学院在普朗坦学院主办的“学习本地文化，做世界公民”圆桌会议

在安特卫普管理学院参加联谊招待会

5 月19 日，星期四

欧盟—中国青年企业家论坛

欧盟—中国语言合作研讨会

参观“来自布鲁塞尔，谢谢上海”展览并参加非正式跨文化联谊晚会

5月20日，星期五 -
5月23日，星期一

参观欧盟成员国

第1组 - 奥地利

第2组 - 匈牙利

第3组 - 马耳他

第4组 - 罗马尼亚

第5组 - 斯洛文尼亚

第6组 - 西班牙

第7组 - 英国

EU-CHINA FORUM ON YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP, BRUSSELS, 19 MAY 2011

This one-day Forum aimed at offering a space to youth representatives from the EU and China to explore and share concrete practices, experiences and challenges around the following topics: entrepreneurship education, promoting the development of entrepreneurial spirit and skills among young people, facilitating youth entrepreneurship as well as social entrepreneurship. The Forum was opened by Androulla Vassiliou, Commissioner for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth, and by Lu Hao, First Secretary of the Communist Youth League. Debates were then organised in two panel discussions with European and Chinese young entrepreneurs.

The debates revealed a somehow different focus in approaching the topics of the Forum among the European and Chinese participants. In China, the understanding of entrepreneurship seems to be mainly related to the starting up of a business, whereas in Europe the concept tends to be addressed from a broader perspective, encompassing life attitudes, which may or may not lead to setting up a business. Despite this different starting point, participants in the Forum agreed on the need to promote an entrepreneurial spirit among young people and acknowledged the key role of education, at all levels and in all forms, in this respect. They noted the existence of various initiatives aimed at doing this, but agreed on the need to further encourage and support these initiatives. Some of the main elements of success for a young entrepreneur which emerged from the experiences that were exchanged included: self-confidence, capacity to identify opportunities, motivation, courage and perseverance to follow an idea, collaboration (in particular to stimulate a better environment for social economy), teamwork, networking, support, as well as a favourable environment and incentives. Participants also underlined the importance of being open and exposed to other realities and of learning from international experiences. Hence, they acknowledged the value of initiatives aimed at encouraging and supporting such experiences and people-to-people contacts.

中欧青年企业家论坛 2011年5月19日, 布鲁塞尔

本次为期一天的论坛, 旨在为来自欧盟和中国的青年代表提供场所, 让他们针对以下主题就具体作法、经验和挑战层面进行探讨和分享: 创业教育、推进年轻人创业精神和技能的发展、促进青年创业以及社会创业。欧洲委员会负责教育、文化、多语言和青年事务委员安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌 (Androulla Vassiliou) 和中国共产主义青年团中央书记处第一书记陆昊 (Lu Hao) 为本次论坛开幕。随后在为欧洲和中国的年轻企业家举办的两场分组讨论中还举行了辩论。

这些辩论揭示了欧洲和中国与会者之间, 在讨论本次论坛主题时所关注的焦点明显不同。在中国, 对创业的理解似乎主要与创立一家企业有关, 而在欧洲则会以更为广泛的角度诠释此一概念——包括生活态度——因此这并不一定代表设立企业。尽管出发点不同, 本次论坛的与会者同意需要在提倡年轻人创业精神, 并认识到各个层级和各种形式的教育在这方面的关键角色。他们注意到现在已有各种旨在达成这一目标的各种计划, 但同意需要进一步鼓励并支持这些计划。年轻企业家交流了他们的经验, 总结出来的成功要素包括: 自信、抓住机遇的能力、动力、勇气和对理念的执着、合作 (特别是为社会经济打造更佳的环境)、团队合作、网络化、支持以及更有利的环境和鼓励措施。与会者还强调了开放、接触其他现实情况和从国际经验中学习的重要性。最后, 他们认识到旨在鼓励并支持这类经验和人与人接触的计划的计划的价值。

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“在充满挑战的经济环境下, 我们需要一个有勇气和好奇心以新方式思考、并有能力面对挑战的年轻世代。换言之, 当今世界需要具有强烈创业精神的世代——不仅从商业角度看是如此, 从一般生活的角度看也是如此。”

欧洲委员会教育、文化、多语言和青年事务委员安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌 (Androulla Vassiliou)

“Our challenging economy requires a generation of people who have the courage and curiosity to think in new ways and the ability to act to meet the challenges facing them. In other words, there is a need for a generation with a strong entrepreneurial spirit, and this is true not only from a business perspective, but also for life in general.”

Androulla Vassiliou, Member of the European Commission in charge of Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth

EU-China Forum on Youth Entrepreneurship

19 May 2011

Programme

Welcoming addresses

Androulla Vassiliou,
Member of the European Commission responsible for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth
Lu Hao,
First Secretary, Chinese Communist Youth League and Chairman of the China Organizing Committee of the EU-China Year of Youth
Moderator:
Pierre Mairesse, *Director, Lifelong learning: horizontal policy issues and 2020 strategy, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture*

Session 1 - How to foster entrepreneurial spirit and mindsets among young people?

This session will look at existing practices/models on how to foster the development of entrepreneurial spirit and mindsets among young people, as a key competence for life. The session will also consider the range of capabilities and attitudes young people need to improve their employability and build their careers be it as employees or self-employed.

Moderator:
Marko Curavić, *Head of Unit, Entrepreneurship, European Commission's Directorate General Enterprise and Industry*
Panellists:
Chen Bichang, *Deputy Secretary-General, Chinese Association of Young Entrepreneurs*
Sabirul Islam, *A Young Entrepreneur with a Global Vision*
Mei Yi, *Vice President, Jiangxi Provincial Youth Federation*
Tzoanna Tsakona, *Secretary General, European Confederation of Junior Enterprises (JADE)*

Session 2 - Turning ideas into action: youth entrepreneurial skills in practice and approaches to facilitate youth entrepreneurship

This session will look at concrete examples of how youth entrepreneurial spirit and skills can lead to successful innovative initiatives by young people. The session will also consider approaches to facilitate youth entrepreneurship. Moreover, the session will look at the transferability of experiences between the EU and China and/or at how such experiences are linked to EU-China cooperation.

Moderator:
Adam Purvis, *Director, Power of Youth*
Panellists:
Chen Zong, *Chairman of Rural Youth Brokers Group, China Rural Youth Entrepreneurship Association*
Petr Hyl, *Executive Chairman, China Investment Forum*
Caroline Jenner, *CEO, Junior Achievement Young Enterprise Europe (JA-YE)*
Li Yuqi, *President, Shaanxi Provincial Youth Federation*
Marta Paoletti, *Founder of Mazetas, Awardee of the European Prize "For youth employment in the Social Economy" of the European Network of Foundations for Social Economy*
Yang Yinglin, *Deputy Section Chief of Department of Employment Promotion, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security*

Concluding remarks

Viorel Isticioaia Budura, *Managing Director Asia and Pacific, European External Action Service*

"Organisations' Café"

Informal time for networking, sharing practices and meeting with different youth entrepreneurship organisations

Visit to the exhibition "From Brussels, Xiè Xiè Shanghai" and informal intercultural and networking evening

中欧青年企业家论坛

2011年5月19日

日程

欢迎辞

欧洲委员会教育、文化、多语言和青年事务委员安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌 (Androulla Vassiliou)
中国共产主义青年团中央书记处第一书记和中欧青年交流中方组委会主席陆昊
主持人: 欧洲委员会教育文化总司终生学习: 横向政策事宜和2020战略司司长Pierre Mairesse

会议1 - 如何培养年轻人的创业精神和思维方式?

本会议将探讨培养年轻人的创业精神和思维方式的现有做法/模型, 作为重要的谋生能力。本会议还将考虑年轻人的能力范围和态度需要提高就业能力, 作为雇员或自雇者的职业生涯。

主持人: 欧洲委员会企业与工业总司企业家处处长Marko Curavić
小组成员:
中国青年企业家协会副秘书长陈必昌
一位具有全球愿景的青年企业家Sabirul Islam
江西省青年联合会副主席梅亦
欧洲学生企业联合会 (JADE) 秘书长Tzoanna Tsakona

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会议2 - 将创意付诸实施: 实践中的青年创业技能和为青年创业提供便利的方法

本会议将探讨青年创业精神与技能如何能成功引导年轻人制定创造性的计划方面的具体范例。本会议还将考虑为青年创业提供便利的方法。另外, 本会议还将探讨在欧盟与中国之间的经验转移和/或双方的经验如何与欧盟-中国合作联系在一起。

主持人: 青年力量协会主任Adam Purvis
小组成员:
中国农民企业家联谊会农村青年经纪人分会主席陈宗
中国投资论坛执行主席Petr Hyl
欧洲学生成就学生公司 (JA-YE) 首席执行官Caroline Jenner,
陕西省青年联合会主席李豫琦
Mazetas公司创办人, 欧洲社会经济基金会网络“社会经济中的青年就业”奖的获奖者Marta Paoletti
人力资源社会保障部就业促进司副处长杨颖琳

总结发言

欧洲对外行动署亚洲和太平洋地区董事总经理Viorel Isticioaia Budura

“主办方咖啡厅”

联络、分享实践经验并与各种青年企业家组织展开非正式会谈

参观“来自布鲁塞尔, 谢谢上海”展览并参加非正式跨文化联谊晚会

Address by Androulla VASSILIOU 安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌

**Androulla VASSILIOU,
Member of the
European Commission,
responsible for
Education, Culture,
Multilingualism
and Youth**

Mr Lu Hao,
Distinguished guests,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you all to this EU-China Forum on Youth Entrepreneurship.

This event takes place in the context of two key initiatives, which both highlight the key importance that China and the European Union attach to the role of young people in our societies now, and for our future tomorrow.

The first initiative is the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth, a year of intercultural exchange, dialogue and cooperation on youth between the EU and China. The Year started with two high-level opening ceremonies, in Brussels and in Beijing last January and February. And today's Forum is one of the several flagship events of our ambitious action plan for our Year of Youth.

The second key initiative is the 2011 European Youth Week, a Week of events, debates, performances and other activities focused on youth across Europe. Since it began in 2003, the Youth Week has grown in momentum, serving as a showcase for youth projects and talents and raising awareness of youth issues.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Last year, we celebrated 35 years of diplomatic relations between the EU and China, and it was 10 years ago that China joined the World Trade Organisation. Over this period of more than three decades, the European Union and China have both undergone a tremendous transformation.

China has developed its economy at enormous speed, becoming one of the world's leading and fastest growing markets. The EU has expanded to 27 Member States with different traditions and cultures. It now has a population of half a billion people speaking 23 different official languages and a vast array of regional and minority languages. Better understanding each others' needs, aspirations and values is of vital importance within the EU, and of course also beyond.

Today, the EU and China face similar challenges and opportunities. And the world in which they operate has become increasingly interdependent. This is true for the economy, trade, financial markets, the environment and security. This growing interdependence may also explain why our respective agendas for the coming years – the European Union's "2020 Strategy" and China's 12th "Five Year Plan" – share many similarities. Both strongly focus on areas like growth, economic reform, scientific progress and innovation, sustainability and an environmentally friendly society.

But if we are to achieve the ambitious objectives of our agendas, we must first and foremost invest in our human capital and, in particular, in our young generation. In Europe, the recent economic crisis has been especially hard for young people. Young Europeans face high unemployment rates; double the overall unemployment rate it is for this reason that our Europe 2020 Strategy places a special emphasis on education to equip young people for the labour market.

Education in all its forms – at school, at University, in vocational training or in non-formal



learning settings - is our major instrument to improve the employment situation of young people. And youth entrepreneurship is part of this. Young people have creativity, a sense of initiative and a will to innovate and shape the future. Nurturing and supporting their entrepreneurial spirit is as important as promoting hard skills and knowledge. If we are to keep our economies strong, we need a generation of people who have the courage and curiosity to think in new ways and take on the challenges before us.

Many young Europeans want to become professionally independent. And I think that this is a wish they share with many of their peers around the world. A recent Eurobarometer survey indicates that on average 43% of young Europeans would like to set up their own business. And in several EU Member States more than 60% would like to do so. Young people mention various reasons why they would like to become independent. The most frequent are "I want to be my own boss", "I want to make more money" or "I want new challenges".

However, this desire to be an entrepreneur contrasts with the fact that barely one out of ten young people under 30 is actually self-employed. The most common reasons for this are the administrative burden, problems of accessing finance, a perception of financial risk and lack of access to knowledge and skills.

This is an area where I am sure our Chinese colleagues can provide some inspiring examples. In 2009 the Commission did a survey on entrepreneurship in countries outside the EU, including China. It found that Chinese people (71%) have a stronger preference for self-employment than Europeans (45%). And the Chinese have more first-hand experience in starting a business (40%) than Europeans (22%).

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Not enough young people and adults in Europe, who start up a business, receive specific training on entrepreneurship. And those who do often do it at their own initiative. This is why the European Commission supports Member States in developing a more systematic strategy for entrepreneurship education both in formal and non-formal settings. And why our youth policy includes "employment and entrepreneurship" as one of the eight fields of action. Entrepreneurship education needs to start as early as possible and continue throughout a person's working life. It must include business and media, as well as mobility between countries and across continents.

A recent joint study carried out by the European Commission and the Ministry of Education in China, and released this week in Beijing, notes that the number of Chinese students in the EU has grown six-fold between 2000 and 2010. Similarly, the number of young EU students in China has also rapidly expanded in recent years. I am very happy about this development, because it shows the growing offer in international learning mobility and interest in each other. I look forward to a continuation of these people-to-people exchanges.

Today's Forum is also an opportunity for us to share experiences and practices today and further develop our common understanding and cooperation. I am sure that by looking at different realities and practices you will find a lot to learn from each other.

Before I close, I would like to wish our Chinese guests an interesting continuation of their visit in the EU Member States in the coming days. I am sure you will enjoy this part of your programme. It will give you further insight into our rich diversity in Europe. I wish you interesting and fruitful discussions today.

Thank you for your attention.

Address by Androulla VASSILIOU 安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌

欧洲委员会教育、文化、
语言多样性及青年事务委
安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌
(Androulla VASSILIOU)

陆昊先生，各位来宾，女士们，先生们：

我很荣幸在此欢迎各位参加中欧青年创业论坛。

今天的论坛得以举办得益于两项重要的活动，这两项活动显示出中国与欧盟十分重视青年人在我们当今以及未来社会中的重要作用。

第一项活动就是2011“中欧青年交流年”。“中欧青年交流年”是中欧双方在青年领域进行的跨文化交流、对话与合作的活动。我们于1月和2月分别在布鲁塞尔和北京举办了盛大的“中欧青年交流年”开幕式，标志着“中欧青年交流年”正式启动。

“中欧青年交流年”包括一系列盛大的活动，今天的论坛就是其中一项旗舰活动。第二项重要的活动是2011“欧洲青年周”。在这个为期一周的活动中，欧洲各国举办了辩论、表演以及其他青年活动。自2003年启动以来，欧洲青年周不断发展，为青年人提供了宣传青年活动和展示才能的平台，并起到了提升人们对青年问题关注的作用。

女士们，先生们，
去年是中欧建交35周年，也是中国加入世界贸易组织的第10年。在这过去的三十多年中，欧盟与中国都发生了巨大的变化。

中国经济飞速发展，成为世界上最重要也是增长速度最快的市场之一。欧盟成员国扩展到27个，他们具有不同的传统和文化。

现在欧盟人口已达5亿，这些人使用23种不同的官方语言以及许多方言和少数民族语言。互相理解各自的需求、愿望以及价值观不仅对欧盟各成员国来说至关重要，对其他国家亦是如此。

今天，欧盟和中国面临着相似的挑战和机遇。世界各国间的相互依存变得越来越强，经济、贸易、金融市场、环境和安全方面皆是如此。日益增强的相互依存度也许还能解释为什么欧盟的“2020战略”和中国的“十二五规划”之间具有如此之多的相似之处。二者都强调发展、经济改革、科学进步等领域以及创新、可持续和环保型社会等问题。

然而如果我们想要达成这些宏伟的目标，首要任务就是努力发展人力资本，尤其要重视青年一代。

在欧洲，近期的经济危机对青年人而言尤为困难。年轻的欧洲人面临着高失业率的压力，他们的失业率是社会整体失业率的两倍。

正因如此，欧洲“2020战略”高度强调通过教育使青年人适应劳动力市场的需求。各种形式的教育，包括中学、大学、职业教育或非正规学习，都是我们改善青年就业形势的重要手段。青年创业也是其中之一。

年轻人具有创造性、主动性以及创新和改造未来的意愿。培养和支持他们的创业精神与培养他们过硬的技能和知识同样重要。

要想保持经济强劲, 我们需要这样一代人, 他们有勇气, 充满好奇, 具备新的思维方式, 敢于迎接挑战。

许多欧洲青年都想在事业方面达到独立。我想世界各国的许多青年都有此意愿。最近

的一次欧盟民意调查显示, 平均43%的欧洲青年希望创立自己的事业, 在部分欧盟国家中, 这一数字超过60%。

对于这种事业独立的意愿, 年轻人们给出了各种各样的原因, 其中最常见的原因包括“我想给自己当老板”, “我想挣更多钱”或是“我想有一些新的挑战”。然而, 与这种创业意愿形成鲜明对比的是30岁以下的年轻人中只有不到一成实现了自主工作。出现这种情况最常见的原因包括行政负担、融资问题、惧怕经济风险以及缺乏知识和技能。

在这方面我相信中国的同事们能够为我们提供一些鼓舞人心的案例。2009年, 欧盟委员会对欧盟以外的国家进行了一次创业调查, 这其中也包括中国。调查发现中国人(71%)比欧洲人(45%)更倾向于自主经营, 在实际创业方面中国人(40%)也比欧洲人(22%)具有更多的直接经验。

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在欧洲实施自主经营的青年人和其他成年人没有受到足够的创业方面的培训, 他们通常都是出于自己的积极性而创业。

这也是为什么欧盟委员会支持成员国发展更系统的创业教育战略, 包括正式和非正式教育; 同时也解释了为什么我们的青年政策将“就业与创业”定位其八大行动领域之一。

创业教育要尽早开始, 并且应该在人们的整个职业生涯中持续进行。其内容应涵盖商务和媒体以及各国间和各大洲之间的流动。

欧盟委员会和中国教育部联合进行的一项研究本周在北京发布了其研究成果, 结果显示2000年到2010年间中国在欧盟的留学生数量增长了6倍。与此相似, 欧盟在中国的留学生数量近年来也在快速增长。这一发展让我感到很高兴, 因为这表明国际学习流动性和各国之间的相互关注都在增强。我希望这种人文交流能够持续下去。

今天的论坛同样也是我们分享现有的经验和实践以及进一步发展我们之间共识与合作的机会。我相信在了解众多不同实践经验的过程中, 你们会从彼此身上发现许多值得学习的地方。

最后, 我祝愿我们的中国来宾未来几天在欧盟有一个精彩纷呈的行程。我相信你们会喜欢这几天的活动, 它会让你们对欧盟的丰富多样性有更深刻的理解。祝各位在今天的讨论中取得有趣和丰富的成果。

谢谢大家!

Address by LU Hao 陆昊致辞

LU Hao,
First Secretary,
Chinese Communist
Youth League and
Chairman of China
Organizing Committee
of the EU-China Year of
Youth

big challenge brought by the development of global economy, but also on the concern of how to help the youth live a better life, integrate into the society, and fulfill their basic social values through employment and entrepreneurship.

Because of the differences in development stages between China and EU, in spite of a series of shared principles, it is not easy to find a common path in our discussion on the topic of entrepreneurship. The industrialization of Europe, if calculated since the beginning of the industrial revolution, took place as early as in the 1760s, and Britain was the outstanding representative of such a process. This happened much earlier than the industrialization and urbanization of China. With such a great historical span, the discussion between the two sides on entrepreneurship is by no means an easy task. Today, China's economic aggregate develops in leaps and bounds. With such rapid economic growth, many critical issues arise, which deserve the attention of both China and the international community. Some of these issues are closely related to the employment and entrepreneurship of youth.

From a historical perspective, we can see some social problems which are gradually emerging in China are similar to those social phenomena occurred in early and medium stages of the industrialization of Europe. For example, these issues include the monotonous life of those "new urban immigrants" after their settlement in cities; the obstacles in the horizontal mobility and vertical mobility among social classes; the interest claim and right protection of the vulnerable groups in urban areas; the formation of the middle class as well as interest groups, etc. The issues of the horizontal and vertical mobility of social members and the interest appeal and right protection of the vulnerable groups are all closely related to youth employment and entrepreneurship.

As for today's world, with the global economic integration and continuous development of technological revolution, we will face the common challenge concerning the employment and entrepreneurship of youth. I would like to take this opportunity to put forward my personal understanding on the issue and exchange ideas with Commissioner Vassiliou and all delegates.

The employment and entrepreneurship of the youth is a long-term topic. It is indeed a complex issue in spite of its simple image, particularly when the macro economy has changed. I noticed that the statistics on youth employment by International Labor Organization is far from satisfying. However, it is not an easy way to improve the situation by promoting youth entrepreneurship. The conclusion can be drawn from the practice of China and the situation of Europe.

In my opinion, there are three important preconditions for the success of youth entrepreneurship. The first one is willingness, which is also called entrepreneurship spirit by Commissioner Vassiliou. The second one is capacity and quality. The third one is the facilitating condition for starting a business. This conclusion is evidenced by the groups of small business owners, small workshop owners and skilled workers in the west amid the industrial revolution as well as by China's reform and opening-up during the past 30 years. Today I'll not bother to list the commonly recognized principles. Instead I will only talk about three important issues which both China and Europe should pay special attention to when we discuss the theme of youth entrepreneurship.

The first issue is about enterprise. I share the same view with Commissioner Vassiliou on entrepreneurship spirit. The works of two scholars deserve special attention of Chinese youth: one is *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* by Max Weber and the other is the comments on entrepreneurship by Joseph Alois Schumpeter. The long-term prosperity

Dear Ms. Vassiliou, delegates and young friends,
Good morning!

It's my great pleasure to have this opportunity to attend this flagship event of EU-China Year of Youth, and share with you my views on youth entrepreneurship. As Commissioner Vassiliou just mentioned, with the concern and promotion of the leaders of both EU and China, with support from EU and its related agencies and active participation of European and Chinese youth, related activities of EU-China Year of Youth are witnessing continuous enrichment and advancement. Such development not only illustrates the importance of EU-China youth exchange, but also demonstrates the attention and support attached to people to people contacts and youth exchange by people from all circles of both EU and China. I'm convinced that with the joint efforts of all parties, EU-China Year of Youth is bound to be successful and fruitful. And the successful holding of the Year will bring vitality into the development of EU-China relationship.

Setting youth entrepreneurship as the theme of the forum is based not only on the



and development of Europe bring comfort and ease here. People who came here from foreign countries all have such an impression. China's reform and opening up creates a wealthy class with well-off lives. These people can afford to enjoy their holidays in the Alps during the Spring Festival and send greeting messages to their friends from the Alps. Our society is fairly successful in terms of wealth creation. A study shows that the wealth created under the system of market economy in the past 200-300 years accounts for 90% of the total wealth created by humankind throughout history. Although in such material prosperity, enterprise, which in my opinion is more essential than entrepreneurship spirit, is still indispensable to youth. In today's world, no matter how much wealth has been created, material cannot replace spirit. Social progress relies heavily on the enterprise of youth. This spirit, if placed in employment or entrepreneurship, is essentially what is called "entrepreneurship spirit" in the west. Entrepreneurship spirit should be encouraged and promoted. And that is what was thinking about when I mentioned the willingness of entrepreneurship. There are some points that I would like to discuss with Commissioner Vassiliou. According to the statistics I saw, the TEA index of Chinese people, which means the ratio of people aged from 18 to 60 years old who are willing to start a business, is 13%. This survey is made by an academic institution. I'm happy to see that the figure provided by EU is 43%. If your data is accurate, we should adopt it. If my data is accurate, we should further exchange our views on this issue.

The second issue I would like to discuss is how to initiate business in a rational and scientific way. No matter in steadily progressing Europe or rapidly developing China, setting up a business without careful thinking is certainly not recommended for the fresh graduates. Being an entrepreneur is definitely not as simple as just using up the money from the parents or the loan.

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In the West, most successful businesses were started in the early phase of the industrialization, along with the rising of the industrial revolution. This fact reminds me of the three qualities required for an entrepreneur proposed by Mr. Schumpeter, which are insightful, brave and capable of organization and coordination. As a respectable economist, it seems that nobody has surpassed Schumpeter in the field of the innovation of entrepreneurs. Frank Hyneman Knight's particular emphasis on the relationship between risk, profit and uncertainty reminds me that starting a business is actually a test to young people on their attitude to deal with the future risk and uncertainty. If one is reluctant to face risks, it would be hard to encourage him/her to start a business. Some people who are very competent to be an employee cannot take charge of a task independently. I'm not sure if personality plays a role in it, but at least it is related to the attitude of young people on risks.

As for starting business rationally and scientifically, I would like to emphasize that we should guide youth properly, especially on the selection of sectors or industries, when we encourage them to start their own business. I think the following industries are worth considering for young entrepreneurs. First are the emerging industries. There are totally three industrial revolutions throughout history. The first one took place in 1760, the second in 1840 and the third in 1950 which is agreed by most of the people. An amazing number of business start-ups are closely related to the emergence of new technologies. The leaders of some leading enterprises in all three industrial revolutions are younger than the traditional entrepreneurs on average. Why did Bill Gates rise in the internet industry rather than the steel industry or the automotive industry? At present, the promising sectors for business starters include environmental protection industry, the internet of things (which is a blending of inductive technology and internet technology), as well as the photovoltaic industry that will trigger the future energy revolution. I've met many excellent young entrepreneurs aged between 30 and 40 who have achieved success in these areas. It is a possible path leading to success for young people to put attention and commitment into these areas.

Second are the creative industries. Although at present there is no unified definition for creative industries. The definition of creative industry appears relatively early in Britain and is comparatively authoritative. It defines creative industries as the industries containing plenty of creative activities. The broad sense of creative industries includes fashion design, industrial design, factory technologies as well as the production of porcelain and embroidery in China which contain the creative skills of people. I'm not sure whether the Belgian embroidered silk industry belongs to creative industries. Does the Belgian chocolate industry count because there are artificial procedures in its production? I think so. The catering industry is included in the list of creative industries defined by British government. Any industry that embodies the creative activities of mankind can be called as creative industry. For example, the application of internet technology in some certain lifestyles, working or consuming behaviors will create a lot of new business models. Senior people who are not familiar with the new models would not likely to use them. But the youth will notice and decide to adopt some of the new technologies, hence the emergence of new sectors or industries. This phenomenon prevails both in China and Europe. In short, creative industries worth the attention of young people who are planning to start businesses.

Third, we should attach importance to high value-added industries which employ manual labor or craftsmanship. Youth entrepreneurship should, by no means, solely or heavily rely on large investment in capital and technology. This is an inevitable difficulty faced by young people in their early phase of entrepreneurship. Without large-scale capital and technological support, what can young people depend on? My answer is knowledge and skills. People who like reading may emphasize knowledge while ignoring the skills. On the contrary, people who don't like reading may over emphasize skills and overlook knowledge. Actually the labor and creation activities related to knowledge as well as to skills are both important. I hold the view that high value-added industries which employ manual labor or craftsmanship deserve our special attention. Why a Hermes bag can worth so much money? Why the price of a Hermes suit is higher than that of a car? It is because in large-scale industrial production, with the progress in technology and the development of scale effect, the prices of standardized industrial products are bound to decline. This is the law of history. Whereas handicrafts and products which need special skills during their production are irreplaceable, therefore their price can keep rising. That is why the price of a brand-fashion product of China is as high as two or three times of the price of a TV set.

Above mentioned are the three paths that I recommend to the young people who are planning to start their own businesses. We should not appeal young people to take unnecessary risks. But it is possible for them to succeed if they can grasp the opportunities in emerging industries, creative industries and handicraft industries.

I would also like to emphasize another opinion. It is often said that entrepreneurship can enhance employment. This is a piece of common sense and of course it is right. But there is another saying that deserves our profound thinking, that is, the accumulation of experience and skills in employment can facilitate and enhance the success of one's entrepreneurship. According to a survey conducted in China, the ratio of young people who start their business right after their graduation to those who work for some time before they start their own business is 4:127, indicating that most young people find a job first to accumulate some first-hand feelings and experience and then try to start their own business. Such a path was embarked by many successful entrepreneurs and it is more likely to achieve success by such a path. Some of the successful entrepreneurs may mention this point in their autobiographies while others may not, but it is a rule that the skills accumulated in one's previous jobs will increase the possibility of success in one's entrepreneurship.

Certainly, the governments should take the responsibility of promoting rational and scientific entrepreneurship. To sum up the successful experience of the Chinese government since the reform and opening-up in promoting employment and entrepreneurship in a country with

more than 1 billion population, I think there are three points. First, promote the economic development with macro-economic policy. Second, promote employment with the aid of industrial policy. Third, mobilize the joint efforts and contribution of all parts of the society. The third issue I would like to emphasize is that the entrepreneurship of the youth needs support and assistance. Governments are responsible for the allocation of resources of the whole society. The process of allocating resources, or the making of macro-economic policies, determines the situation of employment in a country. The objectives of macro-economic policies include full employment, stable price, economic growth, and balance of international payments, among which full employment ranks the top in all countries. This clearly embodies the responsibility shouldered by governments in promoting the employment and entrepreneurship of youth.

Offering facilitating policies is one of the measures to support the entrepreneurship of youth. The Chinese government has rich experience in this aspect and the Chinese delegates may share it with European delegates in later discussions. The second step is to give necessary guidance about to development of emerging industries. We should avoid describing the bright future while without giving directions. Third, the government should encourage and mobilize various social organizations to support the youth in initiating entrepreneurship. In this aspect, both China and Europe have many good practices. For instance, the European governments have excellent experience in understanding the market demand when conducting training programs. I hope the European delegates would give more details on this point, especially on how to choose the industries and the fields of training. There is another measure that the governments could take to promote the entrepreneurship of young people — financing. Governments have enough potential for supporting the entrepreneurship of youth through financial deepening measures. The microfinance promoted in various methods by the Chinese government for supporting the entrepreneurship of young people is very valuable because financial factor is still a critical factor that constrains the entrepreneurship of many learned and skillful people.

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In sum, the issue of entrepreneurship spans a long history. I hope that all the delegates presented here can have a thorough exchange on this issue.

The Chinese young delegates presented here today are a generation that grows up amid the great process of the reform and opening-up and therefore we witnessed the great achievements of our country during these years. We know that such great achievements should be attributed to the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China, to the concerted efforts of all the Chinese people, as well as to the precious support and participation of the international community and friendly countries like the European Union countries. On behalf of the Chinese youth delegation, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my appreciation to the EU countries, relevant enterprises and friends for your support to the great cause of China's reform and opening-up.

As the chair of the Chinese organizing committee of the EU-China Year of Youth, I would like to give some additional remarks on the Year and on EU-China relationship. EU-China Year of Youth reflects the anticipation of the leaders of both China and EU on the development of the youth as well as represents the foresight and sagacity of the leaders of both parties. Chinese and European youth should not only treasure the good relationship between EU and China at present but also take the historical responsibility to further strengthen the EU-China relationship.

Finally, I would like to extend my gratitude again to the related agencies and youth organizations of EU for your support to EU-China Year of Youth. I believe, with the joint efforts and active participation of all parties from China and EU, EU-China Year of Youth is bound to be successful and fruitful.

Thank you!

Address by LU Hao 陆昊致辞

中国共产主义青年团中
央书记处第一书记、中
欧青年交流年中方组委
会主席
陆昊

尊敬的瓦希利乌委员、各位代表、青年朋友们，
早上好！

非常高兴有机会参加“中欧青年交流年”框架下的旗舰活动，并与大家一起探讨青年创业问题。正像瓦希利乌委员所讲的，“中欧青年交流年”活动自启动以来，在中欧双方领导人的共同关注和推动下，在欧盟各有关机构的支持下，在中欧青年的积极参与下，“中欧青年交流年”的活动不断丰富，积极向前发展。这从一个侧面说明中欧青年交流的重要性，也从一个侧面说明中欧社会各界对人文交流和青年交流所给予的关注和支持。我相信，有各方面的共同努力，“中欧青年交流年”活动一定会取得重要的成果，为中欧关系的发展注入新的活力。

本次论坛把青年创业确定为主题，其中的考虑不仅是基于全球经济发展给我们带来的重要挑战，更是基于年轻人如何更好地生活，更好地融入社会，更好地通过就业创业来实现自己的基本社会价值。

中欧双方讨论创业问题，尽管有一系列重要的共同准则，但由于双方所处的发展阶段不同，找到共同的路径并不是很容易。欧洲的工业化，如果说与第一次产业革命同步，至少发生在1760年前后，英国是其中的代表。这比中国正在进行的工业化、城镇化进程早了很多。在这样大的历史跨度中，共同讨论创业问题，并不轻松。当然，中国经济发展到今天，经济总量实现了快速迅猛增长。伴随经济的快速增长，出现了很多值得我们自身和国际社会关注的一些重要问题，这其中也有一些问题与青年就业创业紧密相关。

从历史的角度，我们观察到，在欧洲工业化初期、中期阶段，曾经出现过的很多社会现象，在今天的中国也都开始一点一点地表现出来。比如，当时欧洲所称呼的“城市新移民”到城市以后生活的单调化问题，社会成员的水平流动和垂直流动的障碍问题，城市弱势群体的利益诉求、权益维护问题。当然还有中产集团（阶级）的形成、利益集团的形成等其他问题。社会成员的水平流动和垂直流动，与青年就业创业紧密相关；弱势群体的利益诉求、维护和保护问题，与青年就业创业紧密相关。就现实而言，在全球经济一体化和技术革命不断发展的背景下，我们会共同受到青年就业创业问题的挑战。我想借此机会，谈谈我个人对促进青年就业创业的理解，与瓦希利乌委员和各位青年代表探讨和交流。

青年就业创业问题是一个永恒的话题。说起来并不复杂，但是做好很不容易，特别是在宏观经济发生变化的情况下。我看到国际劳工组织去年对全球青年就业问题的统计数据并不乐观。但是在不乐观的青年就业状况下，也不能简单、轻松地通过促进青年创业来实现青年就业状况的好转。我们可以通过中国的实践和对欧洲的观察得出这样的结论。

我以为, 青年成功创业需要三个重要条件。第一是意愿, 也可以像瓦西利乌委员所说的, 是创业精神, 或者称之为企业家精神。第二靠能力和素质, 第三靠创业条件。从西方的发展进程, 从工业革命初期的小业主、小作坊主和技能工人等群体看, 可以得出这样的结论。从中国改革开放三十年的历史进程看, 也可以得出这样的结论。我今天不想赘述大家都已经接受的准则。我想谈谈中欧在当前形势下探讨青年创业问题所需要关注的三个问题。

一是激发奋斗精神。我完全赞同瓦西利乌委员刚才所提倡的企业家精神。有两个学者的相关著作值得中国青年人关注。一是韦伯的《新教伦理与资本主义精神》, 二是熊彼特关于企业家精神的论述。欧洲的长期繁荣和发展, 会让来到这里的人感觉到生活很舒适, 很安逸。中国的改革开放也造就了一批富人, 生活无忧无虑, 春节期间可以在阿尔卑斯山向国内亲朋好友发送问候的短信。我们所生活的世界的物质财富创造取得了巨大的发展。有学者的研究表明, 近二、三百年来的在市场经济制度下创造的财富总量是人类历史上财富总量的90%以上。在物质财富非常丰富和发展的今天, 仍然需要青年人具有奋斗精神。我认为这比企业家精神更加本质。在我们今天所生活的世界, 无论物质财富如何丰富和发展, 物质终究不能完全替代精神的力量, 社会的进步依然需要年轻人保持奋斗精神。这种奋斗的精神体现在青年人追求就业和创业的过程中, 就是重要的、西方人所指称的“企业家精神”。这是需要思考和倡导的精神, 这与我前面提到的创业意愿相关。

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我想跟瓦西利乌委员讨论一些事实问题。我看到的调查, 中国人的TEA指数, 也就是指18至60岁之间, 有就业能力的人的创业意愿, 并没有你说的那么高。我所知道的数据是13%, 是有关学术机构的调查结果。我很高兴看到你的统计数据表明欧盟青年的创业意愿高达43%。如果你的数据准确, 我们要向你学习。当然, 如果我的数据准确, 要再交换一下立场。

我想讨论的第二个问题是关于如何理性、科学地创业的问题。无论是在稳步发展的欧洲, 还是在快速发展的中国, 刚刚毕业的学生不是可以随便去创业的。花完了父母的钱, 再花完了借的钱, 就能做企业家? 好像不这么简单。

在西方, 成功创业最密集的阶段是在工业化的早期阶段, 伴随着产业革命繁荣的阶段。这使我想到熊彼特先生关于企业家精神三要素的表述, 一有眼光, 二有胆识, 三有组织协调能力。熊彼特是非常令人尊敬的经济学家, 在研究企业家创新的问题上, 似乎还没有人超越他。奈特特别强调了风险、利润和不确定性的关系。这使我想到, 创业实际上还要考验年轻人应对未来风险的态度, 应对未来不确定性的态度。如果一个人不喜欢面对风险, 推动他创业是很困难的。就像有些人当个好职员很胜任, 但是独立推动一项工作就有困难。我不太确定这里面有没有性格问题, 但是至少与青年人面对风险的态度有关。

谈到理性、科学地创业, 我特别要强调, 在鼓励青年创业的时候, 要给予他们必要的引导, 特别要注意创业的产业领域的选择。我觉得下面一些产业值得青年人在创业时关注。首先是新兴产业。仔细研究产业革命的历史, 从1760年第一次产业革命, 1840年第二次产业革命, 到多数人认为发生在1950年的第三次产业革命。之所以能够产生那么多创业活动, 与新技术的发展很有关系。三次产业革命中, 一些代表性企业的领导人都比较年轻, 平均年龄小于传统产业的企业家。为什么比尔盖茨可以出现在互联网产业, 而不可能出现在钢铁产业或汽车产业? 当前时期, 无论是环保产业, 还是感应技术和互联网技术结合而形成的物联网技术, 还是带来人类未来能源革命的光伏产业, 都是大有潜力的创业领域, 我接触了很多30、40多岁的、在这些领域创业成功的

优秀青年企业家。关注和投身于新兴产业，是青年人取得创业成功的一条可能的重要路径。

其次是创意产业。目前没有严格的创意产业的定义。英国对创意产业的表述比较早，相对比较权威，认为创意产业就是包括了大量的人的创造性活动的产业。广义的创意产业包括时尚设计、工业设计、工厂技术等，还包括像中国的瓷器绣品生产那样的，体现人的创造性的技能行为。是不是包含比利时的绢绣，我没有想清楚。是不是包含比利时的巧克力人工生产过程？我想是应该包含的。英国政府列出的创意产业名录里包括餐饮业。只要是体现人的创造性活动，都可以称之为创意产业。而创意产业是青年人有可能获得创业成功的产业。比如，将互联网技术应用于某种特定的生活方式、工作或消费行为，就构建了大量的新商业模式。年纪大的人不熟悉新的商业模式，也不会去采用。但是年轻人可能做出观察和判断，进而采用新的技术，这就会形成新的产业领域。这种情况在欧洲和中国都能看到。创意产业非常值得年轻人在创业过程中关注。

第三，不能忽略有高附加值可能性的人工劳动产业。创业行为不能依靠大规模的资本和技术投入。这也是青年人早期创业不能回避的难题，不可能有大规模的资本和技术投入来支持青年人创业。什么能支持？一是知识，二是技能。喜欢读书的人容易强调知识，忽略技能；不大喜欢读书的人容易偏向技能，而忽略知识。与知识相关的劳动和创造值得尊重，与手工技能相关的劳动和创造也值得尊重。我个人始终认为，与手工劳动密切相关的、有高附加值的产业仍然是我们特别需要关注的。为什么爱玛仕的一个包能卖出这么高的价钱，为什么爱玛仕的一件西装能卖过一辆轿车的价格？因为在大规模工业化生产过程中，随着技术进步、规模效应的发展，标准化工业的产品的平均价格一定是下降的。这是历史趋势。那么什么产品的价格可以不断地上升？与手工技能相关的、与特殊技能相关的产品，具有高附加值的不可替代性。这也是中国的一件品牌时装可以卖出二、三台电视机的价格的原因。

以上是我所建议的青年人创业的三个路径选择。我们不能简单地号召青年人去干很有风险的事情，但是，鼓励他们抓住新兴产业、创意产业和手工技能产业有所作为，是完全有可能做到的。

我还要强调一个看法。我认为我们都在讲一句正确的话：创业带动就业。这句话完全正确，是一个常识。还有一句话值得深入思考：一定的就业技能和就业经验的积累会促进青年创业的成功。中国的一项调查数据显示，中国青年直接创业和就业以后再创业的数量比例是4:127。这说明很多年轻人都是先就业，积累一些直观感受和直接经验之后再去创业，更有可能成功。中国有很多创业成功的企业家都走过这样的路。有的人愿意在传记中表达，有的人不愿意在传记中表达，但一定的就业技能会促进创业的成功，这一规律是不变的。

当然，在理性、科学的创业方面，政府肩负着重要责任。如果总结一下改革开放以来，中国政府在一个十几亿人口的国家开展促进就业创业工作的成功经验，我觉得一是靠宏观经济政策带动的经济发展，二是靠促进就业的产业政策，三是全社会各种组织的共同促进和努力。

我要强调的第三个问题是，青年创业需要支持和帮助。政府承担着配置全社会资源的责任。配置资源的过程，或者叫制定宏观经济政策的过程，直接决定着能不能更好地促进一国国民的就业状况。充分就业、物价稳定、经济增长、国际收支平衡，各国政府都将充分就业目标列为宏观经济政策的首位，这已经充分体现了政府在促进青年就业创业方面所承担的责任。

政府支持青年创业，一要给便利的创业促进政策。在这方面中国政府有不少实践经验，中国的与会代表可以在接下来的讨论中做一些介绍。二要对新兴产业的发展给予必要的引导，不能只强调精神，忽略方法。第三，政府还应该鼓励、动员各种各样的社会组织支持青年的创业行动。在这些方面，我在欧洲看到了很好的实例，中国也有很好的实例。欧洲政府在开展培训的时候，在准确把握好市场需求方面有很好的经验。我希望欧洲的与会代表多作些介绍，特别是怎么确定产业方向和培训领域的问题。当然，政府还有一个促进青年创业的重要措施就是金融深化措施。靠金融深化措施支持青年创业，政府是有空间的。中国政府用各种手段推动的支持青年人创业的小额贷款是很有价值的。资金仍然是制约很多有知识和有技能的人创业的因素。总之，创业的问题有很大的历史跨度，希望大家能够集中智慧，做深入的交流和探讨。

今天到这里来的中国青年代表团成员，是伴随中国改革开放伟大进程成长起来的一代。我们亲眼见证了中国改革开放所取得的伟大成就。我们深知，中国改革开放的伟大成就，得益于中国共产党的坚强有力的领导，得益于中国各族人民的共同奋斗，也得益于包括欧盟国家在内的国际社会和友好国家对改革开放事业的宝贵支持和参与。借此机会，我以中国青年代表团的名义，向欧盟国家政府、有关企业和友好人士对中国改革开放伟大事业的支持，表示衷心的感谢。

作为“中欧青年交流年”中方组委会主席，我还想说，“中欧青年交流年”的活动反映了中欧领导人对中欧青年共同发展的战略期待，也体现出中欧领导人对发展中欧关系的远见卓识。中欧青年不仅应该珍惜当前中欧友好的良好局面，更要肩负起推动中欧关系不断深入发展的历史责任。

最后，再次感谢欧盟有关机构、青年组织对“中欧青年交流年”活动所给予的支持。我相信，有中欧各方的共同努力和广泛参与，“中欧青年交流年”活动一定会取得圆满成功，取得更多的、广泛的、务实的成果。

谢谢大家。

0103

Address by Viorel ISTICIOAIA BUDURA 维奥雷尔·伊斯蒂奇瓦亚·布杜拉致辞

**Viorel
ISTICIOAIA BUDURA**
Managing Director Asia
and Pacific, European
External Action Service

Dear guests and friends, Ladies and Gentlemen, Da Jia Hao !

It is with great pleasure that I greet you in the name of the European External Action Service at this forum on Youth Entrepreneurship.

I would like to thank DG Education and Culture and the All China Youth Federation for ensuring that this flagship event, held during the European Youth week, is such a success. I am also pleased to welcome our guests who have come from a far.

It has been my privilege to serve for long years as Ambassador and previously as a junior diplomat to China. I have witnessed first hand the re-emergence of China on the world stage and the strengthening of the EU-China relationship.

The seed of EU-China relations was planted 36 years ago in May 1975, before many of you were born. Our inter-dependence has deepened. We now enjoy dialogues in 57 different sectors, from the highly political to the very technical. We have seen the plant grow into a tree with deep roots and strong branches. The 2011 Year of Youth, the first one between the EU and another country, is one of the fruits of our practical cooperation. Our relationship has evolved into a strategic one. The EU and China share a long term vision for the well being and prosperity of our citizens by working together in the regional and global stage. The construction of our strategic, comprehensive partnership is founded by the three strong pillars.

The first pillar is political relations.

Last week we had the second Strategic Dialogue between Baroness Ashton and State Councillor Dai Bingguo in Budapest. This week we had the historic visit of President Van Rompuy to China, the first visit of the President of the European Council outside Europe. This year we will have the 14th EU-China summit alongside the 7th flagship Year of Youth event.

The second pillar is close economic ties of trade and investment.

Three decades ago China and Europe traded almost nothing. Today, Europe is China's biggest export market while China is the EU's second largest trade partner after the US. Bilateral trade has expanded from € 4 billion in 1978 to almost € 400 billion in 2010. This means trade of € 45.6m per hour. Entrepreneurs are the glue for this relationship.

The third pillar is people to people and cultural relations links.

In their meeting on 17 May, President Van Rompuy and Premier Wen Jiabao agreed on the importance of further developing this third pillar. They discussed the 2011 Year of Youth and the 2012 Year of Inter-cultural dialogue and agreed to increase the number of student exchanges. People to people relations are crucial to ensure the full support and understanding of our respective public opinions to move forward with our long term strategic relationship.

This morning you heard from Commissioner Vassiliou and First Secretary of the Communist Youth League, Mr Lu Hao. Young people have creativity and the will to



innovate and shape the future. Young people, especially young entrepreneurs, our most precious resource. This morning you also had a session on the entrepreneurial spirit in young people.

Young entrepreneurs, as yourselves, are an ideas factory, able to look beyond the curve. You are the shakers and movers, not only of tomorrow, and also increasingly of today. Young people are successfully able to ride the wave of globalization, inventing and using new technologies and travelling more widely.

This afternoon you had an animated session on how to turn ideas into action. Europe's 2020 vision of smart, inclusive and sustainable growth and China's 12th Five Year Plan give us the overall blue print. Both plans offer synergies and promising areas of action such as low carbon development, green economy and tackling the challenges of urbanization.

0105

We have turned ideas into action by creating joint institutions. The EU and China can be justifiably proud of their achievements. We are the god-parents of the China Europe International Business School (CEIBS) in Shanghai who has one of the highest MBA ratings worldwide. In addition we have trained 400 young European and Chinese persons working closely with the Chinese Ministry of Commerce under the Managers Executive Training Programme. We have also developed the 'Understanding China' project, with European Chambers of Commerce and Antwerp Management School, which some of you visited yesterday.

Europe is a rich tapestry of different peoples, cultures, languages and histories sharing a common destiny to make the world a safer, more prosperous place.

I am particularly happy that our Chinese guests will be able to visit 7 different European countries, including the country I know best, Romania, to see for themselves how ideas on paper are translated into reality.

I believe, looking forward to the next 35 years of our diplomatic and economic ties, that the destinies of Europe and China will be further intertwined. I would like to conclude this forum with the poem written during the Qing dynasty by 赵翼.

江山代有才人出，各领风骚数百年。

"Every era produces talented people, who will take the lead for hundred years"

Each one of you is a talented person.
You will build strong bridges of friendship between Europe and China
for the 21st Century and beyond.

Address by Viorel ISTICIOAIA BUDURA 维奥雷尔·伊斯蒂奇瓦亚·布杜拉致辞

欧盟对外行动署亚太区执
行司长
维奥雷尔·伊斯蒂奇瓦亚·
布杜拉
(Viorel ISTICIOAIA
BUDURA)

尊敬的各位来宾、朋友们，女士们、先生们，大家好！

我非常荣幸代表欧盟对外行动署，对本次青年创业论坛的召开表示祝贺。

我要感谢教育与文化总司和中华全国青年联合会在欧洲青年周期间成功举办本次旗舰活动。我非常高兴在此欢迎远道而来的各位嘉宾。

我有幸曾先后在中国担任外交官和驻华大使多年，亲眼见证了中国在世界舞台上的崛起和中欧关系的不断加强。

中欧友好关系的种子是在36年前的1975年5月播下的，那时候你们中的一些人还没有出生。这些年来，我们之间的相互依存度日益加深。目前，中欧双方在57个不同领域开展对话，涉及从高层政治对话到技术对话的各个领域。

我们已经看到中欧友好关系已经长成枝繁叶茂的参天大树，双方务实合作的硕果之一就是2011中欧青年交流年的举办，交流年活动是欧盟首次与其他国家合作举办的主题年活动。

中欧关系已经发展为战略伙伴关系。欧盟和中国在地区和全球舞台上携手努力，把促进双方人民的福祉和经济的繁荣确定为发展中欧关系的长期愿景。

中欧全面战略伙伴关系共有三大支柱。

第一大支柱是政治关系。

上周，欧盟外交和安全政策高级代表艾什顿(Baroness Ashton)和中国国务委员戴秉国在布达佩斯举行了第二轮中欧战略对话。本周，欧洲理事会主席范龙佩(Van Rompuy)对中国进行了历史性的访问，这是范龙佩当选欧洲理事会主席后首次访问欧洲以外的国家。年内，我们还将举办第14次中欧峰会和青年交流年的第7项旗舰活动。

第二大支柱是双方在贸易和投资方面的紧密经济联系。

三十年前，中欧贸易额很低。而如今欧盟已成为中国最大的出口市场，中国也成为欧盟第二大贸易伙伴，仅次于美国。双边贸易额从1978年的40亿欧元发展到2010年的近4,000亿欧元。这意味着每小时的贸易额为4,560万欧元。企业家们是这一经贸关系的“粘合剂”。

第三大支柱是中欧人民和中欧文化之间的联系。

范龙佩主席和温家宝总理在5月17日的会谈中对进一步发展第三支柱的重要性取得了一致意见。他们讨论了与2011青年交流年和2012跨文化对话年有关的问题，并对增加学生交流人数取得了一致意见。

两国人民之间的关系对保证公众对双方各自推行的长期战略伙伴关系意见的支持与理解至关重要。

今天上午，瓦希利乌委员和团中央第一书记陆昊分别在致辞中指出，年轻人具有创新和塑造未来的创造力和愿望。年轻人，特别是青年企业家是我们最宝贵的资源。

今天上午，你们还就年轻人的创业精神召开了会议。

在座的你们这些青年企业家具有远见卓识，是产生创意的工场。你们不仅要成为未来

的引导者和行动者，也要在当下发挥日益重要的作用。年轻人可以成功地在全球浪潮上踏浪而行，发明并使用新技术，活动范围也更为广阔。
今天下午的会议上，你们将模拟如何将创意转化为行动。
欧盟2020年为实现智慧增长、可持续增长和包容性增长的战略和中国的“十二五规划”为我们提供了整体蓝图。这两个计划都将发展低碳经济、绿色经济和应对城市化的挑战作为协作和共同采取行动的重要领域。
我们已经通过设立合作架构将创意转化成行动。欧盟和中国理应为双方取得的成绩而骄傲。

上海中欧国际商学院是由中国政府与欧洲联盟共同创办的，是全球排名最高的商学院之一。

此外，我们和中国商务部密切合作，在中国-欧盟经理人交流培训项目（METP）下培训了400位欧洲和中国的年轻人。

我们还和欧洲工商会和你们昨天参观过的安特卫普管理学院共同开发了“了解中国”项目。

欧洲是一个丰富多彩的地区，民族、文化、语言、历史不同的人们在这里共享一个共同的命运——让世界变得更安全和更繁荣。

我特别高兴中国嘉宾将有机会探访7个不同的欧洲国家——其中就包括我最了解的罗马尼亚——亲眼见证如何将纸上的创意转化为现实。

我相信并盼望中欧外交和经贸联系在下一个35年中更加紧密。

我用中国清代诗人赵翼的诗来总结本次论坛：

“江山代有才人出，各领风骚数百年。”

在座的每一位都是人才。
你们将架起欧洲和中国之间跨越21世纪的友谊之桥。

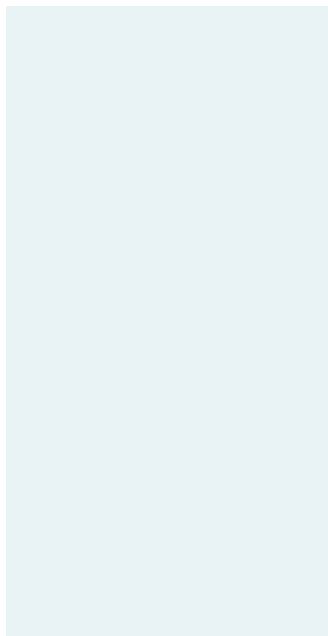
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PHOTO ALBUM · 活动图片

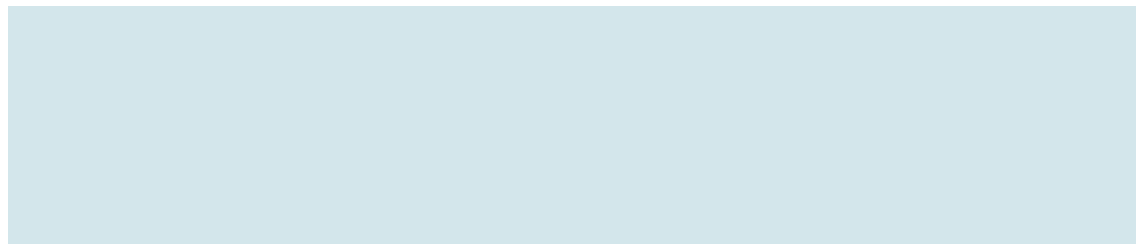


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0109



EU-China Conference on Multilingualism Brussels, 19 May 2011

The main objective of this conference was to promote and exchange best practices on language learning (European official languages and Chinese) among European and Chinese young people in order to strengthen intercultural dialogue, mutual understanding and friendship between European and Chinese youth. The conference was also an important contribution to a sustainable cooperation in the field of multilingualism between China and the EU in the framework of the Joint Declaration on Multilingualism, which was signed in 2009.

This one-day conference was an opportunity to explore and share European and Chinese perspectives on the topics of languages for employability and competitiveness in a globalised world, languages for intercultural dialogue and new ways of learning languages. The European speakers highlighted the importance of language skills for entering into Chinese society, the linguistic obstacles European companies face when doing business with China, the strong link between language and culture and the role of intercultural understanding in the context of foreign language learning. The Chinese speakers put the focus on the role that the teaching of European lesser-used languages in China plays for the development of good relations between China and Europe and stressed that young people in China now learn European foreign languages as a prerequisite for success in today's business world.

Strengthened cooperation on language teaching and joint programs on EU official languages and Chinese language were identified as areas for future cooperation between the EU and China.

The main conclusions of the conference as well as additional details are available at:
http://www.acceptance.ec.europa.eu/education/languages/news/news4961_en.htm

欧盟 – 中国语言合作研讨会 布鲁塞尔, 2011年5月19日

本次会议的主要目的是促进和交流中欧年轻人之间（欧洲官方语言和中文）语言学习的最佳作法，以加强中欧青年之间的跨文化对话、相互理解和友谊。本次会议是在2009年签署的语言合作联合声明的框架内，为中欧语言合作领域的持续合作做出的重要贡献。

本次为期一天的会议提供了一个机会，让中欧双方就语言在提高青年在全球化世界中的就业能力和竞争力中的作用、语言在跨文化对话中的角色和语言学习新方法等主题上探讨并分享不同看法。欧方演讲嘉宾强调语言能力对于融入中国社会的重要性、欧洲公司在中国做生意时面对的语言障碍、语言和文化之间的牢固关系以及跨文化理解在外国语言学习中的作用。中方演讲嘉宾主要探讨了欧洲小语种教学在中欧良好关系发展中所扮演的角色，并强调目前的中国年轻人已将学习欧洲外语作为在当今商业界取得成功的先决条件。

双方将“加强在语言教学领域的合作，增加欧盟官方语言和中文的联合项目”确定为中欧的未来合作领域。

本次会议的总结和更多细节可以从以下网站获得：

http://www.acceptance.ec.europa.eu/education/languages/news/news4961_en.htm

0111

2011 EU-China Conference on multilingualism

19 May 2011

Programme

Welcoming addresses

Jan Truszczyński, Director General, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture
Ma Yansheng, Counsellor for Education and Culture, Mission of China to the European Union

Presentations

Presentation of the European project "CHINESECOM: Competences in elementary Chinese as a means to improve competitiveness of EU companies"
Amador Ordóñez, project coordinator

The importance of teaching and research of European less commonly taught languages in Sino-European relations,
Zhao Gang, Beijing Foreign Studies University

Presentation of the European project "Mission possible: Chinese for Europeans"
Raya Stanachkova, project coordinator

English as an Undergraduate Degree Programme in China's Tertiary Education
Zou Shen, Shanghai International Studies University

Moderator:
Harald Hartung, Head of Multilingualism Policy Unit, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Parallel Working Sessions

Session 1 - Language skills and careers in a globalised world: European and Chinese perspectives

Moderator:
Prof. Diana Philips, University of Antwerp,

Speakers:
Doing business with China: the intercultural perspective
Prof. Stephen Hagen, University of Wales
From instrumentalism to humanism - an exploration about the relationship between a second language, employment and the all-round development of human being
Zhang Genxing, Communication University of China

Presentations of the EU-China Managers Exchange and Training Programme (METP)
Sigrid Lainevee and Kalle Salminen

Session 2 - New ways of learning languages: the challenges of information and communication technologies in language learning

Moderator: Iris Lutz, Confucius Institute Nürnberg-Erlangen

Speakers:
Social networks and language learning in Europe
Prof. Katerina Zourou, University of Luxembourg, accompanied by Claudia Albanese and Mikkel Stroerup, students, University of Luxembourg
Chinese Information Processing and the Application of Information Technology in the Language Learning
Wang Qi, Ministry of Education, China

Session 3 - Language learning and intercultural dialogue: European and Chinese perspectives

Moderator:
Fu Rong, Beijing Foreign Studies University
Co-Moderator:
Johan Häggman, Policy Officer, European Commission's Directorate General for Translation

Speakers:
Intercultural competences/Intercultural encounters
Prof. Adelheid Hu, University of Hamburg
In Search of a Shortcut in Foreign Language Teaching
Zhang Peng, Tianjin Foreign Studies University

Concluding remarks

Pierre Mairesse, Director, Lifelong learning: horizontal policy issues and 2020 strategy, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

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欧盟 - 中国语言合作研讨会

2011年5月19日

议程

欢迎辞

欧洲委员会教育文化总司总司长Jan Truszczyński
中国驻欧盟使团教育文化参赞马燕生

项目介绍

欧盟项目介绍——“CHINESECOM: 掌握初级汉语, 提高欧盟企业竞争力”
项目协调员Amador Ordóñez

谈欧洲非通用语教学与研究在中欧关系中的重要性
北京外国语大学赵刚

欧洲项目介绍——“可实现的任务: 欧洲人学汉语”
项目协调员 Raya Stanachkova

中国高等教育中的英文学士学位课程
上海外国语大学邹申

主持人: 欧洲委员会教育文化总司多语言政策处处长Harald Hartung

平行小组会议

会议1 - 全球化世界里的语言技能和职业: 欧洲和中国视角

主持人: 安特卫普大学Diana Phillips教授

演讲者:

与中国做生意: 跨文化视角

威尔士大学Stephen Hagen教授

从工具主义到人文主义——探讨第二语言, 就业与人的全面发展之间的关系

中国传媒大学张根兴先生

中国-欧盟经理人交流培训项目培训 (METP) 介绍
Sigrid Lainevee和Kalle Salminen

会议2 - 语言学习新方法: 语言学习所面临的信息和通讯技术挑战

主持人: 纽伦堡-埃尔兰根孔子学院卢丽花 (Iris Lutz)

演讲人:

欧洲社交网络和语言学习

卢森堡大学Katerina Zourou教授和卢森堡大学的Claudia Albanese和Mikkel Stroerup

中文信息处理和信息技术在语言学习中的应用

中国教育部王琦

会议3 - 语言学习与跨文化对话: 欧洲与中国视角

主持人: 北京外国语大学付荣

联合主持: 欧洲委员会翻译总司政策官Johan Häggman

演讲人:

跨文化能力/跨文化交流

汉堡大学Adelheid Hu教授

搜索一条外语教学的捷径

天津外国语大学张鹏

总结发言

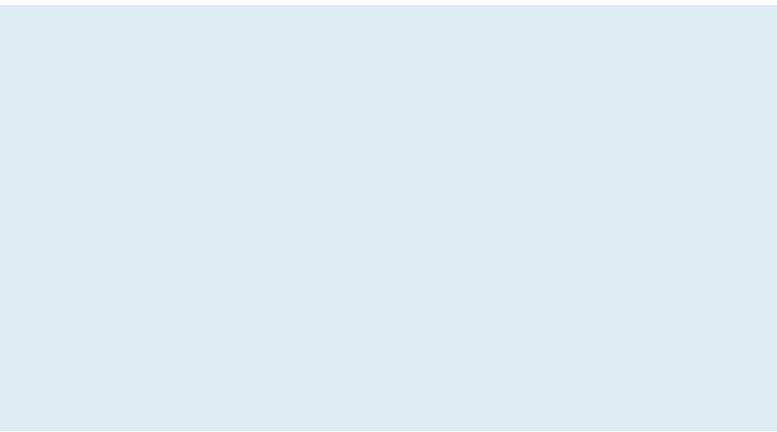
欧洲委员会教育文化总司终身学习: 横向政策问题和2020战略主任Pierre Mairesse

0113

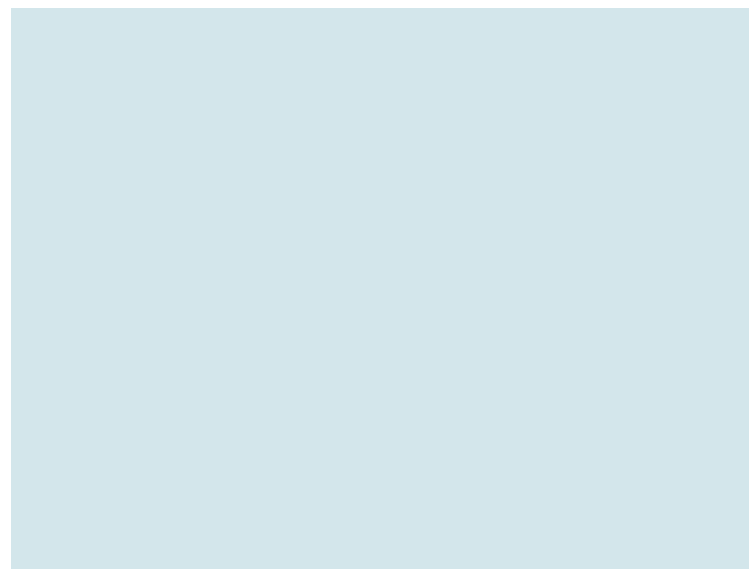
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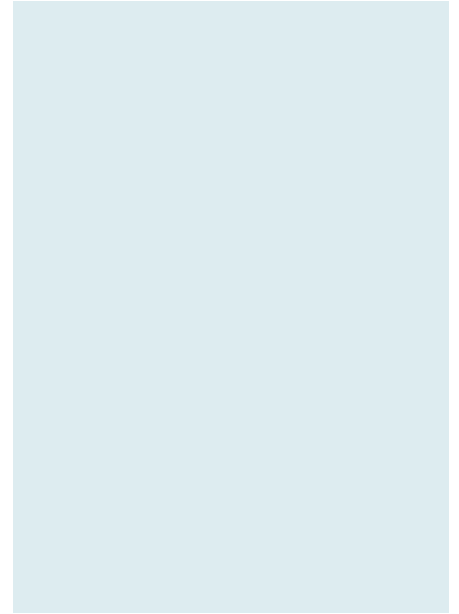
Visit to Antwerp, 2011 European Youth Capital 18 May 2011

In the morning of 18 May, the Chinese delegates were hosted by the Antwerp Port Authorities for a visit to the Port, Europe's second largest port and the fourth largest in the world.

5月18日上午，安特卫普港港务局接待中国代表参观了位列欧洲第二和世界第四的安特卫普港。



参观安特卫普：2011欧洲青年之都 2011年5月18日



0117

In the afternoon, the Euro-China Centre of Antwerp Management School hosted a round-table under the theme: "Learn Local, Lead Global". The aim of the round table was to discuss the importance of international education, employment, entrepreneurship and leadership. Panellists included: the governor of Antwerp Cathy Berx, representatives from the Chinese Mission to the EU, the European External Action Service, Huawei, Flanders Blue Square and Antwerp Management School. All panellists agreed that people-to-people contacts and mutual respect are key elements for successful cooperation in the future. The round table was followed by a reception at Antwerp Management School where participants could have a taste of Belgian and Asian culture.

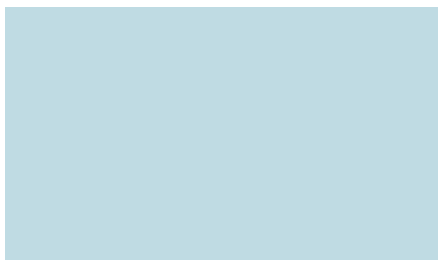
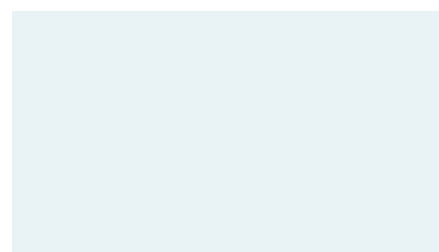
下午，安特卫普管理学院中欧中心主办了题为“学习当地文化，做世界公民”的圆桌会议。本次圆桌会议旨在讨论国际教育、就业、创业精神和领导力的重要性。参加小组会议的包括：安特卫普省省长凯西·贝尔赫（Cathy Berx）、来自中国驻欧盟使团的代表、欧洲对外行动署、华为、Flanders Blue Square和安特卫普管理学院。所有参与讨论的嘉宾同意人与人的联系和相互尊重是未来成功合作的关键要素。圆桌会议后，安特卫普管理学院举办了招待会，与会者品味了比利时和亚洲的文化。

Visits to Member States

From 20-24 May, the Chinese delegates were divided in 7 groups who visited the following countries in parallel: Austria, Hungary, Malta, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and the UK. These visits offered them an opportunity to discover different youth realities in Europe.

The programmes of the visits included meetings with National Authorities, young people, youth councils or organisations as well as visits to youth projects and some cultural visits. Activities were closely linked to the European Youth Week events organised in the hosting countries. The Chinese delegates were welcomed by high-level officials or political representatives in all the hosting countries. Several visits were well reported in local and regional media. In some cases, these visits became the starting point for future bilateral cooperation.

0118



参观欧盟成员国

5月20日至24日,中国代表团分成7个小组,在同一时间各自参观了如下国家:奥地利、匈牙利、马耳他、罗马尼亚、斯洛文尼亚、西班牙和英国。这些参观活动为他们提供了发现欧洲不同国家的青年工作现状的机会。

参观日程包括会见国家机关、年轻人、青年理事会或组织,以及参观青年项目和一些文化活动。参观活动与接待国主办的欧洲青年周活动联系紧密。中国代表团在所有接待国家都受到了高级别官员和政界代表的热烈欢迎。一些参观活动被当地和地区媒体广泛报道,还有些参观活动成为未来双边合作的起点。



0119



Highlights of the Visit to Austria

Friday, 20 May	Welcome Event Presentation of Chinese and Austrian Organisations
Saturday, 21 May	Visit to the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth Visit to the Youth Information Centre wienXtra Participation in the European Youth Week Event in Vienna and celebration of 15 Years of European Voluntary Service (EVS)
Sunday, 22 May	Guided tour of Vienna
Monday, 23 May	Official meeting at Federal Ministry of Economy, Family & Youth

0120

奥地利参观要点

年5月20日星期五	欢迎活动 中国和奥地利机构的介绍
5月21日星期六	参观奥地利联邦经济、家庭和青年部 参观青年信息中心wienXtra 参加维也纳欧洲青年周活动并庆祝欧洲志愿服务（EVS）成立15周年。
5月22日，星期日	维也纳导游参观
5月23日星期一	与奥地利联邦经济、家庭和青年部的正式会议



Highlights of the Visit to Hungary

Friday, 20 May	Working lunch with Miklós Soltész, Minister of State for Social, Family and Youth Affairs, Ministry of National Resources, Republic of Hungary Visit to the Chinese-Hungarian Bilingual School Tour of Budapest
Saturday, 21 May	Guided tour in the Parliament Meeting with the representatives of the Hungarian Rectors' Conference and the Hungarian Universities Meeting with the Director of the Mobilitás National Youth Service Closing Event of the European Youth Week in Hungary Discussion with the members of the Hungarian Youth Consultation Crew and youth workers
Sunday, 22 May	Visit to Ópusztaszer National Historical Heritage Park Meeting with Youth NGOs and representatives of the University of Szeged Guided tour in Szeged "Day of Chances 2011" festival

匈牙利参观要点

0121

5月20日星期五	与匈牙利国家资源部社会、家庭和青年事务部部长米克勒斯·索尔特斯（Miklós Soltész）的工作午餐 参观中匈双语学校 布达佩斯之旅
5月21日星期六	议会导游参观 会见匈牙利全国大学校长联合会和匈牙利各大学的代表 会见全国青年流动服务中心主任 欧洲青年周在匈牙利的闭幕活动 与匈牙利青年咨询师协会会员和青年工作者座谈
5月22日星期日	参观Ópusztaszer国家历史遗址公园 会见青年非政府组织和赛格德大学的代表 赛格德导游观光 “2011机遇日”庆祝活动

Highlights of the Visit to Malta

Saturday, 21 May	Visit to voluntary youth organizations to explore the theme of volunteering and enable interaction for possible projects (European Youth Week event) Visit to Mdina Participation in an intercultural event coinciding with UN Cultural Diversity Day (European Youth Week event)
Sunday, 22 May	Forum Malta, EU and China: an interactive Forum to discover entrepreneurial issues in diverse contexts (European Youth Week event) Visit to the Citadel, Ta' Pinu Sanctuary, Dwejra, Calypso Cave Meeting with the Maltese National Youth Council
Monday, 23 May	Visit to Valletta Meeting at the Chinese Cultural Centre Meeting at "Agenzija Zghazagh", Maltese National Agency of the Youth in Action Programme, with Miriam Teuma, Chief Executive of the Agency Meeting with Hon Clyde Puli – Parliamentary Secretariat for Youth and Sport Dinner offered by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Malta
Tuesday, 24 May	Visit of EU-China Year Project at St Margaret's College

0122

马耳他参观要点

5月21日星期六	参观青年志愿者组织，探索志愿服务主题并就可能开展的项目进行交流（欧洲青年周活动） 参观姆迪纳 参与联合国文化多样日活动（欧洲青年周活动）同时举办的跨文化交流活动
5月22日星期日	马耳他、欧盟和中国论坛——本次交流论坛旨在发现各种情况下的创业问题（欧洲青年周活动） 参观Citadel、Ta' Pinu Sanctuary、Dwejra和Calypso Cave 与马耳他全国青年理事会开会
5月23日星期一	参观Valletta 在中国文化中心开会 在负责马耳他“青年在行动”计划的国家机构“Agenzija Zghazagh”会见机构行政长官Miriam Teuma 会见议会负责青年与运动事务的秘书长Hon Clyde Puli 晚餐由中华人民共和国驻马耳他大使馆主办
5月24日星期二	参观玛格丽特学院的中欧青年交流年项目

Highlights of the Visit to Romania

Friday, 20 May	Participation in the Non-formal Education Day organized in the framework of the European Youth Week
Saturday, 21 May	Meeting with 11 NGOs working with and for young people Visit to the Parliament Palace
Sunday, 22 May	Visit to Brasov and Peles Castle
Monday, 23 May	Visit to the National Authority for Sports and Youth Visit to the National Agency for Community Programmes in the Field of Education and Vocational Training Presentation of the Lifelong Learning and Youth in Action programmes Visit to the European Commission Representation in Romania Presentation on the functioning of the European Union and of the activities of the Representation in Romania Visit to the Chinese Embassy in Romania

罗马尼亚参观要点

0123

5月20日 星期五	参加在欧洲青年周框架内主办的非正规教育日
5月21日 星期六	会见11个与青年事务相关之非政府组织 参观议会宫
5月22日 星期日	参观布拉索夫和派勒斯城堡
5月23日 星期一	参观国家体育与青年局 参观主管教育和职业教育领域小区项目的国家机构 介绍终生学习项目和“青年在行动”计划 参观欧洲委员会驻罗马尼亚代表处 介绍欧盟的职能和欧盟驻罗马尼亚代表处的活动 /// 参观中国驻罗马尼亚大使馆

Highlights of the Visit to Slovenia

Friday, 20 May

Official opening of the event at Ljubljana town hall

Welcome speeches

Janez Škulj, Director of the Slovenian National Agency of the Youth in Action Programme

Davor Pavičić, Representative of the Croatian National Agency of the Youth in Action Programme

Jin Xin, Chinese group leader

Presentations of the activities of the Ljubljana Youth Office and of the Youth centre –Young dragons.

Presentation on youth work, youth structures and youth policy in Ljubljana

Presentation on youth work development in Slovenia

Saturday, 21 May

Visit to the city of Bled

Reception with Igor Lukšič, Minister for Education and Sport, Republic of Slovenia

Guided tour of Ljubljana

Sunday, 22 May

Visit and presentation of the Youth Council and the Youth centre of Ajdovščina

Visit to the Faculty of Mathematics, Natural sciences and Information technologies in Koper

Presentation by Dragan Marušič, Dean of the Faculty, on cooperation with Chinese faculties in the research field

Guided tour of Piran

Monday, 23 May

Official closing of the visit

Closing speeches

Janez Škulj, Director of the Slovenian National Agency of the Youth in Action Programme

Davor Pavičić, Representative of the Croatian National Agency of the Youth in Action Programme

Jin Xin, Chinese group leader

0124

斯洛文尼亚参观要点

5月20日星期五

活动在卢布尔雅那市政厅正式开幕

欢迎辞

“青年在行动” 斯洛文尼亚国家机关主任Janez Škulj

“青年在行动” 克罗地亚国家机关代表Davor Pavičić

中国代表团团长金鑫

介绍卢布尔雅那青年办公室和“*Young dragons*”青年中心的活动。

介绍卢布尔雅那青年工作、青年结构和青年政策。

介绍斯洛文尼亚青年工作的发展情况

5月21日星期六

参观布莱德市

斯洛文尼亚共和国教育和体育部长伊戈尔·卢克希奇 (Igor Lukšič)

卢布尔雅那导游观光

5月22日星期日

参观并听取阿伊多夫什契纳青年理事会和青年中心的介绍

参观科佩尔数学、自然科学与信息技术学院

Dragan Marušič院长介绍与中国院校在研究领域的合作

皮兰导游观光

0125

5月23日星期一

参观正式结束

闭幕词

“青年在行动” 斯洛文尼亚国家机关主任Janez Škulj

“青年在行动” 克罗地亚国家机关代表Davor Pavičić

中国代表团团长金鑫

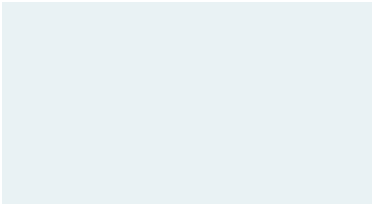
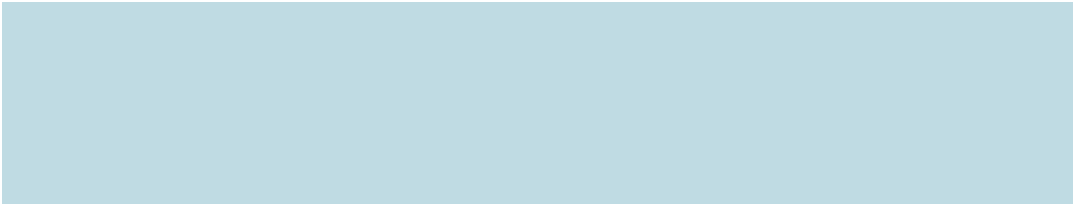
Highlights of the Visit to Spain

Friday, 20 May	Welcome session at Navarra Youth Institute Ana Frías Pardo, Director of the Institute Maria Teresa Iriso Velasco, Assistant Director of the Institute
Saturday, 21 May	Guided tour of the old city Visit to Navarra Public University Presentation on “The university system and international relations between university institutions” Meeting/discussion between the Chinese delegates and young people of Navarra (Navarra Network of Chinese Studies)
Sunday, 22 May	Meeting with Navarra Youth Council Exchange of views on the situation of youth in Navarra with regard to work, housing, studies, leisure, as well as possibilities for future collaboration Guided tour of the Museum of Modern Art “Centro Huarte” Visit to Electoral Board. Municipal and regional elections. Colegio Plaza de la Cruz Visit of Pamplona

0126

西班牙参观重点

5月20日星期五	纳瓦拉青年学院举办的欢迎会 学院院长Ana Frías Pardo 学院副院长Maria Teresa Iriso Velasco
5月21日星期六	旧城区导游观光 参观纳瓦拉公立大学 “大学系统和大学机构之间的国际关系” 介绍 中国代表团与（来自纳瓦拉中文学习网络的）纳瓦拉年轻人进行会谈/讨论
5月22日星期日	与纳瓦拉青年理事会开会 就纳瓦拉青年的工作、住房、学习、休闲的现状以及未来合作的可能性交换意见 现代艺术博物馆“Centro Huarte” 导游观光 参观选举委员会、市级和区级选举、德拉克鲁兹学院广场。 参观潘普洛纳



Highlights of the Visit to the UK

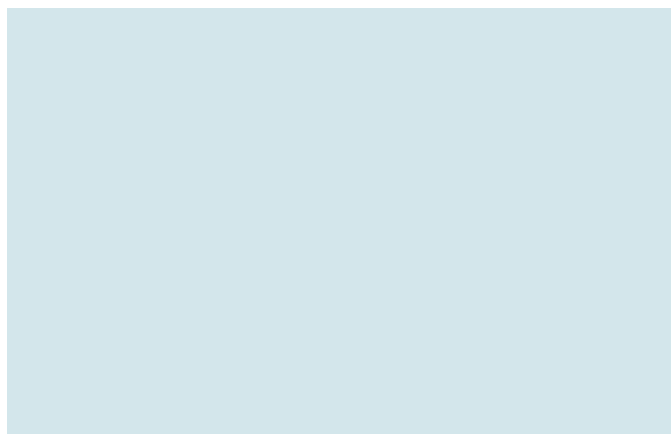
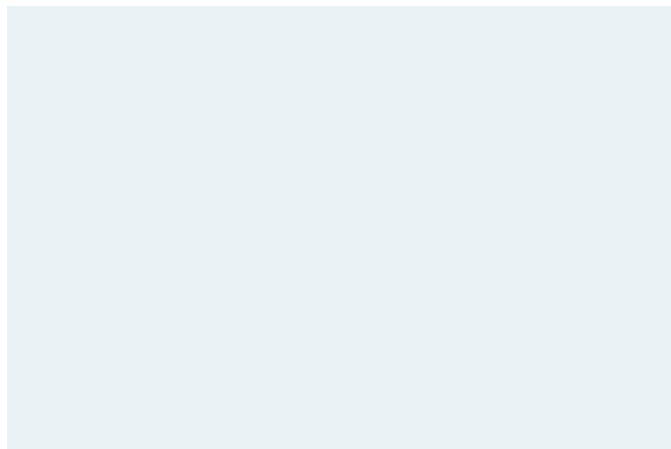
Friday, 20 May	Welcome and presentation by the Head of the EU programmes at the British Council Presentation on the youth sector in the UK Presentation of the Youth in Action programme
Saturday, 21 May	Visit, presentation and discussions at the Hartley Youth Centre, a youth and community project
Sunday, 22 May	Tour of London
Monday, 23 May	Visit, presentation and discussions at the Tate Britain museum, focus on "Creative arts and development of learning and social skills through this medium" Meeting with the Youth in Action Programme team of the British Council

英国参观重点

0127

5月20日星期五	英国文化协会欧盟项目负责人致欢迎词与简介 英国青年工作介绍 “青年在行动”计划介绍
5月21日星期六	青年和社区项目哈特利青年中心参观、介绍并讨论
5月22日星期日	伦敦观光
5月23日星期一	在英国泰特不列颠博物馆参观、介绍并讨论，焦点是“创意艺术和通过此一媒介发展学习和社交能力” 会见英国文化委员会“青年在行动”计划团队

PHOTO ALBUM · 活动图片



0128



0129

"Different cultures and values make the EU-China relations interesting. We need time and efforts at all levels in order to promote dialogue and exchange. We need strong willingness to contribute to developing each other's societies and regions."

Viktor, Hungary, participant in the European Youth Week, May 2011



“迥异的文化和价值观使得中欧关系趣味盎然。我们需要在所有层级为推进对话和交流付出时间和努力。我们需要为彼此的社会和地区的发展贡献力量的强烈愿望。”

参与2011年5月欧洲青年周的匈牙利人Viktor



EU-China Youth Culture Week, Beijing, Xi'An, July 2011
中欧青年文化周, 北京、西安, 2011年7月

Introduction to the event

The EU-China Youth Culture Week was the 4th flagship event of the Year. It took place in Beijing and Xi'an from 4-11 July 2011 and gathered nearly 200 European and Chinese youth representatives.

The main component of this event was a 2-day EU-China Forum on Sustainable Development, which offered the space to debate issues related to this topic of common concern and to the role of young people and youth organisations in this respect.

The debates were complemented by a series of intercultural visits aimed at giving European youth representatives some insights into different aspects of Chinese reality, including ways of dealing with resources, technology and sustainable development. These visits included Xi'an Jiaotong University, a wastewater treatment plant, a cultural industry zone and local communities.

The youth representatives also participated in an ancient style welcome ceremony at the Yongning Gate of Xi'an old city wall and in a "Green Cycling" on the city wall. They also visited the International Horticultural Exposition Garden, where an EU-China Green Proclamation was launched. Following a Chinese tradition, an engraved stone was uncovered on that occasion, which symbolically recalled European and Chinese young people's willingness to play an active role in facing major environmental challenges and promoting green lifestyles.

0132



EU-China Green Proclamation

In the face of major challenges including environmental pollution and climate change, the European and Chinese participants attending the EU-China Year of Youth have reached the following consensus in Xi'an, in July 20011:
To make joint efforts in spreading abroad the concept of environmental protection and promoting a green and healthy lifestyle. To play an active role on voluntary service and environmental protection tasks. To strengthen international cooperation in building the green homeland, sharing green life style and leading green-featured youth fashion.

活动介绍

中欧青年文化周是交流年活动的第四项旗舰活动，于2011年7月4日-11日在北京和西安举办，汇聚了近200位中欧青年代表。

本次活动的主要组成部分是为期两天的中欧可持续发展论坛，为来自欧盟和中国的青年代表提供场所，就共同关心的与可持续发展和青年人、青年组织的角色有关的问题展开讨论。

作为对讨论的补充，举办了一系列跨文化访问活动，旨在让欧洲青年代表深入了解中国各个方面的现状，包括处理资源、技术和可持续发展等方法。这些参观活动包括参观西安交通大学、一家污水处理厂、一个文化产业园区和一些当地社区。

青年代表还在西安古城永宁门城楼上参加了一项古代风格的欢迎仪式，并在古城墙上举行了“绿色骑行”活动。他们还参观了西安世界园艺博览会，在现场发布的《中欧青年绿色宣言》。按照中国传统，镌刻该宣言的巨石揭幕，以此象征呼吁中欧青年在面对主要环境挑战和促进绿色生活方式中发挥积极作用的愿望。

0133



中欧青年绿色宣言

面对环境污染和气候变化等重大挑战，参加中欧青年交流年活动的欧洲和中国代表于2011年7月在西安达成以下共识：

共同努力传播绿色环保理念，倡导绿色健康生活，积极从事绿色志愿行动，广泛参与环境保护工作，加强国际合作，共建绿色家园，共享绿色生活，让绿色引领青年时尚。



Programme of the flagship event

Monday, 4 July

Orientation meeting and welcome reception in Beijing

Tuesday, 5 July

Visit to the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Introduction to the international work of the department and roundtable debate with the young staff of the department

Wednesday, 6 July

Departure for Xi'an, capital of Shaanxi province

Field visits:

- Group 1 - Xi'an Jiaotong University
 - Group 2 - Wastewater treatment plant
 - Group 3 - Qujiang Cultural Industry Zone
 - Group 4 - Visit to the local community
-

Thursday, 7 July

Ancient style welcome ceremony at the Yongning Gate of the old city

Green Cycling launching ceremony

Visit to the International Horticultural Exposition Garden

Thursday, 8 July

EU-China Youth Forum for Sustainable Development

Welcome addresses:

- Chen Zhongni, Vice President, All-China Youth Federation
- Kristin Schreiber, Head of Unit, External Relations, European Commission's Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
- Wang Meng, Member of the 11th Committee of the All-China Youth Federation, short-track speed skater, Olympic Champion
- Luca Scarpiello, Vice President, European Youth Forum

Session moderated by Dong Xia, Deputy Secretary General, All-China Youth Federation

Keynote Speeches:

Topic 1: Economic Sustainable Development and Youth

Jiang Changyun, researcher of the Institute of the Industry-based economy and High-tech Economy, National Development and Reform Commission, Member of the Expert Committee of the National Sustainable Development Pilot Zone
Dr. Paul Fleming, Director of Sustainable Development, Professor of Energy Management, De Montfort University

Topic 2: Ecological Sustainable Development and Youth

Li Min, Member of the expert team of the National Mother River Protection Operation, Senior Engineer of the Yellow River Upper Reaches Management Bureau, expert on water and soil conservation
Dr. Peter Schmuck, Professor and Research Leader, University Göttingen

Working Groups:

- Group 1 - Green Volunteering
- Group 2 - Green Consumption
- Group 3 - Green Transportation
- Group 4 - Green Creativity

Saturday, 9 July

- EU-China Youth Forum for Sustainable Development
- Continuation of Working Groups
- Concluding remarks
- Visit to the Terra Cotta Museum

0135

Sunday, 10 July

- Visit to the Great Wall

旗舰活动日程

7月4日 星期一

介绍会和北京欢迎招待会

7月5日 星期二

参观中国共产党中央委员会国际关系部
介绍该部国际工作并与该部的年轻员工举行圆桌讨论会。

7月6日 星期三

前往陕西省省会西安
实地考察：
第1组 - 西安交通大学
第2组 - 污水处理厂
第3组 - 曲江文化产业园区
第4组 - 参观当地社区

7月7日 星期四

西安古城永宁门古代风格欢迎仪式
绿色骑行活动启动式
参观西安世界园艺博览会

7月8日 星期五

中欧青年可持续发展论坛
欢迎辞：
陈仲尼，中华全国青年联合会副主席
Kristin SCHREIBER，欧洲委员会就业、社会事务与机会平等总司对外关系处处长
王濛，中华全国青年联合会第十一届委员会委员、短道速滑奥运会冠军
Luca SCARPIELLO，欧洲青年论坛副主席
会议由中华全国青年联合会副秘书长董霞主持



主题演讲：

主题1：经济可持续发展与青年

姜长云，发改委产业经济与技术经济研究所研究员、国家可持续发展试验区专家委员会委员
Paul FLEMING博士，德蒙特福德大学可持续发展系主任、能源管理专业教授

主题2：生态可持续发展与青年

李敏，全国保护母亲河行动专家组成员、黄河中上游管理局高级工程师、水土保持专家
Peter SCHMUCK博士，哥廷根大学教授和研究负责人

分组会议：

- 第1组- 绿色志愿服务
- 第2组 - 绿色消费
- 第3组 - 绿色交通
- 第4组 - 绿色创新

7月9日星期六

- 中欧青年可持续发展论坛
- 继续举行分组会议
- 总结发言
- 参观兵马俑博物馆

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7月10日星期日

- 参观长城

EU-CHINA YOUTH FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The EU-China Forum on Sustainable Development took place on 8-9 July in Xi'an. It offered a space to debate and share examples and practices on sustainability issues, in particular in relation to the following topics: Green Volunteering, Green Consumption, Green Transportation and Green Creativity.

The debates focused on, among others, the main features of green volunteering; measures and initiatives undertaken by citizens (especially young people) aimed at encouraging more sustainable consumption patterns; the impact of green consumption on the consumption values of young people; the possible role of green transportation in a globalised world; practices of environmentally friendly transportation in the EU and in China; the value of creativity as a means to develop greener solutions and the role of education in developing green creativity among young people.

The topics for discussion were introduced by four keynote speakers who presented different perspectives and experiences, including projects and case studies, in Europe and in China. In addition, they underlined the important role that young people can and should play in addressing the multiple issues related to sustainable development.

This was also underlined by the youth representatives themselves during their discussions. They highlighted a strong awareness of the importance for young people to take direct action in favour of sustainable development and to engage in advocacy and awareness-raising activities. Another common outcome of the discussions was the emphasis placed on the important role of education, both in formal and non-formal settings, in raising young people's awareness of sustainable development and in encouraging greener lifestyles and behaviours.

Encouraging international exchanges and cooperation among young people and youth organisations as well as the establishment of networks was also considered as an effective way to promote sustainable development and environmental protection beyond the level of individual initiatives.

Last but not least, the importance of communicating more about sustainable development at all levels was underlined as an important tool to promote greener patterns of production and consumption. The youth representatives called on governments, companies, media, educational institutions as well as youth organisations and young people themselves to engage in this common endeavour.

中欧青年可持续发展论坛

中欧青年可持续发展论坛于7月8日-9日在西安举办。本次论坛为中欧青年提供了场所，就可持续发展问题，特别是与如下四个主题相关的问题展开讨论：绿色志愿服务、绿色消费、绿色交通和绿色创新。

讨论主要聚焦于如下方面：绿色志愿服务的主要特点；公民（特别是年轻人）采取的旨在鼓励养成更多可持续消费模式的措施；绿色消费对年轻人消费价值的影响；绿色交通在全球化世界中可以发挥的作用；欧盟和中国在环保交通方面的做法；创新价值作为开发更绿色解决方案的方法以及教育对发展年轻人绿色创新的作用。

讨论主题由四位主题演讲嘉宾引入，他们介绍了欧洲和中国的不同观点和经验，包括项目和案例研究。此外，他们还强调了年轻人在解决与可持续发展有关的多个问题中可以发挥的重要作用。

参与本次论坛的青年代表在讨论中也强调了发挥青年作用的观点。他们突出了年轻人深刻了解采取直接行动支持可持续发展和参与宣传与提高认识活动的重要性。讨论达成的另一个共识是强调教育（包括正规和非正规教育）在提高年轻人的可持续发展意识并鼓励他们采取更绿色的生活方式和行为中的重要作用。

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鼓励年轻人和青年组织之间的国际交流与合作，以及建立社交网络也被认为是在个别措施以外，推进可持续发展和环保的有效途径。

最后也是相当重要的是，强调针对可持续发展加强各级别沟通作为推进更绿色生产和消费方式的重要工具的重要性。青年代表呼吁政府、公司、媒体、教育机构以及青年组织和年轻人自己参与这一共同事业。

Opening address by CHEN Zhongni 陈仲尼致开幕辞

**CHEN Zhongni,
Vice President,
All-China Youth
Federation**

Dear honored guests and young friends,
good morning!

It's my pleasure to welcome the second EU Youth Delegation of EU-China Year of Youth in the ancient city, Xi'an. On behalf of All-China Youth Federation, I'd like to express my cordial welcome to the young friends from 27 EU countries who have traveled a long journey to come here and heartfelt appreciation to the leaders at all levels of Shaanxi Province and the relevant workers for their industrious effort to this event.

2011 EU-China Year of Youth was put forth by Wen Jiabao, the Chinese State Council premier, and Jose Manuel Barroso, the European Commission President at the 12th conference of the China and EU leaders. It is executed and held by All-China Youth Federation and EU.

One of the flagship events of EU-China Year of Youth—EU-China Youth Week are held in Xi'an. On the one hand, we hope that we can adopt deep and thorough discussion on the sustainable development symposium; on the other hand, we hope that the honored guests can be impressed by the notion of Green Leading Fashion of the 2011 Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition by visiting, so as to make the notion of sustainable development exert widespread and far-reaching impact on EU and China youth.

I also expect to share several view points with you. Firstly, sustainable development is the only choice of modernization. With the development of the human society, we realized that the capacity of the earth

is limited. Thus, sustainable development is the only choice. It is the permanent theme of modernization. Not only should we develop economy, but also should we protect the natural resources on the earth such as atmosphere, fresh water, ocean, land and forest, so as to make our descendants develop sustainably and eternally and live and work in peace and contentment.

Secondly, China will steadfastly stick to the sustainable development policy. China has been advocating the thinking of harmony between man and nature from time immemorial. In the Outline of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, it is specially stressed that constructing a resource conserving and environmentally-friendly society will be the key acting point of quickening the transition of economic development ways, so as to promote the mutual coordination between the economic and social development and population, resources and environment. The production way of less input and more production and the consumption pattern of less emission and more utilization has become the consensus of Chinese government and all the citizens.

Thirdly sustainable development and the development of the youth can be supplemented by each other. As the premise of the social development, the development of the people promotes the development of society. As the national prospect and future, the role of the youth cannot be neglected during the process of advocating globally sustainable development. It is proved that youth can help governments of all countries and communities to formulate many policies and measures on sustainable development. We hope that this symposium can set up a platform for EU and China Youth to boost the dialogue of the youth between China and EU, and guide the youth for innovation, to make joint efforts for promoting the sustainable development of economy, society and ecology.

Fourthly, I will give my suggestions and ideas to you. I hope that you can influence more young people to establish more specific definition of sustainable development. I propose the following suggestions. Firstly, youth should be the advocators of sustainable development notion. Youth should discard the traditional development notion and transform the lifestyle and become the forerunner of sustainable development notion. Secondly, the youth should be the practitioners of sustainable development notion, uncompromisingly object the actions of only seeking after development at the cost of damaging environment and resources by starting from protecting all resources, and promote the government to formulate the relevant policies by the power of the youth. Thirdly, youth should be the disseminators of sustainable development. Every young people shall have the duties and obligations to disseminate the sustainable development notion to make it as everyone's lifestyle, so as to push forward healthier development of economy and society. I believe that our step on sustainable development road shall be more solid and stable through the joint effort of youth from all over the world. Let's make our contribution to the sustainable development of EU and China, even the world at large by paying more efforts.

All the distinguished guests and young friends, the world that we are living is witnessing substantial adjustment, great development and far-reaching change. Thus, exchange and cooperation is our necessary choice. I hope that youth of China and EU can work together to establish the bridge of friendship, bridge of understanding and bridge of cooperation between China and EU, jointly meet all challenges confronted by the human society and embrace the promising future of sustainable development of human society.

At last, I would like to express my heartfelt wish that EU-China Youth Week shall be complete success and Xi'an International Horticulture Exposition complete success.

中华全国青年联合会 副主席 陈仲尼

全国青联副主席陈仲尼在中欧青年可持续发展论坛开幕式上致辞

各位嘉宾、青年朋友们，早上好！非常高兴在古城西安迎来了中欧青年交流年第二个欧盟青年代表团，我在此代表中华全国青联联合会向远道而来的欧盟二十七国青年朋友们表示热烈的欢迎，并向陕西省各级领导以及相关工作人员对这次活动所付出的努力表示衷心的感谢。

2011年中欧青年交流年是国务院总理温家宝与欧盟委员会主席巴罗佐在第十二次中欧领导人会晤中提出，并且由全国青联和欧盟委员会合作实施，交流年旗舰活动之一和中欧青年周在西安举办，我们一方面希望大家在可持续发展论坛中进行深入的探讨；另一方面，希望大家通过参观，加深对西安世园会的绿色引领时尚理念的深入了解，使可持续发展的理念在中欧青年之中产生广泛深远的影响。

我也希望今天跟大家分享几点，第一就是可持续发展是现代化的必然选择，随着世界的发展，我们认识到地球的容积是有限的。因此，可持续发展是我们唯一的选择，是现代化的永恒主题，既要达到发展经济的目的，同时也要好好地保护地球的大气、淡水、海洋、土地和森林等自然资源，让我们的子孙后代们能够永远地持续发展和安居乐业。

第二就是中国坚定不移地走可持续发展的道路，中国自古以来都是崇尚天人合一这个和谐思想，国家十二五发展规划纲要中特别强调，坚持把建设资源节约型，环境友好型社会作为加快转变经济发展方式的重要着力点，促进经济社会发展与人口资源、环境互相协调，少投入，多产出的生产方式和少排放，多利用的消费模式，已经成为中国政府和所有公民的共识。

第三点是可持续发展和青年的发展相辅相成。人的发展是社会发展的前提，并推动着社会的发展，青年作为国家的希望和未来，在全球推动可持续发展过程中，青年的作用更加不容忽视，青年已经证明自己可以在可持续发展的影响力，特别是帮助各国的政府和社区制定了很多关于可持续发展方面的政策和举措，因此我们希望这次论坛，能够为中欧青年搭建与一个平台，推动中欧青年之间的对话，引导青年创新并且通过实际行动，为促进经济社会和生态可持续发展而共同努力。

第四，我也向大家提几个建议、想法，希望通过你们带动更多的青年树立更为明确的可持续发展的概念。我倡议，第一，青年应该做可持续发展理念的倡导者，青年应该率先摒弃传统的发展观念，转变生活方式，成为可持续发展理念的先行者；第二青年应该做可持续发展理念的实践者，从爱护每一份资源做起，坚决地遏制只求发展而不惜破坏环境和资源的行为，并通过青年的力量推动政府制定相关的政策，第三，青年应该做可持续发展理念的传播者，每一个青年都有责任和义务，传播可持续发展传播，使之成为每一个人的生活方式，从而推动经济社会更健康地发展，我相信，通过全球青年的共同努力，在可持续发展的道路上，我们的步伐将会更加坚实，更加有力，让我们更加努力为中欧可持续发展，为世界的可持续发展做出青年们应有的贡献。各位嘉宾，青年朋友们，我们共同生活的世界，现在正在经历大的调整，大的发展，大的变化，所以交流与合作是我们必然的选择，所以希望中欧各界青年携手起来，架起中欧之间的友谊之桥、理解之桥、合作之桥，共同应对人类社会面临发展的各种挑战，共同开创人类社会可持续发展的美好明天。

最后，我衷心祝愿这次中欧青年周取得圆满成功，祝愿西安世界园艺博览会取得圆满成功。

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Opening address by Kristin SCHREIBER 克里斯汀·施雷伯致开幕辞

Kristin SCHREIBER,
Head of Unit,
External Relations,
European Commission's
Directorate General for
Employment, Social
Affairs and Equal
Opportunities

Distinguished guests,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I take part in this EU-China Youth Forum on Sustainable Development on behalf of the European Commission.

The choice of this theme for today and tomorrow's meeting couldn't have been more appropriate in the context of the exchanges promoted through the EU-China Year of Youth. The main goals of this year of intercultural exchange, dialogue and cooperation on youth between the EU and China, are to strengthen people-to-people contacts and further mutual understanding between young people from both sides; and this can only be done by encouraging an open dialogue on topics of common concern. Sustainable development is indeed one of such topics, which is highly relevant for young people to discuss.

Sustainable development is defined as "development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". It is therefore very much about each and every one of us and our daily lives. Each of our actions, habits and behaviours has an immediate impact on the preservation of our environment and on the sustainable development of our societies and humanity as a whole. As key players of the world today and in the future, this is a matter that deserves young people's greatest attention. Embracing more sustainable life and growth patterns is indispensable if our respective countries and regions are to prosper. And this is an action that should be taken at all levels, from the individual to the institutional and international one.

Every action, at all levels, should be inspired by 4 key elements: **consciousness, responsibility, commitment and respect**. Consciousness is about being aware of the consequences and impact that the choices and decisions we make have on the environment and the society we live in; this should lead to making more informed and responsible choices as well as to being committed to opting for greener solutions, be it in terms of production or consumption patterns, forms of transportation, policy approaches, energy sources, etc. This can ultimately lead to respectful actions vis-à-vis our own life, that of the others as well as the environment we live in. These principles are well embedded in the European Union's policy-making. Sustainable development is an overarching, long-term goal of the Union, governing all its policies and activities. Every policy proposal has to start from an in-depth assessment of its economic, social and environmental consequences before it goes through. The Sustainable Development Strategy of the Union is a framework for a long-term vision of sustainability in which economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection go hand in hand and are mutually supporting. This is also reaffirmed in the Europe 2020 Strategy, the overall strategy paper that sets out key policy priorities for the Union to the 2020 horizon, which has set the primary overall goal of promoting smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Sustainable development cannot be dissociated from a dynamic economy with full employment and a high level of education, health protection, social and territorial cohesion, a rational and efficient use of resources, and environmental protection in a peaceful and secure world, respecting cultural diversity. It also depends on our capacity to work together in our increasingly interconnected, globalised world.

Against this background, it is encouraging to see that sustainable development is a priority for both the EU and China. As I just mentioned, promoting sustainable growth is a key goal for the European Union in its Europe 2020 Strategy. Similarly, promoting sustainability

moving towards a greener economy is creating opportunities for new technologies, investment, and jobs. Being able to take advantage of these opportunities is also a way to try and mitigate the negative impact of change.

In this context, education, in all its forms - at school, at University, in vocational training or in non-formal learning settings - has a key role to play to prepare people, and especially young people, to facing challenges and taking advantage of new opportunities, by equipping them with the necessary skills required by new, "greener" jobs. Education is a key instrument to promote sustainable development from an early age by encouraging awareness, sense of responsibility, commitment and respect for our planet and our resources among young people. It is also a way to contribute to changing consumer behaviour and pushing the greening agenda ahead.

The EU Sustainable Development strategy also reaffirms the need for global solidarity and recognises the importance of strengthening our work with partners outside the EU, including rapidly developing countries, which have a significant impact on global sustainable development. The EU-China Year of Youth is a great opportunity to address this need for global solidarity, by raising young people's awareness on the key challenges that the EU and China face as well as by encouraging you to play an active role in joining forces and shaping our responses to these challenges. Young people have a strong role to play in protecting our planet and the quality of life in our societies, as well as many opportunities to contribute to a sustainable tomorrow. The EU recognises the crucial role that youth can and must play in today's society, in grasping its opportunities as well as in tackling its challenges. Through its policies and programmes in favour of youth, the EU places a strong emphasis on empowering and enabling young people to realise their potential. The introduction of a new field of action called "Youth and the World" in the EU Youth Strategy, which sets the framework for cooperation at EU level for the next decade, is a tangible sign of this focus. This field of action promotes youth participation in global policy-making processes. It supports cooperation with EU Partner Countries addressing youth policy exchanges on global issues of common concern, among which sustainable development is a priority. Today's forum perfectly fits and contributes to this approach.

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and an environmentally friendly society is one of the goals of the new Chinese 12th five-year plan. The EU is keen to share views with China about synergies between respective energy and climate change policies. Global interdependence is both a source of opportunities and challenges. The successes or failures of a region no longer concern just that region. The repercussions are greater and go beyond borders. Several major events have shown this recently. Climate change, to take just one aspect of the challenges we face, does not know borders. It is a common concern for countries and regions across the globe, as well as for individuals who see the repercussions of the choices made on the safety and sustainability of their daily lives, in the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, etc.

On the reverse (and more positive) side of the coin, opportunities are also at hand:

More concretely, this policy work is supported by the Youth in Action Programme, the EU programme in favour of young people. This programme supports various youth activities in out-of-school settings, such as intercultural youth exchanges, international volunteering opportunities for young people, as well as training and capacity-building for youth workers and youth organisations, which play an important role in educating young people to sustainable development and in promoting more environmentally-friendly attitudes and behaviours. Raising young people's awareness vis-à-vis global issues, with particular emphasis on environmental issues and climate change, is a key annual priority of this programme this year, with a view to promoting young people's active commitment towards greener life patterns. This is only one of the numerous initiatives that can contribute to developing and disseminating a "culture of sustainability" in our societies and I hope that the many examples and practices you will have the chance to share today and tomorrow will contribute to triggering or strengthening your joint commitment to a more sustainable future.

I wish you a lively and inspiring Forum!

Thank you for your attention.

Opening address by Kristin SCHREIBER 克里斯汀·施雷伯致开幕辞

欧洲委员会就业、社会事务与机会平等总司对外关系处处长
Kristin SCHREIBER

尊敬的各尊敬的各位来宾，
女士们，先生们：

我很荣幸代表欧洲委员会参与本次中欧可持续发展论坛。

中欧青年交流年期间促进相互交流的背景下，今天和明天会议主题的选择真是再恰当不过了。本次中欧青年跨文化交流、对话与合作主题年的主要目标是加强人与人之间的联系并推进双方年轻人之间的相互了解；而只有通过鼓励就共同关心的主题展开公开对话才能达成这些目标。可持续发展就是这些与年轻人紧密相关需要讨论的主题之一。

可持续发展被定义为“满足当前需要，而又不削弱子孙后代满足其需要之能力的发展”。因此，可持续发展关乎我们每个人和我们的日常生活。我们的每一个行动、习惯和行为都会立刻对保护环境和社会和全人类的可持续发展产生影响。作为当今世界和未来世界的关键力量，可持续发展问题值得年轻人的高度关注。采取更可持续发展的生活和增长模式是我们各自国家和地区获得繁荣所必不可少的。从个人到机构和国际组织各个层级都应该采取行动。

各个层级采取的每个行动都应该收到以下4个关键要素的启发：意识、责任、承诺和尊重。意识是要意识到我们做出的选择和决定会对我们生活的环境和社会所带来的后果和影响，并最终引导我们作出更明智和负责任的选择，并承诺选择更为绿色的解决方案——选择更为绿色的生产或消费模式、交通方式、政策方针和能源等。这么做将最终引导我们采取尊重我们自己的生活、其他人的生活和我们所生活的环境的行动。这些原则被很好地纳入到欧盟的政策制定工作中。可持续发展是欧盟首要和长期的目标，决定着欧盟所有的政策和活动。每一提案在获得通过前，都必须对经济、社会和环境后果进行深入评估。《欧盟可持续发展战略》是一个框架，目的是实现可持续发展的长期愿景——实现经济增长、社会凝聚力 and 环境保护齐头并进、相互支持。《欧洲2020战略》重申了可持续发展的重要性，该整体战略建议书规定了欧盟到2020年的关键政策要点确定为智慧型、可持续和包容性的增长。

可持续发展不能脱离一个和平与安全和尊重文化多样性的世界中充满活力的经济、充分就业和高水平的教育、健康保障、社会和领土凝聚力、资源的合理和有效使用和环境保护。可持续发展也取决于我们在相互依存度越来越高的全球化世界中一起工作的能力。

在这一背景下，可持续发展成为中国和欧盟的工作重点令人鼓舞。正如我刚才所说，促进可持续增长是欧盟《欧洲2020年战略》的主要目标。同样，促进可持续发展和环境友好型社会是中国新的第12个五年计划的目标之一。欧盟乐于与中国分享对各自能源和气候变化政策之间协同作用的观点。全球相互依存关系既是机遇也挑战。一个地区的成功或失败将不仅受到该地区的关注——反响会更大并超越边界。最近发生的若干大事即是明证。气候变化是没有边界的，仅是我们所面临挑战的一个方面，受到世界各个国家和地区的共同关注，个人也看到我们对日常生活中对我们呼吸的空气、饮用的水和所吃的食物等的安全性和持续性所作的选择对气候变化的影响。

在硬币的背面（和更积极的）一面，机遇也在我们的手中：迈向绿色经济创造新技术、投资和就业机会。能够抓住这些机会也是一种尝试减轻气候变化负面影响的途径。

在此背景下，各种形式的教育——学校、大学、职业培训或非正规学习环境中的教育将给有准备的人——尤其是年轻人一个可以发挥关键作用的机会去面对挑战并利用新机遇，通过配备所需的必要技能从事“绿色”工作。教育是促进可持续发展的一个重要工具，可以从小就鼓励在年轻人之间培养对我们的地球和我们的资源的认识、责任感、承诺和尊重。也是一个有助于改变消费行为和推动绿色议程前进的途径。

《欧盟可持续发展战略》还重申了全球团结的必要性，并认识到加强与包括发展中国家在内的欧盟以外的合作伙伴合作的重要性，这些发展中国家对全球可持续发展产生重大影响。中欧青年交流年是一个解决全球团结需要的伟大机遇，能够提高年轻人对中国和欧盟所面临的关键挑战的认识，鼓励你们联手发挥积极作用，对这些挑战做出回应。年轻人在保护我们的星球和我们社会生活质量，以及许多机会中都发挥着强有力的作用，为明天的可持续发展做出着贡献。欧盟承认青年在抓住机遇以及应对挑战中可以且必须在当今社会所发挥的至关重要的作用。通过有利于青年的政策和方案，欧盟将大力强调赋予青年权利使青年发挥自己的潜力。《欧盟青年战略》引入的一个全新的行动领域——“青年与世界”是加强青年工作的明确信号，规定了欧盟层级未来十年的合作框架。欧盟在这一领域的行动促进青年参与全球决策过程。支持欧盟与伙伴国家就共同关心的全球性问题进行青年政策交流，其中与可持续发展有关的交流优先。今天的论坛完全符合并有助于这一方法。

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更具体地说，这一政策工作由“青年在行动”计划提供支持，该计划是有益于年轻人的欧盟计划。该计划支持各种校外青年活动，如跨文化青年交流活动、为年轻人提供的国际志愿服务机会，以及青年工人和青年组织的培训与能力建设。这些活动在教育年轻人可持续发展和培养更环保的态度和行为方面发挥重要作用。提高年轻人对面临的全球性问题的认识，特别强调对环境问题和气候变化的认识是该计划今年的年度优先工作，目的是促进年轻人积极献身于绿色生活方式。这仅是可以促进在我们的社会发展和推广“可持续发展文化”的众多举措之一，我希望今天和明天你们将有机会分享的许多实例和做法将有助于引发或加强你们对一个更加可持续发展未来的共同承诺。

祝论坛圆满成功，祝各位心情愉快、收获丰厚！

感谢大家聆听。

Opening address by WANG Meng 王濛致开幕辞

WANG Meng,
Member of the 11th
Committee of the
All-China Youth
Federation, short-track
speed skater, Olympic
Champion

beings will be hopeless in the future. Human beings can not survive from the day when we run out of all of the energy.

I think that not only should environmental protection be the responsibility shouldered by government, enterprises and environment protection organizations, but also everyone of us should have duties and obligations to contribute to sustainable development and practice the notion of environmental protection in everyday life. As for me, I think that environmental protection is to advocate a kind of green and healthy lifestyle. For example, I will try to use the subway and public transportation as much as possible when I go outside, bring purchasing bags with me when shopping in the supermarket, classify litters when deserting them and turn off lights and computer when leaving. Although they are trivial matters in everyday life, the world will change greatly if everyone can stick to these actions. This kind of lifestyle is the responsible action not only for you and society, but also for the descendents.

As the new force to push forward the social development, youth is standing at the frontier and actively advocating sustainable development notion and making efforts to implement it. All of you here are participants of EU-China Youth Organization and delegates of excellent youth. We are shouldering this responsibility.

As a public figure, I will actively practice this promise and steadfastly devote myself to environmental protection and sustainable development. Meanwhile, I will publicize sustainable development notion through all kinds of means like sports, media and social activities so as to mobilize and influence more people to contribute to environmental protection.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to advocate the following ideas to the youth of EU and China.

- Learn knowledge of environmental protection, set up the consciousness of environmental protection, intensifying supervision on ourselves and others and buildup the social atmosphere of energy-saving and environmental protection.
- Practice green lifestyle from trivial matters, save water and electricity at any time, cherish the limited resources and use public transportation and green products.
- Actively participate in the protection actions of environmental protection, plant trees, reduce pollution and protect environment.
- Be a "green disseminator", influence the people around you with practical deeds, pay attention to the ecological and environmental status quo and jointly meet the challenge of global climate change.

Let's take actions from trivial matters in everyday life and jointly maintain our beautiful homeland.

At last, let's wish EU-China Youth Week a complete success. Wish all the delegates of EU youth have a satisfactory visit and happy life in Xi'an.

Thank you

Distinguished guests, young friends,
Good morning!

It is my pleasure to come to Xi'an to participate in the flagship event of EU-China Year of Youth and discuss the theme of "Sustainable Development" with the delegates of China and EU.

"Sustainable Development" is a very important theme closely related to everyone. As the young generation shouldering the development responsibility, learning the significance of sustainable development is extremely important. I am very glad to be here to share my feeling and understanding with you on environmental protection.

The issues of resource shortage, deterioration of ecological environment and global warming have raised our concern. Provided that we don't consider and adopt countermeasures, human

中华全国青年联合会第十一届委员会委员、短道速滑奥运会冠军王濛

各位嘉宾，青年朋友们：
上午好！

我很高兴能来到西安，参与“中欧青年交流年”的旗舰活动，并与各位中欧青年代表共同探讨“可持续发展”的话题。

“可持续发展”是一个非常重要的议题，与我们每一个人都息息相关。作为肩负未来发展重任的青年一代，可持续发展的意义尤为重要。我很高兴在这里能与大家分享我对环保的感受和理解。

资源短缺、生态环境恶化、气候变暖等已成为大家十分关注的问题。如果现在不考虑对策，未来人类就没有出路，总有一天能源会被我们用尽，人类就无法生存。

我认为环保不仅仅是政府、企业和环保组织的责任，作为地

球村的成员，我们每一个人都有责任和义务为可持续发展做出贡献，在生活中实践环保理念。对于个人来说，我觉得环保就是倡导一种绿色的、健康的生活方式。比如说，我在出行的时候会尽量选择地铁和公共交通，去超市购物自带购物袋，扔垃圾时做到垃圾分类，随手关灯关电脑。这些虽然都只是生活中的一点点小事，但是只要每一个人能坚持做下去，就会对世界产生很大的变化。这种生活方式不仅是对自己、对社会负责任，也是对子孙后代负责任。

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作为推动社会发展的新生力量，青年一代正站到最前沿，积极向世界推广可持续发展理念，并努力将其落实到实践中。在座各位都是中欧青年组织负责人和优秀青年代表。我们都肩负着这样一种责任。

作为一名公众人物，我将首先积极地去实践这份承诺，坚持不懈地致力于环保和可持续发展事业。同时，我将通过体育运动、媒体、社会活动等各种方式向社会传播可持续发展的理念，动员和影响更多的人加入到环保队伍中来。

我希望利用这个机会，向中欧青年发出倡议：

- 学习环保知识，树立环保意识，加强对自己和他人的监督，树立节能环保的社会氛围；
- 践行绿色生活方式，从小事做起，节约一水一电，珍惜有限资源，使用公共交通，使用绿色产品；
- 积极参与生态环境保护行动，植树造林，减少污染，保护环境；
- 做一名“绿色宣传员”，用实际行动影响和带动周围的人，共同关注生态环境现状，共同应对全球气候变化挑战。

让我们每个人都行动起来，从生活中的一点一滴做起，共同维护我们美好的家园。

最后，预祝中欧青年周取得圆满成功，祝各位欧洲青年代表在西安期间访问顺利，生活愉快！

谢谢大家。

Keynote address by JIANG Changyun 姜长云主题演讲

JIANG Changyun,
Researcher of the
Institute of the
Industry-based economy
and High-tech Economy,
National Development
and Reform
Commission, Member of
the Expert Committee of
the National Sustainable
Development Pilot Zone

Ladies and Gentlemen, friends,

It's my pleasure to have this chance provided by Central Committee of Communist Youth League of China to discuss economic sustainable development with European and Chinese youth. The main content of my speech covers four aspects. Firstly, the youth have been contributing a lot to the sustainable development of China's economy; secondly, it becomes more and more urgent to push forward the sustainable development of China's economy; thirdly, the youth can make great contribution to the sustainable development of Chinese economy; fourthly, how should the youth make great contribution to the sustainable development? Over five decades ago, in 1957, Mao Zedong, the then Chinese leader, pointed out that "The world is both yours and ours, but in the final analysis, it is yours. You are as vigorous as the sun at eight and nine in the morning, hopes are all upon you". Seven days ago, the present Chinese leader Hu Jintao pointed out in his speech on the Celebrating Conference of 90th Anniversary of the Communist Party of China that "The youth are the hope of the country, the Chinese nation and the future" Therefore, by summarizing the comments made by the two leaders of different generations, we can conclude that youth are directly linked with sustainable development, young people are the backbone, dominant force and fresh troops and CPC and China's government have always attached great importance on the youth.

Since the 16th National Congress of CPC, the year of 2002, China's economy boasts evident achievements in the sustainable development. It is well-known that the Chinese Government engaged in the world sustainable development action since 1992. Since the 16th National Congress of CPC, the Chinese Government has gradually formed the outlook of sustainable development. On the 17th National Congress of CPC, Hu Jintao pointed out that "The Scientific Outlook on Development" is the first and foremost guidance for development. The core is people-oriented. The essential requirement is comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development. The fundamental method is making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration". Since the 16th National Congress of CPC, the sustainable development of China's economy witnessed outstanding achievements. Youth made great contribution to every aspect of the achievements. With a view to widespread sustainable development achievements of China's economy, I will illustrate several aspects only.

Firstly, China made significant contributions to sustainable development in the aspect of rural development.

It is well known that China has a population of over 1.3 billion, of which rural population accounts for about 53%. The rural population exceeds the urban population. Since 2002, the overall population in China increased by 4.3%, while the grain output increased by 19.56%, the oil-bearing crops output increased by 11.49%, cotton output increased by 21.26%, fruit output increased by 22.08%, vegetable output increased by 23.15% and sugar-yielding crops output increased by 16.67%. Therefore, it is demonstrated that the output increase of main products is quicker than the increase of population. It is the contribution made by China to the sustainable development of the world. As the above-mentioned condition, China has a population of over 1.3 billion, of which rural population accounts for about 53%. The increased income of government from rural areas amounts to over 0.7 billion Yuan. The improvement of increased income is a great contribution to the sustainable development of China's economy, even the world economy at large. Since 2002, the Chinese farmers' income has increased continually, especially in 2010, the expanding trend of the income gap between urban and rural areas was controlled initially. The growth of rural per capita net income exceeds the growth of urban per capita

net income for the first time. It made great contribution to the sustainable development of China and the mankind.

In recent years, China has exploited in the area of functionality of agriculture for the developing process of agriculture. In the past, in terms of agriculture functions, we meant the function of food guarantee, the function of raw material supply and the function of resources source. In recent years, during the development process of agriculture, China attaches importance to the ecological protection function of agriculture, the recreational and sightseeing function and the culture heritage function. For example, when we put forth that rice can be planted in Shanghai suburb, rice planting can give full play the role of wetland in terms of sustainable development, not just for getting rice grain. In recent years, during the process of developing animal husbandry, pay attention to adopting the way of healthy culture so as to lessen the environmental pollution caused by animal husbandry. Combining with the development of animal husbandry, China has been promoting the development of biological resources, such as developing biogas. It not only contributes to the sustainable development of environment, but also obtains new energy, which makes substantial contribution to the sustainable development.

Apart from agriculture, the contribution to the sustainable development in other aspects is considerable. For example, in recent years, especially since the financial crisis, China has been attaching great importance to the development of SME (small and medium enterprises). It is well-known that the development of SME (small and medium enterprises) is the key indicator of stabilized economic running. China thinks highly of energy saving and emission reduction and develops recycling economy. In recent years, especially in the 12th Five-Year Plan, it is stressed to a significant extent. The Chinese government pays attention to the development of service industry, which is a very good industry for energy saving and emission reduction. China has been investing heavily in the aspect of urban and rural knowledge building. The Chinese youth has given full play a key role in the sustainable development of these aspects, such as the development SME (small and medium enterprises). Many young people are the entrepreneurs of SME (small and medium enterprises). Thus, the young people are the fresh troops, even the dominant force in the innovating activities of SME (small and medium enterprises).

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Secondly, it becomes more and more urgent to push forward the sustainable development of China's economy. We can discuss this issue in two aspects. The first aspect is from the angle of resources environment and transition of development way. The second aspect is from the angle of social stability and harmony.

With the rapid development of China's economy, the resources and environmental issue of China's economic development becomes more and more conspicuous. For example, the sustainable development of agriculture is confronting more and more serious issue of water shortage. Though we frequently considered the issue of decreased farmland in the Chinese agricultural development, the issue of water resource shortage is more critical in the long run. Moreover, in most cases, China is featured that the place with rich water has less farmland whereas the place with more land has less water. Especially in some areas of relatively developed specialized urbanization, they are suffered from the issue of water shortage due to severe environmental protection. Thus in this regard, the issue of resources and environment is exerting greater and greater pressure on the agricultural development.

Resources environment is also producing heavier and heavier pressure on the sustainable development of industry. The proportion of the sales volume of many China's resource products in the world is evidently greater than the proportion of GNP in the world economy.

Therefore, the sustainable development of industry is also confronting heavier and heavier pressure from resources and environment. Moreover, the advancement of industrialization and urbanization will cause that the pressure of resources grabbing between industry and agriculture as well as between cities and countryside shall be heavier and heavier in the long run. Therefore, we will confront greater and greater pressure in terms of environmental protection, ecological damage and resource strategy. Thus, no matter analyzing from the current condition or from the future angle, it becomes more and more urgent to push forward the sustainable development of China's economy under the influence of resource and environmental pressure. Seeing from the angle of social transformation, some new issues are produced with the development of industrialization and urbanization and too quick transformation of urban and rural economic and social structure. For example, the rural economy in many places was of diversification before, like agricultural economy and some nonfarming goods. But for many places, the agricultural economy gradually becomes hollowed due to labor

force flowing outside. Even the agricultural economy gradually becomes the sideline economy of peasant households. After the flowing outside of most rural labor force, issues of leftover children, leftover women, leftover old people and labor force aging become more and more conspicuous. If these issues can't be solved, the sustainable development of rural areas will be obstructed in the long run. It will hamper the sustainable development of cities in the final analysis. After the rural migrant workers come to the cities, many issues occur during the process of integration and tolerance for the rural migrant workers. If these issues can't be solved in time, the former dual economic structure of urban and rural areas will lead to new dual structure. Contradiction will be produced between the original citizens and new comers of rural migrant workers. Then the former dual structure of urban and rural areas may become a new dual structure inside cities. The new dual structure will cause severe negative effect on social stability and sustainable development. Under the circumstances of original dual structure of urban and rural areas, the sustainable development of overall economy and society is affected. However, under the circumstances of new dual structure of urban and rural areas, the two parties of contraction will fill and touch the situation more directly and know the disparity between the two parties. It will damage the social stability and social harmonious development more and more seriously. Therefore, analyzing from the angle of social structure transformation and social harmony, with the development of industrialization and urbanization of rural areas, after a large amount of rural migrant workers come to cities, if the existent system is not reformed or innovated, substantial negative affect will hamper the sustainable development of society. Seeing from the two aspects, it is more and more imperative to adopt transformation in the external economic development ways or sustainable development. The above-mentioned new dual structure may occur after the rural immigrant workers come to cities, which may cause new issues, aging. It is known that the aging issue process is quickened. If the aging issue develops to some extent, it will become a potential danger to the social sustainable development. After the rural migrant workers come to cities, they leave their children in the rural areas for a long time, thus estrangement between the parents and the children will produce. When these rural migrant workers become older and older, their life will be more and more difficult. Someone may think that the society may bear the aging issue when these rural migrant workers become old. The pressure on society bearing is heavy. Thus no matter seeing from the resources environmental pressure or from the transformation of economic and social structure, it is more and more imperative to adopt transformation in the external economic development ways or sustainable development.

At present, it is very imperative to promote the sustainable development of China's economy. The original development mode is more and more difficult to be maintained. The issues of imbalanced, inharmonious and unsustainable situations in the economic development process become more and more conspicuous. The Chinese government and Chinese people are attaching great importance to these issues and will attach greater importance to them. Seeing from the medium and long term, it is more urgent to pay attention to sustainable development in terms of environment pressure and sustainable development of Chinese economy and society. Then how should we regard the sustainable development? Firstly, it is an issue that promoting the sustainable development of China's economy becomes more and more imperative. It is one hand. On the other hand, we should pay attention to the periodicity of the sustainable development. For example, it may be an issue of sustainable development for one-year-old or two-year-old children to urinate or shit in bed; but it is an issue of unsustainable development for adults to urinate or shit in bed. It does not mean that it is not imperative for China to pursue the sustainable development. It is imperative indeed, but we also should pay attention to the periodicity of the sustainable development. As for the foreign friends at abroad, objective criticism and comment on the Chinese sustainable development is unblamable. However, if they

want to support the Chinese sustainable development as well as the world sustainable development, and if they want to make greater contributions to the global sustainable development, they'd better participate in and help the Chinese sustainable development.

Thirdly, the youth can do a great deal in promoting the sustainable development of China, because the youth is always a new forth in resources conservation, environment protection and transformation of development mode. The youth is quick to accept new idea, new knowledge and new method and has less inertia and traditional habitual thinking. Therefore, the youth is a new forth either in conserving resources and protecting environment or in accepting new knowledge, thus the youth can go far in promoting sustainable development.

A proposal made in the "The 12th Five-Year Plan" to develop with scientific development as the theme and the accelerating transformation of development mode as the main line has effectively provided the youth with a stage to go far in sustainable development. For example, "The 12th Five-Year Plan" takes the strategic adjustment of economic structure as the main direction in accelerating transformation of economic development mode. The youth is often the most active force in developing new industry and new trades. It is proposed in "The 12th Five-Year Plan" that the scientific progress and innovation be used as an important support for accelerating transformation of development mode. With respect to scientific progress and innovation, the youth have most active minds and is quick to accept new knowledge, or even some comparatively leading knowledge, so they are always the most important new force, especially in resources conservation and environmental protection. Since time is limited, we won't explain it in details.

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Take more instances. For example, in pushing development of the service industry, China has made the promotion of great development in the service industry as a strategic focus of economic structure acceleration. The development of service industry, especially the development of new service industries, requires a great deal in terms of knowledge, technologies, information and talents. The youth always has a lot of advantages in knowledge, technologies, information and talents. The youth typically has a great capacity for innovation, is quick to accept new knowledge and new technologies and is sensitive to the informationization results. The youth has many advantages in innovation and entrepreneurship, in opening and cooperation and in foreign collaboration, thus the promotion of great development in the service industry as a strategic focus of industrial structure acceleration has provided a stage for the youth to play their role. The youth can also apply their talents even in the transformation of the agricultural development pattern which we mentioned above. For example, in recent years, a very positive change in transformation of the agricultural development pattern is the progress of specialization, scalization, standardization and regionalization. The youth is generally a very important force in many places in recent years. A very important tendency in transformation of the agricultural development pattern is the development of agricultural production-based industry. During my market research in Anhui, I found there was a professional chicken-catching team who specialized in providing chicken-catching service to the farmers. These new service items are actually an important part of the industrial service industry, where the youth also has a great of advantages.

Fourthly, how the youth can play a greater role in promoting sustainable development. Firstly, they should study and, through study, improve their capacity to make contribution to the promotion; and secondly, they should make innovation and entrepreneurship. All our friends from EU may know that foreign countries attach more importance on innovation and entrepreneurship as well as the development of small and middle-sized enterprises. Entrepreneur is the driving force for development of small and middle-sized enterprises

and the leader of leading enterprise under market economy circumstances. Even the development of some non-profit organizations requires some entrepreneurial spirit and some pioneering spirit. In recent years, China has encountered some unsustainable problems during the development of many local industries. For instance, the industrial development is not distinctive in many places. The key cause to lack of distinctiveness is lack of the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship, which results in the similarity in the industrial structure and product structure of different places. In China, the places with faster development are always those with a stronger entrepreneur team and a greater number of entrepreneurs. I went to Jinjiang, Fujian province a few years ago. I should say that Jinjiang is a reliable city and a crazy model. Jinjiang has a very strong capacity for sustainable development and great regularity in economic operation, which is mainly represented by a greater number of entrepreneurs and higher quality of such entrepreneurs. Actually, I have studied some issues in this respect in recent years. After developing to a certain extent, many enterprises are reluctant to become larger and stronger, because, restricted by their quality, traditional first-generation of rural entrepreneurs is reluctant to become larger and stronger, as they don't know how to become larger. Therefore, improvement of the quality of entrepreneurs is an important aspect of promoting sustainable development. In fact, a lot of efforts have been made in improving the quality of entrepreneurs in many places in recent years. For instance, many entrepreneurs in Wenzhou send their children to study for EMBA in Peking University and Tsinghua University. After the first semester, they sometimes continue with the second, third, or even the fifth or sixth semester, why? They wish to contact with some entrepreneurs and improve each other through these training classes.

To improve the capacity for contribution to sustainable development, it is important that the youth should, firstly, study; secondly, cultivate the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship. We should say that market economy is a nice economy, especially when the service trade has a proportion of over 43% in all trades. During the "The 12th Five-Year Plan", the proportion of service trade is probably higher than that of industry and China is not far from service economy. An important mark of service economy is its focus on division of labor and coordination, thus team spirit is very important. I have one example. Three international students operate a Chinese restaurant in Japan and they have a competitor, a Japanese businessman, who also opens a Chinese restaurant. The restaurant opened by Chinese students, operated by Chinese after all, does better in traditional Chinese dishes. After a period of time, the Japanese boss feels his business is threatened. Somebody asks him: "What will you do?" The Japanese boss said that, I will send an employee to that restaurant buy one dish every day and study it, and after I learn how to make it, I will advertise in the newspapers at a price three times of that offered by the Chinese students. His wife said: "if you continue to do in this way for a long time, wouldn't you make the restaurant of Chinese students prosperous?" He said: "that is exactly what I want." As a result the restaurant of Chinese students soon became prosperous. And then the Japanese businessman said: "my great day is at hand." After the restaurant becomes prosperous, the Chinese students consider only how to share the profit, instead of considering how to operate the restaurant well. They even stayed all day out and nobody took care of the business of the enterprise. As a result, the enterprise went into bankruptcy very soon. The problems with those three international students are that they can share sorrows, but no joys, thus the youth should cultivate a team spirit of sharing joys and sorrows.

Fourthly, how to improve the youth's capacity for contribution to sustainable development? Through some organization innovation, drive the youth to make contribution in sustainable development. For example, a farmer who is engaged in characteristic agriculture may encounter some problems and it is hard for him to solve them one by

one. We may, through establishment of industrial association, rural entrepreneurship cooperatives and specialized technical research society, help these farmers overcome some common technical problems, key business problems and market development problems encountered during the course of production and operation and some obstacles and difficulties in their way of sustainable development. In fact, it is also helpful to the improvement of the youth's capacity for contribution to sustainable development to solve the difficulties and challenges that single organization or single young man meets through some public service platform. In this respect, the Youth Federation and the Youth League have also play a great role.

Open communication is also one of the important ways to improve the youth's capacity for contribution to sustainable development. During the course of opening, the enhancement of communication and cooperation with foreign peers or even foreign non-peers is helpful to better accept and communicate foreign advanced philosophy of sustainable development. During the course of opening, we can develop our capacity to participate in international competition and develop our capacity for sustainable development. Sometimes we engage in construction behind closed doors and are hard to accept new knowledge and new idea outside. And construction behind closed doors faces no outside competition. In such a situation, it is very hard to arouse our energy. There is a catfish effect in economics. It is said that eels die soon after the fisherman carries them back; however, if there is a catfish among the eels, the eels will be alive and seldom die. Therefore, our capacity to promote sustainable development may be enhanced by arousing competition through opening.

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Fifthly, we should enrich our cultural deposits. Attention should be paid to our cultural deposits during promotion of sustainable development. Now, there is a prevailing saying around the world, i.e., the first-grade enterprises offer culture; the second-grade enterprise offer standards; the third-grade enterprises offer technologies; the fourth-grade enterprises offer labors; and the fifth-grade enterprises offer resources. Therefore, an economy without culture is an economy without tomorrow and also an economy without sustainable development. Thus, after development to certain extent, an enterprise should pay attention of cultural building, so does a region. A place like Shan'xi has very rich national culture deposits, which provides a good platform for the youth to utilize the cultural resources and promote sustainable development. There is a great potential for combination of culture and industry and combination of culture and economy, with which, we can develop entrepreneurial economy. Many precedents of this can be found in the world, including the development of recreational agriculture in Taiwan, China. Taiwan has some good experience in this respect and has taken the lead in the world. Actually, it is to combine cultural development and agricultural production and, through the development of cultural deposits, foster a healthy social mentality that is helpful to sustainable development, which is also very good for sustainable development. Take some places for instance. There are a lot of problems with their aspects of possible sustainable development. The important aspect is that there is a fastfood culture in our social culture and social mentality. People tend to show off and seek quick success and instant benefits. Therefore, it is also very good for improvement of the youth's capacity for contribution to sustainable development to know how to cultivate the culture of youth and the culture of sustainable development in the future and pay attention to guidance and development of these cultural mentalities.

As time is limited, that is all for today. Thank you!

Keynote address by JIANG Changyun 姜长云主题演讲

发改委产业经济与技术
经济研究所研究员、国
家可持续发展试验区专
家委员会委员
姜长云

女士们，先生们，朋友们：

很高兴团中央能够提供这个机会，同中欧青年讨论经济可持续发展问题。我今天演讲的主要内容四个方面：第一个，中国经济的可持续发展，青年做出了重要贡献；第二个，推进中国经济的可持续发展，日趋迫切；第三个，推进中国经济的可持续发展，青年大有可为；第四个，青年怎样在推进可持续发展中有所作为。五十多年前，1957年，中国的领袖毛泽东同志，当时说：“世界是你们的，也是我们的。但是归根结底是你们的，你们青年人朝气蓬勃，正在兴旺时期，好像早晨八九点钟的太阳，希望就在你们身上。”七天前，中国的新的领袖胡锦涛先生在中国共产党90周年庆祝大会上的讲话提出：“青年是祖国的未来民族的希望。”所以，总结两代领导人对青年的评价可以这样说，青年同可持续发展关系最直接，青年是推行可持续发展的中坚力量和生力军，中国党和政府历来重视青年。

十六大以来，2002年以来，中国经济的可持续发展成就非常突出。大家都知道，我们中国政府是从1992年就开始参与世界的可持续发展行动。十六大以来，中国政府逐步形成了可持续发展观。在中共十七大上面，胡锦涛先生提出：“第一要义是发展，核心是以人为本，基本要求是全面协调可持续，根本方法是统筹兼顾。”可持续发展已经成为中国党和政府指导经济建设和社会发展的行动纲领。十六大以来，中国经济的可持续发展，可以说取得了突出的成就，而这些成就表现在方方面面，青年做出了重要贡献。由于中国经济的可持续发展的成就非常广泛，所以我就列举几个方面。第一个：中国在农村发展方面对可持续发展做出了重要的贡献。

大家都知道，中国十三亿多人口，农村人口占大约百分之五十三点几，农村人口超过城镇人口。从2002年以来，中国的总人口增长是4.3%，但是粮食产量增长了19.56%，油料产量增长了11.49%，棉花产量增加了21.26%，水果产量增加了22.08%，蔬菜产量增加了23.15%，糖料产量增加了16.67%。所以，主要产品的产量增长快于人口的增长，这实际上也是中国对世界可持续发展的贡献。前面也说了，中国十三亿人口，农民占百分之53点几，七亿多农村政府的增收状况，这个增收状况的改善实际上对中国经济的可持续发展是一个贡献，对世界经济可持续发展也是一个贡献。从2002年以来，中国农民收入增长状况持续增长，尤其是2010年初步扭转了城乡收入差距扩大的态势，农民人均纯收入的增长第一次快于城镇居民人均纯收入的增长。对与这点来说，对中国和人类可持续发展的贡献。

这几年，中国在农业发展的过程中做了一些农业多功能性的拓展。以前，我们讲农业功能主要讲食品保障的功能，原料供给的功能，资源利用的功能。这几年，中国在农业发展的过程中，对与农业的生态保护功能，作为观光休闲的功能和文化遗产的功能。比如说我们的上海郊区可能种水稻，而可持续发展不是为了产一些水稻的稻谷这些产品，而是为了发挥水稻的湿地的作用；比如说这几年中国在发展畜牧业的过程中，注意健康养殖的方式，减少畜牧业的环境污染。中国结合畜牧业的发展，推进生物资源的发展，比如说发展沼气，这不仅是对环境方面的可持续发展有所贡献，而且实际上取得了新的能源，这对可持续发展的贡献应该说是非常大的。

除了农业以外，在其他方面的可持续发展贡献也是比较大的。比如说，中国最近几年，尤其是金融危机以来，中国比较重视中小企业的发展。大家都知道，中小企业的发展是稳定经济运行的重要指标。中国重视节能减排，发展循环经济，这几年，尤其是在十二五规划里面，对这个物质提的非常高。中国政府重视服务业的发展，服务业对节能减排是一个非常好的产业。中国的城乡知识建设方面这几年投入很大。在这些方面的可持续发展方面，中国的青年发挥了重要的作用，比如说中小企业的发展。我们的许多青年人往往是中小企业的企业主，所以中小企业的创新活动，青年往往是生力军，甚至是一个主力军。

第二个，推进中国经济的可持续发展，日趋迫切。我们从两个方面来讲，第一个从资

源环境和发展方式转变的角度来看。第二个从社会稳定和谐的角度来看。

随着中国经济的快速发展,中国经济发展的资源环境问题也是越来越突出。比如说,我们农业的持续发展面临水资源的忧愁越来越大,虽然我们常说中国农业的发展面临耕地的减少的问题比较突出,但是,实际上从长远来看水的匮乏更为突出。而且中国有个特点,有水的地方往往没太多的地,有地的地方往往没太多的水。尤其是在一些专业化城镇化比较发达的地区,前几年由于一些环境污染问题导致了一些地区的缺水问题。所以从这方面,资源环境问题给农业发展的压力是越来越大。

资源环境对工业可持续发展的压力也是越来越大,中国许多资源性产品的销售量占世界的比重明显大于国民生产总值占世界经济的比重。所以从工业上面可持续发展面临的资源环境压力也是越来越大。而且从长远来看,工业化和城镇化的推进,还会导致工业与农业之间,城市与农村之间,争夺资源的压力会越来越大,所以今后的环境污染,生态破坏,资源战略压力会越来越大。所以,无论从当前来讲还是长远来讲,资源环境压力导致中国经济可持续发展越来越迫切。从社会转型的角度来看,随着工业化城镇化的发展城乡经济社会机构太快转型带来一些新的问题。比如说很多地方,原来农村经济是多元化的,比如农业经济和一些非农产品,但是许多地方,劳动力外流以后,农村经济逐步空心化,甚至农业经济变成农户的副营经济,农村当中劳动力大量外流以后,导致留守儿童,留守妇女,留守老人这些问题,以及劳动力老龄化问题越来越突出。这些问题如果不解决,长期来讲必然影响农村的可持续发展,而且最后会成为城市可持续发展的障碍。

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农民工进城以后,对农民工的吸纳和融合产生了许多问题,这些问题如果不解决,农民工进城以后,就会把以前的城乡二元结构浮动成一个新的二元结构。城市原住民和新生的农民工形成矛盾,所以城市的城乡二元结构变成城市内部的新的二元结构,新的二元结构对社会稳定的影响,对可持续发展的影响,负面影响是非常大的。原来的城乡二元结构情况下,虽然影响整个经济社会的可持续发展,但是新的城乡二元结构,矛盾的双方感觉、感受更为直接,更加容易感知双方的差距,这又对社会稳定,社会和谐发展的破坏作用会越来越大。

所以,从社会结构转型,社会和谐的角度来看,随着工业化农业化城镇化的发展,农民工大量进城以后,现有的制度如果不进行改革和创新,对社会可持续发展的负面影响也是比较大的。从这两个方面来看,中国在外方式转变也好,推进可持续发展也好,都是越来越迫切的。而且刚才说了农民工进城以后,会形成新的二元机构,还会带来一个新的问题,就是老龄化的问题。大家都知道,中国最近几年,老龄化的进展非常快,老龄化发展到一定程度以后,也会形成社会可持续发展的隐患。许多农民工进城以后,把子女留在农村,长期以后形成父母和子女感情方面的隔阂,等到这些农民工老了以后,他们的养老问题就会越来越突出。当然有的人说这些农民工老了以后,养老问题可以由社会来负担,但是社会负担的压力也会很大。所以无论是从资源环境压力来看,还是从经济社会结构转型来看,中国在外经济发展方式的转变,推进可持续发展都是越来越迫切的。

关于推进中国经济可持续发展,就当前来看是非常迫切,发展方式已经越来越难以维系,经济发展过程中不平衡,不协调,不可持续的问题已经比较突出,中国政府和人民已经开始高度重视,今后应该进一步重视。从中长期来看,中国的环境压力,中国经济社会的可持续发展中注意可以续发展从长期来讲更加迫切。

那么怎样对待可持续发展,首先,推进中国经济的可持续发展日趋迫切这是一个问题,这是一方面。另一方面,要注意可持续发展的阶段性。我举一个例子,比如说,一两岁的儿童在床上拉屎拉尿,可能是一个可持续发展,但是大人在床上拉屎拉尿是不可持续发展,这个例子不是说中国进行可持续发展不迫切,是迫切的,但是还要注

意可持续发展的阶段性。对于国外的朋友，客观的批评和评价中国的可持续发展是无可厚非的。但是要支持中国的可持续发展，支持世界的可持续发展，如果要对全球的可持续发展做出更大的贡献，最好是积极参与和帮助中国的可持续发展。

第三个，推进中国的可持续发展，青年大有可为。因为在节约资源，保护环境，转变发展方式等方面，青年往往是生力军，青年容易接受新思想、新知识、新方法，很少惰性和传统的思维惯性。所以，无论在节约资源，保护环境，还是接受新知识方面，青年都是生力军，所以青年在推进可持续发展方面大有可为。

中国十二五规划提出，要以科学发展为主题，以加快转变发展方式为主线，实际上为青年提供了在可持续发展方面大有作为的舞台。比如说，十二五规划把经济结构战略性调整做为加快转变经济发展方式的主攻方向。青年在发展新产业、新业态方面往往是最活跃的一支力量。十二五规划提出，坚持把科学进步和创新作为加快转变经济发展方式的重要支撑。在科学进步和创新方面，青年思想最活跃，而且接受知识比较快，甚至接受比较前沿的知识，所以往往也是重要的生力军。资源节约，环境保护方面更是这样，时间关系就不详细说了。

再举一些例子，比如说在推进服务业发展方面，中国把推进服务业大发展作为加快经济结构的一个战略重点。那么发展服务业，尤其是新的服务业发展对知识、技术、信息、人才方面的要求非常高。青年人往往在知识、技术、信息、人才方面都是有很多的优势。青年人往往创新能力很强，接受新知识、新技术很快、信息化的成果反映比较敏感。青年在创新创业方面，在开放合作方面，在与对外协作方面往往都有很多的优势，所以推进服务业大发展，作为产业结构的战略重点，为青年发挥用武之地提供了舞台。包括我们前面讲的农业发展方式的转变，实际上青年也是大有用武之地的。比如说，最近几年，农业发展方式转变的一个非常积极的变化是专业化、规模化、标准化、区域化的推进。这几年，许多地方青年往往是一个非常重要的力量。在农业生产方式转变方面一个非常重要的趋势就是农业生产服务业的发展。我在安徽调研的时候，专门有为农户卖鸡提供抓鸡服务的抓鸡队，这些新的业态，实际上都是为产业服务业的一个重要组成部分，这些方面青年往往也有很大的优势。

第四方面，青年怎样在推进可持续发展中有更大的作为。首先应该学习，通过学习提高自己在推进方面做出贡献的能力；第二个方面是创新和创业。我们欧盟的朋友来可能都知道，国外比较重视创新、创业，重视中小企业的发展。企业家是中小企业发展的带动力量，在市场经济条件下，企业家是龙头企业的龙头。包括一些非盈利组织的发展也需要一些企业家精神，需要一些创业精神。我们最近很多年，中国在许多地方产业发展过程中，遇到了一些不可持续发展的的问题。比如说，许多地方的产业发展没有特色，为什么没有特色，关键是缺乏创新创业的精神，导致各个地方产业结构和产品结构的雷同。

中国一些发展比较快的地方，往往是一些企业家队伍比较强的地方，企业家人数较多的地方。我前几年到福建晋江去，福建晋江应该说是可靠的城市，疯狂的模板。福建晋江可持续发展的能力非常强，经济运行的规律比较强，一个重要的标致就是企业家比较多，而且企业家的素质比较高。这几年在这方面其实研究了一些问题，有些地方企业发展到一定程度以后，许多企业不愿意做大做强，因为传统的第一代的农民企业家发展受到了素质的限制，他不愿意进一步做大，进一步做大他不知道怎么做。所以提高企业家素质是推进可持续发展一个重要的方面。实际上这几年我们很多地方在提高企业家素质方面做了很多的工作。比如说温州的许多企业家把孩子送到北大、清华的EMBA班学习，有时第一期学完了第二期还学，第二期学完了第三期还学，甚至学到五六期还在来学，为什么？通过这些企业家培训班，接触一些企业家，互相有提升。

提高青年在可持续发展方面中，做出贡献的能力首先要学习，第二个要培养创新创业的精神，第三个要培养合作的精神，这个很重要。市场经济应该是一个不错的经济，尤其是中国服务业的发展的比重已经百分之四十三点多，到十二五期间，服务业的比

重很可能超过工业, 中国很快离服务经济时代就不远了。服务经济很重要的标志, 强调分工协作, 所以合作精神非常重要。

我这有个例子, 说的是中国三个留学上到日本去经营一个中国菜馆, 遇到一个竞争对手是一个日本商人, 在日本也开了一个中国菜馆。中国留学生开的菜馆, 毕竟是中国人再开, 所以对中国的传统菜炒得比较好。过了一段时间, 日本老板感觉到他的经营受到威胁了, 有人问: 你说怎么办。日本老板说: 我让员工每天到他那去买个菜, 然后回来就研究他的菜, 学会了之后在报纸上登广告, 花中国留学生三倍的价格在报纸上登广告, 日本老板娘就说, 你这样时间长了不是把中国留学生的菜馆搞火了吗? 他说: 我就要让它火。结果这么做了以后, 很快中国留学生的菜馆火了, 火了以后, 日本商人说: 我的好日子到了。火了之后的中国留学生只考虑怎么分利了, 不考虑怎样把公司的经营搞好, 甚至每个人每个车在外面转, 不管企业的经营了, 很快这个企业就倒了。这三个留学生的问题是这样说, 能共苦, 但不能同甘, 所以要培养同甘共苦的合作精神。

第四个方面, 怎样提高青年为可持续发展做出贡献的能力, 就通过一些组织创新, 带动青年在可持续发展方面做出贡献。比如说, 一个农户去搞特色农业, 他可能遇到一些问题, 他自己一个一个很难解决。我们通过成立行业协会, 成立农民创业合作社, 成立专业技术研究会, 带动这些农民克服生产经营中的一些共性技术问题和关键性的经营问题、市场开拓问题, 解决他可持续发展的一些障碍、一些困难。通过一些公共服务平台来解决这些单个的组织和单个的青年在可持续发展方面遇到的一些困难和问题, 实际上也有利于青年为可持续发展做出贡献的能力, 这方面我们的青年联合会、青年团对他们的作用也很大。

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开放交流也是提高青年为可持续发展做出贡献能力的一个重要方式, 通过开放过程中, 加强与国外同行, 甚至国外不同行在推进可持续发展方面的沟通与合作, 也有利于更好的接受和传播国外先进的可持续发展的理念。在开放的过程中, 培养我们参与国际竞争的能力, 培养自己的可持续发展的能力。有时我们关起门来搞建设, 对外面的新知识、新思想很难接受, 关起门来搞建设也没有外面的竞争, 没有外面的竞争实际上很难激发我们的活力。经济雪上有一个鲶鱼效应, 就说渔民把鳊鱼运回去, 鳊鱼很快就死了, 如果在鳊鱼里面放一挑鲶鱼在里面搅合, 鳊鱼就活了, 很少死。所以通过开放, 激发竞争, 增强我们推进可持续发展的能力。

第五个方面, 丰富我们的文化底蕴。在推进可持续发展过程中要注意我们的文化底蕴。目前国际上有一种说法, 一流的企业, 卖文化; 二流的企业标准, 卖; 三流的企业, 卖技术; 四流的企业, 卖劳力; 五流的企业, 卖资源。

所以, 没有文化的经济是没有明天的经济, 没有文化的经济也是没有可持续发展的经济。所以企业发展的一定程度以后应该重视文化建设, 区域发展一定程度以后也应该重视文化建设。像陕西这个地方民族文化底蕴非常丰厚, 这为我们青年利用文化资源, 推进可持续发展提供了一个很好的平台。把文化与产业结合, 文化与经济结合潜力很大, 可以发展创业经济, 这个在国际上也有很多的先例, 包括我们中国台湾在发展休闲农业方面有一些很好的经验, 而且在世界上走在前列, 实际上就是把文化开发与生产农业结合起来, 通过文化底蕴的开发, 培养我们健康的社会心态, 有利于可持续发展的社会心态, 对于可持续发展也是非常有好处的。

比如说我们有些地方, 现在可能可持续发展方面面临了很多问题, 重要的方面使我们社会文化、社会心态里面一个快餐文化、显摆文化的色彩, 急功近利的色彩比较浓。所以今后怎么样培养青年文化, 可持续发展的文化, 注意这些文化心态的引导和开发对于增强青年在可持续发展中做出贡献的能力也是非常有好处的。

由于时间关系我就讲到这, 谢谢各位。

Keynote address by Dr. Paul FLEMING

Paul FLEMING博士主题演讲

Paul FLEMING,
Director of Sustainable
Development,
Professor of Energy
Management,
De Montfort University

Distinguished Guests, Young Friends,
Good morning!

I will start with a brief overview of the work of De Montfort University to address energy and sustainable development. This includes; Technical Research, energy, renewal energy, data analysis, adaption to climate change, and smart grids.

De Montfort University is based in Leicester, the U.K.'s first environment city. It has a student population of over 20,000 staff of over 3,000. The Institute of Energy and Sustainable Development (IESD) is an interdisciplinary research group at De Montfort University, focusing on research, teaching, consultancy and public engagement of how we move to a low carbon society. There are five professors, 30 academic staff and six administrative staff within the Institute. They work with 50 PhD students, 180 MSc students and deal with research projects of over €5m. The staff disciplines include engineering, building science, computer science, mathematics, physics, architecture, planning, sociology and psychology. These disciplines combine to give a interdisciplinary approach to energy and sustainable development.

Examples of current research projects are as follows.

How do you refurbish existing homes to cut the energy used by 80%? Working with housing associations in Leicester, the Institute undertook a demonstration project to cut energy use by 80% on Victorian terraced house. This included off site construction of new rooms that were then built into the roof of the property.

How do you reduce energy consumption in existing nondomestic buildings? The nondomestic building stock in the UK is wide and diverse. Extensive monitoring has taken place in many buildings to identify typical consumption patterns and then take action to reduce energy consumption. Short time series (typically half hourly) monitoring of small businesses has shown energy savings of up to 30%.

Many of the energy saving opportunities are relatively straightforward. For example, identifying and correcting water leaks in buildings. The transport research focuses around attitudes and behaviours towards different travel mode choices. In particular the psychological and contextual influences. Evaluating the effectiveness of ground source heat pumps and working with Oklahoma State University.

The climate is changing. How do we cope with the changing climate? Research to understand how we can cope with extreme weather conditions in the future, is undertaken.

How do we value green space? How important is green space in terms of quality of life and a low carbon society? Our research includes non technical as well as technical subjects.

The Institute of Energy and Sustainable Development runs three MSc courses with over 180 students currently enrolled. These courses are Climate Change and Sustainable Development - a multidisciplinary course aimed at professionals from different backgrounds; Energy and Sustainable Building Design - the course ended architects and engineers to help them design better buildings; and Energy and Industrial Sustainability - the course is aimed at industry, to help improve the energy efficiency and sustainable development of manufacturing.

How do we measure our progress in moving to a low carbon society? Research has shown that it is difficult to measure on a citywide scale. Most of the measures that take place on relatively small scale. Many of the efficiency savings achieved have been displaced by increased consumption in other areas.

Can we make progress without major financial resources? Can we work with energy utilities to provide energy services and also utilise the waste heat from electricity generation through combined heat and power schemes? Are the right government policies in place to encourage the transition to a low carbon society and to focus on energy services? Can we find innovative finance to help deliver things on a large, citywide scale.

The transition to a low carbon economy cannot be done alone. You have to work in partnership. De Montfort University works closely with the City of Leicester. In particular, the new City Mayor. Wider, we work with the East Midlands Regional Centre for Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development. At the European level with the Energy Cities network and at the international level with the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives. In order to deliver economic sustainable development, we need to work in partnership with many other bodies, locally, nationally and internationally.

One of the key issues with energy and sustainable development is non-technical barriers. The technology often exists to improve buildings or transport yet it is not implemented. How do you overcome these non-technical barriers? How do you change the behaviour and attitudes of investors, decision makers etc? How do you engage in a public dialogue to increase the knowledge and awareness of the non-technical issues? There is not one single technology or single issue that is necessary to achieve this. It needs a combination of different things. Strong political support, strong technical knowledge and strong environmental knowledge. Without these, it is difficult to implement economic sustainable development. We know that carbon dioxide is the most significant greenhouse gases. We know that we can reduce carbon dioxide by using less energy and using more renewable energy. How do you achieve this?

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The Institute of Energy and Sustainable Development undertakes consultancy work for a wide range of different clients. Traditionally, this is focused on the design of low energy buildings but also includes policy advice, training and carbon footprinting. We use advanced simulation techniques to assist designers in designing low energy buildings. The key concept in dealing with energy efficiency is the fact that we want the service that energy provides not the electricity, gas or oil. So, we need to heat and power our homes and businesses. We need energy to move us around and we need energy to produce goods and services. Energy is linked to virtually everything we do. However, it is not just a technical problem with a technical solution. It is both technical and non-technical.

We do not need specifically want to buy electricity or gas we want the heat, light, power and mobility that the energy provides. We do not necessarily want low unit energy costs. We can have an affordable energy service, but with relatively high energy costs as long as the system is energy efficient. How do we move to an energy services society?

In Leicester, we have been working on energy and sustainable development at the city level for over 20 years. Since Leicester became the U.K.'s first environment city in 1990. Many individual actions have been implemented. However, in 2003, this City's climate change strategy identified three major issues. The need to address energy supply and establish a company to deliver large-scale energy reductions of the city level. The need to make sure that new buildings were built to high standards and finally, the need to engage with the public to ensure that they had information about energy and climate change to enable them to make rational decisions. A city wide combined heat and power scheme is now being constructed, standards for new buildings have been established and public engagement activities are underway. Three specific projects attempting to engage young people are described in the following sections.

A partnership between the Woodcraft Folk (a UK national youth organisation) De Montfort University and the Centre for Alternative Technology (a UK visitor centre on sustainable development). The project was funded under the government's Climate Challenge Fund. This was a scheme to change the attitudes of people towards climate change. Our particular project focused on changing the attitudes of young people through peer education. That is, trained people from the Woodcraft Folk talking to other people about how they can reduce their emissions. The key factors in the scheme were to increase people's knowledge about the use of fossil fuels and increase the awareness of the action

Radio broadcast - a live radio broadcast from the Unicom Theatre in London, syndicated throughout community radio in the UK

Conference - a one-day conference for sixth formers at London's City Hall

The second project was engaging with pupils, teachers and governors around a sustainable school. Looking at all the different aspects to what makes a sustainable school. Food and drink, energy, water, travel and traffic, local well-being, purchasing and waste, buildings and grounds, inclusion and participation and the global dimension. The rebuilding of schools in Leicester provided an ideal opportunity to engage with pupils, teachers and governors in the science and engineering of low Carbon buildings. Previous research has shown that young people's knowledge of the environment can be incomplete. The new school rebuilding project provided an ideal opportunity to increase young people's knowledge whilst they were thinking about the design and operation of their new school building. The main aim was to increase the awareness, knowledge and understanding of the science, engineering and technology of a low carbon school. To increase knowledge of climate change and the specific knowledge of different technologies to reduce emissions. Also, to get young people interested in the future career in research. To enable discussions to take place between pupils, policymakers, decision-makers, architects and designers. For young people to be able to contribute to the design of the new school buildings. To be able to understand the complexities associated with their ideas and hold discussions with professionals. The first stage of the project was to train University researchers to be able to engage with pupils. This included visits to low-energy buildings and training in how to run workshops and engage with pupils. One of the key aspects of the project was to encourage young people to be ambitious about their new school building and to be aware of the possibilities. Visits were therefore arranged for pupils to visit recently constructed low-energy buildings, to inspire them. Following the visit, inspirational workshops were arranged with pupils from each of the schools. The workshops address different aspects of the science and engineering of how you design a low carbon schools. These included thermal properties, ventilation, noise, lighting and air quality. Thermographic cameras we used by the pupils to photograph their old school buildings. This enabled them to identify areas of potentially large rates of heat loss. The thermal images will be compared with the thermal images of their new school, to see the difference. The workshops enabled young people to identify the key design parameters that they wished to see in their new school. Again, they addressed thermal, daylighting, ventilation and noise issues. Following the workshops, the young people presented their findings to learn the design team. That is, the people who were going to design new schools. They were able to discuss findings with its architects and building designers and explain key scientific and engineering concepts over the design of low energy schools. 22 schools been involved with nearly 600 pupils engage directly and 8000 indirectly. Pupils have increased their knowledge of the design of low energy schools. They have a better understanding of the science, engineering and technology of a low-energy school and have the confidence and ability to discuss these with colleagues, teachers and professionals.

The final project was Face Your Elephant. The typical annual emissions of somebody in the UK are equivalent to the weight of two African elephants. The challenge is to reduce this from two elephants to a baby elephant. This is another partnership between De Montfort University, Woodcraft Folk and the Centre for Alternative Technology. It aims to engage with young people in leisure, not a school environment. During 2009 and 2010 we attended nine festivals. These ranged from small Woodcraft

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that could be taken without dramatically affecting lifestyles, that there is something you people can do and, most importantly, that addressing climate change can be rewarding. A steering committee of young people (from the Woodcraft Folk youth organisation) was established to oversee the project. The young people decided what events to hold and what ways to communicate with other young people. They were able to draw on the expertise from both De Montfort University and the Centre for Alternative Technology. The steering committee decided to establish a website and to arrange a series of different events. These events were:

Something of the Festival - the face your elephant exhibition

Battle of the Bands - a music competition

Party for the Planet - a one day event on Clapham Common, in London

Club nights - in London, Brighton, Manchester nightclubs

Film Festival - the Co-op filmmakers Festival in Bradford

Folk events (Celtic Camp and Venturer camp of up to 500 people), through the Leicesterbased festivals of Summer Sundae and Big Session (up to 5,000 people) to the Shambala and Latitude festivals (up to 25,000 people). The tent had a series of different interactive activities supported by peer educators. Within the tent, there were a number of different stations.

Solar toys: This was outside and there were various solar powered small devices.

Survey station: An opportunity for festivalgoers to complete a questionnaire and to start the discussions with peer educator.

Interactive house: The peer educator takes a festival goes around the interactive house with a handheld device and calculates their carbon footprint

Chill out area: An opportunity to sit in a comfortable chair and discuss energy and sustainable development with a De Montfort University researcher

Graffiti wall: Festival goers draw relevant sustainable development pictures on a graffiti wall. Topics included: How we move to a low carbon economy; how we move around a low carbon festival.

Bicycle smoothies: The opportunity to ride a bicycle with a liquidiser to produces a smoothie drink.

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We used handheld devices to both gather information from the questionnaires and also to calculate the carbon footprint. In addition, small laptop computers were used to give access to the website with more detailed information about relevant research projects. QR codes we used to take people to a particular page on the website using a handheld device. Over 7,000 festival goers were met at nine festivals during 2009-2010. In 2009, we met the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change (Ed Miliband, now the leader of the opposition) and in 2010, the Labour MP for Leicester South (Peter Soulsby) joined us as a peer educator. He is now the Mayor of Leicester. We created peer education framework with volunteers from Woodcraft Folk, the Centre for Alternative Technology and De Montfort University. We use websites, social media to disseminate our work on energy and sustainable development. We engage with young people and increase their knowledge and understanding of the science and engineering of how they can reduce their carbon footprint.

As we address the economic aspects of sustainable development in young people, we need to remember that we can't do it alone. We need to do it in partnership. Young people working with National, European and International networks. We also recognise that training and support is needed. The economic aspects of sustainable development complex and interdisciplinary. We need to make sure we have the necessary skills in which to deliver a partnership and show the economic benefits of sustainable development. Addressing the economic aspects of sustainable development requires a conceptual shift. It is not a single issue. It is a complex, multidisciplinary multi organisational issue. Young people need to be addressing these issues now. They don't want to wait for government to change its policies to encourage this to happen. They need to be working at the local level and trying to get existing resources reallocated.

Above all, we need to make sure that the economic aspects of sustainable development and young people are enjoyable!

Keynote address by Paul FLEMING

Paul FLEMING博士主题演讲

德蒙特福德大学可持续
发展系主任、能源管理
专业教授
Paul FLEMING博士

目前的研究项目如下：

您如何将目前家庭的能源使用削减80%？学院与莱切斯特市的住房协会共同承担了一项示范项目，将维多利亚式连栋房屋的能源使用削减80%。项目包括非现场建设新房屋，并安装在建筑物的顶部。

您将如何降低目前非住宅建筑的能源消耗？英国的非住宅建筑广泛而多样。在很多建筑中已经进行大量监控，以确定典型的消耗结构，然后采取措施，降低能源消耗。对小规模企业的短时间（一般为半小时）监督已经节约能源达30%。

很多能源节约机会相对直接。比如，查明并修补建筑中的水泄漏问题。运输研究主要关注对不同交通方式选择方面的态度和行为，特别是心理和环境影响。

评估地源热泵的效力，并与俄克拉荷马州立大学合作。

气候正在不断发生变化。我们如何应对不断变化的气候？了解我们未来应对极端天气状况方式的研究已展开。

我们对绿地的重视程度如何？绿地对生活质量和低碳社会而言，其重要性如何？我们的研究包括非技术主题和技术主题。

能源和可持续发展学院有三个硕士课程，目前共有180名学生参与。这些课程是气候变化和可持续发展（针对不同背景专业人士的多学科课程）、能源和可持续建筑设计（帮助建筑师和工程师更好地进行建筑设计的课程）以及能源和工业可持续性（以工业为目的，帮助改善制造业能源效率和可持续发展的课程）。

能源和可持续发展学院为众多客户提供咨询服务。咨询服务一般关注低能耗建筑的设计，但也包括政策建议、培训和碳排放测量。

我们使用先进的模拟技术，帮助设计师们设计低能耗建筑。

在处理能源效率问题时，关键概念在于，我们想要的是能源提供的服务，而不是电、气或油。因此，我们需要为我们的家庭和公司提供热量和电力。我们需要能源为我们提供交通，我们需要能源生产商品并提供服务。实际上，能源与我们的一切活动息息相关。然而，这不仅仅是一个技术解决方案的技术问题，这涉及技术和非技术两个方面。

具体而言，我们不想购买电或气，我们想要能源提供的热量、光照、动力和交通。我们不一定想要低单位能源成本。只要能获得能源服务，哪怕成本相对较高，只要负担得起也是可以接受的，因为系统整体是节能的。我们如何进入能源服务社会呢？

我们如何衡量进入低碳社会的进度？研究表明很难在全市范围内进行衡量。大部分是对相对较小规模的衡量。很多节约出来的效能被其他地区不断增加的消耗取代。

没有高额资金，我们能否取得进展？我们能否与能源公司一同提供能源服务，并通过热电联产方案，利用发电产生的废热？是否已出台正确的政府政策鼓励向低碳社会过渡和关注能源服务？我们能否找到创新资金支持，在更大的城市范围内推广？

向低碳经济过渡无法单独完成。必须建立合作伙伴关系。德蒙特福德大学与莱切斯特市紧密合作。具体而言，是与新市长合作。从更广泛的角度讲，我们在可持续发

尊敬的来宾，青年朋友们：
早上好！

首先，我将简要介绍德蒙特福德大学在能源和可持续发展方面的工作，包括技术研究、能源、再生能源、数据分析、适应气候变化、智能电网。

德蒙特福德大学位于英国莱切斯特市，这里是英国第一座环保城市。学校共有20,000多名学生以及3,000多名教职员工。

能源和可持续发展学院（IESD）是德蒙特福德大学的一个跨学科研究小组，主要关注我们进入低碳社会的研究、教学、咨询和公众参与。学院共有5名教授、30名学术人员以及6名行政管理人员。他们与50名博士生、180名硕士生共同从事超过500万欧元的研究项目。

员工所覆盖的学科包括工程、建筑科学、计算机科学、数学、物理学、建筑学、规划学、社会学和心理学。这些学科相结合，为能源和可持续发展提供了一种跨学科的研究方法。

展教育的专门技术方面与东米德兰区域中心合作。在欧洲,我们与能源城市网络合作,在国际上,我们与国际地方环境行动理事会合作。为了实现经济可持续发展,我们需要与当地、国内和国外的很多其他机构建立合作伙伴关系。

能源和可持续发展的一个关键问题是非技术壁垒。改善建筑或运输的技术已经出现却没有实施。您如何克服这些非技术壁垒呢?您如何改变投资者、决策者的行为和态度?您如何参与公共对话,提高对非技术问题的知识和意识?

实现经济可持续发展不仅仅是一个单独的技术或单一的问题,需要结合很多不同方面,包括强有力的政治支持、技术知识和环境知识。没有这些,经济可持续发展则很难实施。

我们知道二氧化碳是最重要的温室气体。我们可以通过减少能源使用以及多使用再生能源减少二氧化碳。那么如何实现呢?

在莱切斯特市,我们在过去的20年始终致力于城市的能源和可持续发展。莱切斯特市于1990年成为英国首个环保城市后,已经有很多人采取行动。但是,2003年,莱切斯特市的气候变化策略确定了三个主要议题。处理能源供应,成立公司,大范围降低城市能源使用的需求;保证按照高标准建立新建筑的需求;参与政治,确保获得关于能源和气候变化的信息,便于做出合理决策的需求。

现在正在构建全市热电联产方案,新建筑的标准已经确立,公众参与活动也走上正轨。以下介绍试图让青年人参与的三个具体项目。

森林知识团(一个英国国家青年组织)、德蒙福特大学和替代技术中心(一个关于可持续发展的英国访客中心)之间的合作。

该项目获得政府的气候挑战基金支持。这个方案用于改变人们对气候变化的态度。我们的特别项目通过同伴教育改变青年人的态度。也就是说,在森林知识团经过培训的人员与其他人谈论减少排放的方法。方案的关键因素是增加人们对于矿物燃料使用的知识,在不对生活方式产生重大影响的情况下,提高采取措施的意识,最重要的是,您可以做一些事情,特别是发现有益的气候变化。

成立青年人(森林知识团青年组织中的青年人)的指导委员会,对项目进行监督。由青年人决定举办哪些活动,使用何种方式与其他青年人沟通。他们可以依照德蒙福特大学和替代技术中心的专门技术。指导委员会决定建立一个网站,并安排一系列不同的活动,这些活动包括:

节日活动——面对你的大象

乐队大战——音乐比赛

星球派对——在伦敦克来芬公园举行为期一天的活动

俱乐部之夜——伦敦、布莱顿、曼彻斯特的夜总会

电影节——在布拉德福德举办合作式电影节

无线电广播——伦敦独角兽剧院的现场无线电广播,并在英国的社区电台同步播放;

会议——在伦敦市政厅为高中毕业生举办为期一天的会议

第二个项目由可持续学校的学生、教师和理事参与。看看成为可持续学校的所有不同方面。食品和饮品、能源、水、旅行和交通、当地幸福感、采购和废物、建筑和运动场地、包容与参与以及整体规模。

重建莱切斯特市的学校为学生、教师和理事参与低碳建筑的科学和工程提供了一个绝佳的机会。

原来的研究已经表明青年人对环境的知识微乎其微。新学校重建项目在增加青年人知识的同时，为思考关于新学校建筑的设计和运作提供了一个绝佳的机会。

主要目的是增强对低碳学校的科学、工程和技术意识、知识与了解。增加对气候变化的知识，特别是降低排放的各种技术。同时，让青年人对未来的研究事业充满兴趣。实现学生、政策制定者、决策人、建筑师和设计师之间的讨论。使青年人为新学校建筑设计做出贡献。了解与青年人观点相关的复杂性，并与专业人士展开讨论。

项目的第一个阶段是对大学研究人员进行培训，使他们能够与学生沟通。方式包括参观低能耗建筑、培训开展工作坊，让学生参与其中。

项目的一个关键方面是鼓励青年人对他们的新学校建筑充满热情，并了解其发展潜力。因此，应当安排学生参观最近建成的低能耗建筑，激发他们的灵感。

参观后，应当为来自各学校的学生举办鼓舞人心的工作坊。在工作坊中，应当讨论设计低碳学校的不同技术和工程。这包括热特性、通风、噪音、照明和空气质量。

我们由学生使用热敏成像相机为他们的旧学校建筑拍摄照片。这可以使他们确认有潜在巨大热损失的区域。将旧学校的热影像与新学校的热影像进行对比，了解差异。

工作坊可以使青年人确定他们在新学校希望看到的关键设计参数。他们再一次关注热能、日光、通风和噪声问题。

工作坊后，青年人提出他们的调查结果，并告知设计团队（即将设计新学校的人）。他们可以与建筑师和建筑设计师讨论调查结果，并解释关于低能耗学校设计的关键科学和工程概念。

22个学校中，已有近600名学生直接参与，8,000名学生间接参与。

学生已经增加了他们对低能耗学校设计的知识，对低能耗学校的科学、工程和技术得到了更好的了解，有自信和能力与同伴、教师和专业人士讨论这些问题。

最后的项目是面对你的大象。在英国，一般一个人每年的排放量等于两头非洲象的重量。挑战目的是将这个数量降低至一头小象的重量。这是森林知识团、德蒙福特大学和替代技术中心之间的另一个合作项目。目的是让青年人参与休闲活动，而不是学校环境。

在2009年和2010年期间，我们参加了九次节日活动。包括小型森林知识团活动（凯尔特露营和冒险者露营，共500人参加）、在莱切斯特市举办的Summer Sundae和Big Session音乐节（共5,000人参加），以及Shambala音乐节和Latitude音乐节（共25,000人参加）。

帐篷内曾举办了由同行教育者支持的一系列不同的互动活动。在帐篷里，有很多不同的站点。

太阳能玩具：在室外，有各种太阳能小装置。

调查站：参加节日活动者完成调查问卷，并与同行教育者展开讨论的机会。

互动屋：同行教育者参加节日活动，拿着手持装置在互动屋内走动，并计算他们的碳排放。

缓和区：可以坐在缓和区舒适的椅子上，与德蒙福特大学的研究人员讨论能源和可持续发展。

涂鸦墙：参加节日活动的人在涂鸦墙上绘制关于可持续发展的图画。主题包括：如何进入低碳经济；如何围绕低碳节日。

自行车冰沙：可以骑着一台带有制作冰沙饮品的榨汁机的自行车。

我们使用手持设备收集调查问卷中的信息，并计算碳排放。此外，还可以使用小型笔记本电脑上网，了解与研究项目相关的更多详细信息。我们通过掌上装置，使用QR代码使人们可以查看网站上的特别页面。

在2009年和2010年期间，我们曾见过超过7,000名参加节日活动的人。2009年，我们见到了能源和气候变化国务大臣（Ed Miliband，现在为反对党领袖），2010年，莱切斯特市南部的工党国会议员皮特·索尔斯比（Peter Soulsby）作为同行教育者参与到我们的活动中。皮特·索尔斯比现任莱切斯特市市长。

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我们与森林知识团、替代技术中心和德蒙福特大学的志愿者们创建了同行教育框架。我们使用网站、社会媒体传播我们关于能源和可持续发展的工作。我们与青年人接触，增加他们关于如何降低碳排放的科学及工程的知识 and 理解。

当我们在青年人中介入可持续发展的经济方面时，我们需要记住：我们无法独自完成。我们需要建立合作关系。青年人与国内、欧洲和国际网络合作。我们还承认需要进行培训和支持。可持续发展的经济方面非常复杂，并且跨越众多领域。我们需要确保具备建立合作关系，并显示可持续发展的经济利益所需的技能。

介绍可持续发展的经济方面需要概念转换。这不是一个单独的问题。这个问题十分复杂，跨越众多领域，是一个多组织问题。青年人现在就需要了解这些问题。他们不想等政府改变政策，鼓励人们了解。他们需要在当地合作，试图重新分配现有资源。

总而言之，我们需要保证可持续发展的经济方面，并使青年朋友乐在其中！

Keynote address by LI Min 李敏主题演讲

**LI Min,
Member of the
expert team of the
National Mother River
Protection Operation,
Senior Engineer of the
Yellow River Upper
Reaches Management
Bureau, expert on water
and soil conservation**

Young friends, ladies and gentlemen:

Good morning!

I will give the report titled the Status and Role of Young People in the Ecologically Sustainable Development from four areas. The first is the overview of the ecological sustainability issue. I think that, there are probably several views in the following for your discussion and reference.

The ecologically sustainable development is a specific component of ecological civilization, but also closely related to the social civilization and social development level. Since human beings appeared on this planet, the ecological sustainability issue has produced. Being determines consciousness, survival way and development approach. In the process of social development from a low level, the social behavior of rash for quick results occurred sometimes. The formation of a new social consciousness often lagged behind the economic development process due to rejection of traditional consciousness.

The traditional concepts of the survival and development could cause some obstacles for ecologically sustainable development, such as the concept of humans over nature, requirements of GDP in command and great steel-making in the 1950s when a larger number of trees were toppled for raw materials; taking grain as the key link in the 1960s when a large number of lands were cultivated and the forest and grassland were destroyed; pure pursuit of economic efficiency in the 1990s when the mineral resources were disorderly exploited and surface vegetation was destroyed to result in a large number of soil erosion. In the recent 10 years, with the rapid development of national economy and society, China began to pay attention to ecology, environment, harmony between human and nature and scientific concept of development, so that the ecological environment and our lives significantly improved.

Recently, the central government held the central deployment working conference to strengthen the ecological management of small and medium rivers in China. In a sense, ecological sustainability issue is closely related to the social civilization level. Then we can crudely make such a qualitative schematic relation diagram, that is, on the Y-axis of human society development level, the ecologically sustainable development index is higher in the patterns with the lower social development level, such as the primitive society, because many original civilizations of the primitive society do not almost destroy the ecological environment and some ecological civilizations are available. With the gradual improvement of social development level, the ecologically sustainable development index gradually declines.

In the earth, as the society which developed to some degree caused the ecologically sustainable development index to sharply decline, some ancient civilizations perished. We are familiar with such examples. On the contrary, after the society develops to a certain extent, it has a certain understanding on the ecological sustainability issue and makes gradual improvements. With the continuous improvement of socio-economic and social development degree, the ecologically sustainable development index becomes gradually upward. For example, the United Kingdom and China are now in an upward position. Therefore, to achieve the ecologically sustainable development, in addition to vigorously developing the productive forces to promote social progress, we must get rid of the old consciousness and build a new concept. Young people are the future of the country. The young people are full of youthful spirit, adequate physical power, thriving vigor, active intelligence, enthusiasm, passion and genius love, who are pioneers to

break the old tradition and create new ideas. So the young people are the main force to achieve ecologically sustainable development. These are the points from some experts and leaders. Second, challenges of ecologically sustainable development. Since I am engaged in the ecological management of the Yellow River, the most of the following contents are related to the Yellow River.

First, ecological conditions in the history

About 0.8 million years ago, human ancestors lived and multiplied in the land of China, such as our Lantian ape-men. Until around 5000 BC, the human footprints were spread all over the Yellow River basin. Human footprints could be found in our Ban Po Village Remains, Henan Yangshao culture, etc. In the survival and development of our ancestors, great ecological environment damages were caused.

After Zhou Dynasty and Qin Dynasty, with the population growth and agricultural scope expansion, the impact on the ecological environment further deepened. So, this figure reflects that the farming boundary is probably at the location of Shaanxi during the Warring States Period, namely in BC for more than 400 years.

But during the period of Emperor Wu of Western Han, namely in BC for 87 years, the farming boundary developed to Yin Mountain, almost to the present location, which only used more than 300 years. Correspondingly, over more than 2000 years, it has caused the agricultural boundary northward. To this day, its influence is still significant.

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This figure reflects severe soil erosions in the Yellow River basin and Loess Plateau area, where the red and light brown areas suffer from the most serious soil erosion. It can be seen from the comparison between the two figures, the area which moved northward within more than 300 years from the Warring States to Emperor Wu of Western Han just suffers from the serious soil erosion. The impacts have been available for more than 2000 years, which still exist.

In the 20th century, along with natural and man-made disasters, the damages reached an unprecedented level. Show a few pictures here. This is the picture of Xi'an in 1914. You visit around Xi'an in the two days. This is the situations in vicinity of Xi'an in 1914. Of course, the situations cannot be achieved now. The situations before the mid-20th century are as shown. This is Lanzhou in 1914, full of barren ridges; this is the situation in Henan in 1943.

This picture is the Yellow River Actual measurement sediment discharge figure from 1919 to 2008. It can be seen from the figure, the Yellow River sediment discharge is particularly large before 1980s, especially before the middle of 1980s. The sediment discharge reached the peak in 1933, exceeding 4 billion tons a year. The serious soil erosion made a large amount of sediments deposited on the bed in the lower reaches of the Yellow River, so that the ground suspended river was formed. We have a diagram which shows the Yellow river bed is 13 m above the ground in the vicinity of Kaifeng. There the Kaifeng Tower is taken as an object of reference. The ground suspended river is very dangerous. If the Yellow River bursts its banks, the flood will affect Beijing and Tianjin in the north and Yangtze-Huai River region in the south, covering about 0.12 million square kilometers. It is just the picture. Once the lower reaches of the Yellow River burst its banks in Zhengzhou, the flood will affect Beijing and Tianjin in the north and Yangtze-Huai River region to Taihu Lake in the south. This is the historical situation.

Then the second, current ecological conditions

From the perspective of water conservation, the current situations are the water scarcity, serious soil erosion and damaged water ecology.

Since the 1990s, China has suffered from a total of 23 extra large sand storms which were subject to the increasing trend in 1990s. The extra sand storm on March 20, 2002 is very rare. The total dust in only Beijing is more than 30,000 tons, equivalent to 3kg dusts for each person in Beijing.

The amount of pollutants received by Yellow River and major tributaries has exceeded the bearing capability. The water of main reaches in the Yellow River and Weihe River has been of Category 5 or Category 6. Our Weihe River is in this situation. Yellow River source region is in Qinghai. Wetland ecosystem, a large area of alpine meadows and forest resources play a unique ecological role in the water source conservation, flood storage and drought prevention, climate regulation, pollution reduction, etc., which cannot be replaced by other ecosystems. Due to impacts of natural and man-made factors, the region suffers from the water line shifting up, glaciers retreating, rivers cut off, lake drying, marshes shrinking, wetland ecosystem degradation, formation of black soil beaches and rodent proliferation.

In recent 30 years, the water level of Qinghai Lake declined continuously by 0.1m each year, so that the famous Bird Island became a peninsula. The waterline of Qilian Mountain retreated by 1m each year. The decline trend of underground water level was quite serious, resulting in a large number of abandoned land, grassland and wetland destruction, necrosis of planted forests in large areas, land desertification and other serious ecological and environmental problems.

Excessive use of water resources in the Yellow River caused 22 cutouts 28 years ago. In the late 1990s, the cutouts were almost in an upward exponential trend. The drying time reached 226 days in 1997. In the area of Loess Plateau, the soil erosion area accounts for more than 70% of the total land area, the areas with the erosion modulus greater than 8,000 tons account for 64% of those in the country, and the intensely erosive areas with the erosion modulus greater than 15,000 tons accounts for 89% of those in the country. The ecological damage reaches to an extreme degree. The sediments of Loess Plateau into the Yellow River for many years reached 1.6 billion tons. If the sediments are built into the 1m long and 1m wide land, the land can circle the earth 27 times. The serious soil erosion in the Yellow River region not only caused ecological deterioration and made people live in poverty for a long time constrains to restrict the sustainable economic and social development, but also resulted in the channel sedimentation and bed hanging in the lower Yellow River. Impacts of industrial production processes and products in the ecology were also very serious.

On July 3, 2007, it was reported in the weekly quality report of CCTV 13 at noon, almost all the factories which produced the automotive air conditioning refrigerant in China still produced cheap R12 and R22, probably being Freon, which could seriously damage the ozone layer and was prohibited by the state, to pose as the environmentally friendly refrigerant 134A. CCTV listed 35 brands of substandard products. The quantity is quite large.

Third, role of young people in the ecologically sustainable development

First, the bold innovation and creativity of young people dominate the ecological sustainability during the period of agricultural civilization. The reason why Chinese civilization can exist for thousands of years, continuously develop and burst out lights to

shine the human civilization progress is that the young people play an important role in the economic and ecological sustainable development.

The Dayu water control known by everyone created a precedent for Chinese scientific management of ecology. When Dayu was ordered to control flood, he was a just married young man, who did not go home during the period of flood control. Even if his wife gave birth to a child, he did not go to visit. He was hard to lead the masses to open Longmen and constructed 9 rivers with the methods in line with natural laws. Through 10 years of efforts, the flood was finally led to the sea and the ground could be planted to make the ecology recover and sustain and form the harmony between nature and human.

Zheng Guo was a young water expert in Han during the Warring States period. He opened channels to draw water from Jing River to improve the ecological environment, so that the Qin Empire in the farming era obtained sustainable development and food harvest every year. The environmental improvement and economic development made Qin increasingly powerful, and ultimately unify the country. Subsequently, the construction of irrigation systems led by Zheng Guo Channel made the ecology protected and the agricultural development develop continuously in the Kanto Plain, so as to create the flourishing age of Han Dynasty and Tang Dynasty. The young people can see some in these days. It avoids the outcome of some ancient civilizations disappearing due to ecology collapse and has made an indelible contribution for the sustainable development of the Chinese nation.

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The Chengdu Plain now known as the land of abundance also suffered from serious floods and droughts at that time. In 256 BC, Li Bing, Chief in Shu Prefecture of Qin, learned from previous experiences and led local people to build the famous Dujiangyan irrigation project, to improve the regional ecological conditions and promote the ecological and social sustainable development. Until today, this project still plays a great role in the economic development of Chengdu Plain.

In the science and technology, engineering, production practices and other aspects which promoting ecologically sustainable development, ancient Chinese young people played a leading role, with numerous instances.

Second, physically strong and energetic young people are the main force of modern China to achieve sustainable development.

From the early 1990s, Chinese society entered into the sustainable development period to be in urgent need of erosion control and control of major rivers to achieve ecological sustainability and ensure the healthy development of Chinese economy and society, where the young people served as the main force.

In March 1956, the Central Committee of the Communist Young League held a meeting in Yan' an jointly with relevant ministries, to mobilize young people in the 5 northwest provinces for afforestation and passed the decision on greening the Loess Plateau and comprehensively implementing water conservation work. From the year to the spring of 1956, a total of 60 million young people were engaged in afforestation with a total of more than 5 million ha. In 1965, China organized a large number of water conservation construction corps in the middle reaches of the Yellow River to plant forests and pastures in the areas with serious soil erosion and scarcity of staff to control soil erosion. In 1979, the Central Committee of the Communist Young League and the Ministry of Forestry held the youth afforestation conference in Yan' an and proposed to the young people

shelter project. Through two phases of construction, a green great wall was built along the Yellow River with the length of more than 3000km.

In 1999, General Secretary Jiang Zemin issued a great call of recreating a beautiful country, and the Central Committee of the Communist Young League and relevant ministries jointly launched the large-sale ecological cause and protection action for the mother river to protect the ecological environment in the Yellow River, Yangtze River and other major basins. The action is to extensively mobilize young people in organizations at various levels to rely on social forces to vigorously carry out afforestation, control soil erosion and protect the environment in the mother river basin, establish the environmental awareness and sustainable development awareness in the whole society and promote national ecological projects and make contributions to the mother river better benefiting the Chinese nation and promoting ecological balance.

Third, the young people who are strong in self awareness and not satisfied with the current situation create ecologically sustainability miracles.

In order to change the poverty and backwardness of hometown, a lot of young eco-construction models emerged to create a large number of ecological sustainability miracles in many years.

In 1964, the 16-year-old Guo Fenglian in Dazhai Brigade of Xiyang County in Shaanxi Province served as the head of Iron Girls Team to fight the nature together with the male members to change the backwardness of hometown, who became a well-known figure during that special historical period. Shanxi peasant Shi Guangyin, served as a captain when 20 years old, was engaged in the sand control work. In 1984, he, as the first person to contract sand control, moved into the sand area to carry out the desert control. Over 37 years, he has contracted more than 220000 mu of sands and built a more than 50km long green screen, contributing to block the sand southward and improve the local environment. Liu Yuqin in Shaanxi Yulin, from 1985, when she was more than 20 years old, planted tress and grasses in the sand area in the south of Maosu Desert in the form of family contract. From a tree, more than 2700 tress to the grass coverage area accounting for 80% of 0.11 million mu of yellow sands, she really made the desert become an oasis. In addition, her spirit drove a larger number of peasants, to make more than 7300 ha of desert become the oasis and reduce yellow sands by more than 10km to create favorable conditions for development of local agriculture and animal husbandry.

Oasis opened in the north of Shaanxi became a model for sand control which was famous at home and abroad and obtained a high degree of concern and attention of the state and relevant international organizations. The Sand Control Plan Agency of the United Nations once recorded the miracles of sand control by Liu Yuqin as a documentary to promote experiences ali over the world. The story of Yulin three-movement described the tragedy of Yulin which moved three time in the case of ecological disaster. In Yulin, Shaanxi, 54 girls were led by the rural female school graduates to set up a sand control militia company. They came to a place without water to build a camp to plant trees and control sand with more than 10 carts and 40 water guns. Since the inception in 1974, they have rooted in the desert to control sand and plant .trees in the extremely difficult circumstances, making outstanding contributions to change the local history of sand advance and build a moderately prosperous society.

We have to appreciate their efforts for the ecologically sustainable development, and we cannot forget them. The sand control team was successively named the new march

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in the country to serve as shock worker of greening the motherland.

The young people actively supported and a large number of shock workers of greening motherland emerged.

In the 1980s, the young people still played an important role in greening and beautifying the environment and maintaining ecologically sustainable development. In 1982, the Central Committee of the Communist Young League and the Ministry of Forestry jointly required 370 million young people in the country to vigorously plant trees and beauty home and environment. In February, the Central Committee of the Communist Young League and Ministry of Forestry issued a joint circular of extensively implementing the activity to popularize scientific knowledge to cooperate for the national voluntary tree-planting. In August 1983, the Central Committee of the Communist Young League issued a notice together with relevant ministries and committees, to carry out the activity to gather herbs, support Gansu and alter the natural appearance in the country. In 1984, the Central Committee of the Communist Young League, Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Forestry carried out the construction of the youth Yellow River

shock worker, 38 red-banner unit, etc. by the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, the National Women's Federation and Ministry of Forestry. In 2002, it is recognized as the Top 10 National Anti-desertification Model Unit and the environmental expert of the United Nations highly praised their results.

Fourth, the young people full of passion and ideals made a remarkable contribution in the protection for the Mother River.

The activity of Protection for the Mother River with the main body of young people is current the ecologically sustainable social project with the widest influence range and the most involved areas. Over more than 10 years, through the activity of Protection for the Mother River, we have raised a total of 500 million Yuan, more than 3 billion yen and more than 3 billion won, built a total of more than 5600 ecologic projects in the country with the total area of 4 million mu, carried out the ecological environment protection cooperation with the young people in more than 30 countries, aroused concern of the whole society to protect the mother river and the environment, built a bridge for young people and the public to participate in ecological environment construction and created the good atmosphere of growing and protecting green in the young people and the public.

This year, the Mother River Protection Office opened a microblog in Tencent to further promote the environmental protection concept of the mother river protection action. After the mother river protection action was started, the targeted activities are carried out according to specific situations each year. 2009 is the 10th anniversary of the mother river protection action. In order to implement the meeting spirits of the Communist Youth League and extensively mobilize young people to contribute to the construction of ecological civilization, in the spring of 2009, with the theme of "Green China, young people at the head" and the focus of promoting green ideas, building green homes and building young green volunteer teams, the boom of the mother river protection action was started all over the country. The targeted activities are carried out based on specific situations each year.

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In conclusion, the young people played an irreplaceable role in the ecological construction, being the main force to achieve ecologically sustainable development. Of course, the young people in other countries also played an important role in the ecologically sustainable development and the economic and social development.

Fourth, considerations on the young people implementing the sustainable development

We have a preliminary understanding on the role of the young people in the sustainable development and significance of the mother river protection. This is an extremely complex problem with a wide involving range and many involving areas.

In my opinion, we should further discuss its deep significance and function from a macro level, social point perspective, historical perspective and even the perspective of development of human civilization, to understand the grand proposition related to national continuation and human development.

This is a meaningful title for our young friends to consider, and for the people participating in the mother river protection action and ecological construction to continue thinking.

For more information, please visit my personal website named the Yellow River Style. Thank you!

Keynote address by LI Min 李敏主题演讲

全国保护母亲河行动专
家组成员、黄河中上游
管理局高级工程师、水
土保持专家
李敏

各位青年朋友们，女士们，先生们：

上午好！

我的这个报告题目是，青年在生态在可持续发展中的一个地位、作用，这个分四个方面来介绍，第一个是生态可持续问题的概述。这个就是我对这个问题琢磨一下，大概有这么几个看法供大家一块讨论参考。

这个生态可持续发展是生态文明的具体组成部分，同时，也与社会文明，社会发展程度紧密相关。因此自从人类出现在这个地球上，生态可持续与否的问题，就开始产生。存在决定意识，决定生存方式和发展方式，在社会从低水平迅速向前发展的过程中，有时候往往出现急于求成的社会行为，新的社会意识形成往往滞后于经济发展的进程，便来自传统的意识。

传统的生存和发展理念对生态可持续发展造成一定的阻碍，比如说，人定胜天的观念，GDP挂帅的要求，以及我们中国上个世纪50年代大炼钢铁，为了原料，砍伐大量的树木；60年代以粮为纲，大量开垦土地，破坏森林草原；90年代单纯追求经济效益，无序开发矿产资源，破坏地表的植被，造成了大量的水土流失；那么近10年来，随着国家经济社会高速发展，开始重视生态，重视环境，重视人与自然和谐相处，重视科学发展观，生态环境与我们明显的改善。

近日，中央正在召开中央储备工作会议，加强对我国中小河流的生态治理，那么从某种意义上讲，生态可持续问题与社会文明的程度是紧密相关的。那么我们可以粗浅地，定性地做出这么个示意性的关系图，那么就说，这个在人类社会发程度纵坐标，生态可持续发展的指数，在社会发程度比较低的形态下。比如说原始社会，那么这个社会可持续发展的指数还是比较高的，因为很多的原始社会的原始文明对生态环境的破坏是特别轻微的，而且它还有一定地生态的文明，是生态可持续发展指数比较高，后来，随着社会发程度逐渐提高、发展，生态可持续发展指数就下降。

在咱们地球上，有些古代文明，就是由于社会发到一定程度，使生态可持续发展指数急剧下降，结果一些古代文明，就灭亡了。这些例子大家都知道。那么相反，有时候发到一定程度以后，到了一定的地步，社会对这个生态可持续问题，有了一定的认识，逐渐进行改善，随着社会经济、社会发程度不断提高，生态可持续发展指数又逐渐向上发展。比如说英国、中国的现在，处于一个向上发的状况。因此，要实现生态可持续发展，除了要大力发生产力，促进社会进步以外，必须破除旧的意识，建立新的理念。

那么青年是国家的未来，青年人朝气蓬勃，充足的体力，旺盛的经历和活跃发的智力，以及具有热情、激情、真情、是突破旧传统，创建新理念的先鋒，因此，青年是实现生态可持续发展的主力军。这也就是以上一些专家和领导讲的一些观点。第二，生态可持续发展的挑战，因为我是从事黄河生态治理的，所以下面的内容多数涉及到黄河的一些情况。

第一个，先说下历史生态状况。

大约80万年前，人类祖先在中华大地上繁衍生息，就是我们的蓝田猿人大概就是80万年的历史，到公元前5000年左右，黄河流域就已经遍布人类的足迹，比如说我们的半坡遗址，比如说河南的仰韶文化等等，这个就多了去了。遍布了这个人类的足迹，那么我们的祖先，在生存发的同时，也对生态环境造成了很大的破坏。

周朝和秦朝以后，随着人口增加，农耕范围的扩大，对生态环境影响进一步加深。那么这张图反映了战国，公元前400多年的时候，农耕的界限大概在陕西的位置。

可是到了汉武帝时期，也就是公元前87年，经过了840年，农耕的界限已经发展到殷

山,几乎是到了现在的位置,只用了300多年的时间。相应的这个两千多年以来,它造成这个农耕界限的向北推移,它的影响,到了今天仍然是显著的。

这张图就是黄河流域、黄土高原地区水土流失严重状况的反应图,这个红颜以及浅棕色是水土流失最严重地区。对照这两张图,我们可以看出,实际上现在最严重地区,就是在战国以后到汉武帝之前这300多年向北推移的区域发生的严重的水土流失,已经影响了两千多年,现在还是这个状况。

进入20世纪,伴随着天灾人祸,这种破坏影响达到了前所未有的程度。这展示几张照片,1914年西安,各位这两天在西安附近参观,这是1914年西安附近的状况,现在这种状况当然就做不到了。20世纪中期以前,就是这个状况;这是1914年的兰州,这个荒山秃岭;这是1943年河南的情况。

那么这张图是1919年到2008年,黄河实测输沙量图,从这张图上我们可以看出,就是大概到了本世纪80年代以前,特别是在中期以前,黄河的输沙量是特别大的,其中1933年达到了顶峰,超过了40亿吨一年的输沙量,严重的水土流失使泥沙大量淤积在黄河下游的河床,形成地上悬河。我们有一个示意图,那么就说,在开封附近的地面,黄河河底高出地面13米,这边有一个开封铁塔做参照物,地上悬河是十分严重的,一旦黄河决堤,那么洪水的影响,北边就到京津,南边涉及江淮,一共大概有12万平方公里,就是这张图,黄河一旦下游决堤,从郑州这个地方决口,那么北京就到了北京、天津,南边就涉及江淮,直到太湖,这是历史状况。

那么第二呢,讲一下当前的生态状况。

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从土地水土保持的角度讲,当前的状况是,水资源缺乏,水土流失严重,水生态破坏灯带。那么20世纪90年代以来,我国发生特大沙尘暴有23次,其中到90年代有日益增加的趋势。2002年3月20日的特大沙尘暴是十年罕见的,仅北京地区总降尘就是3万多吨,算一下,相当于每个北京人分到了3公斤的尘土。

黄河以及主要支流接纳的污染量已经超出了说能承受的污染能力,黄河干流和渭河干流的主要河段,水质已经属于5类或者6类,那么咱们的渭河就是属于这种状况。黄河源区,在青海地区,湿地生态系统以及大面积的高寒草地,森林资源,在水源涵养,蓄洪防旱,调节气候,降低污染等方面,发挥着独特的生态功能,具有其他生态系统不可替代的作用。由于自然和人为因素的影响,这个地区水线上移,冰川退缩,河流断流,湖泊干涸,沼泽萎缩,湿地生态系统退化,形成很多的黑土滩还有鼠害泛滥。

那么青海湖近30年来湖水的水位每年以0.1米的速度持续下降,著名的鸟岛早已成为半岛,祁连山水线平均每年以1米的速度后退,地下水位下降的趋势也相当严重,造成大量土地弃耕,草场及湿地破坏,大片人工林坏死和土地荒漠化等严重的生态环境问题。黄河水资源过度利用使黄河28年前,22次出现断流。到90年代末,如果是作为趋势来看的话,它几乎呈指数趋势向上发展。97年断流时间达到226天。黄土高原地区,水土流失面积占总土地面积的70%以上,侵蚀模数大于8000吨的面积占了全国的64%,侵蚀模数大于15000吨的剧烈侵蚀区占了全国的89%,这个地区生态以及破坏到了极端的程度。黄土高原多年流入黄河的泥沙16亿吨,如果将这些泥沙筑成一米乘一米的土地,可以绕地球27圈。黄河地区水土流失严重不仅造成生态恶化,人民群众长期生活贫困,制约了经济社会的可持续发展,而且导致黄河下游河道淤积和河床高悬的根源。工业生产过程和产品对生态的影响也十分严重。

2007年7月3号那天,中央电视台13套中午每周质量报告中报道,我国生产汽车空调,制冷剂的很多工厂几乎全部依然生产价格低廉,对臭氧破坏严重的,早已被国家明令禁止的R12, R22,大概属于氟利昂之类的,冒充环保制冷剂134A,中央电视台列举了35个不合格产品的牌子,这个量是相当大的。

第三个，青年在生态可持续发展过程中发挥的作用。

第一个，青年勇于革新和创造主导了农耕文明时代的生态可持续。

中国文明之所以能延年数千年，持续发展，并不断迸发出照耀世界人类文明进步的光辉，其主要动力和原因就在于当时青年在经济和生态的可持续发展中发挥了重要的作用。

人所共知的大禹治水开创了中华科学治理生态的先河。当初大禹受命治水的时候还是刚刚结婚的年轻人，治水期间他三国家门而不入。即使他的妻子生了孩子他也没去看望。兢兢业业，采用了符合自然规律的治理方法，带领群众凿开了龙门，挖了9条河，经过10年的努力，终于把洪水引到大海里面，地面上又可以供人种庄稼，使生态可以恢复和持续，人与自然和谐相处。

郑国，战国时期韩国年轻的水利专家，郑国开渠引取了泾河水改善了生态环境，使当时处于农耕时代的秦帝国得以持续发展，粮食年年丰收，环境的改善和经济的发展使得秦国日益强大，最终统一了全国。其后，以郑国渠为首的灌溉系统的建设使关东平原的生态得以保护，农耕经济持续发展，早就了汉唐盛世，这几天青年们看到了一二。避免了一些古代文明因为生态崩溃而面临消失的结局，对中华民族的持续发展做出了不可磨灭的贡献。

在现在号称天府之国的成都平原在当时也是一个水旱灾害严重的地方，公元前256年，秦国蜀郡太守李冰吸取前人的经验，率领当地人民组织修建了著名的都江堰水利工程，改善了区域生态条件，促进了生态以及社会的可持续发展。直到今天这一工程还在为成都平原的经济发展发挥着巨大的作用。

在促进生态可持续发展的科学技术，工程设计，生产实践等方面中国古代青年发挥着主导作用的实例数不胜数。

第二、青年体力旺盛，精力充沛，是中国现代实现可持续发展的主力军。

从二十世纪九十年代初开始，中国社会进入可持续发展时期，急需绿化荒山，控制水土流失，治理大江大河，实现生态的可持续，保证中国经济社会健康发展，青年在当中担当了主力军的角色。

1956年3月团中央会同有关部委在延安召开会议，动员西北地区五省区的青年进行造林，通过了关于绿化黄土高原和全面开展水土保持工作的决议，这一年一直到1956年春天，有6000多万青年投入到植树造林中，一共造林500多万顷。1965年国家组织大量的在黄河中游组建水土保持建设兵团，在水土流失严重，人员稀少的地区，造林种草，治理水土流失。1979年，团中央和林业部，在延安召开青年造林大会，向全国青少年倡议争当绿化祖国的突击手，得到了全国青少年的积极响应，涌现出了一大批绿化祖国的突击手。

进入20世纪80年代以后，青年依然在绿化美化生态环境，维护生态可持续发展中，发挥着重要的作用。1982年，团中央和林业部一起发出要求，要求全国3亿7000万青少年大力植树，美化家乡，美化环境。2月林业部有关部委和团中央发出配合全民义务植树广泛开展的科普活动的联合通知。1983年8月，团中央会同有关部委发出通知，决定在全国青少年中，开展采集草本，支援甘肃，改变自然面貌的活动。1984年，共青团中央会同水利部，林业部开展建设青年黄河防护林工程，经过两期的工程建设，在黄河沿岸3000多里长的战线上建成了一道绿色的长城。

1999年，江泽民总书记再造秀美江山的伟大号召，团中央会同有关部委共同发起了以保护黄河、长江等主要流域生态环境的大型生态事业，保护母亲河行动，行动旨在广泛动员各级团组织的青少年依靠社会的力量，在母亲河流域大力开展植树造林，治理水土流失，保护生态环境，在全社会树立环境意识和可持续发展意识，推动国家生态工程建设，为母亲河更好地造福中华民族和促进生态平衡做出贡献。

第三、青年自我意识强，不满足现状，创造了生态可持续的奇迹。

为了改变家乡贫穷落后的面貌，多年来涌现出了青年生态建设的典型，创造了大量生态可持续的奇迹。

1964年, 年纪16岁的郭凤莲, 陕西昔阳县大寨大队, 担任了铁姑娘队的队长, 与男社员一起战天斗地, 改变家乡落后面貌, 成为了那段特殊历史时期的一个家喻户晓的人物。陕西农民石光银, 20岁的时候担任大队长, 从事治沙工作。1984年, 他作为全国承包治沙第一人, 搬家进了沙区, 开展了沙漠治理, 37年来承包沙滩22万多亩, 营造了一百多里长的绿色屏障, 为阻挡黄沙南侵, 改善当地环境做出了贡献。陕西榆林的刘玉琴。1985年起, 20多岁的刘玉琴以家庭承包的形式在毛素沙漠南部的沙区种树种草, 治沙绿化, 从一棵树到2700余颗, 11万亩的毛毛黄沙, 到林草覆盖面积达到80%, 把沙漠真正变成了绿洲, 不仅如此, 他的精神带动了一大批农民, 一共将7300多公顷的荒沙变成了绿洲, 讲黄沙逼退了10多公里, 为当地农牧业的发展创造了有利的条件。

在陕西北面开辟的绿洲成为了国内为知名的治沙典范区, 得到了国家和有关国际组织的高度关注和重视, 联合国治沙计划署曾将刘玉琴治沙的奇迹拍成记录片, 向世界各地推广经验。榆林三迁的故事, 描述了过去榆林在生态灾难下三次搬迁的悲剧, 为了改变这种生态环境, 不要让榆林再次搬迁。陕西榆林有54名姑娘在插队女知青的带领下, 成立的治沙民兵连, 来到了没有一滴水的地方安营扎寨, 靠着10多辆架子车和40把水枪开始, 植树治沙。1974年成立以来, 她们扎根大漠, 在极其艰苦的环境下, 治沙造林, 为改变当地沙进人退的历史, 建设小康社会, 做出了突出的贡献。

一方面, 我们要赞赏他们为生态可持续发展做出努力的精神, 同时我们也不能忘记他们。治沙队先后被团中央, 全国妇联, 国家林业部命名标准为新长征突击手, 三八红旗单位等等, 2002年, 被表彰为全国防沙治沙10大标兵单位, 联合国环境专家高度赞扬了他们的治沙成果。

第四、青年充满激情, 富有理想, 在保护母亲河行动中做出了卓著的贡献。

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以青年为主体开展的保护母亲河活动, 是当前影响范围最广, 涉及领域最多的生态可持续发展的社会工程, 10多年来保护母亲河活动筹集资金共5亿元人民币, 30多亿日元, 30多亿韩元, 在全国共建设5600多个总面积共400万亩的生态工程, 与30多个国家的青少年开展了生态环保合作, 唤起了全社会对保护母亲河, 保护生态环境的关注, 搭建了青少年和公众参与生态环境建设的桥梁, 在青少年和公众中营造了植绿护绿的良好氛围。

今年保护母亲河办公室在腾讯网开了一个微博, 进一步宣传保护母亲河行动的环保理念。保护母亲河行动开展以来, 每年都根据当时形势开展有针对性的活动。2009年是保护母亲河行动实施10周年, 为了贯彻落实共青团的各项会议精神, 广泛动员青少年为生态文明建设做贡献。2009年春季, 各地以“绿色中国, 青年当先”为主题, 弘扬绿色理念, 建立绿色家园, 组建青少年绿色志愿队伍为重点, 掀起2009年保护母亲河行动的这一热潮, 这个针对每年情况开展有针对性的活动。

综上所述, 中国青年在生态建设中发挥了不可替代的作用, 是实现生态可持续发展的主力军, 具有重要的地位, 当然在世界范围内, 生态可持续发展, 经济社会发展中, 各国的青年都发挥了重要的作用。

第四就是对青年实施可持续发展的思考

青年在可持续发展中的作用以及保护母亲河的意义何在, 初步有了个认识, 这是一个设计面很广, 设计领域很多, 极其复杂的一个问题。

个人认为应该从宏观的层面, 从社会的角度, 历史的角度, 甚至从人类文明发展的角度, 进一步探讨它深远的意义和作用, 以解读这一事关民族延续, 人类发展的宏伟命题, 这是一个很有意义的题目供我们年轻朋友们思考, 同时供我们参与保护母亲河行动, 参与生态建设的人继续思考。

更多的信息可以浏览我的个人网站, 叫黄河风情。谢谢大家。

Keynote address by Peter SCHMUCK

彼得·史穆克博士主题演讲

Dr. Peter SCHMUCK,
Professor and Research
Leader, University
Göttingen

Good afternoon, dear ladies and Gentlemen:

I'm very happy to be invited to China by ACYF. I want to start my presentation by pictures. This picture is a small village in my country. And my topics are Global problems, Reasons, Sustainable development, EU Climate goals, Have humans the potential? Have we enough renewable energy?

Among the major global problems today is the finiteness of nuclear and fossil energy sources, which are on the decline during the coming few decades of years. Alternatives are urgently required. The climate change, caused mainly by burning fossil resources, is another reason to stop fossil fuel burning. To gain energy from nuclear resources is less harming for the climate but is connected with other serious problems: (1) For nuclear waste there are actually worldwide not known safe storage possibilities. Further, (2) the radiation of nuclear material and its waste is causing irreversible health problems. And (3) the costs of guarding the waste have to be paid by many future generations for thousands of years, which is a grave violation of fairness between generations. Loss of biodiversity, of forests, of fertile soil, of groundwater and the unfair distribution of resources between and within countries are further problems associated with the production and consumption patterns of industry nations today, which may be traced back to the fact that economy in industry states is based mainly on finite resources and that exploiting these resources results in degradation of environment (for instance: using/burning fossil fuels destroys the environment and results in an increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere).

Therefore, a restructuring of our cultures, which may be called sustainable development, seems to be necessary, if we want to restore our earth and preserve our wonderful planets life for ourselves and for future generations.

Our guiding vision is basing on 6 principles which in our mind are required to reach intragenerational, intergenerational and interspecies justice as milestones of sustainable development:

1. The "respect principle" assigns all forms of life the same right to live.
2. The "precautionary principle" is aimed at avoiding irreversible human caused changes in our biospheric balance.
3. The "principle of participation" is ensuring the broad public population to take part in searching for, evaluating and implementing sustainable ways of life. Many chapters in the Agenda 21 emphasize this principle.
4. The "efficiency principle" is directed at avoiding the wasting of limited resources.
5. The "consistency principle" is directed at replacing the use of finite resources (as actual main base of our economy) by renewable resources without any waste products, being in line with naturally occurring biospheric cycles.
6. The "social fairness principle" requires a fair distribution of worldwide available resources and implies a general reduction of resource consumption in industrialised countries to give room for development in other countries.

Sustainability science

This new type of science (1) acts explicitly to support sustainable development, (2) takes an interdisciplinary approach, (3) is transdisciplinary and works in synthetic and parallel ways combining research and application in action-oriented research, during which scientists initiate sustainability changes in a society and simultaneously perform research.

To say it in a nutshell, the advocates of sustainability science call for a double role of science and scientists within society: Instead of restricting the own role on producing of scientific knowledge scientists are invited additionally to take part in applying that knowledge in transdisciplinary teams to solve some of the urgent global problems. That does not mean that the traditional strength of science lying in its objective methodology is abandoned: The new scientist is not a person in the one or the other role, but he is able to apply, to combine and to balance both roles (for the methodological background).

The Göttingen approach of sustainability science

How the defining characteristics of sustainable development and sustainability science were integrated into our approach? It consists from seven elements comprising the specific tasks the scientists have to fulfill during the whole research cycle. The approach requires a group of scientists willing to cooperate and sharing an intrinsic sustainability motivation. Six tasks are different practical problem solving activities, which applicate scientific knowledge in inter- and transdisciplinary teams and which take place consecutively: (1) select a critical global problem, (2) formulate an alternative solution at a regional level, (3) search for political and financial support, (4) search for practice partners, (5) perform a pilot project on local level and (6) transfer toward the regional, national and global level. In parallel to these activities (7) the scientists - in their traditional scientists' role - perform research and produce scientific knowledge. For instance scientists are testing whether the hypotheses regarding effects of the changes may be supported by empirical evidence.

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Application of the Göttingen approach to the bioenergy field

Select a critical global problem: The side effects and finite nature of fossile and nuclear energy resources. During the spring of 1997, some scientists from seven disciplines of university Goettingen (psychologists, sociologists, political scientists, economists, agrareconomists, biologists and geologists), sharing the intention to contribute actively to sustainable development, came together for two days to perform a "future workshop." The goal of this workshop was to initiate a model project in the field of sustainable development demonstrating that the changes of our ways of life we feel to be necessary to enable future generations a good life are possible.

The method of a "future workshop" was developed by Robert Jungk in the 1970s for enforcing the democratic potential and the creativity in modern societies to solve their problems. It is often used in communal processes in Europe, but has not been widely used in university settings, probably because the systematic inclusion of emotions and intuitions is still undervalued by many members of the scientific community. Such a workshop has mainly three phases: During the phase of criticism actual problems and challenges are outlined and one problem field where overlap the interests and competencies of the present group of persons is selected.

Looking at the urgency of some global problems we decided to deal with energy production and distribution questions, because we agreed, that the unsolved problems

hearing music, dreaming or drawing pictures with fantasy visions for the future. Here the goal is to foster creative processes directed at alternative solutions regarding the specified problems. The method turned out to be successful: After two days, the idea of the "bioenergetical village" was born: To motivate the people of an entire village to take part in a collective effort to convert the energy supply in their village to the use of locally available biomass for electricity and for heat; to plan and to implement conjointly with them the necessary processes.

In the finishing phase of the workshop - the so called realization phase - the goal is to formulate concrete steps necessary for implementing the idea into practice. Here we agreed, that the foremost important step would be to get political and financial support from authorities outside the university.

Search for political and financial support. In 1998, after many further discussions about the details of the very complex problem and their interconnectedness, a research project was formulated. Given that no funding program fitting to our idea was available we sent the project proposal to approximately ten seemingly responsible funding agencies and German ministries. All of them dismissed the proposal as not realistic: The chance to find people of a village ready for such a transformation was appraised as too low. However, not giving up we succeeded to get in personal contact with leading responsible persons in the German Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) and could convince them that there might be a realistic chance for the project.

Finally, in 2000 that ministry appreciated the potencies of the project for assuring and creating working places in the countryside. The expectation was that creating a model village and demonstrating that the idea works both economically and socially could be followed by a diffusion of the idea to further villages, and thus possibly could contribute to revitalize the role of agriculture within Germany's labor market. As background it may be worth to know that the industrialization of agriculture during the last decades has been accompanied in Germany by a dramatic decrease of employment in rural areas. Thus, the BMELV agreed to support the project financially. In October 2000, the project started.

of the main roads of actual energy production basing on fossil and nuclear resources (mainly their finite nature and side effects of waste products) are causally interconnected with many other adverse effects (i.e. climate change, melting of the arctic ice and the raise of the sea level, reduction of biodiversity, socially unjust distribution patterns, security problems as demonstrated by the nuclear disasters). We felt, that our competencies might suffice here to search for alternatives on that field.

Formulate an alternative solution at a regional level. The second phase of the future workshop is a brain storming process during which activities evoking creativity take place like playing games,

Search for practice partners: Village competition. From 2000 to 2002 the first project phase was scheduled to identify a suited village in the Goettingen area where the people might be motivated to take part in the project. In parallel, a psychological study has been analyzing social success factors in other pioneer projects to apply them in the own project (for details see Eigner & Schmuck, 2002). A kick-off-meeting with local politicians and some press work publicizing the idea resulted in a (not expected) broad interest from the side of several villages to take part in the project. In 17 interested villages the idea has been presented by the project team; four villages came into closer consideration, according to suitability criteria like existence of a broad agricultural base or social coherence in the village. These four villages were invited to apply formally as partner villages for the model project. In that way, a competition between the four villages - not intended by us - started, indicating the high motivation of the villagers to begin with our support the transformation toward renewable energy sources. In these four villages, concepts for the technical implementation were developed by an engineering company. On the base of these technical concepts and the suitability criteria developed in the scientists' group, the village Juehnde, 12 km southwest of Goettingen, with 800 inhabitants was selected as the candidate with best presuppositions for the transformation toward a bioenergetical village.

were founded by the villagers. In these working groups, proposed and initially moderated by the scientists of the university team, the several relevant aspects of the project were discussed: "agricultural resources", "electricity production", "heat production", "heat distribution", "form of the company to be founded", "housing technique", "public relations", and "energy crop cultivation".

The results of the group's work had to be integrated and communicated within the village. The university group proposed to establish a central planning group, consisting of the heads of the specific planning groups and local authorities, e.g., the mayor, members of the district council, chairmen of village clubs, etc. Such a group has been formed and then legitimated by the village's inhabitants by an acclamation during a public meeting. The central planning group made important decisions during the planning process, e.g., the location and the power capacity of the energy plants, the prices to pay for biomass, and the prices for heat energy. That combination of planning processes at different levels within (1) the specific planning groups, (2) the central planning group, and (3) the regular inhabitants meetings enabled a transparent and very powerful participatory process. By that kind of planning procedure based on an intensive participation of the people in the village, it was intended that the project will be seen by the villagers as their very own project (despite the fact that the idea came from scientists). The intention was successful: The people in the village took over the responsibility for the project and required less and less support from the university team.

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Between 2004 and 2005 the technical equipment was installed: In Juehnde the technical concept consists of three main components: (1) Electricity and space heat are produced by burning biogas in a combined heat and power generator (CHP) with an electric capacity of 680 kW. This capacity of the CHP is adapted to the necessary electricity and heat output to run the plant economically. Biogas is generated from biodegradable organic matter in an anaerobic digestion plant. The plant contains two fermentation units with a capacity of 8.000 m³. In our pilot project, liquid manure (about 10.000 m³/year) and crops, cultivated on around 220 hectares of arable land in Juehnde's surroundings, are digested enzymatically by micro-organisms under anaerobic conditions. The CHP converts the energy content of biogas into roughly 35% electricity and 50% usable heat energy. The electricity is fed to the national electricity grid. A feeding-in price of about 17 EuroCent per kWh is guaranteed by German law (Renewable Energy Act, revised in August 2004), particularly promoting energy production from biomass. The heat output of the CHP is partly used for the digestion process. However, most of the heat can be applied for space heating and hot water demand of the village households. In summer, surplus heat is used for drying wood chips and cereals. About 75% of the heat demand of the households can be covered by the heat energy of the CHP. In this way, renewable fuels can replace fossil fuels like oil, gas, coal, and nuclear power as energy sources. (2) In winter, the additional heat energy necessary in middle European climatic conditions is delivered by a central heating plant with a thermal capacity of 550 kW, fired by locally produced wood chips. The capacity of the wood chips plant covers the peak heat demand in the winter. (3) The heat energy from the plants is fed into a 5.5 km long hot water grid, which delivers the heat energy to the connected households in the village. The heat transfer occurs by heat exchangers (with included heat meter), replacing the individual heating systems. Further, to provide security in a case of breakdown of the biomass plants and for the periodic maintenance, a peak load boiler with a capacity of 1600 kW, fired by natural oil, has been installed. Less than 5% of the heat demand is covered by oil. In this way the whole system is highly reliable (for more details see Schmuck et al, 2006).

Perform pilot project on local level: The transformation process in the bioenergy village Juehnde. Between 2002 and 2004 the preparation for the technical installation in the bioenergy village Juehnde in Lower Saxony took place. The role of the scientists in this phase was mainly to develop and offer technical, economic, and social advice. The intended participative procedure in the project requires that the villagers not only install the technical equipment in the village, but that they plan the details of the conversion project themselves, too. Therefore, from the very beginning the residents of the village were involved in the process of planning and working on site. After initial general meetings of the villages' population eight working groups

Transfer toward the regional, national and global level. The experiences in the successful model project, finished in 2005, have been communicated via public relations activities (mass media, scientific publications, practical guides formulating generalized principles for the conversion process, see Ruppert et al., 2008) and reached many interested people in Germany's rural population, especially farmers and local politicians like majors or district administrators. As a consequence, several further activities inspired by the successful implementation of the first bioenergy village in Germany started:

1. In the district of Goettingen from 2006 until 2009 four further villages (Reiffenhausen, Wollbrandshausen, Krebeck and Barlissen), again supported by the university team, followed the model of Juehnde and installed communally organized bioenergy installations.
2. The German government started in 2008 a grant program for supporting bioenergy regions as follow up to the success in villages: 210 regions in Germany applied for support. From 2009 to 2012 networking activities in 25 bioenergy regions in Germany are financially supported. The author is active in one of these regions, in the bioenergy region Ludwigsfelde.
3. In the federal state of Lower Saxony where Göttingen is located a research project was started funded by the ministry of science and culture of that state in 2009 directed at analysing the conformity of different bioenergy production and consumption patterns with sustainability criteria. In this project, again, action research activities are included directed at supporting three districts in lower saxony (Wolfenbüttel, Goslar and Hannover) in developing sustainable bioenergy solutions. Two specific features are widening the focus as compared to the first pilot project: Now, more complex solutions for whole regions including also other renewable energy sources (like wind or solar energy) designed to transform complete regions toward zero emission areas are considered. And, given that we are now active in different projects in parallel, we now can more systematically evaluate the efficiency of our own different methods aiming at participation of the different stakeholder groups (as visiting model projects, specific workshop tools). For these ongoing projects in the regions Goslar, Wolfenbüttel and Hannover see Schmuck, Wüste and Karpenstein-Machan (in press) for first results.
4. Actually, in 2011 the biosphere sanctuary region Schorfheide in the federal state Brandenburg the process of initiating bioenergy villages has been started. Five villages in that region have reported interest for the conversion.
5. The governments of the German federal states Baden-Württemberg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Brandenburg decided to support financially the development of several hundreds bioenergy villages.
6. In an actual federal competition 35 single villages applied for a prize offered by the German government for the "best bioenergy village" in Germany, indicating that actually there are several dozens of German villages following the way of the model project.
7. Last but not least, the team members have reported about these projects in many countries in Asia and America. Among the results is the decision for a funding program of 1000 bioenergy villages by the government of Indonesia.

Selected research results

Some central data regarding the consequences of the changes in the bioenergy village Juehnde (for details see Schmuck et al., in press): The greenhouse gas emissions in the village were reduced by appr. 4.500 tons per year. That means that the per capita emissions in the pilot village now are less than 50% of the German average. Further, the farmers have reduced after the transformation the amount of insecticides, fungicides and growth regulators as well as pesticides on the areas where energy plants are growing (details in Karpenstein-Machan & Schmuck, 2007, 2010). Economic analyses have shown that the heat customers in the village, the farmers, the operating company and the region have financial advantages as compared with the situation before the changes. Regarding psychological effects a specific hypothesis was tested (for details see Schmuck & Sheldon, 2001; Schmuck & Kruse, 2005). It was assumed that human beings in general have the potential to engage for sustainable development. Persons unfolding this potential to engage for social justice and for ecological thriving of our co-beings, thus engaging in terms of the sustainability discussion for inter- and intragenerational justice, are in line with the evolutions main trajectory directed at unfolding growing complexity and variability. Therefore, it is expected that these persons are rewarded with the highest gratification evolution has to offer: individual well-being. This hypothesis was tested with a longitudinal questionnaire study performed before and after the changes in the village with a sample of 55 citizens in the village who did participate in the project but were in a passive role. For these persons the expected raise of well-being scores could not be approved. However, in an interview study with 11 most engaged activists, clear support for the hypothesis could be shown: The group feeling, the feeling of self efficacy and general well-being increased within this group of active persons in the bioenergy village (for details see Eigner-Thiel, Schmuck & Lackschewitz, 2004; Eigner-Thiel & Schmuck, 2010).

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Conclusion

In Germany, the use of nuclear energy will be stopped until 2021. All 17 actually existing nuclear power plants in Germany will be switched off during the next ten years. The German government decided to do that reflecting the fear of hundreds of thousands of people requiring stopping the nuclear powerplants as one consequence of the Fukushima catastrophe and based on a responsibility for future humans. CO2 emissions will be dramatically reduced following the European Union goal (EU, 2011) by replacing fossil fuel power plants by renewable energy, mainly solarenergy, wind and biogas. On sunny days we get (in Germany) today, 2011, already 25% of electricity directly from solar panels.

Our projects demonstrate how sustainability science principles may be applied on initiating renewable energy solutions in German communities. They show that it is possible for scientists to be coiniciators in sustainable development projects. In these projects scientists are active as initiators, basing their work on the application of own results of scientific research. Parallel to the activities in the projects, they perform research focusing the changes which are consequences of the transformation processes. This double role of scientists within sustainability research seems to be a fruitful approach to cope adequately with the challenges of the global ecological, social and economic crisis. Young people all over the world, scientists and practitioners are the main drivers of restructuring our societies toward sustainable development.

As the experiences in Germany and the European Union show the changes toward a just and sustainable society without dangerous fossil and nuclear fuels are a possible way for industry nations.

Keynote address by Peter SCHMUCK 彼得·史穆克博士主题演讲

哥廷根大学教授和研究
负责人
Peter SCHMUCK博士

尊敬的女士们，先生们，大家下午好：

能受中华全国青年联合会之邀来此，我感到十分荣幸。首先，我想让大家看一组图片。这张是德国的一个小村庄。我今天演讲的题目是全球问题，问题原因，可持续发展，欧盟气候目标，人类的潜力何在？我们拥有足够的可再生能源吗？

全球问题

当前，主要的全球问题是核能与化石能源的有限性，即，这些能源在未来数十年内呈减少趋势。替代性能源亟待出现。因消耗化石能源导致全球气候变化也是我们停止使用化石燃料的一个原因。核能对气候危害性较小，但却招致另一大问题：(1) 全球核废料难以安全存储。(2) 核材料与核废料产生的辐射正在造成健康问题。(3) 未来数代人在上千年的时间里需要支付核废料看护成本，这对我们的后代是不公平的。生物多样性，森林，肥沃土壤和地下水的丧失以及各国之间与各国内部资源分配不均也是涉及当今工业国家生产与消费模式的问题，因为工业国家的经济发展主要依靠不可再生资源，而勘探这类资源会对环境产生负面影响（举例而言，使用/燃烧化石燃料严重毁坏环境，导致大气层中的二氧化碳不断增加）。

因此，如果我们想要恢复土壤质量，保护我们自己和后代共有的家园，那么必须进行文化重组，或称为可持续发展。

可持续发展原则

我们的指导愿景(Schmuck and Schulz, 2002; IZNE, 2011)是基于我们认为实现一代人之间，各代人之间和各物种之间公正公平所需的六项原则，这六项原则可作为可持续发展的里程碑：

- 1 “尊重原则” 给予各种生命形式同等的生存权利(Schweitzer, 1991, Gorke, 1999)。
- 2 “预防原则” 旨在避免人为造成生物圈失衡(Komiyama and Takeuchi 2006, p.5)。
- 3 “参与原则” 可保证大众参与寻求、评估和实施可持续发展的生活方式。议程项目 21(UNO, 1992)中许多章节强调了这一原则，例如，第14.22/31.1/35.6.36.9章。
- 4 “有效性原则” 旨在避免不可再生资源的浪费。
- 5 “一致性原则” 旨在使用不产生废料，符合生物圈自然规律的可再生能源替代有限资源（我们经济发展的主要基础）。
- 6 “社会公正原则” 要求全球资源的合理分配，暗指减少工业化国家资源消费，增加其他国家发展空间。

可持续发展科学

这种新科学，(1)显而易见，支持可持续发展，(2)采取的是跨学科方法，(3)跨越多种学科，采取综合平行的方式在行动导向的研究中集研究与应用为一体，科学家们在社会中发起可持续性转变，同时开展各类研究工作(Kates et al., 2001)。简言之，可持续发展科学的支持者呼吁树立科学与科学家在社会中的双重责任：科学家们不仅负责创造科学知识，还被邀请参加科学知识在跨学科团队中的应用，从而解决某些急切的全球问题。这并不意味着，科学在方法论中的传统力量被遗弃：全新的科学家不再是仅担当一种角色，而是能够熟练驾驭两种角色（请参考Sheldon, Schmuck & Kasser 2000了解方法论背景）。

哥廷根大学有关可持续发展科学的办法

可持续发展与可持续发展科学的决定性特征如何融入我们的方法呢？这就包括七种因素，这些因素中包含科学家们必须在整个研究圈中完成的任务。这种方法需要一个乐于协作，心存可持续发展动力的科学家团队。六项任务各不相同，都是具有实际意义的问题解决活动，可依次开展，实现科学知识的跨学科应用：(1)选择一个关键的全球问题，

(2)制定区域替代方案, (3)寻求政治与资金支持, (4)寻找合作伙伴, (5)在地方执行测试项目, 以及 (6)转向地区, 国家和全球。开展这些活动的同时, (7)科学家们承担传统角色, 开展科研, 创造科学知识。举例而言, 科学家正在检验, 变化所产生的影响是否具有实证支持。

哥廷根大学方法在生物能源界的应用

选择一个关键的全球问题: 化石与核能资源的副作用和有限性。1997年春, 几位来自哥廷根大学七个学科、均愿为可持续发展贡献力量的科学家(心理学家, 社会学家, 政治科学家, 经济学家, 农业经济学家, 生物学家和地质学家)齐聚两天, 召开了一次“未来研讨会”。此次研讨会旨在启动可持续发展模拟项目, 阐明我们认为实现后代福祉所必需的当今生活方式的改变。“未来研讨会”的方法由Robert Jungk于二十世纪七十年代制定(Jungk and Müllert, 1983), 旨在增加民主潜力和增进创新性, 从而解决相关问题。在欧洲, 这种方法常应用于公共流程, 但很少被大学采用, 这可能是因为情绪和直觉的纳入难以被科学界接受。这种研讨会主要包含三个阶段: 在评论阶段, 现实问题与挑战被列明, 然后选择一个触及当前人群利益的问题。根据某些全球问题的急切性, 我们决定选择能源生产与分配问题, 这是由于, 我们一致认为, 以化石与核能资源为主要能源的问题(它们的有限性和废料的副作用)还可产生其他许多负面影响(例如, 气候变化, 北极冰川融化, 海平面上升, 生物多样性减少, 社会分配不均以及1987年切尔诺贝利或2011年福岛核事故产生的安全问题)。因此, 我们认为, 需要寻求替代品(欲了解详情, 请参考Schmuck, Eigner-Thiel & Lackschewitz, 2003)。

制定区域替代方案。未来研讨会的第二阶段是头脑风暴法流程, 在此期间开展诸如玩游戏, 听音乐, 憧憬和描绘未来之类的创新活动。这一阶段的目标是制定创新型流程, 寻求特定问题的替代性解决方案。这一方法很成功, 两天后, “生物能源村”的概念产生了。这一概念鼓励全村居民集体参与推进能源转换, 使用本地生物物质发电和供热。另外还需制定和实施必要的流程。

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未来研讨会最后一个阶段, 即所谓的实现阶段, 其目标是制定具体步骤, 贯彻实施上述理念。我们一致认为, 最重要的步骤是获取当局的政治与资金支持。

寻求政治与资金支持。1998年, 针对这一复杂问题的细节和彼此间关联性进行多次讨论后, 一个研究项目最终出台。因为尚没有符合我们理念的融资计划, 我们便将项目提案递交至约十家负责的融资单位和德国政府部门。但遗憾的是, 他们都认为项目提案不现实, 并将之否决。他们认为, 找到符合转换条件的村庄的机率太低。尽管如此, 我们并未放弃, 而是继续私下联系德国联邦食品, 农业和消费者保护部(BMELV)高级官员, 试图使他们信服, 这一项目是可行的。

最后, 在2000年, 德国联邦食品, 农业和消费者保护部称赞该项目具有在乡村地区增加就业机会的效能。我们希望, 建立模范村庄和展示这一理念的经济和社会效应后, 这一理念能够向其他村庄推广, 然后振兴德国农业在劳动市场的地位, 因为在过去数十年里, 德国的农业产业化使农村地区的就业锐减。鉴于此, 德国联邦食品, 农业和消费者保护部同意为该项目提供资金支持, 而这一项目最终于2000年10月份正式启动。

寻找实践合伙人: 村庄竞赛。从2000年至2002年项目第一阶段计划在哥廷根地区找到一个合适的且可以使村民积极参与此项目的村庄。与此同时, 对其他先锋项目的社会成功因素进行心理研究分析, 从而将这些因素应用于此项目(具体细节见Eigner & Schmuck, 2002)。召开启动会议, 邀请当地的一些政治家参会并通过媒体宣传该构想, 激发了几个村庄参与该项目的浓厚兴趣。项目组已经在17个感兴趣的村庄表达了该构想, 其中4个村庄已经按照适合性标准做了仔细的考虑, 比如该村庄是否有辽阔的农业基地或社会凝聚性。这四个村庄已被邀请正式作为示范项目的合作村庄。这样, 竞争就在这四个村庄之间展开了(并非是我们计划的), 这预示着在我们的支持下村民有了向可再生能源转型的高度积极性。一家工程公司在这四个村庄建立了技术实施的理念, 以此技术理念以及科学家团队制定的适用性标准为基础, 位于哥廷根西南部12公里拥有800名村民的吉德村被选为向生物能源村转型最有先决条件的候选村庄。

在地方层面实施试点项目：生物能源村吉德的转型过程。2002年至2004年在生物能源村吉德进行技术安装准备。本阶段科学家的角色主要是制定并提供技术、经济及社会建议。预期的项目参与程序要求村民不仅要在村里安装技术设备，还要亲自计划转型项目的细节。因此，从最开始，村里的居民就已融入了计划过程及现场工作当中。召开初步全体村民大会之后，村民成立了8个工作组。经大学团队的科学家们提议及初步调适，这些工作组对项目的下列相关方面进行了讨论，包括：“农业资源”，“电力生产”，“热量生产”，“能源作物栽培”。

工作组的工作成果必须整合且在村庄里交流。大学组提议成立一个中心规划组，由特别计划组和地方当局的领导组成，如市长、区自治会成员、村庄俱乐部主席等。此小组已经成立并经村民通过公众会议使其合法化。中心规划组在规划过程中作出重要决策，比如能源工厂的动力能量及位置，生物量的价格以及热能的价格。（1）特别规划组，（2）中心规划组，以及（3）定期的居民会议间不同层次规划过程的整合使得规划过程透明且极具共享性。通过基于村内村民集中参与的规划过程，目的是希望村民能将该项目视为他们自己的项目（尽管该构想由科学家提出）。该意图成功实现了：村里的村民承担起了项目责任，越来越少地依赖大学组的支持。

2004年至2005年安装技术设备：在吉德村的技术理念包括三个主要方面：（1）在电容量为680 kW热电联合发电机（CHP）内燃烧沼气生产电能和空间热。CHP的产能根据必须的电力及热输出量调节以期工厂经济地运行。沼气是由厌氧消化工厂中的可生物降解有机物生产。工厂包括两个容量为8000立方米的发酵单元。在试点项目中，吉德村周围的液体肥料（大概10000立方米/年）及大概220公顷耕地的农作物被微生物在缺氧条件下进行酶解消化。CHP将沼气的能源成分转化为大约35%的电能和50%的可使用能源，电能供给了国家电网。德国法律（《可再生能源法》，2004年8月修订）规定了每千瓦电能的强制收购价为17 欧分，专门促进生物量能源的生产。CHP的热能输出部分用于蒸煮过程，然而，大部分的热能可用于村民住户的空间加热和热水需求。夏季，剩余热量可用于干燥木头、木条和谷物。CHP的热能能够满足居民大约75%的热量需求。这样的话，可再生燃料能代替矿物燃料，如石油、天然气、煤和核能作为能源。（2）冬季中欧气候条件所需的其他热能由热容量为550千瓦以当地生产的木片为燃料的中央暖气厂输送。木片厂的产能能够满足冬季高峰热量需求。（3）来自工厂的热能被注入5.5km长的热水栅格，然后通过栅格输送至村里的连接用户。热量转换在热量转换器而不是独立的供热系统中发生。此外，为了保证安全，以防生物量工厂发生故障或定期维修，还安装了容量为1600千瓦，以天然油为燃料的最大负荷锅炉。石油能满足不到5%的热量需求。如此以来，整个系统就极具信赖性（详见Schmuck et al., 2006）。

向地区、国家及国际水平的转型。2005年完工的模范项目所取得的成功经验已通过公共关系活动进行交流（比如大众媒体，科学出版物，如《转化过程通用原则指导手册》等，详见“Ruppert, et al., 2008”），从而引起了众多德国乡村居民的兴趣，特别是农民及当地政府官员，如市长以及区行政负责人等。后来，德国第一个生物能源村的成功实施促进了以下一系列活动的发生：

- 1 也是在大学组的支持下，自2006年至2009年哥延根区的其他村，瑞芬村、五福村、可柏克村和百里存按照吉德的模式在社区内安装生物能源设施。
- 2 2008年德国政府启动了拨款项目，使得下列生物能源区在村庄建成：德国210个地区申请拨款支持。2009年至2012年德国25个生物能源区的网络活动得到财政援助。作者积极地参与了此能源区之一的路维斯菲得生物能源区的工作。
- 3 哥延根所在的下萨克森联邦国，该国的科学与文化部在2009年开展了研究项目，旨在以可持续性为标准分析不同生物能源生产和消耗形式的一致性。在该项目中，再次开展了行动研究活动，旨在帮助下萨克森州三个区制定可持续生物能源方案。与第一个试点项目相比，此项目的以下两特点拓宽了我们的聚焦点：首先，我们已经在为全部区域，也包括其他可再生能源（如风或太阳能）制定更复杂的方案，以使

全部区域向零排放区转型。另外，如果我们能同时积极开展不同的项目，就能针对不同利益相关者团体的参与系统地评估不同方式方法（如参观模范工程、特别的车间工具）的有效性。

- 4 事实上，2011年位于联邦州生物圈保护区，其生物能源村的启动程序已经开启了。该区有五个村庄表示对此转型感兴趣。
- 5 德国巴登符腾堡州、梅克伦堡前波莫瑞州及勃兰登堡联邦州政府已决定为数百个生物能源村的发展提供财政支持。
- 6 在联邦州举行的竞赛中，有35个独立村已申请获得由德国联邦政府颁发的德国“最佳生物能源村”称号，这表明实际上已有众多的德国村庄遵从模范工程的模式。
- 7 最后同样重要的是，团队成员已向位于亚洲和美国的许多国家报道了这些工程。受其影响，印尼政府决定为1000个生物能源村提供经费。

选择性研究结果

关于生物能源村吉德变化结果的一些中心数据（详见Schmuck et al., 出自新闻报道）：每年二氧化碳排放量减少接近4500吨，表明试点村的人均释放量低于德国全国平均数的50%。另外，转型后在能源植物种植区农民也减少了杀虫剂、杀菌剂、生长调节剂以及农药的使用量（详见，Karpenstein-Machan & Schmuck, 2007, 2010）。经济分析表明，与转变前的境况相比，村里的热能客户、农民、运营公司及该区域都具有了财政优势。此外，关于心理效应的特定假设也已测试（详见Schmuck & Sheldon, 2001; Schmuck & Kruse, 2005）。人们总是假定，人类一般有进行可持续发展的潜能，因而发挥此潜能为社会正义及全人类的生态繁荣而努力的人，也因此开展可持续发展的讨论以求隔代及同代之间的公平，并沿进化主轨道去开发生物的复杂性和多样性。因此，人们也期望得到最高满意度进化的人们会获得个人幸福感。这个假设是通过在村里转型前后对55个被动参与该项目的居民样本所做的冗长的调查问卷研究验证的。对于这些人，预期的幸福感增长并没有实现。然而，在采访11个最积极活动者时，该假设明显得到了证明：集体精神，自我效能感以及一般幸福感在生物能源村的积极团队都有增强结语

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截止

2021年，德国会停止使用核能，并会在接下来10年内关闭现存的所有17个核电厂。受福岛核灾难影响，以及为未来人类谋福利，德国政府对此已下定决心，这反应出成千上万的人们的担心，要求停止使用核电站。根据2011欧盟的目标通过可再生能源，主要是太阳能、风能和沼气代替矿物燃料发电厂可大大减少二氧化碳的排放。2011年晴朗的今日，在德国已有25%的电能直接来自太阳能电池板。

我们的项目实施说明了可持续性科学原则是如何在德国社区启动可再生能源解决方案的。这表明了科学家是可能成为可持续发展项目的联合发起者的。在这些项目中，如同发起者一样积极，科学家将其工作建立在应用自己的科学研究成果基础之上。在参与项目活动的同时，他们还对转型过程的结果变化进行研究。科学家在可持续性研究中扮演着这两个角色，似乎足以能应对全球生态、社会及经济危机。全世界的年轻人，科学家和实践者是重建我们的社会，走向可持续发展的主要驱动者。德国和欧盟的经验表明工业国家完全有可能建立一个公平和可持续的没有危险矿物燃料和核燃料的社会。

个人认为应该从宏观的层面，从社会的角度，历史的角度，甚至从人类文明发展的角度，进一步探讨它深远的意义和作用，以解读这一事关民族延续，人类发展的宏伟命题，这是一个很有意义的题目供我们年轻朋友们思考，同时供我们参与保护母亲河行动，参与生态建设的人继续思考。

更多的信息可以浏览我的个人网站，叫黄河风情。谢谢大家。

PHOTO ALBUM · 活动图片



"Thanks to the wonderful event in China last week I feel I now understand China and their development issues in a whole new light."

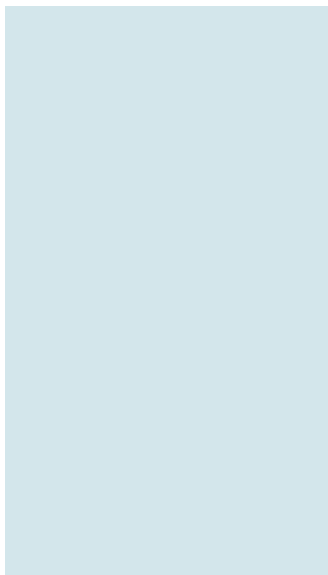
Eoghan, Ireland, participant in the EU-China Sustainable Development Forum, July 2011



“由于上周在中国的精彩活动，让我觉得我一下子就了解了中国和他们的发

展问题。”
参加2011年7月中欧可持续发展论坛的爱尔兰人 Eoghan





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"I was very impressed by what I saw in China and I had a great time meeting so many new people. I really had to change my ideas and prejudices that I had, so in that sense it was an extremely useful learning experience."

Jean-Paul, Netherlands, participant in the
EU-China Sustainable Development Forum,
July 2011

“我在中国的所见所闻令我印象非常深刻，我很高兴能遇见那么多新朋友。我真的不得不改变我过去的想法和偏见，因此在这个意义上说，这次活动是一次非常有用的学习体验。”

参加2011年7月中欧可持续发展论坛的荷兰人
Jean-Paul



EU-China Youth Festival for Universiade, Shenzhen, August 2011
世界大学生运动会中欧青年联欢节, 深圳, 2011年8月

Introduction to the event

The 5th flagship event of the Year took place in Shenzhen from 9 to 15 August 2011 in connection with the 26th Summer Universiade, an international multi-sport event, which brings together university athletes from across the world.

The main theme of this event was youth participation, which the European and Chinese youth representatives could explore and discuss during the "EU-China Youth Forum for Participation". Around this Forum, a variety of additional activities were organized, including visits to Huawei Company (the world's second largest supplier of mobile telecommunications), to the Red Woods Nature Reserve, to Dongguan industrial zone and to Guangzhou. Visits in Guangzhou included Guangzhou children's palace, a high-tech state-sponsored education centre for children and the Guangzhou museum, which provided a good opportunity to learn about the local history.

One of the highlights of the social programme was the participation in the colourful Opening Ceremony of the 2011 Universiade on 12 August, which also coincided with the International Youth Day. On the evening of 10 August, more than 3 000 young university students from five continents gathered at Dameisha Beach in Shenzhen and celebrated the World University Beach concert, which was open by Pan Gang, Vice-President of the All-China Youth Federation, and Katarina Neved'lová, Vice-President of the European Youth Forum.

The various events of the 2011 Universiade Youth Festival and EU-China Youth Forum for Participation were widely covered in print/online media and TV. The national evening news also included a segment about the visit of the EU delegates and the Forum for Participation.

活动介绍

第5项交流年旗舰活动于2011年8月9日至15日与由来自世界各地的大学运动员参加的综合性国际体育赛事——第26届世界大学生夏季运动会一起在深圳举行。

本次活动的主题是青年参与，欧洲和中国的青年代表可以在中欧青年论坛期间探讨并讨论。主办方围绕本次论坛举办了各种其他活动，包括参观华为公司（世界第二大移动通信供应商）、红森林自然保护区和东莞工业区和广州市。在广州，青年代表们参观的广州市少年宫是一家国家资助的高科技儿童教育中心，参观广州博物馆为参观者提供了解当地历史的机会。

社交项目的重点之一是参加异彩纷呈的2011年大运会开幕式，于8月12日举办的开幕式恰逢国际青年日。8月10日晚，超过3000名来自五大洲的青年大学生聚集在深圳大梅沙海滩，庆祝世界大学生沙滩音乐会。全中国青年联合会副会长潘刚和欧洲青年论坛副主席Katarina Neved'alová为音乐会开幕。

2011年大运会青年联欢节和中欧青年论坛的各种活动受到报纸、网络媒体和电视的广泛报道。全国晚间新闻还报道了一段欧盟代表参观活动和参与中欧青年论坛的节目。

Programme of the flaship event

Tuesday, 9 August

Orientation meeting and welcome reception

Wednesday, 10 August

Visit to Da Peng Ancient City

Visit to Huawei Company

World University Students Beach Music Festival

Thursday, 11 August

EU-China Youth Forum for Participation

Welcome addresses:

Pan Gang, Vice President, All-China Youth Federation

Pascal Lejeune, Head of Unit, Youth in Action Programme, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Katarina Neved'alová, Vice-President, European Youth Forum

Session moderated by Dong Xia, Deputy Secretary General, All-China Youth Federation

Keynote Speeches:

Topic 1: Harmonious Society and Youth Participation

Pi Jun, Deputy Secretary General of Chinese Young Volunteer Association

Professor Erik Amnå, PhD in Political Science, Department of Government, Uppsala University, Sweden

Topic 2: Youth Participation in Policy Making

Xi Jieying, Member of the National Committee of Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), Director of China Youth and Children Research Center
Robert Thomson, Youth Policy Monitoring, Evaluation, Training and Advocacy, Federal Department of Home Affairs, Office of Public Health, Bern

Working Groups:

- Group 1 – Voluntary Service
- Group 2 – Community Development and Service
- Group 3 – Welfare and protection of young people
- Group 4 – Youth participation in policy making

Friday, 12 August

Visit to the Red Woods Nature Reserve

EU-China Youth Forum for Participation: Exchange meeting with representatives of the Congress and People’s Political Consultative Conference

Opening Ceremony of the 2011 Universiade

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Saturday, 13 August

Visit to Dongguan industrial zone and city

Sunday, 14 August

Visit to Guangzhou (Children’s Palace, museum, universities, Guangdong Science Center)

旗舰活动日程

8月9日星期二

介绍会议和欢迎招待会

8月10日星期三

参观大鹏古城

参观华为公司

世界大学生沙滩音乐节

8月11日星期四

中欧“青年参与”主题论坛

欢迎辞：

潘刚，中华全国青年联合会副主席
帕斯科·勒若内（Pascal LEJEUNE），欧洲委员会教育文化总司青年行动处处长
卡塔琳娜·妮维达洛娃（Katarina NEVEDALOVA），欧洲青年论坛副主席

会议由中华全国青年联合会副秘书长董霞主持

主题演讲：

主题1：和谐社会与青年参与

皮钧，中国青年志愿者协会副秘书长
埃里克·阿姆纳（Erik AMNÄ）教授，瑞典乌普萨拉大学政府系教授、政治学博士

主题2：青年参与政策制定

郝杰英，中国人民政治协商会议委员、中国青少年研究中心主任；
罗伯特•汤姆森（Robert THOMSON），瑞士联邦内政部和公共卫生部青年政策监督、评估、培训和宣传司

分组会议：

- 第1组 - 志愿服务
- 第2组 - 社区发展与服务
- 第3组 - 青少年权益保护
- 第4组 - 青年参与政策制定

8月12日星期五

参观红森林自然保护区

中欧“青年参与”主题论坛：与人大代表和政协委员交流

2011年大运会开幕式

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8月13日星期六

参观东莞工业区和东莞市

8月14日星期日

参观广州市（少年宫、博物馆、大学和广东科学中心）

EU-CHINA YOUTH FORUM FOR PARTICIPATION

The EU-China Youth Forum for Participation took place on 11-12 August in Shenzhen. It encouraged lively discussions and exchanges of experiences and practices of youth participation in Europe and in China.

The discussions mostly focused on how youth policy and youth work is designed and implemented in the EU and in China and on concrete mechanisms and examples of youth involvement. The debates were introduced by four keynote speakers who presented European and Chinese perspectives on the theme of the Forum. The European presentations included reflections on conditions for improved youth participation in political and societal affairs; different forms of motivation to become actively involved in politics; migration, as one of the main challenges to youth policy in the current context; health, particularly sexual and reproductive health, as well as the opportunities and challenges of new communication technologies.

The group discussions then focused on the following topics: Voluntary Service, Community Development and Service, Welfare and protection of young people and Youth participation in policy-making. The main outcomes of the group discussions included:

1. Voluntary Service

The group looked into the main features and forms of volunteering and considered different personal experiences in volunteering. They underlined the important learning dimension of volunteering and its strong contribution not only to volunteers' personal development but also to social and economic development. The group put forward a series of suggestions for young people, youth organisations and policy-makers in the field of volunteering, which included: an invitation to young people to acquire more information about their rights as volunteers and to develop the right attitude towards volunteering; an invitation to youth organisations to develop more volunteering projects tailored to young people's interests and actual needs as well as to promote volunteering among authorities, private companies and media to seek more political, financial and public support; an invitation to policy-makers to increase the recognition of the value of volunteering; to set up structures that can provide more guidance on volunteer recruitment, training, management, accreditation and protection; and to create a supportive social environment for volunteering.

2. Community Development and Service

The group exchanged different practices of involving young people in promoting community development and put forward a series of recommendations on the future of EU-China youth exchanges including: involving more young people from disadvantaged backgrounds or more vulnerable groups in the exchanges; encouraging more overseas study projects, language exchanges, media communication between the EU and China as a way to deepen understanding of respective cultures and realities.

3. Welfare and protection of young people

The group shared the view that the issue of rights and interests of young people is a complex one, which concerns different actors, including schools, families, authorities and society as a whole, which should all play a role in ensuring the protection of young people's rights and interests. The group shared different models and experiences, which reflected different realities not only between the EU and China, but also within the EU. Extreme forms of claiming youth rights, such as riots, were also part of the debate as a consequence of the riots and violent incidents that took place in some countries in the summer.

4. Youth participation in policy-making

The group underlined the importance of ensuring youth participation in policy-making and compared consultations and elections as different models to encourage participation. The group highlighted the need to help young people prepare for participation, for instance by providing more training opportunities. They also called for an adequate provision of funds for youth organisations given the role they can play in encouraging youth participation. Strengthening dialogue between young people and policy-makers was also considered as an important step to create more opportunities for young people to participate and make their voice heard. The group also acknowledged the role of the media as a bridge between politicians and young people.

0197

中欧“青年参与”主题论坛

中欧“青年参与”主题论坛于8月11日-12日在深圳举办。论坛鼓励青年就欧洲和中国在青年参与方面的经验和做法展开热烈的讨论和交流。

讨论主要聚焦于欧盟和中国如何制定青年政策和如何实施青年工作，以及欧盟和中国青年参与工作的具体机制和示例。讨论主题由四位主题演讲嘉宾引入，他们就本次论坛的主题介绍了欧洲和中国的观点。欧方介绍了提高青年对参与政治和社会事务条件反射；积极参与政治的各种不同形式的动机；在目前情况下移民已成为青年政策的主要挑战之一；健康——特别是性和生殖健康以及新的通信技术带来的机遇和挑战。

分组会议聚焦于如下主题：志愿服务、社区发展与服务、青少年权益保护和青年参与政策制定。分组讨论的主要成果包括：

1. 志愿服务

0198

本组会议探讨了志愿服务的主要特点和形式，并考虑不同的个人志愿服务经验。他们强调了志愿服务的学习维度和志愿服务对志愿者的个人发展和社会和经济发展作出的重大贡献。本组会议在志愿服务领域向年轻人、青年组织和决策者提出了一系列建议：包括邀请年轻人作为志愿者获得更多的关于自身权利的信息，并树立对志愿服务的正确态度；邀请青年组织开发更多针对年轻人利益和实际需要的志愿服务项目，并在政府机构、私营公司和媒体中推广志愿服务以寻求更多的政治、财务和公众支持；邀请决策者增加对志愿服务价值的认识，设置可以对志愿者招募、培训、管理、认证和保护提供更多指导的组织架构，并为志愿服务创造一个有利的社会环境。

2. 社区发展与服务

本组会议交流了吸引年轻人参与促进社会发展的不同做法，并对未来欧盟与中国青年交流提出了一系列建议，其中包括：吸引更多的具有弱势背景或来自弱势群体的年轻人参与交流；鼓励欧盟和中国之间开展更多的海外留学项目、语言的交流和媒体沟通以加深对彼此文化和现实的了解。

3. 青少年权益保护

本组会议代表都认为青少年权益问题是一个复杂的问题，涉及来自学校、家庭、政府机构和社会在内的不同参与方作为一个整体，都应该在保护青少年权益中发挥作用。本组会议共享了不同的模式和经验，这些模式和经验反映了欧盟和中国之间的不同现状，也反映了欧盟国家之间的不同现状。作为今年夏天一些国家发生的骚乱和暴力事件的后果，论坛将主张青年权利的极端形式（如暴动）作为讨论的一部分。

4. 青年参与政策制定

本组会议强调了保证青年参与政策制定、共同协商和选举作为鼓励青年参与的不同形式的重要性。本组会议强调需要通过提供更多的培训机会来帮助青年做好参与准备。他们还呼吁为青年组织提供足够的资金以发挥青年组织鼓励青年参与的作用。加强青年和决策者之间的对话也被认为是为年轻人创造更多参与机会和倾听年轻人呼声的重要步骤。本组会议还确认媒体作为政治家和年轻人之间沟通桥梁的作用。

0199

Opening address by PAN Gang 潘刚致开幕辞

PAN Gang,
Vice President,
All-China
Youth Federation

and positive impact in the society of China and the EU. EU-China Youth Forum as a flagship activity of exchange year is opened before the Shenzhen Universiade to reflect the concept China joins hands with the EU for integration into the world and facing the future. The youth representatives from China and the EU gather together and discuss on the theme of "youth participation", which is just the process of achieving the youth participation. I believe that, through experience sharing and exchange of sides, the mutual understanding and consensus between young people of China and the EU will be further promoted.

To take this opportunity, I would like to tell some of my understandings of youth participation.

Youth participation is an important prerequisite to enhance the status and achieve the power. Young people are an important political force. It is an important symbol of social equality and progress to create favorable conditions for the youth participation of youth. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon noted that the young people should have the opportunity to actively participate in the decision-making of local, national and global affairs. Full and effective participation in the public affairs and decision-making and the social affairs management helps to develop participation awareness and skills of the young people, helps the young people give full play to potential capacity, and also helps specific interests of the young people reflected in the whole social pattern of interests. National young people should enhance the status and achieve the power to promote common development through participation.

Most honored guests and young friends,

Good morning!

I am very pleased to usher the youth delegation from 27 members of the EU in Shenzhen. Here, on behalf of the All-China Youth Federation, I extend a warm welcome to the young friends from 27 countries of the EU and express my heartfelt thanks for efforts of leaderships and relevant staff at all levels of Shenzhen in this activity.

2011 EU-China Year of Youth was proposed by the Premier Wen Jiabao and European Commission President Barroso in the 12th China-EU Leaders' Meeting and implemented by the All-China Youth Federation and European Commission in cooperation. So far, more than 100 activities of the exchange year have been carried out successively, playing a broad

The channels of Chinese young people for public participation are more and more extensive. In recent years, related systems of youth participation in public affairs were improved and the enthusiasm of youth participation in public affairs was increasingly growing. When public decision-making departments formulate youth-related laws and regulations, extensively absorb young people for participation through hearings, seminars, etc.; in construction and management of colleges and universities, the young students have a more adequate right to speak and participate; in the general election of village committee, the young member have taken a very large proportion in many village committees; in the process of promoting autonomy of community residents, young people also play an important role. It is noteworthy that the development of Internet and mobile communication technology opens a new channel for youth people participating in public affairs. It becomes the distinctive epochal characteristics to participate in public affairs by young people through the network. Various youth organizations also play a significant role in promoting and facilitating broad participation of young people in social affairs, which enrich the contents and styles of the youth social participation. Volunteer service has become a fashion lifestyle generally accepted and pursued by young people. At the Universiade held in Shenzhen, a number of young volunteers participated in various services and activities, reflecting the value of participation and dedication.

Economic participation is an important aspect of young people achieving social participation. As Vice Chairman of the All-China Youth Federation representing the

economic field, I have been very concerned about the economic participation of young people. From the development perspective, it has become the consensus of the international community to achieve economic globalization and economic development results benefiting all countries, regions and population groups and realize the coordinated development of the economy and society in sustainable development. However, youth groups with a lack of experience, skills and funds are at a disadvantage in the employment and economic participation. According to the analysis in the 2010 Global Youth Employment Trend Report of UN International Labor Organization, the global youth unemployment rate was 13%, being the highest since 20 years ago. It is one of the young people's most concerned issues how to ensure the young people's active and effective participation in economic life. Based on needs and characteristics of young people, the All-China Youth Federation has made the active exploration and achieved some results in promoting youth employment and entrepreneurship and cultivating young entrepreneurs.

At present, China is building an innovative country and takes this as a long-term strategic goal. The EU stressed the knowledge and innovation-based smart growth in the 2020 European Strategy. Young people as the most innovative and dynamic generation will surely have bright prospects in the future economic development.

0201

Most honored guests and young friends,

As the society progresses, the social participation channels of young people are more and more and the right of young people to participate will also receive more effective protection. But it is noteworthy that the current coverage of youth public participation is not balanced and the participation performance needs improvement. In addition to the traditional political elections and political consultation, we should, based on new characteristics of youth political awareness and expression way, by the use of virtual organizations, networks, new media and other channels, enrich youth participation ways, expand youth participation scope and improve youth participation level to make young people in developed and developing countries truly become participants and beneficiaries of globalization and modernization process.

Young friends,

The world where we live is undergoing a major adjustment, great development and great change. The exchange and cooperation are our inevitable choice, being the backbone for crossing the history and creating the future. I hope that young people in all circles of China and the EU join hands to set up the friendship and communication bridge between China and the EU, jointly cope with various challenges and jointly create a better tomorrow!

Finally, I wish the Universiade Youth Festival cum China-EU Youth Forum will obtain a complete success! Wish you a smooth visit and happy life in Shenzhen!

Thank you.



Opening address by PAN Gang 潘刚致开幕辞

中华全国青年联合会副
主席
潘刚

各位嘉宾，青年朋友们：
大家上午好！

非常高兴在深圳迎来由欧盟27个成员国组成的青年代表团。在此，我谨代表中华全国青年联合会，向远道而来的欧盟27国青年朋友们表示热烈的欢迎！并向深圳市各级领导及相关工作人员为此次活动付出的努力表示衷心的感谢！

2011“中欧青年交流年”是温家宝总理与欧盟委员会主席巴罗佐先生，在第十二次中欧领导人会晤中提出的倡议，由全国青联与欧盟委员会合作实施。迄今为止，交流年100余项活动正在陆续开展，在中欧社会产生了广泛且积极的影响。中欧青年论坛作为交流年的一项旗舰活动，在深圳大运会前夕拉开帷幕，体现了中国与欧盟携手融入世界、面向未来的理念。中欧青年代表共聚一堂，围绕“青年参与”的主题展开讨论，本身就是在实现青年参与的一个过程。我相信通过双方的经验分享和交流，将进一步促进中欧青年之间的相互理解和共识。

借此机会，我想谈谈自己对于青年参与的一些理解。

青年参与是提升地位和实现权力的重要前提。青年是重要的政治力量，为青年参与创造便利条件，是社会平等和进步的重要标志。联合国秘书长潘基文指出“青年应当有机会积极参与到地方、国家和全球事务的决策中来。”青年充分有效地参与公共事务和决策，参与社会事务管理，有利于培养青年的参与意识和技能，有利于青年潜能的充分发挥，也有利于青年的具体利益，在社会整体利益格局中的体现。各国青年要通过参与提升地位，实现权力，推动共同发展。

中国青年公共参与的渠道越来越广泛。近年来，青年参与公共事务的相关制度更加完善，青年参与公共事务的积极性日益高涨。公共决策部门在制定和青年相关的法律法规时，通过听证会、座谈会等方式，广泛吸纳青年参与；在高校建设和管理中，青年学生有了更充分的发言权和参与权；在村委会换届选举中，许多村委会青年委员配备率已达到相当高的比例；在推进社区居民自治中，青年也发挥着重要作用。值得注意的是，互联网和移动通讯技术的发展为青年参与公共事务开辟了新的渠道，青年通过网络参与公共事务成为鲜明的时代特征。各种青年社团在促进和推动青年广泛参与社会事务中，也发挥了明显作用，丰富了青年社会参与的内容和方式。志愿服务已成为青年普遍认可和追求的时尚生活方式。在这次深圳举办的世界大学生运动会中，众多青年志愿者参与到各项服务和活动中，体现了参与和奉献的价值。

经济参与是青年实现社会参与的重要方面。作为代表经济领域的全国青联副主席，我对青年经济参与的问题一直非常关注。从发展角度讲，实现经济全球化和经济发展成果惠及所有国家、地区和人群，在可持续发展中实现经济社会协调发展已经成为国际社会的共识。但是，青年群体作为缺少经验、缺少技能、缺少资金的群体，在就业、

经济参与方面都处于弱势。根据联合国国际劳工组织《2010年全球青年就业趋势报告》分析，全球青年失业率达13%，创20年以来的新高。如何确保青年积极有效地参与经济生活，实现经济权利，是青年最为关注的问题之一。全国青联针对青年的需求和特点，在促进青年就业创业、培养青年企业家等方面做出了积极探索，取得了一定的成效。

当前，中国正在建设创新型国家，并将此作为长期战略目标。欧盟在“欧洲2020战略”中强调要实现以知识和创新为基础的“智能增长”。青年作为最具有创新意识、最具有朝气活力的一代，必将在世界未来经济发展领域中大有可为。

0203

各位嘉宾，青年朋友们，

随着社会的不断进步，青年的社会参与渠道将越来越多，青年的参与权也将获得更有力的保障。但值得关注的是，目前青年公共参与的覆盖面还不均衡，参与效能还有待提高。除了传统的政治选举和政治咨商，我们要根据青年政治意识和表达方式的新特点，利用虚拟组织、网络新媒体等多种渠道，丰富青年的参与方式，扩大青年的参与范围，提高青年的参与水平，使发达国家和发展中国家的青年都真正成为全球化、现代化进程的参与者和受益者。

青年朋友们，

我们共同生活的世界正在经历大调整、大发展、大变革，交流与合作是我们必然的选择，是跨越历史创造未来的脊梁。希望中欧各界青年携起手来，架起中欧之间的友谊和沟通之桥，共同应对各种挑战，共同开创美好明天！

最后，预祝世界大运会青年联欢节暨中欧青年论坛取得圆满成功！祝大家在深圳期间访问顺利，生活愉快！

谢谢。

Opening address by Pascal LEJEUNE 帕斯科·勒若内致开幕辞

Pascal LEJEUNE,
Head of Unit,
Youth in Action
Programme,
European
Commission's
Directorate General
for Education
and Culture

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

It's a great pleasure for me to take part in this EU-China Youth Forum on Participation on behalf of the European Commission. It's fascinating to be here in Shenzhen—one of the world's fastest growing cities and economic areas, a city of innovation and creativity, as exemplified by this building by the way, but also one of China's cities with the most ancient history with archaeological remains which date 7000 years back.

We are here in this special city at a special moment. Shenzhen hosts the Summer Universiade, an international multi-sport event, which brings together athletes from all over the world. The opening of this event—tomorrow—will coincide with the International Day of Youth, a day to recognize and celebrate the efforts of the world's youth in enhancing global society and to promote their active participation in making positive contributions to their communities. All these take place in the context of the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth, a year that aims at promoting intercultural exchange, dialogue and cooperation on youth between the EU and China with a view to strengthening people-to-people contacts and mutual understanding between young people from both sides.

This is the 5th flagship event of the Year and a perfect occasion to reflect on and celebrate young people's energy, commitment and positive contribution to our societies. Youth participation, in other words, the better involvement of young people in all aspects of society, life and especially decision making processes, is at the heart of the European Union's youth policy for several reasons. First, young people's active involvement as citizens is essential to the sound functioning of our societies and democracies and the sustainability of policies which impact on young people's lives. Building decision-making abilities in young people not only empowers them when it comes to making informed decisions about their own life and their future, but also has immense benefits on a societal level. Investment in well informed and empowered citizens can lead to healthier populations, stronger economic growth and more cohesive communities. Secondly, young people themselves consider their active participation as a key priority and want to be involved, especially in areas which concern them directly. On the reverse side of the coin, however, a significant downward trend can be observed in young people's participation in society and democratic life, at least as far as traditional forms of participation are concerned. For example, election turnout of young people in Europe is lower than election turnout of all other age groups. This is a matter of concern not least because by contributing to the societal and political process, young people have the opportunity to have their say on defining their own future.

So what is being done in Europe to help young people to participate?

The recent Treaty of Lisbon, which defines how the 27 Member States of the European Union cooperate, has introduced a new reference, inviting the European Union to "encourage the participation of young people in democratic life in Europe". An example of how this Treaty provision is being put into practice is the so-called "structured dialogue" with young people, which the EU promotes at all levels of decision-making. The structured dialogue is a forum for continuous joint reflection and consultation with young people and youth organizations at all levels on priorities and core policy topics jointly agreed with member states and youth representatives. Once the topic is defined, young people are invited to and organize themselves meetings to discuss concrete policy proposals, which are then discussed and presented to policy-makers. They, in turn, have to inform young people in concrete terms about the follow-up given to youth proposals. Interestingly, youth participation has been retained as the priority topic for the next 18 months of structured dialogue, showing how high this topic is on the EU agenda.

0205

Another tool to support youth participation in a concrete way is the EU "Youth in Action" programme. This programme provides funding to concrete projects aimed at encouraging youth participation at all levels and their active involvement in all the stages of the implementation of a project. Thanks to this programme, about 7,500 projects involving over 130,000 young people are supported every year. I should also recall that Youth in Action is also a key tool to support concrete projects in the context of this 2011 EU-China Year of Youth: 23 partnership projects involving Chinese and European organizations have just been selected as a concrete form of support to the priorities of the Year.

Better participation of young people in decision-making processes is not only beneficial for our individual countries and regions, but also for our relations with partner countries.

You represent a variety of organizations and backgrounds in Europe and China and have been designated to participate in this event notably because of your potential to act as "multipliers" and disseminate the results of this experience beyond this room. I therefore invite you to play an active role in the upcoming exchanges and more importantly to bring back with you many interesting ideas and to share them within your respective communities, organizations, families and among your friends. Only with your active contribution, this Year will contribute to building long-lasting "bridges of friendship" between the EU and China.

I wish you a lively and inspiring forum!

Thank you for your attention!

Opening address by Pascal LEJEUNE 帕斯科·勒若内致开幕辞

帕斯科·勒若内
(Pascal LEJEUNE),
欧洲委员会教育文化总司
青年行动处处长

各位嘉宾，女士们先生们：

我很高兴代表欧盟委员会参加本届中欧青年论坛。来到深圳这个世界上发展最快的城市和经济区，我感到异常兴奋，这是一个富有创造力的城市，高楼林立，同时，这里也是有着7000年悠久历史和古代遗迹的中国城市之一。

在这个特殊的时刻，我们在这个特别的城市集聚一堂。深圳即将举办世界大学生运动会，这是一项国际体育盛会，吸引了全世界的大学生运动员。这项盛事将于明天开幕，承认并庆祝世界青年为增强全球交往、促进积极参与为青年群体做出贡献。这些活动都在2011“中欧青年交流年”的大背景下展开，交流年的目的是促进欧洲与中国青年之间的跨文化交流、对话与合作，增强双边青少年之间的联系和相互理解。

这是交流年的第五次旗舰活动，是反映并赞美青年人的活力、担当以及对我们的社会做出积极贡献的绝佳时机。换句话说，青年参与作为欧盟青年方针的核心，就是需要青年人更好地参与社会、生活的各个方面，尤其是决策过程。首先，青年人作为公民积极参与对我们社会和民主的良好运作，以及影响青年人生活的政策持续性至关重要。形成青年人的决策能力不仅仅是让他们决定自己的生活和未来，还在社会层面有更广泛的利益。公民见多识广并获得授权，可以使人口更健康、经济发展更稳健、群体更团结。第二，青年人自己认为积极参与是关键的优先考虑，希望参与，特别是与他们直接相关的事务。但是，从另一方面看，青年人参加社会和民主生活有明显的下跌趋势，至少在传统的参与形式上。例如，在欧洲，参与选举投票的青年低于其他年龄组的人数。这是一个令人担忧的问题，因为通过参与社会和政治进程，青年人才有机会得到发言权，确定他们自己的未来。

那么欧洲方面做了哪些努力帮助青年朋友参与呢？

最近的《里斯本条约》规定了27个欧盟成员国如何引进新参考，要求欧盟“鼓励青年人参与欧洲的民主生活”。将本条约规定付诸实践的一个实例就是所谓的与青年人“有机对话”，欧盟通过对话促进各个层面的决策。有机对话是一项讨论会，对成员国和青年代表协商一致的优先权和核心政策话题，在各层面与青年人和青年组织联合进行持续性的检讨和商议。一旦确定了话题，将邀请并组织青年人参加会议，讨论具体的政策提案，并在讨论后提交决策人。然后，决策人将向青年人通知关于青年提案的后续具体条款。有趣的是，青年参与已经保留为未来18个月有机对话的优先话题，显示了这一话题在欧盟议程中的重要性。

支持青年人实际参与的另一个工具是欧盟的“青年在行动”方案。这个方案为具体项目提供资金支持，目的是鼓励各层面的青年参与，并积极介入项目实施的各阶段。通过这个方案，每年约有130,000青少年介入的7,500个项目获得支持。我还记得青年行动也为这次2011“中欧青年交流年”中的具体项目提供了关键支持：中国和欧洲组织介入的23个合作项目刚刚被选定为交流年优先考虑支持的具体形式。

0207

青年人更好地参与决策过程不仅有利于我们各国和地区，还有利于我们与合作国之间的关系。

作为欧洲和中国各种组织和背景的代表，诸位已应邀参加本次活动，因为您具有充当“乘法器”的潜能，可以在广阔的范围内传播经验。因此，我请求您在即将来临的交流中发挥积极的作用，更重要的是，带回令人关注的观点，并与您的社区、组织、家庭和朋友分享。只有您的积极贡献，本交流年才能在欧洲和中国之间建立起长久的“友谊桥梁”。

我祝愿本次讨论会生动活泼、鼓舞人心！

谢谢！

Opening address by Katarina NEVEDALOVÁ 卡塔琳娜·妮维达洛娃致开幕辞

Katarina NEVEDALOVÁ,
Vice-President,
European Youth Forum

Hello everybody!

I would like to first of all thank Chinese organizers for such a nice event and we are very happy to be here in Shenzhen and other cities in China. Thank you very much for this. We are here representing many European friends to come to China and meet the Chinese participants of this event. And I think we can represent all the member states of European and it is very very successful because not every time we are successful like this.

This Year, the EU-China Year of Youth, was designated in 2009 in the EU-China Summit and aiming at promote and deepen the partnership between EU and China and also among this partnership, especially the partnership between young people. There are three aims we are striving to achieve during this Year. And it is, first of all, promote the intercultural dialogue and strengthen the mutual understanding between European and Chinese youth. It is important to understand each other because we are sometimes different. But in the end we come to the point that we have a same or similar interest. The second aim is to encourage young people to care and support the development of EU-China relations because young people are not only the decision makers of the future but also the decision makers of current and present in some cases. The third aim is to achieve an extensive and positive impact and help make sure the cooperation between policy makers as well as between youth organizations is sustainable beyond the year of 2011. So we would like to continue this cooperation between our two sides of last year in Shanghai and also not only with the All-China Youth Federation but also with all the participants of this event for the future for some project also supported by the European Commission.

Also in European Union this year is designated the Year of Voluntary Service. I am very happy to hear that here in Universiade you presented us one million volunteers. So we are very amazed to hear that such high number of young people who voluntary work in a public event. If you speak about today's conference, this Youth Forum is designated for participation. Participation and voluntary service is very important parts of every day life of many of us, and it's very important for the establishment of democracy. That there are many people who work as volunteers that they feel that they are part of the society and in many occasions of decision making they can actively involve. I think for all of us here, this is a significant event for youth. Youth is an important part of the society and it should be equally represented in all the levels of decision making processes. So we should not only have young people in the parliament of regional level, but also national and international levels. And I hope many of us sitting here will be the parliamentarians and you will be representing our countries or European Union in the international relations.

And this event here and this experience can help us in the future to have better understanding of our relations. Sometimes it's not the short way or fast way to reach where we would like, sometimes the way is longer and sometimes the way is slower, but maybe it's much safer and enjoyable.

It's not important which language we speak. We have two systems of languages—that are Chinese and European. Not all of us can speak both languages. But it is important

what we are going to say, not how we are going to say. And it was our idea to come here, what is important is what message we would like to deliver and what message we would like to understand. We were sitting yesterday in a beautiful concert here in the beach and very much enjoy and didn't mind what kind of language was these very nice songs in, even the southern African or some other languages that we didn't understand, but all of us get the message of friendship and very nice feelings. This is what will help us in the future and this is the thing that we will take it home.

There is a nice story in my country about three coins. It's a story telling that everyone should earn his three coins. One coin is to know the past. The second coin is to enjoy the present. The third coin is the person should be with somebody else to embrace the future. And I hope this is a coin of friendship and coin of partnership which we will deliver.

I would like to ask you all, all Europeans but also the Chinese to be very open minded and to be open for any discussions which we will have. And this will be not about my speech here, but about you discussion in the afternoon about the working group. You should be presenting your ideas. It will be man to man presentation of ideas. So this is the most important part. 0209

In the end, I would like to use the very nice slogan of Universiade and it says, "start here, make a difference".

So I would like to ask all of us to start the very nice friendship and continue it in the future, and then maybe we can deliver something different for the world's future.

Thank you very much!

Opening address by Katarina NEVEDALOVÁ 卡塔琳娜·妮维达洛娃致开幕辞

欧洲青年论坛副主席
卡塔琳娜·妮维达洛娃
(Katarina
NEVEDALOVA)

非常感谢！大家好！

首先，我想感谢中方主办单位举办此项活动，我们很高兴来到深圳和中国的其他城市。非常感谢。我们代表很多欧洲朋友来到中国，见到本次活动的中国参与者。我想我们可以代表所有欧洲成员国，这次活动取得了空前的成功。

2009年中欧峰会决定举办本届2011“中欧青年交流年”，目的是促进并深化中欧之间的伙伴关系，尤其是青年人之间的伙伴关系。我们在本交流年将努力达到三个目的。首先，促进中欧青年之间的跨文化对话，并增强相互了解。由于我们在某些方面存在差异，因此，相互了解非常重要。但是，我们最终拥有相同或相似的利益。第二，鼓励青年人关注并支持中欧关系发展，因为青年人不仅是未来的决策者，在某些情况下，还是当前的决策者。第三，实现广泛、积极的影响，帮助确保决策者以及青年组织之间的合作在2011年后的可持续性。因此，我们希望继续双方去年在上海的合作，不仅是与中华全国青年联合会之间的合作，还有未来与本次活动全部参与者在同样得到欧盟委员会支持的某些项目中的合作。

今年欧盟还指定了志愿者服务年。我很高兴听说在这里举办的世界大学生运动会中，贵方为我们提供了100万名志愿者。因此，我们惊异于这么多年轻人志愿参与一项公众活动。如果谈到今天的会议，本届青年论坛的目的是参与。参与和志愿服务是我们很多人日常生活中非常重要的一部分，对于建立民主也至关重要。有很多志愿者自己是社会中的一份子，在很多决策情况下，都可以主动参与。我认为对于我们每一位而言，这对青年有着重要意义。青年人是社会的一个重要部分，应当在各种决策过程中拥有相同地位。因此，我们不应该只让青年人停留在地区级议会中，而是全国乃至全世界。我希望我们在座大部分人都是富有经验的议员，将在国际关系中代表我们的国家或欧盟。

此项活动以及经历可以帮助我们未来更好地了解我们的关系。有时候，没有捷径达到我们的目的，有时候，道路十分漫长，但可能更为安全并且令人愉快。

我们使用何种语言并不重要。我们有两个语言体系——中文和欧洲语言。并不是我们每一位都会说这两种语言。但重要的是我们要说什么，而不是如何说。来到这里是我们的意见，重要的是我们希望传达什么信息，我们希望了解什么信息。昨天，我们坐在沙滩上一个美丽的音乐厅中尽情享受美妙的音乐，不在乎使用什么语言歌唱这些歌曲，即便是我们听不懂的南非或其他语言，但是，我们都得到了友善的信息和美好的感受。这就是未来对我们有帮助的事物，这就是我们将带回家的信息。

在我的国家，有一个关于三枚硬币的小故事。这个故事说每个人都应当获得他的三枚硬币。第一枚硬币是了解过去，第二枚硬币是享受当下，第三枚硬币是与其他人一起拥抱未来。我希望我们将要传达的是一枚友谊和伙伴关系的硬币。

我想感谢大家，所有欧洲人和中国人能够解放思想，开诚布公地进行讨论。我指的不是我在这里的演讲，而是下午小组的讨论会。诸位应当积极、坦率地表达自己的观点。这是最重要的。

0211

最后，我向引用世界大学生运动会的口号“从这里开始，不一样的精彩”。我们希望我们每一位都能够开创美好的友谊，并在未来延续，也许我们能够为世界的未来带来不一样的精彩。

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谢谢！

Keynote address by PI Jun 皮钧主题演讲

PI Jun,
Deputy-Secretary
General,
Chinese Young
Volunteers Association

Ladies and gentlemen:

Good morning! I am pleased to take part in this Forum and discuss issues concerning volunteer services and youth organization development with the lead of European youth organizations. The youth participation should be discussed in conditions of globalization. We have reached important consensus yet with different impacts as countries are at different development stages and the organization principles and ways are also different. Here, I want to give some personal views for some principal issues.

First, emphasis on the internal support of volunteer services on the development of youth organizations.

General principle of modern social organization is that the groups are formed based on common things, such as interest-based organizations, blood-based organizations, common interests-based organizations and common belief-based organizations. Real-world experiences tell us that, the common belief-based organizations have the longest cohesion, sustainable force and strongest organizational strength. The reason is that organizations depend on the recognition and loyalty of their members. Such a concept that the volunteers serving others without remuneration makes volunteer service organizations enjoy a natural advantage of organizational force, which provides strong value supports for organizations, namely the internal supports. Therefore, we should pay attention to the basic position of volunteer services in the organization construction, and use a series of system designs to ensure the vitality of this supporting role.

Second, pay attention to the important role of network organizations in the reconstruction of social form.

The majority of the network society is young people. Chinese statistical analysis shows that netizens under the age of 40 account for 88.4% of total net users (by the end of 2007). Therefore, the network society form presents youth-oriented social characteristics. The gradually individualized and atomized individuals in the real society are re-organized in the network and begin to build a new space of discourse and action organization. An important phenomenon is that the unremarkable person we usually see may be someone big man in internet world. It is normal in the modern society that a person gathers thousands of people and affects tens of thousands through the network organizations. Young people are actually reconstructing the society based on their understanding of it. The network society uses its operating logic to restructure the real-society operating logic and transfer the power from the real society to the network society. In return, it plays a huge impact on the real society operating mode, political organization method, economic development method and cultural transmission method.

Third, pay emphasis on the expansion and combination of youth organization size and scope.

With the rapid development of globalization, many major global issues have been solved appropriately. At present, many problems we face are more complex, such as environmental protection, youth employment and self-employment etc. To solve these problems, in addition to use creative thinking to invent new models for problem solving and create new technical means by the technological development, the growth of organizational size and scope is also essential. In other words, the size of youth organizations should be large enough and the area should be broad enough, then it is possible to deal with complex issues and resolve the current difficulties. As the European Union occurs, the trend for combination is necessary in solving complex problems. Emergence of multinational corporations also can prove this point well. To make our youth organizations really able to get proper position and access to appropriate opportunities in social life, the reasonable expansion of organizational size and area must be taken into considerations. 0213

We sincerely hope that young people in China and European countries can seriously think about the expansion of youth organizations, for it relates to the status and opportunities of contemporary and future young people.

I wish the forum a complete success.

Thank you!

Keynote address by PI Jun 皮钧主题演讲

中国青年志愿者协会副秘书长 皮钧

尊敬的各位代表、青年朋友们，

早上好！

很高兴有机会参加“中欧青年交流年”框架下的旗舰活动，并与大家一起探讨青年参与问题。

在全球化条件下讨论青年参与问题，尽管有一系列重要共识，但由于各国所处的发展阶段不同，青年参与的路径与方式也不尽相同。近日，中国青年志愿者协会会长周长奎在联大青年问题高级别会议上提出“青年是重要的政治力量，为青年参与创造便利条件，是社会平等和进步的重要标志。倡导世界各国要丰富青年的参与方式，扩大青年的参与范围，提高青年的参与水平，使发达国家和发展中国家的青年都真正成为全球化、现代化进程的参与者和受益者。”表达了中国政府对青年参与的基本立场。在这里，就我所经历的当代中国及对世界范围内的青年参与的一些观察，与大家进行交流。

一、青年参与是当代社会深刻变化的推动力

社会深刻变化是当代世界的一个重要特征。但如果我们从更为广阔的历史视角下来观察，我们会发现，社会变化与青年参与呈现一种正向关系。中国是一个有着五千年悠久历史的大国，她的历史发展表明，凡是能够给予青年人充分的参与空间的时代都是繁荣稳定的，富有朝气；反之，则僵化腐朽，弊端丛生。中国历史上最富有朝气的时代汉、唐、宋、明，其开国元勋多是二三十岁的年轻人。这些朝代鼎盛时期的文学家、科学家、政治家都是年纪轻轻而冠绝当时，说明整个社会对青年人给予了充分的创造舞台和充分的尊重。清朝后期是中国历史上比较腐朽和僵死时代，青年的参与程度是非常低的。中国近代启蒙思想的先驱之一梁启超在他最重要的文章《少年中国说》中指出：

“而使欧西、日本人谓我为老大者何也？则以握国权者皆老朽之人也！”——梁启超写这篇文章时只有二十七岁。具有讽刺意味的是，推翻清朝帝制的就是二十八岁上书李鸿章遭受冷遇的孙中山。建立新中国的先驱们都是“年纪轻轻干大事，年纪轻轻丢性命”的人物。中国国歌的作曲者聂耳为《义勇军进行曲》谱曲的时候只23岁，今天每一位中华人民共和国的公民，在国歌响起的时候，都要直立倾听，感受一个23岁的年轻人对中华民族的血脉在危机与苦难中迸发出来的辉煌的精神。

近三十年来，青年是经济全球化形势下新知识、新技术最重要的使用者、创造者，也是新经济、新科技的推动者。微软、软银、谷歌的创始人在创造他们的科技帝国的时候，都是三十岁上下。中国互联网先驱创办网易、新浪和搜狐时都很年轻，此后出现的百度、腾讯、阿里巴巴的创始人都不到三十岁。全球最具竞争力的互联网公司FACEBOOK的创始人更是以大二的学生起家，被福布斯杂志评为历史上全球最年轻的自行创业的亿万富豪。这个例子可从一个侧面说明，今天这个时代是青年人有着充分发展空间的时代。

在自然界中有一个第一推动力的假想，即宇宙运行是由一个外力推动而成，一旦宇宙被推动起来，便按照其固有的规律严格运转，这个外力就被称为第一推动力。因此人类对自然界的规律只能遵循而不能改变，除非我们有办法改变第一推动力。与自然界的运行不同的是，现实社会不是一成不变的，而是在不断的深刻变化中逐步趋于稳定。但是，古今中外，任何社会的变化都离不开一个因素，那就是新陈代谢的代际更替，也就是说任何社会都必须不断面临新一代人的出生与成长，面临青年人日益增长的表达与参与。他们可以被划分为不同阶级、民族和派别，可以被归入为各种群体，贴上各种标签，集合在不同的旗帜下，但有一点是永远不变的，即他们终究要成长为这个社会的主体并决定社会的走向。因此，青年参与是导致变化的基础性原因，应当被视为社会变化的第一推动力。

青年参与的一个好处是避免社会板结、组织僵化。同时我们要看到，青年参与所带来的

变化是一种“硬变化”。试想一下，成千上万的青年长大成人进入社会，就如奔腾不息的长江滚滚而来，他们既是今天的产物，又是未来的希望，无论他们聪明还是愚笨，也无论他们英俊还是丑陋，精英或文盲，壮士或懦夫，都要被社会一起接纳，别无选择。因此青年参与的核心问题不是青年人才的使用问题，而是如何确保每一个青年人都能够有序地融入社会体系并有效推动社会整体发展。

二、当代社会青年参与带来三种深刻变化

一是拓展了多元生存空间。

空间转移是构成社会多元化变化的重要因素。应当说，近一个世纪以来的中国是全球变化最为巨大的国家之一，尤其是改革开放近三十年来，不仅仅创造了经济发展的奇迹，也带来了社会结构的空前变化。其中最重要的是城镇化发展带来的多元化生存空间的拓展。欧洲城市化进程是从十八世纪工业革命开始，到二十世纪初基本完成。中国是一个农业人口占绝大多数的国家，近三十年来，中国的农民是最大的受益人群之一，当代中国面临的很多问题都与城镇化进程过快相关。需要指出的是，这不是一个主观设计的结果，而是青年人加入社会的速度太快。2010年底，中国城镇人口达约6.66亿，占总人口的49.68%，其中2.61亿为流动人口，40岁以下的青年达82.1%（2008年），其中大多数就是被称作农民工的群体。他们因城乡统筹发展政策的鼓励而开始适应城市，因科教兴国战略的实施而获得自身素质提升的机会，因社会主义市场经济发展而赢得自由发展的空间。他们已经成为中国城镇化建设的主力军、享有者和受益者，并在这个进程中拓展了从业种类、提高了职业地位并获得职业声望，为拥有更好的社会地位和更大的发展空间打下了基础。很多城市都不再称他们为农民工，而是用新市民的称为来表达对他们的尊重，这也很类似于欧洲城市化过程中的新移民。新的生存空间的拓展，对整个社会的制度性接纳机制和社会保障提出来了更高要求，提高了城市发展的社会成本、人力资本和环境成本，分化了社会分布和人力资源布局，这一切构成了目前社会深刻变化的重要因素。

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二是重构了新的社会形态

网络社会的形成是社会形态变化的重要表现。今年中国互联网络信息中心(CNNIC)发布的《第27次中国互联网络发展状况统计报告》显示，截至2010年12月底，中国网民规模达到4.57亿，手机网民规模达3.03亿。一项统计分析表明，40岁以下的网民约占88.4%（2007年底），至今这个比例没有太大变化。

由于网络社会的主体是青年，因此，网络社会形态呈现青年化社会特征。郝杰英认为“网络一代”具有社会观察更加自主、思想表达更为自由、更具信息和技术优势，有更强的社会影响力、形成了新的组织和动员方式等特点。我们看到，在现实社会逐步个体化、原子化的个人，在网络上被重新组织起来，开始不断构建新的话语空间和行动组织。据我国民政部公布的2009年民政事业发展统计报告显示：全国共有社会组织43.1万个，吸纳社会各类人员就业544.7万人。但据统计，未经过注册登记的社会组织（主要是网络社会组织）约在300万—500万家左右，其覆盖人群当超过8000万—1亿人。这之中一个重要的现象是，那些家庭中乖巧听话的宅男、宅女，那些在单位里通情达理的优秀员工，都有可能是网络社会组织中的骨干。我在浙江调研时就见到一个当地最有声望网络青年自组织的领袖，是当地一个乡镇干部，他的号召力远远大于一般的政府官员。那些我们平时看起来甚至毫不起眼的人，在网络世界中可能是大人物。广东的一个电信行业的青年李森，通过网络凝聚了上万青年，辽宁盘锦一个热力集团的青年员工卢闯，也通过QQ群带出了一个几千人的网络志愿者队伍。这实际上是青年人依据自己对社会的理解而重构的社会形态。网络社会运用网络运行逻辑重构现实社会运行逻辑，并使社会权力从现实社会向网络社会发生转移，反过来对现实社会运行方式和政治组织方式、经济发展方式、文化传播方式产生巨大冲击。

三是形成了整体表达意识

能够容纳最多的社会表达与社会参与是社会稳定的重要标志就是。传统意义上的中国社

会是以家庭为中心的稳定型社会。青年人的成长既得益于家庭，也受制于家庭，所有青年人因成长而带来的变化都化解在家庭内部，很少波及到社会上，加上交往范围的狭小和信息传播的落后，除非在极端情况下，难以形成整体的社会震荡。随着经济全球化的发展，人们的活动空间、活动形式和组织形式都发生了巨大的变化，人们获取信息、传播信息以及形成共同心理的力度迅速增长。目前，在中国有很多事件能够迅速成为公众关注的焦点，很重要的一条原因就是青年人借助网络手段形成了整体表达意识。一些人的普通的帖子，很快被顶起来，迅速被几十万、上百万人主动转发，各种声音都会在最短的时间内形成公共意见，使其关注的事情成为公共事件。最近因微博引发的诸多社会焦点问题，都呈现了压倒性的整体意识和思想层面惊人的一致性。这是一种全新的社会力量。如果这种表达与参与形成障碍，就会以极端的方式爆发出来。我们观察到，今年上半年发生于突尼斯并有多多个中东北非国家响应的人民革命中，是在历史上很少发生人民革命式的政治变革的阿拉伯世界产生，青年发挥着先锋和主要推动者的作用。人口结构、全球化和网络通讯、外部影响等深层原因之下，关键原因则是阿拉伯世界青年在社会转型、就业发展、政治改革等方面形成了整体表达意识。他们所表达出来的意见和所采取的行动绝不是一个单纯的结果，是这个社会体系和制度的深刻变化的综合反映。综上所述，我们可以三句话来概括当代社会的深刻变化，那就是农村青年进入城市社会，城市青年融入网络社会，网络青年组成新型社会。

三、推动青年参与成为深刻变化社会的稳定器

既然上述三种变化深刻影响了当今社会，那么青年参与应当沿着何种路径发展，才能够成为这个深刻变化社会的稳定器呢？我认为有四个路径。

一是在政治生活中推动常人政治意识。

超人政治是集权条件下的产物，而常人政治才是民主制度的基础。民主是一个非常迷人的字眼，但是不同的国家、不同的时代甚至同一地方不同的人都有不同的理解。因此，我们需要为今天的青年人指出一个明确的方向而不是笼统的概念。事实上，当代青年已经为我们做出了榜样。大家还记得，2008年4月19日，法国华人、华侨及中国留学生在巴黎共和国广场举行了主题为“支持北京奥运，反对媒体不公”的集会。在这次集会上，中国留法学生里尔第二大学商学院硕士生李洵用法文发表的长篇演讲，在华人、华侨及留学生中引起轰动。李洵表示，自己是一个中国人，在国外更爱国；宁可让自己受委屈，也不能让祖国受委屈。实际上这种意识已经成为一种接近于自觉的状态。在北京奥运会、上海世博会和广州亚运会及即将举行的深圳大学生运动会，参与的青年志愿者为几十万到二百万人不等，在2008年汶川抗震救灾工作，有超过490万青年志愿者参与其中。将这样一种巨大的参与热情通过制度化的安排整合为一种有序的力量，我想世界上能够做到的国家没有几个。人们经常追问我们，运转这样一个巨大的工作一定要有庞大的管理体系和运作体系。我告诉他们：NO！我们的管理者都是和他们一样的年轻人，他们更多地是自己管理自己，更重要的是每一个参与都认为自己从事了一项伟大的事业，认为自己所从事的工作将改变历史，认为是这些平凡的岗位上的每一个人都值得尊重。这种意识就是常人政治意识。这里面的许多经验和做法是可以推广到任何政治生活中的。因为真正的政治生活就是做人的工作，就是看你能否团结最大多数来完成伟大的事业。当这一代人成长起来之后，他们的从政行为一定是民主的、进步的、开放的，这也才是民主社会能够建成的真正基础，这种参与胜过任何说教和任何理论。

二是在经济生活中推动青年就业创业。

每个人都通过自己热诚的创业和积极的就业来更好地生活，更好地融入社会，更好地实现自己的基本社会价值，是形成稳定社会的前提之一。反之亦然，则会出现的剧烈的社会动荡。

青年就业创业问题曾经举办过专项论坛，团中央第一书记陆昊做了科学系统的论述，在这里与大家分享其中的一些重要观点：

青年成功创业需要三个重要条件。第一是意愿，是创业精神，或者称之为企业家精神。第二靠能力和素质，第三靠创业条件。因此，推动青年就业创业首先要激发奋斗精神。在我们今天所生活的世界，无论物质财富如何丰富和发展，物质终究不能完全替代精神的力量，社会的进步依然需要年轻人保持奋斗精神。这种奋斗的精神体现在青年人追求就业和创业的过程中，就是重要的、西方人所指称的“企业家精神”。其次要理性、科学地创业。在鼓励青年创业的时候，要给予他们必要的引导，特别要注意创业的产业领域的选择。我们不能简单地号召青年人去干很有风险的事情，但是，鼓励他们抓住新兴产业、创意产业和手工技能产业有所作为，是完全有可能做到的。同时就注意创业带动就业，而且引导青年认识到。最后要对青年创业给予支持和帮助。政府支持青年创业，要给便利的创业促进政策。要对新兴产业的发展给予必要的引导，不能只强调精神，忽略方法。还要鼓励、动员各种各样的社会组织支持青年的创业行动。

三是在社会生活中推动信息对称机制。

信息不对称是封闭社会的特征，而信息对称是开放社会的基础。在封闭社会中控制人最好的方式就是“民可使由之，不可使知之”，对一些应当公之于众的信息讳莫如深，平常装得高深莫测，有问题就百般掩盖。现在看来，这一切已被信息技术击得粉碎。尤其是随着新媒体的兴起，全象度的传播使整个社会的图景逐步清晰起来，使网络社会形成一个真正开放的社会。开放社会的本质在于它是由身处期间的人们来定义的，是基于承认没有谁掌握着最终真理的理念，而且每个参与者都能够得到有效的反馈，决策者和普通人都能够迅速认识到错误并加以纠正。青年人的意识多元化、表达即时化、参与多样化、诉求现实化的特点正是在这样的环境下逐步形成，这一点对社会最大的益处就在于使社会的整体信息趋于对称，使这个社会在所有的人眼里成为可感知的社会。这一点要归功于青年人。当代青年随心所欲地评论任何人和事的做法，曾经被很多人诟病，实际上他们是用最直白的语言和最直接的逻辑及最直观的形式如视频、图片、动漫、网络签名、音乐，甚至创网络语言最真切地表达自己，从而也最真切地表达了这个时代和这个社会。当这一代年轻人成长起来之后，开放的心态会伴随终生，信息共享的机制会逐步形成，而这种心态和机制也决定了他们必将赋予社会以这种开放的品格和品质。

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四是在国际生活中推动青年文化交流。

交流是以多样化为前提的，没有丰富的多样化文明就不存在交流。随着经济全球化、科技并轨化的发展，能够体现文明多样性的只有文化。因为文化是民族历史 and 精神的积淀，是基因，就中国而言，没有中国文化之根的现代化是西方的现代化。人们对一种文明的仰慕绝不是对她的GDP和军事实力的崇拜，而是对文化的认可。中欧两个文明体系的文化特征非常鲜明，但又都具有开放包容的特点，并对全球文明影响深远。我们都是历史的产物，继承本民族文化特征既是对历史的尊重，也是对世界的尊重。唯此，历史也才能尊称我们为有价值的一代，世界才能尊称我们为有价值的民族。任何曾经创造辉煌历史和灿烂文化的民族的子孙，都有责任让这种文明永葆其青春活力和无穷魅力。而要做到这一点，就需要青年人在学习本民族传统文化、展示本民族优秀文化、创造多元文明条件下新的文化方面走出坚实的一步，为促进全球文明繁荣进步作出努力和贡献。

各位来宾，青年朋友们，有幸运伴随改革开放伟大历史进程而成长，亲身经历和见证30多年来国家面貌、人民生活发生的巨大变化，是当代中国青年的幸运。青年终究要成长为社会的核心，如果中欧青年能够在今天携起手来，如果全世界青年人能够在年轻的时候携起手来，积极参与，那未来的世界一定会成为我们所期待的和谐世界。

谢谢大家。



Keynote address by Professor Erik AMNÅ 埃里克·阿姆纳教授主题演讲

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Dear fellow citizens,

Last Saturday I gave a lecture in Oslo, the capital of Norway in northern Europe. Norway has actually a solid reputation of being one of the strongest democracies in the world. But as you may know, two weeks before I arrive, the Friday 22nd of July, this 32-year-old Norwegian man, first bombed the government of its buildings in downtown Oslo, then he drove to this island outside Oslo where 500 or so social democratic youth were gathered at the traditional summer camp. There he shot 69 mostly young people. Why is them? Simply because they civically engaged in a project he deeply disliked, in fact deeply hated. His own extreme civic engagement was aimed at fighting against peaceful coexistence between people of different religions, origins and cultures. He wanted Norway to be kept free from Muslims. Via Internet he was internationally connected with other right wing extremists and there he spread his message about anti-pluralism and anti-multiculturalism.

What can we learn from this very terrifying event? At least I think we may initially learn three things.

First, thinking in general of this event, we can draw the important conclusion that the struggle for democracy is a never-ending project. Not even those of us who are privileged to live our lives in strong and old democracies can ever relax in a belief that democracy was once for a time won by our ancestors. In fact, democracy has to be won every single day. Hopefully the Norwegian tragedy triggers more youngsters to engage with politics, and stand up for democracy tolerance and peaceful coexistence. Democracies cannot survive without living democrats who can fight for the principles of freedom, equality, tolerance, individual rights ...

Second, thinking on the murder itself, civic engagement not always has a humanistic purpose or has to do with nonviolent actions. In contrast, it can be so unsafe, so undemocratic, so without respect for the democratic core values of every human being is equal. Political ideas can lead person to the most destructive actions, even to kill.

Third, thinking on the innocent youths, civic engagement means sometimes to take risk. It might be dangerous and provocative. To openly choose side and take a stand, to defend values, to protest has sometimes a very high prize, which millions of people fighting for democracy has experienced and still is experiencing.

Young people indeed have quite different ways to relate to politics and civic affairs. The youths who were shot in Norway belonged to a small group of young citizens who we can call activists. They are active in various every day life settings in family, among

peers, in school, in clubs and community group. They participate at the Internet, download and forward political cartoons, buy fair trade products, etc. In several ways, individually as well as collectively, they let the world know who they are, what they do believe in, and what they protest against.

The opposite of activist is to be passive. However, you can be passive in more than one way. Therefore you shall be cautious when you are categorizing, maybe even demonizing people, because people who obviously show no civic or political activity may not be that passive as they show. I would like to distinguish between three different groups of what is said to be passive youths:

First we have those who simply are disengaged. Many young people, like most adults, are disengaged. They do not care, for various reasons they are not interested. They are in the midst of very demanding biological, psychological and social development processes during adolescence and early adulthood. They may think that politics is unsexy and boring. Others associate politics with dirty, corrupted business. Some claim they have other, more important things to do.

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And as democrats we are not to blame them. The very idea of democracy allows people to be passive, if they want to. If we start to consider to take actions, to instruct and order people to become active, we have started to remove ourselves from the ideals of democracy.

Another group of inactive youths can be described as disillusioned. They represent a stronger, more avoiding and hostile attitude towards politics. In comparison with the disengaged, the disillusioned not only have chosen to stay away from politics, they additionally have taken a deliberate stand against politics. If the disengaged are apolitical, the disillusioned can be described as anti-political. They are alienated, disappointed over politics in general and politicians in particular. They have lost their trust in their governmental institutions, the media and the political parties, perhaps just because these institutions are not trustworthy because they have failed to obtain facilities for their daily life such as jobs, housing, electricity, food...

A totally different, but seemingly passive group of young people I would like to introduce to you can be presented as stand-by-citizens. These youths are engaged but they do not manifest and show openly their engagement. It is in a way hidden and potential. Nevertheless, they stay alert, keep themselves informed, in order to be prepared and be ready if something would happen that should deserve their active participation. Not active for the moment but you can count with them in case... In other words, they simply stand by. Interested but not participating for the moment. All of a sudden there is a window of opportunities that is opened for them to climb in and take part in protests that are formed, demonstrations that organized into an Arabic spring or a European summer or a riot in suburban London.

When then, you may wonder, would he or she intervene, leave his or her spectator position and get involved? My studies have found six main motives for her or him to step in:

I. Duty - "I ought to!"

Particularly when it comes to voting, there are many countries all over the world that have a widespread strong feeling of obligation to vote. It is a civic culture which is almost blaming the passive voter. It is seen as minimum contribution and confession to a system you maybe not love, but still believe can be changed to the better, perhaps by replacing the leadership peacefully. The duty is basically about dignity; to be responsible for the actions you take (or not take), to be able to look in the mirror and feel proud.

II. Importance - "I have to"

The issue at stake is the one I really care for. The way it is handled frightens me, and makes me so angry and upset that I have to raise my voice. If I do not intervene now, I will never forgive myself.

III. Recruitment - I am wanted!

To be asked to join a group, to come to a meeting, to sign a protest, seems to be a sadly underestimated factor to take into consideration when we try to get more young people involved. Thousands of witnesses by young activists focus a single event when it all started. Someone showed them a brochure at a stall in the school. Someone told them to come to a political meeting or to a civic festival. Such small simple things can make a big change.

However, smart young people will not be fooled and promised something they soon discover was nothing but plain lip service - their participation was really not wanted. In practice, no one took notice about, never listened to questions and ideas. Lots of nice youth involvement projects have failed because of that they foreshadowed power and influence but the only thing that was realized was some information. And democracy is too often launched as a high way to power while it in fact in the beginning only can be about having say. From the beginning you never can know who will win the debates and the votes. But democracy is the only system we know which is able to create good losers - they may be upset about the result but they accept it because the procedure was fair and gave them a chance to make influence.

IV. Efficacy - Yes, I can!

So crucial for your willingness to become involved with other into a political or civic project is whether you feel you are efficacious and that you are able to make a difference, to add something. A basic prerequisite of this kind is of course about to understand the rules of the game as well as the issue you deal with and how to do to approach it.

In sum, efficacy is about personal self-reliance as well as about knowledge and skills.

V. Effectiveness - It works

A smart young person critically asks about if things do operate or not. A democratic schooling and upraising make them allergic, not to say hostile, towards empty gestures and symbols. They simply say no to uphold traditions that since long have lost their power and stopped to function effectively. Therefore new forms of civic

engagement constantly are under construction in order to utilize new techniques, experiences and needs both by citizens from below or by power holders from above.

VI. Meaningfulness - It gives something back

It can be about quite many and quite different things ranging from getting membership rates, to gain more knowledge, to start a healthier life style, to get friends, to have fun, maybe even to be filled by a good feeling of having been part of something bigger than myself. It has to do with life satisfaction and self realization. And the more these motivation factors can be met by those who want to invite young people to an involvement, the more probable it will lead to an energetic, dynamic, serious participation. However, so many experiences of efforts to involve youths have not only failed, but been contra-productive. When implemented even so many good ideas have turned into the opposite. It has led to disillusion.

Why? The sociologist Roger Hart has set up what he calls a ladder of participation:

Rung 1 : Young people are manipulated. Youths are exploited for adults' ideas. 0221

Rung 2: Young people are decoration. It's nice to look it and feel connected with.

Rung 3: Young people are tokenized. Young people appear to be given a voice but without choice about what they do or how they participate.

None of these three first steps are nothing but non-participation.

Rung 4: Young people are assigned and informed. Young people are assigned a specific role and informed about the conditions.

Rung 5: Young people are consulted and informed. Young people are advising adults' programs and projects.

Rung 6: Adult-initiated, shared decisions with young people.

Rung 7: Young people lead and initiate action.

Rung 8: Young people & adults share decision-making. It is about projects that empower young people at the same time as it enables them to access and learn from the life experience and expertise of adults.

I think this ladder can be useful as a check list for evaluation either before, during or after an experiment, a council, a youth budgeting, a parliament, a community activity, or whatever you have been invited to.

When good-hearted adults are trying to institutionalize ways of youth participation at various levels, I think they/we have to reflect very carefully upon one thing as a colleague of mine, Constance Flanagan, have said after witnessing many initiatives

globally. It goes in the direction as the ladder discussion:" Rather than leading, adults need to be in the back-ground, monitoring, mentoring, facilitating, but not being in charge. Young people want support from adults in the form of dialogue, coaching, and providing connections to sources of institutional, community, and political power." In relation to this, adults have to stop looking on youths as the citizens of tomorrow. They, you, are actually citizens of today. Without your ideas, experiences, and knowledge we cannot discuss politics or set up new policy initiatives that represent the citizenry of various ages. Adults must be ready to share power, to leave some share of it to others, to be trustworthy. So this is what governments, politicians, parties, community center leaders, youth leaders all have to bear in mind in order to successfully improve youth involvement in a way that is inspiring also for the future.

At last, we know from international research on various forms of youth participation that it has one major strength and one major weakness when it comes to the quality and representation. The good thing is that it generally gives a better gender balance in policy making by giving women more voices than they usually have in elected assemblies. The bad thing though is that youth participation seems to favor the already privileged socio-economic groups. Generally the youths involved are children of the privileged, well educated parents. Of course, they, you, may act on behalf of the poor but still, I think we may and we can improve and strengthen youth involvement that will be more representative and give fairer chances and opportunities for more to get involved and have a say.

I think at least three political actions and reforms are necessary in this mission:

First, fight against corruption wherever it happens in government and political institutions. It is such a huge waste of the taxpayers' money and trust. One of the main potentials of youth participation is actually that it may foster a new generation of leaders who do not primarily seek to maximize their own return and benefits but are aiming at developing an effective, transparent, and trustworthy government.

Second, reduce poverty by welfare reforms in public health, housing, childcare, etc. Studies after studies claim that one of the most important explanations of political apathy, low political efficacy, lack of political knowledge is indeed the length of their parent's education. For sure, we have to accept that some youths choose to be passive - voluntarily - but we must never accept that anyone should be forced into passivity due to a lack of political resources at their homes. In practice, it is an injury that the youth's human right to be heard in practice is most of all dependent on his or her parents' educational background.

Third, therefore one of the most urgent public investments has to be done into education and training. In UNICEF's recently released report *Adolescence - an Age of Opportunity* - this is seen as the single most promising action to end extreme poverty during this decade. Secondary education in particular is of utmost importance, most for girls but also for boys. It can include extend compulsory schooling into the secondary level, abolish school fees for both primary and secondary education,

promote access to post-primary education and offer additional training for those who have left schools, dropped out, etc.

So, if we support (or if you become) politicians who are taking these very important steps, the future of youth involvement can be more equal and effective whenever governmental institutions want to become more responsive or young citizens want to be listened to.

The maybe greatest idea behind youth civic engagement is a belief that change is possible. May I therefore conclude by citing one of the girls who survived the murdering at the youth camp in Norway. She said:

"if one single individual is capable of doing so much of evil
how many great good things will not the rest of us
then be able to achieve?"

Keynote address by Professor Erik AMNÅ 埃里克·阿姆纳教授主题演讲

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(Erik AMNÅ) 教授

谢谢！尊敬的朋友们：

上周六我在北欧挪威的首都奥斯陆进行了一次演讲。挪威确实是全世界最具民主的国家之一。但是，正如您所知，在我抵达前两周，7月22日，星期五，一位32岁的挪威人先引爆了奥斯陆市中心的政府办公大楼，然后，驱车前往奥斯陆市外的一个岛屿，那里聚集了500多名参加传统夏令营的社会民主主义青年。他射杀了69人，大部分是青年人。为什么呢？仅仅因为他们参加了一项他不喜欢的项目，可以说是极度厌恶。他的极端公民参与的目的是反对不同宗教、民族和文化人群之间的和平共处。他希望挪威不再有伊斯兰教徒。他通过互联网，与国际上其他右翼极端分子联系，散布关于反多元主义和反多元文化的消息。我们从这个骇人听闻的事件中可以学到什么？我想至少可以学到以下三点：

首先，整体来看这个事件，我们可以得到一个重要的结论：为民主而战永远没有终点。即使我们当中有些人有幸在强大、悠久的民主中生活，我们也无法在我们祖先一度赢得的民主中松懈。事实上，民主必须应得每一天。希望挪威的悲剧可以使更多年轻人参与到政治中，支持民主宽容与和平共处。没有为自由、平等、包容、个人权利的原则而奋斗的民主主义者，民主无法幸存。

第二，从谋杀行为来看，公民参与并不总是有人道主义目的或者禁止使用暴力。相反，公民参与可能不安全、不民主，因此，没有对每个人民主核心价值的尊重是平等的。政治观点可能使一个人采取最具破坏性的行动，甚至杀戮。

第三，从无辜的青年人来看，公民参与有时候需要冒风险，可能十分危险、刺激。公开选择立场并表态、捍卫价值观并表示抗议有时候有相当高的回报，这就是上百万为民主而战的勇士们已经经历和将要经历的过程。

青年人的确有很多不同的方式参与政治和公民事务。在挪威事件中遇袭的青年人属于一个青年公民小团体，我们可以称其为激进主义分子。他们在家庭、学校、俱乐部和社区团体的各种日常生活中十分活跃。他们在网络上参与，下载并上传政治漫画，购买公平贸易产品等。通过各种方法，他们个别地和整体地让世界知道他们是谁、他们的信仰以及他们的抗议。

与激进主义分子相对的是消极主义。但是，您可以通过多种方法表现出消极的态度。因此，分类时应当十分谨慎，不要将人妖魔化。因为明显表现出没有公民或政治活动的人可能并不像表面一样消极。我想区分三个被称为消极青年的群体：

首先，有些人只是已脱离。像大部分成年人一样，很多年轻人将自己置身事外。出于各种原因，使他们对不感兴趣，因此漠不关心。在青春期和成年初期，他们处于非常苛刻的生理、心理和社会发展过程中。他们可能认为政治没意思、很无聊。有些人将政治与龌龊、腐败联系起来。还有些人认为自己有其他更重要的事情。

作为民主主义者，我们不能责备他们。民主主义的观点认为，如果人们希望，可以选择消极的态度。如果我们开始考虑采取措施，指导并命令人们积极面对，那么只会使我们自己偏离民主的理想。

另一组不活跃青年可以被描述为幻想破灭。他们对政治的态度更强硬、更回避、更敌对。与漠不关心的青年相比，幻想破灭的青年不仅选择远离政治，他们还会故意采取

反对政治的立场。他们通常疏离政治，并对政治感到失望，尤其对政府官员。他们已经失去了对政府机构、媒体以及政治党派的信任，也许只是因为这些机构无法为他们的日常生活提供便利（比如工作、住房、电力、食品等），因此不值得信赖。

我想为您介绍一组完全不同，但似乎也可归为消极青年的人是等待公民。这些青年人参与政治，但是他们并不公然表明自己的态度，而是通过一种隐蔽、潜在的方式。尽管如此，为了在发生需要他们积极参与的情况时做好准备，他们保持警惕，并掌握众多资讯。一般情况下他们并不积极，但是也可以将他们计算在内，以防万一。换句话说，他们只是在等待。他们对政治感兴趣，但暂时不参与。当机遇的窗户突然向他们敞开时，他们也会参与已形成的抗议，比如阿拉伯的春天、欧洲的夏天或伦敦郊区的暴乱。

您可能会想，他或她什么时候介入，放下观察者的身份参与进来呢？我的研究发现等待公民参与主要有六个动机：

I. 责任——“我应该这样做”

特别是在选举时，世界上很多国家的公民都强烈地认为自己有选举责任。这种公民文化大多数来自于消极选民。这是对自己并不热爱的群体的最小贡献和声明，但相信仍然可以有所改善，也许可以和平地更换领导阶层。

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II. 重要性——“我必须这样做”

“我真正关心的是利害攸关的问题。处理问题的方式令我感到害怕、生气和心烦，我必须发表我的意见。如果现在我不干预，那么我永远无法原谅自己。”

III. 招募——需要我

我们试图让更多青年人参与时，应邀加入一个团体，参加一次会议，签署一份抗议书似乎是被低估的考虑因素。青年激进分子的许多证据都关注已完全发生的单次事件。有些人在学校报刊亭给他们一个宣传手册，让他们参加一次政治会议或公民纪念活动。这种简单的小事可以带来巨大的改变。

但是，聪明的青年人不会被蒙骗，他们很快就会发现许诺的一些事情都是空头支票——实际上并不需要他们参与。事实上，没有人注意，也不会听取问题和意见。由于鼓吹权力和影响，但能够实现的只是一些信息，因此，很多不错的青年参与项目以失败告终。民主常常被宣传为一条通往权力的崇高道路，但实际上，民主在最初只是拥有发言权。你永远无法在开始就知道哪一方才是辩论和投票的最终胜者。但据我们所知，民主是唯一能够产生输得起的人的体系——他们可能对于结果感到沮丧，但因为程序公正，并给他们机会产生影响，因此，他们接受结果。

IV. 功效——是的，我能！

自愿与其他人一起参加政治或公民项目是关键因素是：有成就感，能够产生影响并作出补充。这种情况的基本先决条件当然是对游戏规则、相关问题以及处理方式的理

总而言之，功效与个人自力更生以及对知识和技能的掌握有关。

V. 效力——有效果

聪明的青年人会批判性地询问事情是否有效。民主学派对空洞的手势和符号十分敏感，即使不能说敌对。如果长时间失去权力并且停滞不前，他们就不再支持传统。因此，需要不断地构建公民参与的新形式，利用新技术、新经验，以及公民或当权者的新需求。

VI. 意义性——带来回报

回报的范围十分广泛，各不相同，比如收取会员费、获得更多知识、开始健康的生活方式、结交朋友、获得快乐，甚至可能是在参与中得到良好的感觉。这与生活满意度和自我实现有关。

邀请青年人参与的人满足越多以上动机因素，越有可能积极、有活力、严肃地参与但是，很多邀请青年人参与的努力不仅以失败告终，甚至还产生了负面影响。在实施过程中，很多好的观点背道而驰，从而使青年人的幻想破灭。

为什么呢？社会学家Roger Hart建立了一个参与阶梯：

阶梯1：青年人被操控。青年人被灌输成年人的观点。

阶梯2：青年人是装饰品。很好看，并且易于接触。

阶梯3：青年人被标记化。青年人似乎有发言权，但无法选择他们应该做的事或者参与方式。前三个阶梯只不过是参与。

阶梯4：青年人被分配、被通知。向青年人分配具体角色，并通知情况发展。

阶梯5：青年人被咨询、被通知。向青年人建议成年人的方案和计划。

阶梯6：由成年人作出决定，并与青年人分享。

阶梯7：由青年人领导并付诸行动。

阶梯8：青年人和成年人分享决策制定。向青年人授予权力的同时，使他们能够了解并学习成年人的生活经验和专门技术。

我想这个阶梯可以作为一个查验表，在实验、会议、青年预算编制、议会、团体活动或您应邀参加的其他活动开始前、过程中或者完成后进行评估。

宽厚的成年人正努力将各层面的青年参与方式制度化。我想他们/我们必须对一件事的反映谨小慎微，正如我的同事康斯坦斯在目睹众多全球行动方案后所说。这朝着阶梯讨论的方向前行：“成年人不要作为领导者，而是需要退居幕后，监督、指导、促进，而不是负责。青年人应当以对话、辅导并提供与机构、团体和政治力量的关系等方式获得成年人的帮助。”

关于这一点，成年人不能再将青年人看做未来的公民。他们、你们都是现在的公民。没有你们的观点、经验和知识，我们无法讨论政治，或者建立代表各年龄段公民利益的新政策措施。成年人必须准备好分享权力，给其他人提供权力，并值得信任。

因此，为了成功地提高青年人的参与度，为未来启发灵感，政府、政府官员、党派、团体中心领导人、青年领导人必须将此牢记于心。

最后，我们从各种形式青年参与的国际研究中了解到，在质量和代表性方面，有一个主要优点和一个主要缺点。优点是通过对妇女提供比选举议会中更多的发言权，使决策更好地达到性别平衡。缺点是青年参与似乎使已经享有特权的经济社会团体受益。一般而言，参与青年的父母都享有特权，并接受良好教育。当然，他们、你们可以代表穷人，但是我认为，我们可以改善并增强更具代表性的青年参与，为更多人提供公平的机会参与进来，并获得发言权。

我想这次任务至少需要三个政治行为和改革：

首先，反对政府和政治机构的腐败行为。这是对纳税人金钱和信任的极大浪费。青年参与的一个主要潜力是可以培养新一代领导人，他们主要不是使自己的回报和利益最大化，而是发展一个高效、透明、值得信赖的政府。

第二，通过公共卫生、住房、儿童保育等方面的福利改革，减少贫困。一项又一项的研究表明，政治冷漠、政治效能感低、缺乏政治知识最重要的原因之一确实是他们父母接受教育的情况。当然，我们必须接受有些青年人自愿选择消极对待，但是我们不能接受由于家庭中缺乏政治资源，青年人被迫处于消极状态。事实上，听说这在很大程度上取决于父母的教育背景，这是对青年人人权的一种伤害。

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第三，已经对教育和培训完成了最迫切的政府投资。联合国儿童基金会最近发布的一项报告“青春期：一个充满机遇的年龄段”，这被视为在这十年消除极端贫困的最有希望的措施。特别是中学教育尤为重要，对男孩和女孩都是如此。包括将中学教育纳入到义务教育范围内，免收中小学学费，促进小学后教育，为离校和辍学儿童提供额外培训。

因此，如果我们支持（或者您成为）将以上重要步骤付诸实践的政府官员，只要政府机构更加负责任，或者青年公民希望表达意见，那么青年参与的未来可以更为平等和有效。

青年公民参与背后最好的观点是对改变可能性的信仰。因此，我引用在挪威青年夏令营事件中幸存的一名女生的话结束我的演讲，她说：

"如果一个人能够做这么多凶残的事，那么我们还剩下多少美好可以实现呢？"

Keynote address by XI Jieying 郝杰英主题演讲

XI Jieying,
Member of the National
Committee of Chinese
People's Political
Consultative
Conference (CPPCC),
Director of China Youth
and Children Research
Center

Distinguished delegates and young friends,

I am very pleased to have the opportunity to participate in the China-EU Youth Forum to discuss the topic of "youth participation in policy-making" with you.

As for this topic, I remember my experiences of serving as the staff of a youth organization to participate in the formulation of Law of the Peoples Republic of China on the Protection of Minors and serving as the leader of drafting team 24 years ago. The Law is China's first special law to protect the healthy growth of juveniles, an important manifestation of Chinese youth policy. When participating in drafting of the law I was in my 30s. This may be an example of youth participation in policy-making.

Public participation in policymaking plays an important role in the governance of modern society. This can make the policy more in line with public opinion, increase public acceptance of policies and consciousness of policy implementation and also better ensure the fairness and balance of policy. Therefore, the public participation has become an important measure to achieve scientific and democratic policy, same in China.

Young people are full of vigor and vitality; they care about social affairs and have strong desires to participate in public policy, especially those related to their own interests. Participation in policy-making is a form for young people to express their will and interests and participate in social life as well as a reflection of social responsibility. For juvenile interest protection and social participation, it is important to ensure their rights in policymaking, which is also the significance of our topic today.

China and Europe are at different stages of social development and political systems, yet we have reached consensus as well. A month ago, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao said at the British Royal Society that we should respect and protect human rights and legal rights of all members of society for equal participation and equal development. I think this should be the common pursuit for China and European countries. I believe that this common aspiration and pursuit will enable us to find a common language when discuss the topic of "youth participation in policy-making". Under today's economic globalization, China and European countries have shared characteristics and problems on the aspect of youth participation in policy-making. Through the mutual exchange and discussion, we could better promote young people in our own countries to participate in social life, participate in policy-making, learn from each other and inspire each other.

I would like to take this opportunity to say some words on the topic of "youth participation in policy-making" on three aspects.

First, factors in promoting youth participation in policy-making.

In my opinion, although the concern over social affairs, participating willingness, capacity and other personal factors are important for youth participation in policy-making, it is more dependent on the progress and development of the politics, economy and culture in the entire society. China started reform and opening up in 1978. Over the past 30 years, China has been undergoing enormous changes. These changes profoundly affected the life of Chinese people, also closely related to the issue of "youth participation in policy-making". As for situations in China, today's topic discussion was carried out after 30 years of reform and opening up, thus we can clearly see that the following four factors have worked as a huge boost for the youth participation in policy-making.

First, democratic and legal system construction laid a foundation for the youth participation in policy-making. Since reform and opening up, China's democratic and legal system construction has made great development, and making public of government affairs and public information has also been greatly improved. China's policymaking process gradually became open to the public and guided the public to participate in. We gradually improved the electoral system, information disclosure system, system of civil participation in legislation, citizen criticism and proposal system, established the reflection system of society situations and public opinions and the social public system of major issues and hearing system closely related to civil interests, set up and improved the demonstration system of decision implementation, etc. Our Constitution and other laws specify the rights of citizens to participate in decision-making. All these have laid an important foundation for the youth participation in decision-making. Meanwhile, the democratic and legal system construction from the reform and openness greatly enhanced the democratic consciousness and legal awareness of young people and improved young people's awareness in policy-making. 0229

Second, the economic development creates good conditions for youth participation in policy-making. On the one hand, economic development provides the material conditions for youth participation in policy-making. On the other, it is also the driving force to stimulate youth participation in policy-making. When the material living conditions of young people are met and improved, they will certainly require more participation in policy-making to safeguard the interests of the public and of their own. A month ago, China revised the Personal Income Tax Law, to increase the amount of personal income tax exemption from 2000 Yuan to 3500 Yuan. This reform attracted widespread public participations including young people. China's National People's Congress website received a total of 237,684 views proposed by 82,707 netizens. Finally, when the National People's Congress considers the law, it more fully absorbs the views of the public. The reason why this tax policy attracts wide public participation is closely related to the personal income growth owing to economic development. The income increases along with the economic growth, so that there are more and more

people to pay personal income tax in China. The tax reform is related to immediate stakeholders of many people including young people as a social justice issue, thus it inspired people's enthusiasm for policy discussions.

Third, the educational progress improves capacity of the youth participating in policy-making. Since the reform and opening-up, educational opportunities for Chinese citizens have increased significantly, and the nation's cultural and scientific quality has been greatly improved. In particular, in the past 12 years, China's higher education achieved leaps and bounds to enter a popular education stage from the elite education stage. Last year, Chinese universities enrolled students of about 6.57 million and got increased this year. In over 20 days, 6.7 million new students will start their new life in colleges. A large number of young people receiving higher education will improve the capacity of youth group participating in decision-making, including that of expressing interest, collecting information and so on, making them better understand channels and procedures of policy participation and master the expertise and technology required in policy-making.

Fourth, the Internet opens up new channels for youth to participate in policy-making. There were 485 million netizens in China, where young people aged 29 or below account for 58.1 percent. A national survey conducted by the China Youth Research Center in 2010 showed that 73.5% of school students from Grade 4 in elementary school to Grade 2 of senior high school were internet-users. Popularization and development of network opens up vast space for youth participation in policy-making. Juveniles can freely express their opinions and interests via internet, and the Communist Party and governments at all levels are attaching increasingly importance to disclosing information and observing the popular will via network. Young people can understand information about our Party and the government in a more comprehensive and time manner, and more effectively participate in policy evaluation and development through networking. In China, it has played a significant role in supervising the Party and governments and influencing decision-making.

The second aspect I share with you is the characteristics and ways of China's youth participation in policy-making.

In China, there are various forms for the youth to participate in policy-making such as seminars, hearings and so on. Premier Wen Jiabao's government work report is an important policy statement given by the government each year. This report is discussed by the public including young people in an attempt to understand public policy appeals and opinions. Young experts and scholars, students, migrant workers, and skilled workers etc. are able to make face-to-face policy discussion with the Premier. Young people can also apply for the policy hearings. Certainly, youth participation in policy-making also has some other forms. Some times ago, Guangzhou renovated the subway station in the city. A middle school student believed waste would occur and the project would ruin the original features of the station. He raised a board in the subway station to seek passengers for signatures to oppose the project and obtained a lot of responses. Finally the subway company made compromise by saying that it would transform the part with potential safety hazards only and solicit public views for the subsequent

renovations. There are many examples like this. I think these forms are similar to the youth political participation in European countries and I will not repeat them here. I want to highlight the introduction on important methods and characteristics of youth organizations comprehensively expressing the interest appeals and will of young people and making political participation and decision-making participation on behalf of young people.

We know that by analyzed from participating subject, the citizen policy participation can be divided into two forms as individual participation and organization participation. Individual participation refers to the behavior that the citizen adopts a separate action to participate in government decision-making with his own resources; while organization participation involves that the citizens make an organized policy-making participation in a certain form of organization. Since such participation can concentrate resources and make integrated expression of interest demands, it is more influential and have more advantages in expressing and achieving interests of citizens. In China, the Chinese Communist Youth League is in charge of policy participation on behalf of young people - a main embodiment of organized youth policy participation.

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China Communist Youth League is China's largest youth organization with the basic function of representing and safeguarding the interests of young people, which plays an important role in the integrated expression of youth policy demands. Some members of the Communist Youth League are also NPC deputies or CPPCC members. These representatives and members can submit proposals and motions to participate in policy-making on behalf of young people in the national and local people's congresses and CPPCC. Meanwhile, the Communist Youth League organizations at all levels have also established the communication mechanism with national and local NPC deputies and CPPCC members to pass youth appeals to them. In recent years, the Communist Youth League launched a wide range of activities of "face-to-face with Communist Youth League, NPC deputies and CPPCC members", by which the youth appeals were brought to annual meetings of the national and local people's congresses and CPPCC. The theme of the activity for this year is "social integration of the new generation of migrant workers". Through the activity, the League makes recommendations for delegate and member participants at all levels so that they bring the issue on social integration of the new generation of migrant workers to the NPC and CPPCC, make active calls and give proposals and actions to promote gradual elimination of constraints and improve development environment of the new generation of migrant workers, so as to promote social integration of the new generation of migrant workers. Before the activity was carried out, the League organizations conducted the survey for the understanding of policy appeals by young people through questionnaires, discussions, and interviews, etc. China Youth Research Center where I work also did some works in this area. To better understand the policy appeals of young migrant workers, we sent researchers to make questionnaire surveys in the new generation of migrant workers and sent personnel to the factories where they ate, lived and worked with them. Through the close exchanges with them, we fully understand their wishes and demands and ask the NPC deputies and CPPCC members to bring policy proposals to the NPC and CPPCC through the face-to-face activity of Communist Youth League, NPC deputies and CPPCC

members. Moreover, national and local people's congresses and CPPCC proposals will also carry out special researches and inspections on policy issues, supervise implementation of relevant regulations and measures and promote improvement and perfection of relevant policies based on proposals of youth organizations.

I think, because of the different social systems and environments, the channels for Chinese and European youths to participate in policymaking have common ground and their own characteristics. And better ways and means not only depend on the choice of young people, but also on different social and cultural environments and institutional environments. We consider good ways and means are those that can help the youth participation in policy-making and make young people effectively play a role in the decision-making.

Next I would like to discuss the third question what are existing problems or constrains in the youth participation in policy-making.

In fact, China enjoys a sound system design and arrangement as well as legal protection for policy-making participation of citizens including young people. In China, there are specific legal provisions for the rights of young people to know, participate, express and supervise in the policy-making. For example, Article 2 of Constitution clearly states: all powers of the People's Republic of China belong to the people and the people manage state affairs, economic and cultural causes and social affairs through various ways and forms in accordance with the laws. Article 5 of Legislation Law states: the legislation shall reflect the will of the people, develop socialist democracy and ensure the people to participate in legislative activities through a variety of ways. These laws protect the rights of young people to participate in policy-making. Another example is the Rule of Government Information Publicity of PRC claiming that the important policy information must be disclosed by the government, which is an important guarantee for the rights of young people to obtain information in the policy-making participation. Article 35 of China's Regulations for Rule Formulation Procedures states: the rules directly related to vital interests of citizens, legal persons or other organizations shall be published to the society and the views of all walks of life shall be solicited; and the drafting unit can also hold hearings. In other words, government agencies must solicit public comments upon issuing a policy related to the vital interests of citizens.

Although China have made institutional arrangements on rights of citizens including young people to participate in policy-making, the existing problem is that some of these systems are still not perfect and not implemented very well sometimes. Therefore, while the enthusiasm and capacity of China's young people participating in policy-making increases and the environment improves, there are still some constraints or some problems. Political Participation Blue Book released by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences on June 27 gave the comprehensive assessment that China's current citizen political participation was in the middle level. This assessment also applies to or includes the judgment on overall conditions of Chinese young people participating in policy-making.

The problems of Chinese young people participating in policy-making are mainly reflected in the following aspects: First, the imbalance in participation. Young people in different education backgrounds have a gap in the will and capacity of policy-making participation and specific participation actions. For example, the Internet plays a more

and more prominent role in the expression of youth policy demands, but there are still many young people who do not master this tool. In addition, there are many youths not familiar with political norms and do not understand the policy participation channels. When they have requirements to participate in policy-making, they do not know how to express themselves.

Second, the participation channels remain limited. Why young people are increasingly relying on Internet for policy participation? Although this has something to do with its convenience, an important reason is that other channels for young people are insufficient or blocked. Third, there are still some decision-making departments that cannot make active response to the behavior of young people participating in policy-making. In some places and departments, the problems of authoritative elites monopolizing decision-making and closed decision-making still exist. Some public policy participation activities become a mere formality. For example, public hearings easily turn to formalize and symposiums failed to take in public opinions.

While China's youth participation of policy-making is yet to be wholly satisfactory, the improvement and progress are important trends today in general. CPC General Secretary and Chinese President Hu Jintao has repeatedly stated that the stand of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government in promoting public participation in policy-making is to hold "all state power belongs to the people; expand orderly political participation of citizens at all levels and in all fields and most extensively mobilize and organize the people to manage state affairs and social affairs, economy and culture causes according to laws", which is one of goals for China's development of socialist democratic politics. Before long, the CPC General Secretary Hu Jintao, in the speech for the 90th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party, stressed again to continuously expand people's orderly political participation and adhere to soliciting views from the people on the policies, demands and measures. We believe that, with continuous improvement of socialist democracy, the rights of young people to know, participate, express and supervise in the policy-making will be fully implemented and reflected.

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In conclusion, the youth participation in policy-making is a subject with great practical significance. For China, it is also a new subject faced in this stage of social development. I hope we can conduct in-depth exchanges and discussions today and in the future and to make our efforts to promote youth participation in policy-making.

Thank you all!

Keynote address by Xi Jieying 郝杰英主题演讲

，中国人民政治协商会议
委员、中国青少年研究中
心主任
郝杰英

各位代表、青年朋友们：

大家好！

非常高兴有机会参加此次“中欧青年论坛”，同大家一起探讨“青年参与政策制定”这个话题。

说起这个话题，我就想起了24年前，作为青年组织的工作人员，参与《中华人民共和国未成年人保护法》的制定并任起草组组长的经历。《未成年人保护法》是中国第一部保护未成年人健康成长的专门法律，是中国青少年政策的重要体现。参与起草该法律时我才30多岁。这或许可以算是青年参与政策制定的一个例子吧。

由公众共同参与政策制定对现代社会治理有重要意义。这样做，不仅能使政策更符合民意，提高公众对政策的接纳程度和执行政策的自觉性，也能更好地确保政策的公正性、平衡性。因此，公众参与已经成为实现政策科学化和民主化的一项重要举措，在中国也是如此。

青年是充满朝气和活力的群体，他们关心社会事务，对公共政策，特别是事关自身利益的政策有强烈的参与需求。参与政策制定是既是青年表达意愿和利益诉求、参与社会生活的一种形式，也是青年社会责任感的一种体现。确保青年在政策制定中的参与权，对青年的权益保障和社会参与来说，有重要价值，这也是我们今天讨论这一话题的意义所在。

虽然中欧双方处在不同的社会发展阶段，实行不同的政治制度，但我们也有共识。一个多月前，中国总理温家宝在英国皇家学会的演讲中说到，“我们要尊重和保障人权，依法保障全体社会成员平等参与、平等发展的权利”。我想，这应该就是中欧双方的共同追求。我相信，这一共同的愿望和追求，会让我们在探讨“青年参与政策制定”这个话题时找到共同语言。在经济全球化的今天，中国和欧洲各国在青年的政策参与方面，也会有共同的特点和面对相似的问题。通过相互交流探讨，我们可以就更好地促进彼此国家的青年参与社会生活、参与政策制定，取长补短、相互启发。借此机会，我就“青年参与政策制定”这个话题，与各位青年朋友探讨交流三个方面的问题。

首先，哪些因素促进了青年参与政策制定

我认为，是否关心社会事务、参与意愿、参与能力等个人因素对青年参与政策制定固然重要，但青年参与政策制定更依赖于整个社会政治、经济、文化的进步和发展。中国从1978年开始改革开放。过去的30多年中，中国发生了翻天覆地的变化。这些变化深刻影响了每个中国人的生活，与“青年参与政策制定”也密切相关。就中国的情况而言，在改革开放30年后的今天探讨这个话题，可以清楚地看到，以下四个方面的因素对青年参与政策制定有巨大的推动作用。

一是民主法治建设为青年参与政策制定奠定了基础。改革开放以来，中国的民主法制建设有了长足发展，政务公开、信息公开方面也有极大改善。中国政策制定过程逐渐向公众开放，引导公众参与其中。我们逐步完善了选举制度、信息公开制度、公民参与立法制度、公民批评、建议制度，建立了社情民意反映制度以及公民利益密切相关的重大事项社会公示制度、听证制度，建立和完善了实行决策的论证制度等。我们的宪法和其他法律规定了公民参与决策的权利。这些都为青年参与政策制定奠定了

重要基础。同时, 改革开放以来的民主法治建设大大增强了青年的民主意识、法律意识, 提高了青年在政策制定中的参与意识。

二是经济发展为青年参与政策制定创造了条件。一方面, 经济发展为青年参与政策制定提供了物质条件。另一方面, 经济发展也是激发青年参与政策制定的动力, 当青年的物质生活条件得到基本满足和改善, 他们必然会更强烈地要求参与政策制定以维护公众和自身权益。一个多月前, 中国修改了《个人所得税法》, 将个人所得税的免征额由2000元提高至3500元。此次个人所得税的改革, 吸引了包括青年在内的公众的广泛参与。“中国人大网”共收到82707位网民提出的237684条意见。最后, 人大在审议该项法律时, 比较充分地吸纳了公众意见。这项税收政策之所以吸引了公众的广泛参与, 跟经济发展所带来的个人收入增长是密切相关的。随着经济发展, 个人收入增加, 使得中国需要缴纳个人所得税的人越来越多。此次个税改革与包括青年在内的许多人切身利益相关, 也关系到社会的公平问题, 因而激发了大家参与政策讨论的热情。

三是教育进步提高了青年参与政策制定的能力。中国自改革开放以来, 公民受教育的机会大大增多, 整个国民的文化和科学素质得到了较大的提高。特别是在过去12年中, 中国的高等教育实现跨越式发展, 由精英教育进入大众化教育阶段。去年, 中国大学录取新生约657万, 今年又有新的增长。20多天后, 将有670万大学新生开始大学生生活。大量青年接受高等教育, 提高了整个青年群体参与决策的能力, 包括利益表达能力、获了信息的能力等, 也使青年能更加了解政策参与的渠道、程序, 掌握参与政策制定所需的专业知识和技术。

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四是互联网为青年参与政策制定开辟了新的渠道。中国有网民4.85亿人, 其中, 29岁及以下的年轻人占58.1%。中国青少年研究中心2010年进行的一项全国调查表明, 在4年级至高二阶段的中小学生中, 有73.5%的人是网民。网络的普及与发展为青年参与政策制定开辟了广阔空间。一方面, 青年通过网络可以自由表达意见和利益诉求, 另一方面, 中国共产党和各级政府日益重视通过网络公开信息和体察民意, 青年通过网络可以比较全面和及时地了解党和政府各方面的信息, 更有效地参与政策的评估和制定。在中国, 青年通过在网对社会问题和政策发表评论, 已经发挥了明显的监督党和政府及影响决策的作用。

我跟大家交流的第二个方面是, 介绍一下中国青年政策参与的特点和途径

在中国, 青年参与政策制定有多种形式。比如座谈会、听证会等。温家宝总理的政府工作报告是政府每年一次的重要的政策宣示, 这个报告就请包括青年在内的普通民众一起参与讨论, 以了解公众的政策诉求和意见。与总理面对面探讨政策问题的包括专家学者、大学生、农民工、技术工人等不同职业身份的青年。青年也可以申请参加政策听证会。当然, 青年参与政策制定还有一些其他形式。前段时间, 广州对该市地铁站进行翻新改造, 一位中学生认为该项工程存在浪费问题, 而且破坏了地铁站的原有特色, 他在地铁站举起反对牌, 寻求乘客签名, 反对该项工程, 得到了不少人的响应, 最后地铁公司作出妥协, 表示将仅对存在安全隐患的部分进行改造, 并且后续改造将征求社会意见。此类的事例很多, 我想这些形式跟欧洲各国的青年政治参与是相似的, 我在这里不再赘述。我想跟大家重点介绍的是, 在中国, 青年组织综合表达青年的利益诉求和意愿, 代表青年参政议政, 参与决策这一青年参与政策制定的重要方式和特点。

我们知道, 从参与主体看, 公民政策参与可以分为个体参与和组织参与两种形式。个体参与是指公民凭借自身拥有的资源, 单独采取行动参与政府决策的行为; 组织参与

则是公民以一定的组织形式组织化参与决策，这种参与由于能集中资源，综合表达利益诉求，因而更具影响力，在表达和实现公民利益方面更有优势。在中国，中国共青团代表青年进行政策参与，就是青年组织化政策参与的主要体现。

中国共青团是中国最大的青年组织，代表和维护青年权益是该组织的基本职能之一，在综合表达青年的政策诉求方面扮演着重要角色。全国人大代表和政协委员中都有共青团组织的成员。这些代表和委员在全国及地方人大、政协中，可以提出提案、议案，代表青年参与政策制定。同时，各级共青团组织也建立了与全国及地方人大代表、政协委员的沟通交流机制，向他们传递青年诉求。近年来，共青团广泛开展了“共青团与人大代表、政协委员面对面”活动，通过这一活动把青年的诉求带到每年召开的全国及地方人大和政协会议上。今年这项活动的主题是“新生代农民工的社会融入”，通过一活动，共青团向参会的各级代表、委员提出建议，并通过他们把新生代农民工社会融入问题带上“两会”，积极呼吁并提出提案、议案，推动逐步消除制约因素，改善新生代农民工的发展环境，推进新生代农民工的社会融入。而在开展这项活动之前，共青团组织通过问卷调查、座谈、访谈等方式在青年中开展调研，了解青年的政策诉求。我所在的中国青少年研究中心也承担了这方面的工作。为了更好地了解青年农民工的政策诉求，我们派出科研人员在新生代农民工中进行了问卷调查，并派人到他们工作的工厂中，与他们同吃同住同劳动，在与他们的密切交流中，充分了解他们的意愿和诉求，再通过“共青团与人大代表、政协委员面对面”活动，请他们把政策建议带到两会上。而且，全国及地方人大、政协还会根据青年组织的建议，开展有关政策问题的专项调研和视察，督察有关法规、措施的落实情况，推动相关政策的改进与完善。

我认为，由于社会制度与环境的不同，中欧青年参与政策制定的途径既有共同之处，也会有各自的特点。而什么方式和途径更好，既取决于青年的选择，也取决于各国不同的社会文化环境和制度环境。只要有利于青年参与政策制定，能使青年在政策制定中有效发挥作用，就是好的途径和方式。

我想讨论第三个问题是，青年参与政策制定还存在哪些问题，或者说是制约因素

实际上，中国对包括青年在内的公民参与政策制定，已经有着较好的制度设计和安排，并有专门的法律保障。在中国，青年在政策制定中的知情权、参与权、表达权、监督权等，都有具体的法律规定。比如，中国的《宪法》第2条明确规定：“中华人民共和国的一切权力属于人民，人民依照法律规定，通过各种途径和形式，管理国家事务，管理经济和文化事业，管理社会事务。”《立法法》第5条规定：“立法应当体现人民意志，发扬社会主义民主，保障人民通过多种途径参与立法活动。”这些法律规定，保障了青年在政策制定中的参与权。再比如，《中华人民共和国政府信息公开条例》规定了重要的政策信息政府必须公开，这是对青年参与政策制定的信息知情权的重要保障。中国的《规章制度程序条例》第35条规定：规章制度“直接涉及公民、法人或者其他组织切身利益……应当向社会公布，征求社会各界的意见；起草单位也可以举行听证会。”也就是说，政府机构发布涉及公民切身利益的政策时，必须征求公众意见。

虽然中国对公民包括青年参与政策制定的各项权利，都做出了制度安排，但现在的问题是，这些制度有的还不够完善，有的时候并没有得到很好的贯彻。因此，虽然中国青年参与政策制定的积极性和能力在提高，环境有所改善，但仍然存在一些制约因素，或者说存在一些问题。中国社科院在6月27日发布的《政治参与蓝皮书》综合评估中国当前的公民政治参与处于中等水平。这一评估也适用于或者说包含了对中国青年参与政策制定的总体状况的判断。

中国青年在参与政策制定中存在的问题主要体现在以下方面：一是参与的不平衡性，不同文化程度、不同职业、不同地域、不同阶层的青年，在参与政策制定的意愿和能

力以及具体的参与行动上,存在着差距。比如,互联网在青年表达政策诉求方面的作用越来越突出,但仍有许多青年并不掌握这一工具。此外,还有许多青年不熟悉政治规范,不了解政策参与渠道,当他们有参与政策制定的要求时,不知道通过什么途径和方式进行表达。二是参与渠道仍然有限。为什么青年越来越依赖于通过互联网进行政策参与,虽然这与网络的便捷性有关,但可供青年选择的其他渠道不足或者不畅通也是重要原因。三是仍有一些决策部门对青年参与政策制定的行为不能积极回应。在一些地方和部门,权力精英垄断决策和闭门决策的问题仍然存在。有些公众政策参与活动则流于形式,比如,听证会容易形式化,座谈会不能真正吸收公众的意见等。

虽然中国在青年参与政策制定方面,仍有不尽如人意的地方,但是,总的来讲,改善和进步是重要趋势。中共中央总书记、中国国家主席胡锦涛多次阐明,中国共产党和中国政府在促进公众参与政策制定这一问题上的立场是:“坚持国家一切权力属于人民,从各个层次、各个领域扩大公民有序政治参与,最广泛地动员和组织人民依法管理国家事务和社会事务、管理经济和文化事业”,这也是中国发展社会主义民主政治的目标之一。不久前,胡锦涛总书记在纪念中国共产党成立90周年的讲话中再次强调“不断扩大人民有序政治参与”,“坚持问政于民、问需于民、问计于民”。我们相信,随着社会主义民主不断健全和完善,青年在政策制定中的知情权、参与权、表达权、监督权会得到更充分的落实和体现。

总之,青年参与政策制定是一个很有现实意义的课题,对中国来说,也是中国现在这个社会发展阶段所面临的一个新课题。希望在今天和以后的交流中,我们能够进行深入的交流和探讨,为推动青年参与政策制定做出我们的努力。

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谢谢大家!

**Robert THOMSON,
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Health, Bern**

Keynote address by Robert THOMSON **罗伯特·汤姆森主题演讲**

It is a real challenge to speak at the lunch time, but I know you are all patient. The main topics discussed by the EU-China Youth Forum for Participation are "Voluntary Service", "Community Development and Service", "New Generation and Social Integration" and "Welfare Protection of Youngsters". They are all linked to each other, to some other activities of the EU-China policy dialogue, and of course to the main focus of this conference: the role of young people's participation in shaping future policymaking.

Migration is one of the main challenges in the area of youth policy. Domestic migration in China and the EU cannot be discussed without taking into account the PDSF's substantial findings on the question of regional policy (activity two). Migration in general, but especially international migration, is linked also to the acquisition of language skills and intercultural competencies. Today's youth and future generations will probably increase their relevant knowledge continuously and EU-China policy dialogue is already accompanying the process towards multilingualism.

Within the large issue of young people's health we will focus mainly on two aspects: Sexual and reproductive health is a particularly significant topic when it comes to young people - as identified by the World Health Organization (WHO) and its Member States. The main challenge in this area is to find the right strategies to face health risks: facilities and education should be adapted to young people's needs.

The All-China Youth Federation is apparently committed to promoting a "healthy cyber culture" in Chinese youth. With a generation of young "digital natives" in mind who literally grew up with the Internet, western countries as well have dedicated a significant part of their political agenda to the new opportunities and new risks the World Wide Web stands for. This makes the question of Internet and youth another important part of this paper.

The common goal to the above-mentioned activities - including the promotion of volunteering - is the social inclusion of youth: society should enter into a dialogue with its younger members. A permanent exchange between generations and young people's involvement into the development of strategies in policymaking is the best way to face all kinds of present and future challenges. In this regard concrete technical topics are certainly important, but cutting across all of them is the search for suitable processes to achieve an appropriate participation of young people in social and political life.

It is important not to look at young people primarily as passive and vulnerable but to take into account their potential to contribute actively to addressing the present and future challenges. Of course, youth does not have a right "to be right" or to claim a monopoly for certain decisions. However young people may expect from society to be heard and to be taken seriously: youth should be involved in decision-making through binding and transparent consultation mechanisms so that no youth policy is developed without at least being aware of young people's opinions. Furthermore young people have a right to make decisions based on knowledge. Youth will rarely be satisfied with receiving instructions or advice without evidence or convincing explanation. Therefore access to information and appropriate communication is crucial when seeking to enhance youth participation: in addition to consultation of young people there is a need to report back to them about the results in appropriate and youth friendly ways. This can be done in many cases by youth themselves in order to find the right language and to outreach to as many young people as possible. Generally, the genuine thirst for knowledge in young people is a powerful resource and it can be decisive for the development of society not to let it remain unused.

time the mainstream of rural migrant workers flow from the central and western regions to the eastern region. Recently, that movement has slowed down, with more migrant workers preferring their local province. Young Chinese migrants are overwhelmingly rural and rapid urbanisation is an important feature of economic development in China. However, rural workers are living mainly in separate satellite cities, the so-called "urban villages" and therefore poorly integrated into urban society.

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, more so after the official entry of several central and eastern European countries into the EU, migration within Europe has been mainly a move from east to west. Even though in some eastern European countries the rural population accounts for a relatively high percentage, intra-European migration does not seem to favour urbanisation. In the case of Poland, for instance, urban youth is most likely to emigrate.

China has a relatively high degree of cultural and linguistic homogeneity though in some regions significant ethnic minority communities can be found. Therefore, higher education and special language skills are not the essentials of migration. Young migrant workers in China are in fact relatively unskilled. According to an American study, young Chinese in rural areas even face a trade-off and mostly choose - or have to choose - migration over education.

Both China and the European Union face wide income disparities between richest and poorest regions and citizens: some regions are affected by high unemployment, underemployment or even severe poverty. Both China and the EU seek to overcome internal spatial differences through regional policies which target sustainable economic development and social stability. They both aim to increase the competitiveness, and hence the incomes, of slower-growing regional economies in ways ranging from the provision of basic infrastructure, to the stimulation of enterprise, and to the improvement of public services.

Undoubtedly, the sustainable reduction of disparities is a long-term vision. Meanwhile, in order to evade the difficult situation in poorer regions, many people have chosen emigration. In both China and Europe migrant workers are predominantly young. However, some major differences between the Chinese and the European situations can be identified.

In China, the advanced economic growth of the eastern region has attracted a huge number of migrant workers. For quite a long

In recent years young migrants within Europe, although often concentrated in lower skilled jobs, have been rather well-educated. Certainly, due to sharp wage disparities between Member States, migration is an attractive proposition for many young people. However, the existence of numerous intra-European language barriers makes better educated youngsters - with the necessary language skills - much more likely to consider that possibility. Thus, many European regions face the problem of emigration depriving them of their most talented young workers. On the other hand, receiving areas in Europe - although gaining overall - can experience intercultural tensions which again fuel political calls to restrict migration. Though, it should be kept in mind that the worst intercultural conflicts - sometimes even breaking out in urban violence - rarely involve recent intra-European migrants, but the children or even grand-children of earlier immigrants who still struggle to become fully-fledged members of the European receiving societies.

Chinese migrant workers mostly face an absence of social security systems and health care services. Only a minority of rural migrants participate in one or another social insurance scheme. This originates from a lack of formal employment contracts but as well from the practice of many urban departments of public services not to include rural workers. Especially the limited access to health care services causes major problems: considering the relatively young age of many migrant workers, their incomplete inclusion presents a public health challenge in the areas of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

The EU Member States are free to decide about their legislation in social security and health care matters and therefore the national systems differ remarkably from each other. However, the EU provides common rules to protect the social security rights of migrants within Europe. In most cases those from other European countries are treated in exactly the same way as nationals: among other things, the coordination rules apply to health care and unemployment benefits. Some problems remain due to undeclared work and parallel markets. In addition, the fear of national welfare states being undermined even by legally working immigrants has provoked political tension against the free movement of workers.

learning difficulties. In some member states they are deliberately segregated in schools. On the other hand, many young Roma drop out of primary school already - especially girls. The majority of Roma girls still get married in their teens. Many of them are victims of domestic violence. The lack of gender equality in Roma might well be attributed to poor educational standards.

2. Employment: rates among Roma are particularly low, not only due to insufficient qualifications but also because of open discrimination. Young Roma are often trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty from one generation to the next.
3. Health care: due to limited access to health care services, the life expectancy for Roma is relatively low. Knowledge about contraception and sexually transmitted infections is very limited among young Roma, which is again linked to their poor educational standards.
4. Housing: Roma lack decent housing or access to suitable halting sites, notably in the eastern Member States.

Despite their European citizenship Roma are discriminated against not only by society but often by national authorities: unlike other young Europeans moving within the EU, many Roma migrants have suffered expulsion by several governments, which is virtually a violation of the Free Movement Directive, deplored by human rights organisations and the European Commission.

Many young people in rural China have limited or no choice and sacrifice higher education in favour of earning money as migrant workers in urban areas. They struggle to become a part of urban society and face a number of major problems.

What would young rural Chinese prefer? Continue school and build-up rural society? Or become a part of urban society and access consumption goods?

Young rural migrants in China accumulate a couple of risk factors: for financial reasons, they are not able to continue their education and have to start working away from home. Unlike young Europeans, working away from home, makes young Chinese even less likely to improve education (a vicious cycle).

In urban areas they face at a time: dangers at work, material insecurity, loss of their roots, a sudden lack of control by society (due to urban anonymity) and social exclusion. This, together with low education and low awareness about themselves as individuals makes young Chinese vulnerable. (Health-compromising behaviour: tobacco use, alcohol or drug abuse, risky sexual behaviour, and for some, change of diet to "fast-food"). Probably, even with more material security in rural areas young Chinese would choose the big cities. But in this case, most certainly, young people would wish to be really integrated into urban society and partake in its achievements (material AND cultural) and freedoms (being better educated/informed they will be able to benefit from the new opportunities rather than become a victim of certain dangers).

What is different about the situation of young Europeans? For many young Europeans, earning money is also the main reason for migration. Hence they often accept to work

Among all migrant populations within Europe the Roma people - also known as Roms, travellers or "Gypsies" - represent a very special example: traditionally living as nomads, many Roma became sedentary during the 20th century. After the latest enlargement of the EU, their migration within Europe has increased again. With an estimated 10-12 million - mainly in eastern Member States - the Roma are not only the largest pan-European minority, but also the youngest: 36 percent are under 15, compared to 16 percent of the EU population overall. This means that young Roma will account for a high proportion of the future workforce in Europe. At present many Roma face prejudice, discrimination and social exclusion in their daily lives. With this in mind the European Commission presented an EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020.

The Commission identified four crucial areas for the integration of Roma, with a particular focus on the younger generation:

1. Education: young Roma are over-represented in special education classes for those falling behind in studies or with

in lower skilled jobs, even if they are highly educated. Unlike young Chinese migrants, Europeans do not face a trade-off: eastern Europeans, for instance, can earn money AND improve their language skills, which in turn can improve their opportunities back home. Probably, the current system of free movement combined with certain social rights, would not be changed if youth was in charge.

What does society expect?

Both Chinese and European authorities are trying to improve the situation in poorer regions. Migration of young workers sometimes undermines those efforts: poorer regions lose their most dynamic workers who in turn (by their work) enhance the performance of the already rich regions. But on the other hand society is probably not ready to support young people and therefore asks them to do their very best to cope with a difficult situation, especially as the lowering of spatial differences is only a long-term vision.

EU-China cultural exchange

Mr. Orban said at the 2009 China-EU Multilingualism conference that China and Europe maintain a deep-rooted respect for the cultural and linguistic diversity on which our worlds are based. Both China and Europe appreciate the need to preserve this richness. What do we have to keep in mind when designing cultural exchange programmes? Intercultural exchange on international level is often considered to be about learning languages. In turn, learning languages is - especially distant languages like Chinese and European official languages - easiest for young people with higher education. Cultural exchange programmes thus tend to exclude youth with lower education and may remain superficial (limited to learning languages and folklore).

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In Europe, cultural exchange between Member States was also limited to young people in the academic setting (Erasmus). Now, projects in the framework of "Lifelong Learning Programme" aim to extend the possibilities of learning languages and getting to know different cultures to those on other educational levels. Furthermore, those programmes aim to extend the cultural exchange beyond language learning by enabling youth to get an impression of everyday life in their host society (by learning about the cultural differences in working life etc.).

Should we respect other forms of diversity as well? Intercultural exchange cannot be promoted without talking about certain questions concerning mentality and politics. Especially the difference between democratic participation in Europe and a rather authoritarian system in China will leave a certain impact on young participants in exchange programmes. "Adults" (mainly politicians) exchange their ideas on this matter regularly and very politely. Europeans speak in favour of western style human rights where as China is trying to legitimise its own system (based on Chinese history and traditional philosophy) or even to export it, for example by establishing Confucius Institutes in 78 countries. Young people's reaction - after having discovered the distinct nature of their counterparts' system - is much more interesting, for they might still be more curious and spontaneous.

Needs of ethnic minorities

As we have learned about the Roma in Europe, ethnic minorities - and especially traditional nomads - are often worse-off than mainstream society. At the same

time, young members of those minorities are sometimes part of the problem: e.g. oppression of women in Roma, non-acceptance of some rules, etc.

Would young members of minorities really wish to integrate should discrimination against them be gone?

According to popular views "Gypsies" are "just different" ("it's in their blood"); their mentality and "their way of life just isn't compatible" with mainstream society.

Tackling discrimination (as the European Commission and Roma organisations are convinced) might really favour integration, e.g. adhesion to traditional values (early marriage/oppression of girls and women) could be a protective mechanism (escape into tradition).

Young Roma would probably wish to get access to education and the labour market. Probably, they are proud of their heritage and would try to keep some autonomy, but they are most certainly not attached to ignorance about unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection. They would probably prefer to exchange early, arranged marriage for better knowledge about contraception and the freedom to choose relationships on their own.

Young Roma will as well need positive role models and/or contact persons (such as cultural mediators) who know best about their situation and can help them to overcome the difficulties of integration. Having been confronted with discrimination, mistrust and hostility, Roma youth might still have to "get used to being heard" by European mainstream society.

The Roma Youth Conference will be held at Strasbourg in September 2011: situation of Roma young people in relation to discrimination and access to human rights, participation of Roma in European youth activities.

What can the EU learn from China? Hopefully there are some positive examples of Chinese minority policy...

Youth and health

Youth is commonly associated with good health. Nevertheless, many adolescents and young adults die prematurely or suffer from chronic ill-health. In addition, many serious diseases in adulthood have their roots in adolescence. Therefore, the World Health Organisation has recently identified a number of health risks that apply particularly to young people, some of them leading to immediate consequences:

- Unintentional injuries and violence (including homicide and suicide)
- Mental and neurological conditions (depression most prevalent)
- Sexual and reproductive health (sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancy)
- Nutrition (undernutrition, overweight, non-communicable diseases)

Furthermore, several social, economic and cultural determinants for young people's health have been recognised:

As already mentioned in the introduction young people are the most valuable source of information when it comes to developing youth policies and other decision-making strategies. We also learned that - even though young people usually cannot decide on their own - consultation mechanisms should be binding and transparent in order to assure youth to be informed about all the pertinent project and to be given the opportunity to express their ideas. In addition it is important to young people that their statements are taken seriously into account and that decisions - even if they don't meet their expectations - are explained to them appropriately. Obviously these rules always apply to young people's involvement into policymaking, almost regardless of the topic.

Youth participation in policymaking is impossible without a certain amount of trust between young people and the responsible authorities. Furthermore, in order to be robust and sustainable, youth participation has to grow into suitable structures of representation. As young people - with regard to their needs, their opinions and their values - are not a homogenous community, the relevance of these structures should not be underestimated: whether we stress democratic principles, the representation of certain categories of young people or if we try to balance both considerations can make a major difference to the process of participation. 0243

Last but not least genuine youth participation is hardly possible without appropriate funding. Even voluntary work by young people - although freely given - is usually not costfree. If youth is recognized as an indispensable resource for the development of society people will also realize that that the involvement of young people in decision-making is a very efficient and cost-effective way to face challenges.

Therefore money spent on youth participation must be regarded as reasonable investment. It should be emphasized though that youth reflective (like gender sensitive budgeting) is not just about generally increasing money for youth, regardless of the purpose. Rather should authorities give a very concrete response to questions of youth policy and youth participation: when designing programmes budgeting should always reflect young people's share of concern or - in other words:

If young people are identified to account for a certain proportion of a problem a similar amount of the money spent on a solution should be dedicated to youth.

Keynote address by Robert THOMSON 罗伯特·汤姆森主题演讲

瑞士联邦内政部和公共
卫生部青年政策监督、评
估、培训和宣传司
罗伯特·汤姆森
(Robert Thomson)

午饭时间发表演讲是一件难事，但我高兴，你们都充满耐心。我此次演讲的主要内容是政策制定。中欧青年论坛围绕青年人参与决策过程讨论的主题有“志愿者服务”，“社区发展与服务”，“新生代人口与社会融合”以及“青少年福利保障”。这几个主题彼此间紧密联系，同时还和中欧政策对话的其他某些活动相联系，当然，还有此次会议的核心主题：青年人在未来决策过程中的作用。

中国与欧盟的国内移民问题必须联系有关区域政策问题的调查结果加以讨论。另外，移民，尤其是国际移民，还同语言和跨文化技能的获取存在紧密联系。当代青年和下一代人将不断增加相关知识，因此，中欧政策对话势必随之走向多语言化。有关青年健康问题，我们将主要就两方面展开讨论：

世界卫生组织（WHO）与其成员国发现，对青年人来讲，性与生殖健康是极其重要的话题。该领域的主要问题是，采取合理措施应对健康危机，即，提供必要的物质条件并开展教育工作。

中华全国青年联合会致力于在中国青少年群体中推进发展“健康的网络文化”。西方国家面对伴随网络成长起来的新一代“数字原生代”，在政策制定中投入了很大一部分精力，旨在应对网络带来的全新机遇和风险。这就使得青年与网络成为此次演讲的另一大主题。

上述活动（包括推进志愿者活动）的共同目标是青年的社会融合，即，社会应该和青年群体展开对话。不同年代人之间的交流和青年参与政策制定就是应对当前和未来诸多挑战的最佳途径。就此我们自然需要进行具体的技术话题讨论，但它们都是为了寻求实现青年人参与社会和政治生活的合理途径。

我们不能只将年轻一代人视为被动和弱势群体，还需考虑他们对解决当前和未来问题的潜在贡献。当然，青年人并非始终正确，或对某些决议具有专断权。但是，他们希望得到倾听，希望能够得到认真的对待。青年人可以借助具有约束力的透明咨询机制参与决策过程，由此可避免青年人政策制定过程中对青年人意见的忽视。另外，青年人有权根据既有知识制定决策。如果知道或建议缺乏有效证据或可信服的解释，青年人一般不会心服口服，因此，推动青年参与时，获取相关信息和合理沟通尤为重要。除咨询青年人意见外，我们还需以适合青年人的方式告知他们相关结果。这在许多情况下可由青年人自己做到。他们可据此找到共同语言，接触到更多的年轻人。一般来讲，青年人强烈的求知欲是一股强大的力量，如果加以合理利用，势必对社会发展起到决定性作用。

中国与欧盟都面临的较为严重的区域贫富差距和国民收入不均问题。某些地区失业率较高，劳动力不足或极端贫穷。中国与欧盟都在试图通过制定推动经济发展和维护社会稳定的区域政策来解决内部区域差异问题。她们都希望通过增加基础设施，扶持企业发展和改善公共服务，来提升发展缓慢地区的竞争力和收入。

毫无疑问，减少差异是一项长期战略。同时，为躲避贫穷，许多贫困地区的居民选择移民。在中国和欧盟，民工主要是年轻人。虽然如此，中国与欧盟之间还是存在着较大的不同。

在中国，经济发展较快的东部地区吸引着大量民工。历经许久，农村民工由中西部地区流入东部发达地区。

近期，这种移动有所减缓，越来越多的民工选择本地省份。绝大多数年轻的中国民工来自农村地区，而迅猛推进的城市化进程是中国经济发展的一大特征。虽然如此，农村民工主要居住在卫星城，即所谓的“城中村”，因此很难融入城市社会。自柏林墙拆除起，外加许多中东欧国家加入欧盟后，欧洲内部移民呈由东向西的态

势。尽管在某些东欧国家农村人口占总人口比例相对较高，但欧洲内部移民并为推动城市化进程。以波兰为例，城市青年人竟然选择向外部迁居。

中国有着较强的文化和语言同质性，不过在某些地区可发现少数民族群体。因此，良好的教育和特殊语言技能便不再是移民的重点。实际上在中国，年轻的民工并无特殊技能。美国的一次调查发现，中国农村地区的青年人总会面临一种取舍，而大多数选择，或必须选择，移民，而非教育。

近些年，欧洲年轻的移民者，尽管较多集中于低技能岗位，已接受过良好的教育。显而易见，由于成员国之间巨大的收入差距，移民成为许多年轻人的选择。尽管如此，欧洲各国间的语言障碍却推动了青年人的良好教育。他们绝大多数掌握了必要的语言技能。正因为这样，许多欧洲地区面临着优秀青年工人移民境外的问题。另一方面，接收地区虽然得到发展，却要经历文化冲突，由此招来限制移民的政治呼声。不过，我们应清楚的认识，最为严重的文化冲突，有时甚至会酿成城市暴力事件，很少在近些年的移民中出现，而是早期移民后的孩子或更年轻的一代人。他们仍在为完全融入接收地区社会而奋斗。

中国的民工大多面临社会保障体系和医疗保健服务缺乏的窘境，仅少数农村移民参加了一种或多种保险计划。这主要是因为没有正式劳动合同以及许多城市公共服务部门未将农民工纳入服务对象之列。特别是医疗保健服务限制性准入导致诸多问题。因为许多农村工相对年轻，所以未将他们完全纳入医疗保健服务之列在生殖健康，艾滋病和其他性传播疾病方面引发了的公共医疗卫生问题。

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欧盟成员国有权自行决定社会保障和医疗保健立法，因此各国体系显著不同。虽然如此，欧盟为保障移民社会保障权利制订了共同规则。大多数情况下，来自其他欧洲国家的移民被视为本地居民同等对待。另外，这一协调规则还适用于医疗保健和失业福利。但是，由于存在未申报的工作和灰市，一些问题仍待解决。另外，对工作移民可能破坏当前福利状态的担忧还导致了限制民工自由流动的政治紧张态势。

在欧洲内部移民中，罗马人，常被称为“旅行者”或“吉普赛人”，是一个特例。虽然他们曾经是游牧民族，但在二十世纪，许多罗马人变得安土重迁。近期欧盟东扩后，他们的移民有开始增加。罗马人约有一千万至一千两百万，主要集中于东欧成员国，他们不仅是最大的泛欧少数民族，同时还是最年轻的民族，即36%的人口年龄在15周岁以下，而欧洲整体水平为16%。这就意味着，年轻的罗马人将在未来欧洲劳动力中占据较高的比例。当前，许多罗马人在日常生活中仍备受偏见，歧视和排斥。鉴于此，欧洲委员会专门制定了截止2020年的欧盟罗马人融合战略框架。

为实现罗马人融入，该委员会确定了四个主要方面，其中尤为重要是青年人教育：

1. 教育：为学习落后或学习困难人群开设的特别课堂里充满了年轻的罗马人。在某些成员国的学校，罗马人被故意隔离。另外，许多年轻的罗马人在上小学时就选择辍学，尤其是女孩子。她们中大多数尚未成年便结婚了，而后成为家庭暴力的受害者。罗马人缺乏性别平等也可归咎于落后的教育标准。
2. 罗马人就业率特别低，这不仅是因为资质不够，还归咎于公开的种族歧视。因此，年轻的罗马人一代接一代地陷入贫穷的恶性循环怪圈。
3. 医疗保健：因为医疗保健服务限制性准入，罗马人的平均寿命相对较低。有关避孕和性传播疾病的知识相当缺乏，这也当归咎于他们落后的教育标准。
4. 住房：罗马人没有体面的住房，尤其是在东部成员国。

虽然他们拥有欧洲人的身份，罗马人却受到来自社会和当局双重的歧视。和其他年轻的欧洲人不同，许多罗马人在移民时受到政府的阻挠，这无疑是触犯了人权组织和欧洲委员会颁布的自由移民法令。

中欧跨文化交流

在中国，许多农村年轻人毫无选择，只能牺牲接受高等教育的机会，转而作为民工到大城市赚钱。他们努力工作，希望成为城市社会的一员，但却面临着一系列问题。

那么，中国农村年轻人的首选是什么呢？

继续接受教育和建设农村社会？还是融入城市社会，成为纯粹的消费者？

中国的青年农民工积累了若干风险因素。因为资金原因，他们无法继续接受教育，不得不外出工作。和欧洲青年不同，在外工作的中国青年更加难以改善他们的教育状况（恶性循环）。

他们在城市中还面临着一系列问题：工作风险，孤独感，缺乏物质保障和社会控制（都市无名状态所致），以及社会排斥感。这些因素，连同教育水平低下和自我意识不够，导致中国的年轻人成为弱势群体。（损害健康行为：抽烟，酗酒或吸毒，危险性行为以及吃快餐）。即使农村地区有物质保障，年轻人仍会选择大型城市。在这种情况下，年轻人真切希望能够融入都市社会并分享都市社会的成就（物质和精神文明）和自由（通过更好地接受教育和了解外部世界，他们能够从新的机遇中受益，不再是某些风险的受害者）。

那么欧洲年轻人的情况有何不同呢？对许多欧洲年轻人来讲，挣钱自然也是移民的主要原因。因此，他们虽然接受过良好的教育，但仍会接受低技能岗位。与中国年轻人不同，欧洲年轻人无需面对取舍窘境。以东欧人为例，他们在外工作挣钱，提高了语言能力，待回国后会有更多的机会。我们可以估计，如果年轻人做主，当前的自由移民体系和特定的社会权利不会发生改变。

社会需要什么？

中国与欧盟当局都在努力改善贫困地区的状况。有时，年轻务工人员迁徙阻碍了这些工作的开展。贫穷地区丧失了最具活力的劳动者，这些人转而进一步推动了富裕地区的发展。

从另一方面来讲，社会可能尚未做好准备，帮助年轻人解决难题。特别是减小地区差异，那只是一个长期战略。

奥本先生在2009年中欧多语言会议中讲过，长久以来，中国与欧盟在文化和语言多样性方面始终相互尊重。这一点双方均表示应该维持。

在制定文化交流项目时，我们需要考虑什么呢？

国际跨文化交流常被视为语言学习。语言学习，特别是像汉语和欧洲官方语言这样的远距离语言，对于接受过良好教育的年轻人来讲并非难事。但排斥低教育水平者的文化交流项目是肤浅的（仅限语言和民俗学习）。

在欧洲，成员国之间的文化交流也仅限于学术层面。现在，“终身学习计划”框架内的项目旨在推进低教育水平者更好地学习语言 and 了解不同的文化。另外，这些项目还旨在通过使年轻人了解接收社会的日常生活（了解职业生活中的文化差异），推进开展超越语言学习层面的文化交流。

我们是否还应尊重其他形式的多样性？如果不讨论思维方式和政治信仰，跨文化交流很难开展。特别是，欧洲民主参与和中国专制体系的不同会对交流项目中的青年参与者带来影响。结果，“成年人”（主要是政客）之间就此定期开展交流。欧洲人赞同西方风格的人权，而中国试图实现自有体制（基于中国历史和传统哲学）的合法化，甚至通过在78个国家建立孔子学院向国外传播。年轻人在认清对方体制本质后的反应更为有趣，他们可能会更加好奇和冲动。

少数民族需求

我们在前文已知罗马人。他们曾是游牧民族，但现在的生活却比主流社会差很多。同时，青年人也是问题的一部分，例如，罗马妇女受到压迫和忽视相关法规。如果没有歧视，少数民族中的年轻人是否真的希望融入当地社会呢？民意调查显示，“吉普赛人”就是“与众不同”（“这是他们的传统”），他们的思维方式和“生活方式就是无法融入”主流社会。

摒除歧视（欧洲委员会和罗马人组织这样认为）有利于社会融合。举例而言，遵从传统价值观（早婚/压迫女孩与妇女）不失为一种保护性机制（逃入传统保护伞）。年轻的罗马人可能希望接受教育和进入劳动市场。也许，他们为自己的传统而感到自豪，希望保留某些自治权，但他们肯定不会不知道意外受孕和性传播疾病的危害。他们可能就是喜欢较早地恋爱和结婚，从而更好地了解避孕知识，以及自由选择他们之间的关系。

年轻的罗马人还需要深知他们状况并可帮助他们摆脱窘境的模范和联系人（例如文化协调员）起到带头作用。因为长期受到歧视，不信任和敌视，罗马青年人可能还需要“习惯于被主流社会倾听”。罗马青年会议将于2011年9月在斯特拉斯堡举行，届时将讨论罗马青年备受歧视和人权获取状况以及罗马人参加欧洲青年活动的情况。欧盟应向中国学些什么呢？中国少数民族政策中确有积极因素。

青年人与医疗保健

青年人常被认为比较健康。但是，许多青少年早年夭折或身患慢性疾病。另外，许多人在少年时期就身染重病。鉴于此，世界卫生组织于近期明确指出了系列青年人健康风险，其中的某些风险可导致严重后果：
意外伤害与暴力（包括谋杀和自杀）；
精神神经疾病（压抑较为普遍）；
性与生殖健康（性传播疾病和意外受孕）；
营养（营养不足，过度肥胖，非传染性疾病）。

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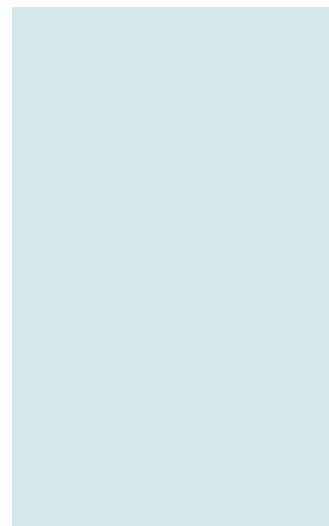
另外，青年人健康的社会，经济和文化决定因素也已得到确认：前文已有提及，制定青年政策和相关战略时，青年人是宝贵信息源。我们还知道，虽然一般来讲，青年人没有自主决策的能力，但咨询机制必须到位，保证青年人及时了解相关项目并发表自己的见解。对于青年人的见解，必须认真对待。相关决策，即使无法满足他们的要求，必须向他们作出合理解释。显而易见，这些规则常适用于青年人参与决策的过程。

如果青年人和负责单位之间没有信任感，那么青年人参与决策过程是无法实现的。另外，青年参与还需建立合理的陈述结构，保持活力和可持续性。青年人在需求、见解和价值观方面属于非同质群体，所以这些结构的关联性不可低估。我们是否重视民主原则或某类青年人的陈述，是否能够实现二者平衡，可造成参与过程的重大差异。再者，如果没有资金支持，青年人参与将难以实现。虽然青年人是无偿提供劳动，但这些劳动并非零成本。如果说青年人是社会发展不可或缺的资源，那么我们还应发现，青年人参与决策过程是一种应对挑战的高效节约型方式。

所以说，青年人参与的资金投入是很有必要的。但是，我们需要注意，对于青年人的反思并非仅限于资金投入。政府还应该认真分析青年人政策和青年人参与的问题，在制定项目预算时，必须能够反映出青年人关注的问题。换言之，如果青年人是某一问题的组成部分，那么为了解决这一

问题，政府就需要为之投入相应比例的资金。

PHOTO ALBUM · 活动图片



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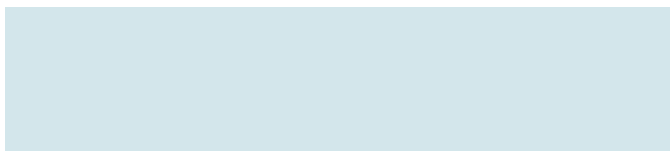
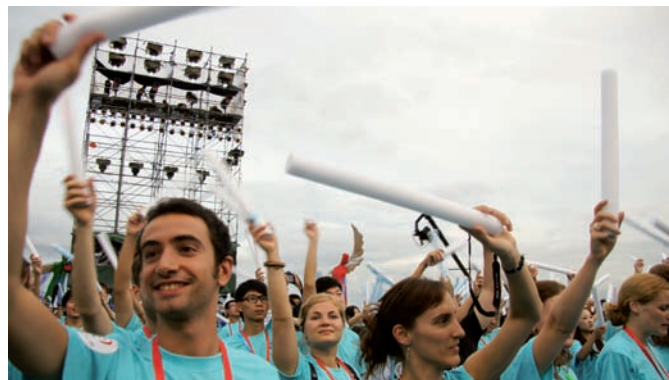
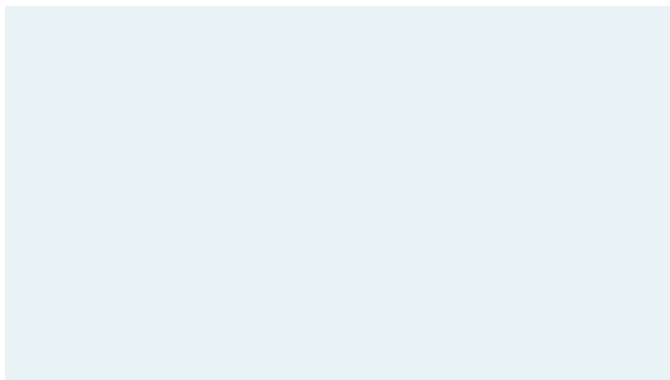
“（本次活动是）一次令人难以置信的经历和一个难得的机会——在中欧之间架起了增进相互理解之桥，尤其是赢得了很多欧洲和中国的朋友。现在，我才真正知道友谊能超越国界。”

参加2011年8月在深圳举行的中欧“青年参与”主题论坛的比利时人Anne-Caroline

"An incredible experience. An exceptional opportunity to create bridges between our countries, to improve our mutual understanding and, above all, to win European and Chinese friends. Now, I really know what is friendship beyond borders."

Anne-Caroline, Belgium, participant in the EU-China Youth Forum for participation, Shenzhen, August 2011





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"This year sets the beginning of a fruitful and youthful collaboration! During the flagship event in China I found out many things about different forms of youth participation and advocacy and I am sure that the Chinese delegates learnt as much from us."

Eva, Greece, participant in the EU-China Youth Forum for participation, Shenzhen, August 2011



“今年是富有成效和朝气蓬勃合作的开始！在中国举办的本次旗舰活动期间，我发现了很多以不同形式鼓励和宣传青年参与的做法，我相信中国代表也从我们身上受益良多。”

参加2011年8月在深圳举行的中欧“青年参与”主题论坛的希腊人Eva



EU-China Volunteer Bridge, Brussels, September 2011
中欧志愿者周, 布鲁塞尔, 2011年9月

Introduction to the event

Between 7 and 11 September, the European Parliament premises in Brussels hosted the 2nd Volunteering Youth Convention. Over 1,500 young volunteers from all over Europe took part in this big civil society event, which attracted around 10,000 people among participants, volunteers and visitors.

The Convention was the European Youth Forum's biggest public event under the European Year of Volunteering. It offered the framework to host the sixth flagship event of the EU-China Year of Youth, under the title "EU-China Volunteer Bridge".

A delegation composed of 100 Chinese volunteers joined their European peers in Brussels for this event. They participated in a one-week programme of activities focused on volunteering. This included the 3rd China-Europe Symposium on youth work development, visits to different organisations in Brussels, Antwerp, Bonn and Utrecht, a trip to Bruges, a chance to spend a day volunteering with a local organization ("Volunteer for a Day") as well as some practical activities, including EU-China music and art workshops.

The event also included other elements, such as a Stakeholder Conference discussing the rights of volunteers, a Volunteering Village inaugurated by Her Royal Highness Princess Mathilde of Belgium and by the Vice-President of the European Parliament, Isabelle Durant, showcasing the value of youth volunteers for European societies and of volunteering schemes such as the European Voluntary Service (supported under the EU Youth in Action Programme) and last but not least, a completely free music festival to celebrate young volunteers from all over Europe.



在世界各国日益互相依存的背景下，欧盟和中国需要增进信任和相互了解以达到共同的目标。从青年扎根做起，是中欧双方建立长期互信和了解的最佳途径。
欧盟对外行动署亚太区执行司长
Viorel Isticioaia Budura



"In the context of the increased inter-dependence that governs our world today, the EU and China need to better trust and understand each other in order to reach their common goals. And there is no better way to build long-term mutual trust and understanding than starting with our youth."

Viorel Isticioaia Budura, Managing Director for Asia and Pacific,
European External Action Service

活动介绍

9月7日至11日, 第二届青年志愿者服务大会在布鲁塞尔欧洲议会大楼举行。来自全欧洲的1500多位青年志愿者参加了本次大型民间社团活动, 会议还吸引了一万名左右的与会者、志愿者和参观者。

本次大会是在“欧洲青年志愿者年”背景下, 由欧洲青年论坛举办的规模最大的公众活动。本次大会为中欧青年交流年期间举办的、主题为“架起中欧青年志愿者友谊之桥”的第六项旗舰活动提供了框架。

由100位志愿者组成的中国代表团和欧洲志愿者同行在布鲁塞尔参加了本次活动。本次为期一周的活动聚焦于志愿者工作, 包括举办第三届中欧青年工作发展论坛、访问布鲁塞尔、安特卫普、伯恩和乌特勒支的各种志愿者组织, 游览布鲁日, 有机会和当地志愿者组织一起开展一天的志愿服务(“一日志愿者”)以及参加中欧音乐和艺术工作坊等实践活动。

本此大会期间还举办了其他活动, 如讨论志愿者权利的利益相关方大会、由比利时王妃玛蒂尔殿下和欧洲议会副主席伊莎贝尔·迪朗(Isabelle Durant)共同主持的志愿者村开幕式, 展示了青年志愿者服务对欧洲社会的贡献以及例如(在欧洲“青年在行动”计划支持下的)欧洲志愿服务等志愿者服务计划的重要性。活动最后为来自全欧洲的青年志愿者举办了完全免费的音乐节。

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中欧青年交流年是将中欧联系起来互相学习的绝佳机会。就青年工作的不同经验和动员年轻人在社区中发挥积极作用等问题展开对话, 是中欧未来社会发展的基础。在青年和民间团体上投资是一种必要, 而非国际关系的锦上添花。

欧洲青年论坛秘书长
Giuseppe Porcaro



"The EU-China Year of Youth has been an incredible opportunity to bridge and learn from each others. Building dialogue on different experiences on youth work and mobilisation of young people to play an active role in their communities is at the basis of the future developments of Chinese and European societies. Investing in Youth and in civil society is a need and not a decoration for International relations."

Giuseppe Porcaro, Secretary-General, European Youth Forum

Programme of the flagship event

Sunday, 4 September

Visit to Bruges and meeting with local volunteers

Monday, 5 September

Cultural introduction to Brussels

Welcome and opening of the EU-China Volunteer Bridge

Opening remarks:

Viorel Isticioaia-Budura, Managing Director for Asia and Pacific, European External Action Service

Katarina Neved'alová, MEP, Vice-President, European Youth Forum

Pi Jun, Deputy Secretary-General, Chinese Young Volunteers Association

Pascal Lejeune, Head of Unit, Youth in Action Programme, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Presentation of the II Youth Convention on Volunteering, Giuseppe Porcaro, Secretary-General, European Youth Forum

Presentation of the EU-China Volunteer Bridge, Vania Freitas, Global Relations Coordinator, European Youth Forum

Session moderated by Marzia Conte, Programme Manager, Youth in Action, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Tuesday, 6 September

Volunteer for a day in different youth organisations

World Music Village workshop

Wednesday, 7 September

Exploring youth culture and reality in Belgium (Antwerp), Germany (Bonn) and the Netherlands (Utrecht)

World Music Village workshop

Stakeholder conference on volunteering

Thursday, 8 September

Exploring Youth Work: Introduction to youth volunteering and the European Voluntary Service in Belgium

World Music Village workshop / Graffiti workshop / Stakeholder conference on volunteering

0254

Plenary session of the II Youth Convention on Volunteering

Welcome Address by Jan Truszczyński, Director General, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

EU-China Volunteer Bridge

Introductory remarks:

Ambassador Song Zhe, Head of the Mission of China to the European Union

James Moran, Director for Asia, European External Action Service

Pi Jun, Deputy-Secretary General, Chinese Young Volunteers Association

From EU-China to bridging young volunteers globally

Address by Flavia Pansieri, Executive Coordinator, United Nations Volunteers

Volunteer Village Presentation

The importance of supporting volunteer youth work

Address by Ivan Pittevels, CEO, Belgium National Lottery

Handover of the declaration on Volunteers' Rights

Closing Remarks:

Jean-Pierre Vandersteen, Director General, European Commission's Directorate General for Communication

Isabelle Durant, Vice-President, European Parliament

Official opening of the Volunteering Village

Peter Matjašič, President of the European Youth Forum

Evelyne Huyte Broeck, Belgian Minister of Youth (French-speaking Community)

Pascal Smet, Belgian Minister of Youth (Flemish-speaking Community)

Isabelle Durant, Vice-President, European Parliament

Official tour of the Village by Her Royal Highness Princess Mathilde of Belgium

0255

Friday, 9 September

China-Europe Symposium on Youth Work Development: The Role of Volunteering in Youth Organisations

Ethno music workshop

Graffiti workshop

Volunteering Village

Saturday, 10 September

China-Europe Symposium on Youth Work Development: The Role of Volunteering in Youth Organisations

Ethno music workshop

Graffiti workshop

Volunteering Village

Closing ceremony of the Volunteering Village

Closing remarks:

Pierre Mairesse, Director, Lifelong learning: horizontal policy issues and 2020 strategy, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Marc Tarabella, MEP, Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats

Peter Matjašič, President, European Youth Forum

Official closing of the Volunteering Village by Willy Decourty, Mayor of Ixelles, and handover of the Village keys

旗舰活动日程

9月4日星期日

参观布鲁日并会见当地志愿者

9月5日星期一

介绍布鲁塞尔文化

欢迎式和中欧青年志愿者周开幕式

开幕致辞：
欧盟对外行动署亚太区执行司长Viorel Isticioaia-Budura
欧洲青年论坛副主席欧洲议会议员Katarina Neved'alová
中国青年志愿者协会副秘书长皮钧
欧洲委员会教育文化总司青年行动处处长Pascal Lejeune

欧洲青年论坛秘书长Giuseppe Porcaro介绍第二届青年志愿服务大会

欧洲青年论坛全球关系协调员Vania Freitas介绍中欧青年志愿者周

会议由欧洲委员会教育文化总司“青年在行动”项目经理Marzia Conte主持

9月6日星期二

在不同的青年组织进行为期一天的志愿服务

世界音乐村工作坊

9月7日星期三

了解比利时（安特卫普）、德国（伯尔尼）和荷兰（乌特勒支）的青年文化和青年现状

世界音乐村工作坊

志愿服务利益相关方大会

9月8日星期四

了解青年周活动：介绍比利时的青年志愿者服务和“欧洲志愿者服务”

世界音乐村工作坊/涂鸦工作坊/志愿服务利益相关方大会

0256



第二届青年志愿服务大会全体会议

欧洲委员会教育文化总司总司长杨·特鲁钦斯基 (Jan Truszczyński) 先生致欢迎辞

中欧青年志愿者周
开场介绍辞:
中国驻欧盟使团团长宋哲大使
欧盟对外行动署亚洲司司长詹慕朗 (James Moran)
中国青年志愿者协会副秘书长皮钧

通过中欧合作架起全球青年志愿者友谊之桥
联合国志愿人员组织总协调员弗拉维亚·潘谢里 (Flavia Pansieri) 致辞

志愿者村介绍

为青年志愿者服务提供支持的重要意义
比利时国家乐透 (Belgium National Lottery) 首席执行官Ivan Pitteviels致辞

移交志愿者权利宣言

闭幕辞
欧洲委员会通讯总司总司长Jean-Pierre Vandersteen
欧洲议会副主席伊莎贝尔·迪朗 (Isabelle Durant)

志愿者村官方开幕式

欧洲青年论坛主席Peter Matjašič
比利时 (法语区) 青年部长Evelyne Huyte Broeck
比利时 (弗莱芒语区) 青年部长Pascal Smet
欧洲议会副主席伊莎贝尔·迪朗 (Isabelle Durant)

比利时王妃马蒂尔德殿下正式参观志愿者村

0257

9月9日星期五

中欧青年工作发展论坛：志愿服务在青年组织中的角色
民族音乐工作坊
涂鸦工作坊
志愿者村

9月10日星期六

中欧青年工作发展论坛：志愿服务在青年组织中的作用
民族音乐工作坊
涂鸦工作坊
志愿者村
志愿者村闭幕式
闭幕词
欧洲委员会教育文化总司“终身学习：横向政策相关议题和2020年战略”司司长Pierre Mairesse
欧洲议会社会党与民主党进步联盟欧洲议会议员Marc Tarabella
欧洲青年论坛主席Peter Matjašič
比利时伊克塞尔市市长Willy Decourty主持志愿者村官方闭幕式并移交志愿者村钥匙





Plenary session of the II Youth Convention on Volunteering
第二届青年志愿服务大会

Address by Jan TRUSZCZYŃSKI 杨·特鲁茨金斯基致辞

Jan TRUSZCZYŃSKI,
Director General,
European Commission's
Directorate General for
Education and Culture

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour for me to open this 2nd Youth Convention on Volunteering.

This event is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the value of volunteering, and especially of youth volunteering, with so many young people and organisations actively committed to making a difference in their communities at home and abroad. And it is fitting that this commitment is shown here in the European Parliament, itself a very powerful symbol of democracy.

This Youth Convention fits well in the context of 2011 as the European Year of Volunteering. Some 100 million people of different ages currently serve as volunteers across Europe. Volunteering promotes values of solidarity, social inclusion and active participation in society. It gives people the opportunity to gain new skills and extend their networks – stimulating their personal, social and professional growth. And volunteering benefits society as a whole in many and varied ways, performing valuable services and contributing to the social capital that is the strength of communities.

Over the last 15 years, the EU has given 50 000 young people the opportunity to spend a period of volunteering abroad through the European Voluntary Service, which is part of the Youth in Action Programme. Volunteers get to know other countries and cultures, acquiring valuable language and cultural skills in the process. And when they get back home, by sharing their experience with others, they can help to shift perceptions and improve understanding and attitudes towards other people and cultures.

For all these reasons, the EU remains committed to promoting and supporting youth volunteering. In terms of policy, the main objectives are set out in a Council Recommendation on the Mobility of Young Volunteers across the EU. The Recommendation encourages cross-border cooperation between organisers of voluntary activities in Member States and invites them to open up these activities to young people from other EU countries.

The value and benefits of volunteering are of course not restricted to the EU borders. The year 2011 also marks the 10th anniversary of the 2001 International Year of Volunteers of the United Nations, and is therefore an occasion to celebrate voluntary engagement across the globe. Through their global commitment, young volunteers can help build bridges across cultures, fostering dialogue, cooperation and mutual understanding.

This is another key message at the heart of this Convention, which – under the title "EU-China Volunteering Bridge" – is also a flagship event of the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth.

I would like to warmly welcome our Chinese guests who have come a long way to join us for this occasion and who will shortly share their interesting experiences and perspectives on this topic.

The EU-China Year of Youth builds on the firm belief that an active involvement of young people is essential for a sound and sustainable development of EU-China relations. Youth volunteering has been identified as a key theme of common interest, both as a topic for discussion and as a concrete type of activity to be actively experienced and promoted on both sides during this Year.

I especially like the idea that our Chinese guests have had the opportunity to volunteer for a day in different youth organisations here in Europe. I am sure that this experience will have opened doors to new ideas, contacts and friends; I hope it has also been enjoyable.

Joint projects make all the more sense as young people in Europe and China are facing up to similar challenges. These challenges require that they have a capacity for teamworking, for understanding other cultures and for finding the basis for cooperation. They need such competences to improve their employability, to actively engage in society, to deal with big challenges such as climate change. Volunteering and joint projects can play an important part in forming skills such as these.

To conclude, I would like to thank the European Youth Forum for organizing this event, the European Parliament for hosting it, our Chinese partners for their active cooperation throughout the EU-China Year of Youth, and all of you for your presence and participation.

欧洲委员会教育文化总 司长 杨·特鲁茨金斯基 (Jan TRUSZCZYŃSKI)

本次青年大会的举办恰逢2011欧洲志愿服务年。在全欧洲目前有1亿名不同年龄的人担任志愿者。志愿者服务促进了欧洲社会的团结价值观、社会包容性和对社会活动的积极参与。志愿者服务为人们提供了获取新技能和拓宽社交网络的机会——并激励其个人、社交和专业能力的成长。志愿者服务可以通过很多种不同的途径使全社会受益,开展富有价值的志愿者服务并为积累社会资本做出贡献,进而建设牢固的社区关系。

在过去的15年间,作为“青年在行动”计划的一部分,欧盟已经通过欧洲志愿者服务机构为5万名年轻人提供海外短期志愿者工作的机会。在担任志愿者的过程中,志愿者了解到了其他国家和文化,学到了有价值的语言和文化技能。这些志愿者回国后,通过与他人分享经验,可以帮助更多的人改变对其他国家人民和文化的看法与态度,并增进了解。基于这些原因,欧盟将一如既往地继续推进并支持青年志愿者服务。在政策方面,一项欧盟理事会关于青年志愿者在欧盟流动性的建议案规定了青年志愿者工作的主要目标。该建议案鼓励欧盟各成员国志愿者服务组织者之间的跨境合作,并邀请他们向其他欧盟国家开放这些活动。当然,志愿者服务的价值和益处并不囿于欧盟境内。

2011年恰逢2001年联合国国际志愿者年十周年,借此机会可以庆祝全球性的志愿者活动。

通过全球志愿者的努力,青年志愿者将有助于架起跨越文化、促进对话、合作与相互理解的友谊之桥。

本次会议的中心议题还将传递另一个关键信息:在中欧青年志愿者周的主题下——本次会议也是2011中欧青年交流年的一项旗舰活动。我对远道而来参加本次活动的中国嘉宾表示热烈欢迎,稍后,他们将与我們分享对这一主题的有趣经验和见解。

中欧青年交流年的基础,在于深信年轻人的积极参与是中欧发展牢固和可持续关系的关键。

青年志愿者服务已被指定为共同利益的关键主题,既是讨论的主题,也是双方在交流年期间需要广泛开展和推进的主要活动种类。我非常喜欢中国嘉宾在欧洲不同的青年组织开展为期一天志愿者服务这一活动的创意。我坚信这一经验定能开启通往新创意、建立新联系和认识新朋友的大门;我也希望这一经验能带来乐趣。

伙伴活动也由于中欧年轻人面对的类似挑战而变得更有意义。这些挑战要求他们有能力开展团队工作,理解对方的文化和找到合作的基础。他们需要这些能力来增加就业能力、积极参与社会、处理气候变化等重大挑战。志愿者服务和合作计划可以在帮助他们在打造这些能力的过程中发挥重要作用。

最后,我要感谢本次会议的主办方——欧洲青年论坛,东道主——欧洲议会,我们的中国合作伙伴——在中欧青年交流年期间的积极合作,并要感谢出席本次活动的所有嘉宾。

尊敬的阁下,
女士们、先生们,

我很荣幸为第二届青年志愿服务大会开幕。本次活动是展现志愿者服务价值、特别是青年志愿者服务的绝佳机会,因为有如此多的年轻人和青年组织积极投入,决心把自己国家和国外的社区建设得更好。本次会议在欧洲议会这个强有力的民主标志举办,本身就符合青年志愿者服务的承诺。

Address by Ambassador SONG Zhe 宋哲大使致辞

Ambassador SONG Zhe, Head of the Mission of China to the European Union

Respected Director General Jan Truszczyński,

Deputy Secretary General PI Jun,

Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen,
Dear young friends,

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Today, I'm very happy to join the Convention Plenary of the European Youth Forum and celebrate together with you the opening of the Volunteer Village.

Thanks to our joint effort and active participation, we have, since this January, successfully organized six flagship events and tens of supporting programs in line with the EU-China Year of Youth. They are very well received among our two peoples, particularly among the youth. They have facilitated the two sides to strengthen mutual understanding, build more accurate perception, and generate fresh impetus for China-EU relations.

The event we are celebrating today bears special significance, not only because this flagship week-long event will be the largest youth volunteer exchange between China and the EU, but also because it will be recorded as the last flagship event in Europe for the EU-China Year of Youth. I strongly believe that this forum will contribute greatly to the success of this thematic year.

Volunteering is an important western tradition, but it could also be traced in the eastern culture. From very early on, the

Chinese people have honored the spirit of humanity and social responsibility, as is evidenced by the famous teachings. For instance, "one should maintain one's integrity when in distress, and commit oneself to the welfare of the society when in success." Another speaks that, "one should be the first to show concern for the welfare of the many, and be the last to enjoy the gain of oneself." So in China, we have always regarded the sense of compassion and responsibility as an essential personal quality.

Today, we carry the same spirit into our effort to build a harmonious society. The idea of humanity and social responsibility is enshrined in our government policies and plays an important role in promoting our economic and social development. It also resonates strongly among the Chinese public. I'm deeply impressed by the outpour of passion and devotion by the young volunteers during recent disaster relief and reconstruction, Beijing Olympic Games, and Shanghai World Expo. I would also like to use this occasion to thank the many European youth volunteers who have served in China. I'm certain that as we continue to forge ahead in building a harmonious society, more and more people will join us to carry forward the volunteering spirit, that is devotion, friendship, mutual help and progress.

Volunteerism represents a noble spirit of devotion and an undertaking that benefits many in our society. I strongly believe that our commitment to volunteer service will not only add up valuable memories of our youthhood, but also contribute to world harmony, progress and prosperity. Therefore, it is very helpful that our two young peoples could gather together, talk to each other, share experiences, and make joint plans. I'm confident that this forum will meet these goals and encourage more young people into volunteering to spread love and harmony.

Dear friends,

The steady growth in our political relations and mutually beneficial cooperation over the past 36 years since we established diplomatic ties has brought enormous benefits to our two peoples. In the face of today's complicated and volatile international situation, China and Europe must strengthen cooperation even more. Only by doing so, could we sustain our respective economic and social development, address global challenges, and promote a harmonious world. Currently, China and the EU are working together actively to make people-to-people exchange the third pillar for China-EU ties, as a complement to the political and business pillars. The EU-China Year of Youth and today's forum among other events are all integral parts to our people-to-people exchange. We will work very hard to ensure that the sound momentum of exchange we see this year will continue in 2012 as we celebrate the EU-China Year of Intercultural Dialogue. I hope that our young peoples will join us and contribute your own part to the China-EU comprehensive strategic partnership. I'm convinced that with active engagement, you will become strong promoters for intercultural dialogue, people-to-people exchange, and win-win cooperation.

To conclude, I wish the European Youth Forum and the Volunteer Village a complete success!

中国驻欧盟使团团长 宋哲大使

尊敬的特鲁钦斯基总司长、皮钧副秘书长，

各位来宾、女士们、先生们，

青年朋友们：

非常高兴有机会参加在欧洲议会举行的“中欧青年志愿者论坛”开幕式活动。自今年1月以来，在双方共同努力和积极参与下，“中欧青年交流年”6个大型旗舰活动及数十个配套活动取得圆满成功，引起了中欧社会，特别是青年群体的高度关注和热烈反响，有力地促进了双方相互了解和彼此认知，更为中欧关系的顺利发展注入了新的活力。

此次“中欧青年志愿者周”是迄今为止中欧之间最大规模的青年志愿者交流活动，也是“中欧青年交流年”在欧洲举办的最后一项旗舰活动，具有十分重要的特殊意义。相信此次活动的成功举办将为“中欧青年交流年”添上浓墨重彩的一笔。

志愿服务既是西方社会的传统，也能在东方文化中找到根源。中国自古以来一直提倡人文关怀，重视社会责任。“穷则独善其身，达则兼济天下”、“先天下之忧而忧，后天下之乐而乐”等脍炙人口的中国经典名言，都强调一个正直善良的人，要对他人充满关爱，要对社会承担责任。

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如今，人文关怀和社会责任的思想已经融入构建和谐社会理念之中，成为推动中国经济社会发展的重要因素，也是中国政府的方针政策、中国人民的普遍共识。无论是在抗震救灾和灾后重建中，还是在北京奥运会、上海世博会等大型活动中，随处都能看到中国青年志愿者的身影。随着中国和谐社会建设的深入发展，“奉献、友爱、互助、进步”的志愿精神将会进一步发扬光大。我也高兴地了解到，不少欧洲青年志愿者曾参与在中国的志愿服务项目，在此谨向你们表示感谢和敬意。

志愿精神是一种高尚的奉献精神，志愿服务是一项崇高的社会事业。今天，中欧青年志愿者走到一起，交流心得和体会，分享经验与成果，共同探讨志愿服务的长远发展。希望此次活动能让更多的中欧青年踊跃投入“传递爱心、播撒和谐”的志愿服务，推动社会发展和人类文明更加欣欣向荣，让青春因奉献而精彩，世界因奉献而和谐。

朋友们，

中欧建交36年来，政治关系稳步发展，互利合作日益深化，为双方人民带来许多实实在在的好处。在当前复杂多变的国际形势下，中欧加强合作既有利于各自经济社会持续发展，也有利于共同应对各种全球性挑战，促进世界和谐发展。目前中欧双方正在共同努力，积极致力于将人文交流打造成双方关系继政治、经贸之后的第三支柱。今天的青年志愿者论坛、今年的青年交流年活动都是中欧人文交流的重要组成部分，明年的中欧文化间对话年还将继续保持双方人文交流的强劲势头。希望青年朋友们积极参与中欧间各种交流活动，成为双方文化的对话者，中欧文明的传播者，互利合作的促进者，为深化中欧全面战略伙伴关系贡献应有的力量。

最后，预祝此次“中欧青年志愿者论坛”活动圆满成功！
谢谢大家！

Address by James MORAN 詹慕朗致辞

James MORAN,
Director for Asia,
European External
Action Service

Good afternoon Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

I have been dealing with EU-China relations for nearly 10 years now and it occurred to me that an event like this was more or less unthinkable in 2001/2002. Back then, the level of understanding between China and, more generally, Europe was, let's say, fledgling at best. Chinese students had started to arrive in numbers in Europe but they were still nowhere near the numbers that we see today. Some brave Europeans adventured forth mainly to coastal cities of China to make their studies in Chinese language, history and so on; but they were very few.

Today, 10 years on, it is extraordinarily heartening to see that we get an attendance like this, which is very impressive, from both sides: around one hundred coming from China matched by the European participation too. This is really good news for our strategic partnership. This is a sign it is working in this area; there is absolutely no question about it.

Previous speakers have mentioned the various events that have taken place along the way of this EU-China Year of Youth, which, by the way, is the only one of its kind. We in Europe have never done this before. We have not designated a year of youth with any other partner country, not even some of our older friends and allies. But we have done it with China this year and it has been a great success. I hope you agree with it, especially those of you who are actually participating in it.

We should give credit to everyone who has been involved and I am thinking of course of the Directorate General for Education and Culture, represented here by Jan Truszczyński, the Chinese Mission, the volunteers' organisations, and the rest. So, well done everyone! From the External Action Service's point of view, we are also extremely happy to be associated with it.

The various flagship events that have taken place throughout the year, and there is one more left in Beijing, make up a veritable flotilla of activities, so many flagships in fact that it looks like a convoy! It is extremely heartening to see all of this.

A number of very interesting areas have been identified for future joint work going beyond this year: voluntary activities, active involvement in society and youth work, healthy lifestyles, creativity... Lots of areas have been carved out and it is very important that this is followed up on, and I hope it will be, because – and here I say something with apologies in advance to my good friend the Chinese ambassador and the rest of the Chinese people in the room because translations don't always work – one of the many things Confucius said which I never failed to forget was – and I hope I get this correct this time – that "we hear and we forget, we look but we don't see, but we do and we understand". This is why it is so important to follow up by doing things together based on the identified activities that you have carved out in the course of this convention.

Once again, congratulations and thank you for your time.

欧盟对外行动署亚洲司 司长 詹慕朗 (James MORAN)

女士们，先生们，大家下午好，

时至今日，我已经从事中欧关系工作近十年了，回想起在2001/2002年，像今天这种活动是无法想象的。那时候，中国和欧洲之间的相互了解至多也就刚刚起步，开始有一些中国学生到欧洲留学，但是人数远远赶不上今天的人数，一些勇敢的欧洲人冒险前往中国沿海的几个城市学习中文、历史等学科，但是人数屈指可数。

而十年后的今天，看到参加本次活动的中欧代表人数非常鼓舞人心，令人印象深刻：来自中国和欧洲的各100位嘉宾齐聚一堂。本次活动对中欧战略伙伴关系而言真是个好消息——证明中欧双方在青年领域的工作卓有成就，完全不存在任何问题。

前面几位演讲嘉宾曾提及了在中欧青年交流年期间举办的各种活动，顺便强调一下交流年是首次举办，这类活动我们在欧洲也从没举办过。我们从未与包括我们的老朋友和盟友在内的任何其他伙伴国家一起举办过青年交流年活动。但是今年我们跟中国一起举办了交流年，而且很成功。希望大家同意我的观点，特别是参加此次交流年活动的诸位。

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我们应当对参与交流年活动的各方充满信心，这其中包括由总司长杨·特鲁茨金斯基 (Jan Truszczyński) 代表的教育文化总司、中国代表团、志愿者组织和其他各方。各位的工作非常棒！以欧盟对外行动署的观点来看，我们也非常高兴能够参与其中。

交流年期间举办的各种旗舰活动，以及即将在北京举办的最后一项旗舰活动，组成了一支名副其实的活动舰队，如此之多的旗舰活动事实上看起来像一支舰队！看到这些活动的举办非常鼓舞人心。

大家已经确认了交流年后需要一起努力工作的一些非常有趣的领域：志愿活动、对社会和青年工作的积极参与、健康生活方式、创意等……上述很多领域的工作已经开始，而这些领域的后续跟进非常重要，同时，这也是我所期望的。就像儒家所讲的——在我引用儒家这句名言之前，要先对在座的我的好朋友中国大使和其他中国人说声抱歉——因为翻译并不一定准确——儒家的很多语录中唯一让我无法忘怀的就是——我希望我这次说对了——“不闻不若闻之，闻之不若见之，见之不若知之，知之不若行之。学至于行之而止矣”。这就是为什么在本次大会期间确定的活动基础上，一起把后续跟进工作做好如此重要

再次祝贺并感谢你们的时间。

Address by PI Jun 皮钧致辞

PI Jun, Deputy-Secretary General, Chinese Young Volunteers Association

Most honored DG Trusczyński, Ambassador Song Zhe, UNV Ms. Flavia, delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

Thanks to the proposal and concern by Premier Wen Jiabao and President Barroso, all activities of the China-EU Youth Exchange Year have been going well. With sincere expectations of the parties, the young people from all circles walks in China and Europe make equal participation and open communication, observe and reflect on the world from a more rational, historical, objective and open-minded perspective. This shows that young people in China and Europe have taken an important step to promote the progress of the world. Today, we are here to hold the China-EU Youth Volunteer Service Conference. On behalf of the Chinese Young Volunteers Association and vast young Chinese volunteers, I express warm congratulations on the opening of China-EU Youth Volunteer Service Conference and express my heartfelt thanks for the great supports by the European Commission!

The young people in the largest union of developed countries and the largest developing country can seek joint development through institutional exchange, which is a pioneering work of young people in China as well as Europe. Historically, later developed countries often have more understandings on the early developed ones than it is otherwise. A few hundred years ago, during the heyday of China, European ancient books and records documented China as heaven-like paved with gold, thus "going to the East" became a dream shared by many people. Later on, when the western countries conducted industrial revolutions, selfcentered China court knew little about the rest of world, an

important reason for China's lagging behind for nearly a century. In the 1980s, the situation got reversed. In the eyes of some Chinese people, the developed countries were like heaven; so many young people longed for learning foreign languages and going abroad. Today we see that many developed countries know little about contemporary China, again falling into the bad circle of "only know themselves without knowing others". Therefore, the China-EU youth exchange should break this circle. Descendants inheriting two great civilizations of China and Europe should do better than their predecessors!

In the context of economic globalization and world multi-polarization today, the relationship between the countries has not only been reflected at government level, but also in exchanges among peoples. World development is not just led by politicians and entrepreneurs; the general public's participation space significantly increases. In this pattern, it is possible that the young people freely participate in the political, economic, cultural and social construction; with this free participation, the common appeals can be found in the employment and entrepreneur ship, climate change, energy saving and environmental protection, volunteer services and other aspects, and the common appeals, suggestions of young people can be widely spread and responded. I believe that the young people of China and European countries completely can develop a new cooperative mode by seeking more common grounds to make contributions in deepening China-EU comprehensive strategic partnership and building new international relations in the future.

Europe is the main source of important ideas in modern times. The EU put the volunteerism as one of the cornerstones for social construction since beginning. This concept has been widely recognized around the world. Since 1990s, the volunteer culture began to appear in China. Chinese young volunteer service is integrated with the traditional Chinese virtues, ethic codes under the socialist market economy and human civilization results to create a new and effective mechanism and method of combined organized mobilization and social mobilization, a new and effective carrier of spiritual civilization construction under economic and social changes and a new fashion embraced by Chinese young people. In the 2008 Beijing Olympics, 2010 Shanghai World Expo and the 26th World University Games, a total of five million young volunteers participating in services. The total number of young volunteers registered reaches 32.14 million, according to the Regulations for Management of registered Volunteer. We believe that the justice is not generated from the mercenary groups. Only those who once dedicated and made genuine 1 help in an equal atmosphere can understand the significance of fairness and justice for social progress and the true meaning of universal respect to people.

I sincerely hope that the exchanges of China-EU Youth Volunteer Service Conference can promote both sides to learn from each other and encourage each other for ideas and practice, so as to drive the Chinese and European civilizations to make greater achievements and guide the young generation to bravely go ahead in building a harmonious world with lasting peace and common prosperity.

Finally, I wish the Conference a complete success.

Thank you all!

中国青年志愿者协会副 秘书长 皮钧

大家好！

在温家宝总理和巴罗佐主席的倡议和关心下，“中欧洲青年交流会”各项活动进展顺利，在各方真诚的期待下，中欧各界青年平等参与，坦诚交流，以更加理性、历史、客观、开放的心态和视角观察世界，思考未来。这说明，中欧青年在推动世界进步方面已经迈出了重要的一步。今天，我们在这里举行“中欧青年志愿服务大会”，我谨代表中国青年志愿者协会和中国广大青年志愿者对中欧青年志愿服务大会的举办表示热烈的祝贺，对欧盟委员会对此次活动的大力支持并表示衷心的感谢！

最大的发达国家联合体和最大的发展中国家的青年能够通过机制化交流共谋发展，这是中欧青年的一大创举。从历史上看，后发国家对先发国家的了解往往会多于对方。仅几百年前，在中国的繁盛时期，欧洲的典籍中记载的中国是有如天堂，遍地黄金，“到东方去”成为无数人的梦想；后来，当西方国家进行工业革命的时候，以天朝上国自居的中国反而对世界知之甚少，这也是中国近百年落后的一个重要原因。上世纪八十年代，情形发生了逆转，一些中国人眼中的发达国家也有如天堂，学好外语，到国外去成为不少青年的追求，今天我们看到，很多发达国家对当代中国知之甚少，又陷入了“只知自己不知他人”的怪圈。因此，中欧青年的交流应当打破这个怪圈，继承中欧两个如此伟大的文明体系的子孙，应当比前人做得更好！

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在经济全球化、世界多极化的今天，国与国的关系已不仅体现在政府层面，更体现在各国人民之间的交往。世界发展已不仅仅是政治家、企业家主导，广大民众的参与空间大大增加了。在这样的格局下，青年才有可能自由参与到政治、经济、文化和社会建设中来；有了这种自由参与，能够在就业创业、气候变化、节能环保、志愿服务等方面找到共同诉求；有了这种共同诉求，才能够使青年人的建设得到广泛的传播与响应。我相信，中欧洲青年完全可以通过寻找更多的共同点来发展出全新的合作模式，为深化中欧全面战略伙伴关系、为构建新的面向未来的国际关系作出贡献。

欧洲是近现代重要思想的主要发源地。欧盟在成立之初，就把志愿精神作为社会建设的基石之一，这一理念已经得到全世界的普遍认可。上个世纪九十年代以来，志愿文化开始在中国大地上出现。当代中国青年志愿服务融中华民族传统美德、社会主义市场经济条件下的道德准则和人类文明成果于一体，创造了一种新的有效的组织化动员与社会化动员相结合的机制和方式，创造了一种新的经济社会变革条件下精神文明建设的载体，创造了一种为当代中国青年所喜爱和接受的新的精神时尚。在2008年北京奥运会、2010年上海世博会和刚刚结束的第26届世界大学生运动会上，总计有超过500万的青年志愿者参与服务。按照《中国注册志愿者管理办法》进行注册的青年志愿者总数达到3214万。我们相信，公平正义是不会从唯利是图的群体中产生的。只有那些曾经在平等的氛围下真正奉献过并真诚互助的人们，才会理解公平正义对于社会进步的意义，才会理解对人的普遍尊重的真谛。我衷心地希望中欧青年志愿服务大会的交流能够促进双方在理念和实践方面互相学习，砥砺前行，以真诚的志愿之心推动中欧文明再创辉煌，引导青年一代在建设持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界之路上勇敢前行。

最后，祝“中欧洲青年志愿者交流大会”取得圆满成功。

谢谢大家！

China-Europe Symposium on Youth Work Development 中欧青年工作发展研讨会

The III China-Europe Symposium on Youth Work Development was held in Brussels on 9-10 September 2011. The Symposium gathered 30 young leaders from Europe and China to discuss the value of young volunteers in leading sustainable youth organisations with an impact in their communities.

The event promoted a dialogue on youth participation and volunteering between Chinese and European youth representatives, providing a space for exchanging experiences and exploring similarities and differences on youth volunteering in Europe and in China.

Participants underlined the important contribution that volunteering makes to the personal and social development of young people by helping them develop a variety of skills, which are useful in their personal, social and professional life. They recalled, among others, social and intercultural skills, project management and problem-solving skills, sense of responsibility, solidarity and commitment. Participants also noted that volunteering helps young people to enlarge their horizons and have a broader vision and understanding of the world as well as to develop networks and contacts, thus contributing to bridging cultures and communities.

The discussions also focused on the challenges related to volunteering, among which participants highlighted in particular: issues related to the recognition of volunteering and non-formal learning, difficulties in ensuring sustainable funding for voluntary activities, challenges in reaching out to all young people; inadequate legislation, link between volunteering and professional life, gender equality.

On the way forward, the Chinese and European representatives emphasised the importance of maintaining a dialogue and learning from each other's experiences and differences as well as undertaking joint efforts to continue promoting youth volunteering.

第三届中欧青年工作发展论坛于2011年9月9日-10日在布鲁塞尔召开。论坛汇集了30位来自欧洲和中国的青年领袖，探讨青年志愿者在居持续领先地位的青年组织中的价值和对其所在社区的影响。

论坛促进了中欧青年代表之间就青年参与和志愿服务展开对话，为交流经验并探讨中欧在青年志愿者工作中的异同提供了场所。

与会者强调了志愿服务有助于年轻人发展有益于其个人、社会和职业生活的各项技能，对年轻人的个人成长和社会发展具有重要作用。青年志愿服务可发挥年轻人的社会和智力活动技能、项目管理和解决问题的能力，培养年轻人的责任心、团结和献身精神。与会者还注意到志愿工作还能帮助年轻人拓宽思路、开阔视野，加强对世界的了解，促进社交网络并加强联系，由此成为文化和社区交流的纽带。

讨论的另一焦点是与志愿服务有关的挑战，与会者特别提出了以下问题：对志愿工作的认可和非正规学习的问题、在获得志愿活动所需的持续资助过程中遇到的困难、在联络所有年轻人时面临的挑战：缺乏适当的立法、志愿工作和职业生涯之间的联系和性别平等等问题。

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中欧代表强调了在前进的道路上，保持对话、学习彼此经验和差异、共同努力继续推进青年志愿工作的重要性。

Programme of the China-Europe Symposium on Youth Work Development

Friday, 9 September

Opening of the Symposium

Opening remarks:

Peter Matjašič, President, European Youth Forum

Pi Jun, Deputy Secretary-General, Chinese Young Volunteers Association

Pascal Lejeune, Head of Unit, Youth in Action Programme, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Ghulam Isaccai, Chief of the Development Division, United Nations Volunteers

Session chaired by Rui Duarte, Board Member, European Youth Forum

Session on the role of community-based volunteering in youth organisations in China and Europe

This session will aim at introducing the situation of voluntary activities of young people and volunteering policies in China and Europe

Session on the experiences of exchange in youth work: from community-based to global volunteering

The broad purpose of this session is to exchange information and experience on volunteering in the context of participatory organisations, from local communities to international voluntary work. The volunteering opportunities made available, the motivation to engage in volunteering, personal and social skills developed and the impact of the activities are among the aspects to be explored

Session on the value of youth work: the importance of volunteering for the personal and social development of young people and its value for the development of the societies

This session will provide a more in-depth debate on the personal and social skills gained through volunteering and its impact on society, from local to global level. The importance of volunteering in promoting participation and developing values and attitudes that contribute to social and economical development, through a global active citizenship will also be proposed for discussion

Roundtable on the 10th Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers 2001 "Volunteering for development: active citizenship and social inclusion"

Panellists:

Ghulam Isaccai, Chief of the Development Division, United Nations Volunteers

Pi Jun, Deputy Secretary-General, Chinese Young Volunteers Association

Falko Mohrs, Board Member, European Youth Forum

Pascal Lejeune, Head of Unit, Youth in Action Programme, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Session chaired by Rui Duarte, Board Member, European Youth Forum

Saturday, 10 September

Session on the challenges of volunteering and participation in youth organisations in Europe and China

During this session participants will address the main challenges of volunteering in youth organisations, including: information on the volunteering opportunities for participation, recognition, mobility of volunteers and resources

Session on the recognition and promotion of volunteering and participation: the consolidation and sustainability of youth organisations

This session will aim at discussing matters related to the further recognition and accreditation of volunteering and the measures in which these should build upon. The link with the development and consolidation of youth structures and youth work in Europe and China will also be explored

Closing Session

Presentation of the main conclusions from the different sessions

Closing remarks:

Peter Matjašič, President of the European Youth Forum

Pi Jun, Deputy Secretary-General of Chinese Young Volunteers Association

Pascal Lejeune, Head of Unit, Youth in Action Programme, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

中欧青年工作发展研讨会日程

9月9日星期五

论坛开幕式

开幕辞:

欧洲青年论坛主席Peter Matjašič

中国青年志愿者协会副秘书长皮钧

欧洲委员会教育文化总司青年行动处处长Pascal Lejeune

联合国志愿人员组织项目管理处处长古兰木 (Ghulam Isaczai)

会议主席由欧洲青年论坛理事会理事Rui Duarte担任

会议: 社区志愿者服务在中欧青年组织中的作用

本次会议旨在介绍中欧年轻人志愿者活动和志愿者政策的现状

会议: 青年工作经验交流: 从社区志愿者服务到全球志愿者服务

本次会议宗旨范围广泛: 就参与组织的志愿者服务交换信息和经验, 从当地社区到国际志愿者工作。探讨的层面还包括提供志愿者工作机会, 参与志愿者服务的动机、发展个人和社交能力、志愿者活动的影响等等。

会议: 青年工作的价值: 志愿者服务对发展青年人的个人和社交能力的重要性及志愿者服务对社会发展的价值

本次会议将就通过志愿者服务获得的个人和社交技能及其对当地和全球社会的影响展开深入辩论。会议还将讨论志愿者服务通过做全球公民的主题推进青年对社会和经济发展的参与度、发展价值和态度的重要性。

圆桌会议: 2001年国际志愿者年十周年纪念 “志愿者服务发展: 积极公民和社会共融”

分组讨论成员:

联合国志愿人员组织项目管理处处长古兰木 (Ghulam Isaczai)

中国青年志愿者协会副秘书长皮钧

欧洲青年论坛理事会理事Falko Mohrs

欧洲委员会教育文化总司青年行动处处长Pascal Lejeune

会议主席由欧洲青年论坛理事会理事Rui Duarte担任

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9月10日星期六

会议: 中欧志愿者服务和参与青年组织的挑战

本次会议期间, 与会者将探讨青年组织在志愿者服务所面临的主要挑战, 包括: 志愿者工作机会信息、识别、志愿者流动和相关资源。

会议: 识别并推广志愿者服务和参与: 青年组织的整并和可持续发展

本次会议旨在讨论与志愿者服务队进一步识别和资格认证有关的问题以及建立这些制度的方法。本次会议还将探讨中欧青年结构和青年工作的开发与整合之间的关联。

闭幕会议

介绍各个会议的主要结果

闭幕辞:

欧洲青年论坛主席Peter Matjašič

中国青年志愿者协会副秘书长皮钧

欧洲委员会教育文化总司青年行动处处长Pascal Lejeune

OTHER ACTIVITIES • 其他活动

The EU-China Volunteer Bridge offered several other opportunities to deepen dialogue and mutual understanding between European and Chinese young people through different experiences:

Volunteer for a day

On 6 September, the Chinese volunteers had the opportunity to visit youth and volunteering organisations and other institutions in Brussels and to actively take part in their activities. The institutions visited included Museum TILT, JES Stadslabo, Woningen 123 Logements, Fédération des Centres de Jeunes en Milieu Populaire and L'Arche Bruxelles ASBL. Through these activities the Chinese participants could experience volunteering and learn more about European youth and volunteering organisations and their work.

World Music Village Workshop

30 European and Chinese young traditional music performers gathered in this workshop to co-produce an original piece of artistic work weaving together traditional musical forms of various European and Chinese regions. They performed the results of their joint work in front of the European Parliament on 9 September. The concert consisted in bridging the rich musical heritage that is deeply embedded in European folk/traditional music with its Asian counterpart. This workshop, which was run by Jeunesses Musicales International, provided a platform for dialogue and exchange through music and the opportunity for the young European and Chinese musicians to broaden their knowledge of both European and Chinese traditional music.

Graffiti Workshop

Another group of European and Chinese participants experienced intercultural dialogue on an artistic level, through graffiti art. They used their artistic skills to create a joint piece of mural artwork in the Volunteering Village, under the theme: "An artistic encounter between Europe and China". The project was based on mixing European and Chinese artistic styles and the idea was to create a slogan, proverb or quote on the theme and play with the multiple meanings of the Chinese ideograms.

Volunteering Village

From 8 to 10 September, the V-Village offered a space for Volunteer Organisations to showcase their work and highlight the importance of volunteering at all levels. On the Esplanade of the European Parliament, they organised a variety of workshops, training, debates, interactive stands, special events and information points on the theme of Volunteering. The presence of Chinese volunteers in the Village also offered an opportunity to explore and exchange practices linked to youth volunteering in Europe and in China.

通过不同体验, 中欧青年志愿者周为深化中欧青年对话和相互了解提供了若干其他机会, 其中包括:

一日志愿者活动

9月6日, 中国志愿者获得了参观布鲁塞尔青年及志愿者服务组织和其他机构的机会, 并积极参与这些组织的活动。他们参观的组织包括: TILT博物馆、JES Stadslabo、Woningen 123 Logements、农村青年俱乐部联合会 (Fédération des Centres de Jeunes en Milieu Populaire) 和 L' Arche Bruxelles ASBL。通过这些活动, 中国的参与者可以体验志愿者服务并更加了解欧洲青年和志愿者服务组织及其工作情况。

世界音乐村工作坊

30位欧洲和中国的青年传统音乐演奏家参与本次工作坊, 将欧洲和中国各地传统音乐形式结合为一件原创的艺术作品。9月9日, 他们在欧洲议会表演这场联合制作的成果。这场音乐会把蕴含在欧洲和亚洲民族/传统音乐中的丰富音乐遗产联系在一起。本次工作坊由Jeunesses Musicales International承办, 除提供一个以音乐开展对话和交流的平台外, 也让中欧年轻音乐家有机会开拓双方对欧洲和中国传统音乐方面的认识。



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涂鸦工作坊

另一组欧洲和中国的与会者, 则通过涂鸦艺术体验了艺术层面的跨文化对话。他们使用艺术技巧, 在志愿者村联合创作了一幅涂鸦壁画作品, 主题是“欧洲和中国之间的艺术邂逅”。这副作品混合了欧洲和中国的艺术风格, 基本概念是根据主题创造标语、谚语和引语, 并利用中国意向符号的多重含义创作。



志愿者村

9月8日至10日, 志愿者村为志愿者组织提供了场地, 使其能够介绍组织工作和强调在各个层级开展志愿服务重要性。在欧洲议会广场, 志愿者们围绕志愿者服务这一主题组织了各种工作坊、培训、辩论、交流展位、特别活动和信息点。中国志愿者出席志愿者村活动, 为本次活动提供了探讨和交流欧洲和中国与青年志愿者服务的机会。



PHOTO ALBUM · 活动图片



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参与本次活动是一次分享实践、了解志愿者活动在他人眼中的核心价值，并与其他年轻人建立长期桥梁的独特机会。
参与中欧青年志愿者周的葡萄牙人Pedro



"Participating in this event was a unique opportunity to share practices, to understand what others see as core values in volunteering activities and to create a long-term bridge with other young people."
Pedro, Portugal, participant in the EU-China Volunteer Bridge, September 2011



"From sustainability to volunteering and youth work, the Year's dialogue gave our organizations a great opportunity to learn from each other's experiences. European young organizations excel in motivating and enabling young people to initiate and lead changes. Chinese organizations, on the other hand, demonstrate great examples of aligning youth behind a common cause or event, and of building long-term links with formal education and business sectors."
Madara, Latvia, participant in the EU-China Volunteer Bridge, September 2011

从可持续发展到志愿者服务和青年工作，交流年期间展开的对话为我们的组织提供了一个了解彼此经验的机会。欧洲青年组织擅长激励和促使青年人主动和领导变革。另一方面，中国的青年组织则是将志愿者服务与共同目标和活动联系起来，在正规教育和商业领域建立长期联系的绝佳范例。
参与中欧青年志愿者周的拉脱维亚人Madara



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EU-China Volunteer Bridge, Brussels, September 2011
中欧志愿者周, 布鲁塞尔, 2011年9月

Introduction to the event

Between 7 and 11 September, the European Parliament premises in Brussels hosted the 2nd Volunteering Youth Convention. Over 1,500 young volunteers from all over Europe took part in this big civil society event, which attracted around 10,000 people among participants, volunteers and visitors.

The Convention was the European Youth Forum's biggest public event under the European Year of Volunteering. It offered the framework to host the sixth flagship event of the EU-China Year of Youth, under the title "EU-China Volunteer Bridge".

A delegation composed of 100 Chinese volunteers joined their European peers in Brussels for this event. They participated in a one-week programme of activities focused on volunteering. This included the 3rd China-Europe Symposium on youth work development, visits to different organisations in Brussels, Antwerp, Bonn and Utrecht, a trip to Bruges, a chance to spend a day volunteering with a local organization ("Volunteer for a Day") as well as some practical activities, including EU-China music and art workshops.

The event also included other elements, such as a Stakeholder Conference discussing the rights of volunteers, a Volunteering Village inaugurated by Her Royal Highness Princess Mathilde of Belgium and by the Vice-President of the European Parliament, Isabelle Durant, showcasing the value of youth volunteers for European societies and of volunteering schemes such as the European Voluntary Service (supported under the EU Youth in Action Programme) and last but not least, a completely free music festival to celebrate young volunteers from all over Europe.



在世界各国日益互相依存的背景下，欧盟和中国需要增进信任和相互了解以达到共同的目标。从青年扎根做起，是中欧双方建立长期互信和了解的最佳途径。
欧盟对外行动署亚太区执行司长
Viorel Isticioaia Budura



"In the context of the increased inter-dependence that governs our world today, the EU and China need to better trust and understand each other in order to reach their common goals. And there is no better way to build long-term mutual trust and understanding than starting with our youth."

Viorel Isticioaia Budura, Managing Director for Asia and Pacific,
European External Action Service

活动介绍

9月7日至11日, 第二届青年志愿者服务大会在布鲁塞尔欧洲议会大楼举行。来自全欧洲的1500多位青年志愿者参加了本次大型民间社团活动, 会议还吸引了一万名左右的与会者、志愿者和参观者。

本次大会是在“欧洲青年志愿者年”背景下, 由欧洲青年论坛举办的规模最大的公众活动。本次大会为中欧青年交流年期间举办的、主题为“架起中欧青年志愿者友谊之桥”的第六项旗舰活动提供了框架。

由100位志愿者组成的中国代表团和欧洲志愿者同行在布鲁塞尔参加了本次活动。本次为期一周的活动聚焦于志愿者工作, 包括举办第三届中欧青年工作发展论坛、访问布鲁塞尔、安特卫普、伯恩和乌特勒支的各种志愿者组织, 游览布鲁日, 有机会和当地志愿者组织一起开展一天的志愿服务(“一日志愿者”)以及参加中欧音乐和艺术工作坊等实践活动。

本此大会期间还举办了其他活动, 如讨论志愿者权利的利益相关方大会、由比利时王妃玛蒂尔殿下和欧洲议会副主席伊莎贝尔·迪朗(Isabelle Durant)共同主持的志愿者村开幕式, 展示了青年志愿者服务对欧洲社会的贡献以及例如(在欧洲“青年在行动”计划支持下的)欧洲志愿服务等志愿者服务计划的重要性。活动最后为来自全欧洲的青年志愿者举办了完全免费的音乐节。

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中欧青年交流年是将会中欧联系起来互相学习的绝佳机会。就青年工作的不同经验和动员年轻人在社区中发挥积极作用等问题展开对话, 是中欧未来社会发展的基础。在青年和民间团体上投资是一种必要, 而非国际关系的锦上添花。

欧洲青年论坛秘书长
Giuseppe Porcaro



"The EU-China Year of Youth has been an incredible opportunity to bridge and learn from each others. Building dialogue on different experiences on youth work and mobilisation of young people to play an active role in their communities is at the basis of the future developments of Chinese and European societies. Investing in Youth and in civil society is a need and not a decoration for International relations."

Giuseppe Porcaro, Secretary-General, European Youth Forum

Programme of the flagship event

Sunday, 4 September

Visit to Bruges and meeting with local volunteers

Monday, 5 September

Cultural introduction to Brussels

Welcome and opening of the EU-China Volunteer Bridge

Opening remarks:

Viorel Isticioaia-Budura, Managing Director for Asia and Pacific, European External Action Service

Katarina Neved'alová, MEP, Vice-President, European Youth Forum

Pi Jun, Deputy Secretary-General, Chinese Young Volunteers Association

Pascal Lejeune, Head of Unit, Youth in Action Programme, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Presentation of the II Youth Convention on Volunteering, Giuseppe Porcaro, Secretary-General, European Youth Forum

Presentation of the EU-China Volunteer Bridge, Vania Freitas, Global Relations Coordinator, European Youth Forum

Session moderated by Marzia Conte, Programme Manager, Youth in Action, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Tuesday, 6 September

Volunteer for a day in different youth organisations

World Music Village workshop

Wednesday, 7 September

Exploring youth culture and reality in Belgium (Antwerp), Germany (Bonn) and the Netherlands (Utrecht)

World Music Village workshop

Stakeholder conference on volunteering

Thursday, 8 September

Exploring Youth Work: Introduction to youth volunteering and the European Voluntary Service in Belgium

World Music Village workshop / Graffiti workshop / Stakeholder conference on volunteering

0254

Plenary session of the II Youth Convention on Volunteering

Welcome Address by Jan Truszczyński, Director General, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

EU-China Volunteer Bridge

Introductory remarks:

Ambassador Song Zhe, Head of the Mission of China to the European Union

James Moran, Director for Asia, European External Action Service

Pi Jun, Deputy-Secretary General, Chinese Young Volunteers Association

From EU-China to bridging young volunteers globally

Address by Flavia Pansieri, Executive Coordinator, United Nations Volunteers

Volunteer Village Presentation

The importance of supporting volunteer youth work

Address by Ivan Pittevels, CEO, Belgium National Lottery

Handover of the declaration on Volunteers' Rights

Closing Remarks:

Jean-Pierre Vandersteen, Director General, European Commission's Directorate General for Communication

Isabelle Durant, Vice-President, European Parliament

Official opening of the Volunteering Village

Peter Matjašič, President of the European Youth Forum

Evelyne Huyte Broeck, Belgian Minister of Youth (French-speaking Community)

Pascal Smet, Belgian Minister of Youth (Flemish-speaking Community)

Isabelle Durant, Vice-President, European Parliament

Official tour of the Village by Her Royal Highness Princess Mathilde of Belgium

0255

Friday, 9 September

China-Europe Symposium on Youth Work Development: The Role of Volunteering in Youth Organisations

Ethno music workshop

Graffiti workshop

Volunteering Village

Saturday, 10 September

China-Europe Symposium on Youth Work Development: The Role of Volunteering in Youth Organisations

Ethno music workshop

Graffiti workshop

Volunteering Village

Closing ceremony of the Volunteering Village

Closing remarks:

Pierre Mairesse, Director, Lifelong learning: horizontal policy issues and 2020 strategy, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Marc Tarabella, MEP, Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats

Peter Matjašič, President, European Youth Forum

Official closing of the Volunteering Village by Willy Decourty, Mayor of Ixelles, and handover of the Village keys

旗舰活动日程

9月4日星期日

参观布鲁日并会见当地志愿者

9月5日星期一

介绍布鲁塞尔文化

欢迎式和中欧青年志愿者周开幕式

开幕致辞：
欧盟对外行动署亚太区执行司长Viorel Isticioaia-Budura
欧洲青年论坛副主席欧洲议会议员Katarina Neved'alová
中国青年志愿者协会副秘书长皮钧
欧洲委员会教育文化总司青年行动处处长Pascal Lejeune

欧洲青年论坛秘书长Giuseppe Porcaro介绍第二届青年志愿服务大会

欧洲青年论坛全球关系协调员Vania Freitas介绍中欧青年志愿者周

会议由欧洲委员会教育文化总司“青年在行动”项目经理Marzia Conte主持

9月6日星期二

在不同的青年组织进行为期一天的志愿服务

世界音乐村工作坊

9月7日星期三

了解比利时（安特卫普）、德国（伯尔尼）和荷兰（乌特勒支）的青年文化和青年现状

世界音乐村工作坊

志愿服务利益相关方大会

9月8日星期四

了解青年周活动：介绍比利时的青年志愿者服务和“欧洲志愿者服务”

世界音乐村工作坊/涂鸦工作坊/志愿服务利益相关方大会

第二届青年志愿服务大会全体会议

欧洲委员会教育文化总司总司长杨·特鲁钦斯基 (Jan Truszczyński) 先生致欢迎辞

中欧青年志愿者周
开场介绍辞:
中国驻欧盟使团团长宋哲大使
欧盟对外行动署亚洲司司长詹慕朗 (James Moran)
中国青年志愿者协会副秘书长皮钧

通过中欧合作架起全球青年志愿者友谊之桥
联合国志愿人员组织总协调员弗拉维亚·潘谢里 (Flavia Pansieri) 致辞

志愿者村介绍

为青年志愿者服务提供支持的重要意义
比利时国家乐透 (Belgium National Lottery) 首席执行官Ivan Pitteviels致辞

移交志愿者权利宣言

闭幕辞
欧洲委员会通讯总司总司长Jean-Pierre Vandersteen
欧洲议会副主席伊莎贝尔·迪朗 (Isabelle Durant)

志愿者村官方开幕式

欧洲青年论坛主席Peter Matjašič
比利时 (法语区) 青年部长Evelyne Huyte Broeck
比利时 (弗莱芒语区) 青年部长Pascal Smet
欧洲议会副主席伊莎贝尔·迪朗 (Isabelle Durant)

比利时王妃马蒂尔德殿下正式参观志愿者村

0257

9月9日星期五

中欧青年工作发展论坛：志愿服务在青年组织中的角色
民族音乐工作坊
涂鸦工作坊
志愿者村

9月10日星期六

中欧青年工作发展论坛：志愿服务在青年组织中的作用
民族音乐工作坊
涂鸦工作坊
志愿者村
志愿者村闭幕式
闭幕词
欧洲委员会教育文化总司“终身学习：横向政策相关议题和2020年战略”司司长Pierre Mairesse
欧洲议会社会党与民主党进步联盟欧洲议会议员Marc Tarabella
欧洲青年论坛主席Peter Matjašič
比利时伊克塞尔市市长Willy Decourty主持志愿者村官方闭幕式并移交志愿者村钥匙





Plenary session of the II Youth Convention on Volunteering
第二届青年志愿服务大会

Address by Jan TRUSZCZYŃSKI 杨·特鲁茨金斯基致辞

Jan TRUSZCZYŃSKI,
Director General,
European Commission's
Directorate General for
Education and Culture

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour for me to open this 2nd Youth Convention on Volunteering.

This event is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the value of volunteering, and especially of youth volunteering, with so many young people and organisations actively committed to making a difference in their communities at home and abroad. And it is fitting that this commitment is shown here in the European Parliament, itself a very powerful symbol of democracy.

This Youth Convention fits well in the context of 2011 as the European Year of Volunteering. Some 100 million people of different ages currently serve as volunteers across Europe. Volunteering promotes values of solidarity, social inclusion and active participation in society. It gives people the opportunity to gain new skills and extend their networks – stimulating their personal, social and professional growth. And volunteering benefits society as a whole in many and varied ways, performing valuable services and contributing to the social capital that is the strength of communities.

Over the last 15 years, the EU has given 50 000 young people the opportunity to spend a period of volunteering abroad through the European Voluntary Service, which is part of the Youth in Action Programme. Volunteers get to know other countries and cultures, acquiring valuable language and cultural skills in the process. And when they get back home, by sharing their experience with others, they can help to shift perceptions and improve understanding and attitudes towards other people and cultures.

For all these reasons, the EU remains committed to promoting and supporting youth volunteering. In terms of policy, the main objectives are set out in a Council Recommendation on the Mobility of Young Volunteers across the EU. The Recommendation encourages cross-border cooperation between organisers of voluntary activities in Member States and invites them to open up these activities to young people from other EU countries.

The value and benefits of volunteering are of course not restricted to the EU borders. The year 2011 also marks the 10th anniversary of the 2001 International Year of Volunteers of the United Nations, and is therefore an occasion to celebrate voluntary engagement across the globe. Through their global commitment, young volunteers can help build bridges across cultures, fostering dialogue, cooperation and mutual understanding.

This is another key message at the heart of this Convention, which – under the title "EU-China Volunteering Bridge" – is also a flagship event of the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth.

I would like to warmly welcome our Chinese guests who have come a long way to join us for this occasion and who will shortly share their interesting experiences and perspectives on this topic.

The EU-China Year of Youth builds on the firm belief that an active involvement of young people is essential for a sound and sustainable development of EU-China relations. Youth volunteering has been identified as a key theme of common interest, both as a topic for discussion and as a concrete type of activity to be actively experienced and promoted on both sides during this Year.

I especially like the idea that our Chinese guests have had the opportunity to volunteer for a day in different youth organisations here in Europe. I am sure that this experience will have opened doors to new ideas, contacts and friends; I hope it has also been enjoyable.

Joint projects make all the more sense as young people in Europe and China are facing up to similar challenges. These challenges require that they have a capacity for teamworking, for understanding other cultures and for finding the basis for cooperation. They need such competences to improve their employability, to actively engage in society, to deal with big challenges such as climate change. Volunteering and joint projects can play an important part in forming skills such as these.

To conclude, I would like to thank the European Youth Forum for organizing this event, the European Parliament for hosting it, our Chinese partners for their active cooperation throughout the EU-China Year of Youth, and all of you for your presence and participation.

欧洲委员会教育文化总 司长 杨·特鲁茨金斯基 (Jan TRUSZCZYŃSKI)

本次青年大会的举办恰逢2011欧洲志愿服务年。在全欧洲目前有1亿名不同年龄的人担任志愿者。志愿者服务促进了欧洲社会的团结价值观、社会包容性和对社会活动的积极参与。志愿者服务为人们提供了获取新技能和拓宽社交网络的机会——并激励其个人、社交和专业能力的成长。志愿者服务可以通过很多种不同的途径使全社会受益,开展富有价值的志愿者服务并为积累社会资本做出贡献,进而建设牢固的社区关系。

在过去的15年间,作为“青年在行动”计划的一部分,欧盟已经通过欧洲志愿者服务机构为5万名年轻人提供海外短期志愿者工作的机会。在担任志愿者的过程中,志愿者了解到了其他国家和文化,学到了有价值的语言和文化技能。这些志愿者回国后,通过与他人分享经验,可以帮助更多的人改变对其他国家人民和文化的看法与态度,并增进了解。基于这些原因,欧盟将一如既往地继续推进并支持青年志愿者服务。在政策方面,一项欧盟理事会关于青年志愿者在欧盟流动性的建议案规定了青年志愿者工作的主要目标。该建议案鼓励欧盟各成员国志愿者服务组织者之间的跨境合作,并邀请他们向其他欧盟国家开放这些活动。当然,志愿者服务的价值和益处并不囿于欧盟境内。

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2011年恰逢2001年联合国国际志愿者年十周年,借此机会可以庆祝全球性的志愿者活动。

通过全球志愿者的努力,青年志愿者将有助于架起跨越文化、促进对话、合作与相互理解的友谊之桥。

本次会议的中心议题还将传递另一个关键信息:在中欧青年志愿者周的主题下——本次会议也是2011中欧青年交流年的一项旗舰活动。我对远道而来参加本次活动的中国嘉宾表示热烈欢迎,稍后,他们将与我們分享对这一主题的有趣经验和见解。

中欧青年交流年的基础,在于深信年轻人的积极参与是中欧发展牢固和可持续关系的关键。

青年志愿者服务已被指定为共同利益的关键主题,既是讨论的主题,也是双方在交流年期间需要广泛开展和推进的主要活动种类。我非常喜欢中国嘉宾在欧洲不同的青年组织开展为期一天志愿者服务这一活动的创意。我坚信这一经验定能开启通往新创意、建立新联系和认识新朋友的大门;我也希望这一经验能带来乐趣。

伙伴活动也由于中欧年轻人面对的类似挑战而变得更有意义。这些挑战要求他们有能力开展团队工作,理解对方的文化和找到合作的基础。他们需要这些能力来增加就业能力、积极参与社会、处理气候变化等重大挑战。志愿者服务和合作计划可以在帮助他们在打造这些能力的过程中发挥重要作用。

最后,我要感谢本次会议的主办方——欧洲青年论坛,东道主——欧洲议会,我们的中国合作伙伴——在中欧青年交流年期间的积极合作,并要感谢出席本次活动的所有嘉宾。

尊敬的阁下,
女士们、先生们,

我很荣幸为第二届青年志愿服务大会开幕。本次活动是展现志愿者服务价值、特别是青年志愿者服务的绝佳机会,因为有如此多的年轻人和青年组织积极投入,决心把自己国家和国外的社区建设得更好。本次会议在欧洲议会这个强有力的民主标志举办,本身就符合青年志愿者服务的承诺。

Address by Ambassador SONG Zhe 宋哲大使致辞

Ambassador SONG Zhe, Head of the Mission of China to the European Union

Respected Director General Jan Truszczyński,

Deputy Secretary General PI Jun,

Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen,
Dear young friends,

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Today, I'm very happy to join the Convention Plenary of the European Youth Forum and celebrate together with you the opening of the Volunteer Village.

Thanks to our joint effort and active participation, we have, since this January, successfully organized six flagship events and tens of supporting programs in line with the EU-China Year of Youth. They are very well received among our two peoples, particularly among the youth. They have facilitated the two sides to strengthen mutual understanding, build more accurate perception, and generate fresh impetus for China-EU relations.

The event we are celebrating today bears special significance, not only because this flagship week-long event will be the largest youth volunteer exchange between China and the EU, but also because it will be recorded as the last flagship event in Europe for the EU-China Year of Youth. I strongly believe that this forum will contribute greatly to the success of this thematic year.

Volunteering is an important western tradition, but it could also be traced in the eastern culture. From very early on, the

Chinese people have honored the spirit of humanity and social responsibility, as is evidenced by the famous teachings. For instance, "one should maintain one's integrity when in distress, and commit oneself to the welfare of the society when in success." Another speaks that, "one should be the first to show concern for the welfare of the many, and be the last to enjoy the gain of oneself." So in China, we have always regarded the sense of compassion and responsibility as an essential personal quality.

Today, we carry the same spirit into our effort to build a harmonious society. The idea of humanity and social responsibility is enshrined in our government policies and plays an important role in promoting our economic and social development. It also resonates strongly among the Chinese public. I'm deeply impressed by the outpour of passion and devotion by the young volunteers during recent disaster relief and reconstruction, Beijing Olympic Games, and Shanghai World Expo. I would also like to use this occasion to thank the many European youth volunteers who have served in China. I'm certain that as we continue to forge ahead in building a harmonious society, more and more people will join us to carry forward the volunteering spirit, that is devotion, friendship, mutual help and progress.

Volunteerism represents a noble spirit of devotion and an undertaking that benefits many in our society. I strongly believe that our commitment to volunteer service will not only add up valuable memories of our youthhood, but also contribute to world harmony, progress and prosperity. Therefore, it is very helpful that our two young peoples could gather together, talk to each other, share experiences, and make joint plans. I'm confident that this forum will meet these goals and encourage more young people into volunteering to spread love and harmony.

Dear friends,

The steady growth in our political relations and mutually beneficial cooperation over the past 36 years since we established diplomatic ties has brought enormous benefits to our two peoples. In the face of today's complicated and volatile international situation, China and Europe must strengthen cooperation even more. Only by doing so, could we sustain our respective economic and social development, address global challenges, and promote a harmonious world. Currently, China and the EU are working together actively to make people-to-people exchange the third pillar for China-EU ties, as a complement to the political and business pillars. The EU-China Year of Youth and today's forum among other events are all integral parts to our people-to-people exchange. We will work very hard to ensure that the sound momentum of exchange we see this year will continue in 2012 as we celebrate the EU-China Year of Intercultural Dialogue. I hope that our young peoples will join us and contribute your own part to the China-EU comprehensive strategic partnership. I'm convinced that with active engagement, you will become strong promoters for intercultural dialogue, people-to-people exchange, and win-win cooperation.

To conclude, I wish the European Youth Forum and the Volunteer Village a complete success!

中国驻欧盟使团团长 宋哲大使

尊敬的特鲁钦斯基总司长、皮钧副秘书长，

各位来宾、女士们、先生们，

青年朋友们：

非常高兴有机会参加在欧洲议会举行的“中欧青年志愿者论坛”开幕式活动。自今年1月以来，在双方共同努力和积极参与下，“中欧青年交流年”6个大型旗舰活动及数十个配套活动取得圆满成功，引起了中欧社会，特别是青年群体的高度关注和热烈反响，有力地促进了双方相互了解和彼此认知，更为中欧关系的顺利发展注入了新的活力。

此次“中欧青年志愿者周”是迄今为止中欧之间最大规模的青年志愿者交流活动，也是“中欧青年交流年”在欧洲举办的最后一项旗舰活动，具有十分重要的特殊意义。相信此次活动的成功举办将为“中欧青年交流年”添上浓墨重彩的一笔。

志愿服务既是西方社会的传统，也能在东方文化中找到根源。中国自古以来一直提倡人文关怀，重视社会责任。“穷则独善其身，达则兼济天下”、“先天下之忧而忧，后天下之乐而乐”等脍炙人口的中国经典名言，都强调一个正直善良的人，要对他人充满关爱，要对社会承担责任。

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如今，人文关怀和社会责任的思想已经融入构建和谐社会的理念之中，成为推动中国经济社会发展的重要因素，也是中国政府的方针政策、中国人民的普遍共识。无论是在抗震救灾和灾后重建中，还是在北京奥运会、上海世博会等大型活动中，随处都能看到中国青年志愿者的身影。随着中国和谐社会建设的深入发展，“奉献、友爱、互助、进步”的志愿精神将会进一步发扬光大。我也高兴地了解到，不少欧洲青年志愿者曾参与在中国的志愿服务项目，在此谨向你们表示感谢和敬意。

志愿精神是一种高尚的奉献精神，志愿服务是一项崇高的社会事业。今天，中欧青年志愿者走到一起，交流心得和体会，分享经验与成果，共同探讨志愿服务的长远发展。希望此次活动能让更多的中欧青年踊跃投入“传递爱心、播撒和谐”的志愿服务，推动社会发展和人类文明更加欣欣向荣，让青春因奉献而精彩，世界因奉献而和谐。

朋友们，

中欧建交36年来，政治关系稳步发展，互利合作日益深化，为双方人民带来许多实实在在的好处。在当前复杂多变的国际形势下，中欧加强合作既有利于各自经济社会持续发展，也有利于共同应对各种全球性挑战，促进世界和谐发展。目前中欧双方正在共同努力，积极致力于将人文交流打造成双方关系继政治、经贸之后的第三支柱。今天的青年志愿者论坛、今年的青年交流年活动都是中欧人文交流的重要组成部分，明年的中欧文化间对话年还将继续保持双方人文交流的强劲势头。希望青年朋友们积极参与中欧间各种交流活动，成为双方文化的对话者，中欧文明的传播者，互利合作的促进者，为深化中欧全面战略伙伴关系贡献应有的力量。

最后，预祝此次“中欧青年志愿者论坛”活动圆满成功！
谢谢大家！

Address by James MORAN 詹慕朗致辞

James MORAN,
Director for Asia,
European External
Action Service

Good afternoon Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

I have been dealing with EU-China relations for nearly 10 years now and it occurred to me that an event like this was more or less unthinkable in 2001/2002. Back then, the level of understanding between China and, more generally, Europe was, let's say, fledgling at best. Chinese students had started to arrive in numbers in Europe but they were still nowhere near the numbers that we see today. Some brave Europeans adventured forth mainly to coastal cities of China to make their studies in Chinese language, history and so on; but they were very few.

Today, 10 years on, it is extraordinarily heartening to see that we get an attendance like this, which is very impressive, from both sides: around one hundred coming from China matched by the European participation too. This is really good news for our strategic partnership. This is a sign it is working in this area; there is absolutely no question about it.

Previous speakers have mentioned the various events that have taken place along the way of this EU-China Year of Youth, which, by the way, is the only one of its kind. We in Europe have never done this before. We have not designated a year of youth with any other partner country, not even some of our older friends and allies. But we have done it with China this year and it has been a great success. I hope you agree with it, especially those of you who are actually participating in it.

We should give credit to everyone who has been involved and I am thinking of course of the Directorate General for Education and Culture, represented here by Jan Truszczyński, the Chinese Mission, the volunteers' organisations, and the rest. So, well done everyone! From the External Action Service's point of view, we are also extremely happy to be associated with it.

The various flagship events that have taken place throughout the year, and there is one more left in Beijing, make up a veritable flotilla of activities, so many flagships in fact that it looks like a convoy! It is extremely heartening to see all of this.

A number of very interesting areas have been identified for future joint work going beyond this year: voluntary activities, active involvement in society and youth work, healthy lifestyles, creativity... Lots of areas have been carved out and it is very important that this is followed up on, and I hope it will be, because – and here I say something with apologies in advance to my good friend the Chinese ambassador and the rest of the Chinese people in the room because translations don't always work – one of the many things Confucius said which I never failed to forget was – and I hope I get this correct this time – that "we hear and we forget, we look but we don't see, but we do and we understand". This is why it is so important to follow up by doing things together based on the identified activities that you have carved out in the course of this convention.

Once again, congratulations and thank you for your time.

欧盟对外行动署亚洲司 司长 詹慕朗 (James MORAN)

女士们，先生们，大家下午好，

时至今日，我已经从事中欧关系工作近十年了，回想起在2001/2002年，像今天这种活动是无法想象的。那时候，中国和欧洲之间的相互了解至多也就刚刚起步，开始有一些中国学生到欧洲留学，但是人数远远赶不上今天的人数，一些勇敢的欧洲人冒险前往中国沿海的几个城市学习中文、历史等学科，但是人数屈指可数。

而十年后的今天，看到参加本次活动的中欧代表人数非常鼓舞人心，令人印象深刻：来自中国和欧洲的各100位嘉宾齐聚一堂。本次活动对中欧战略伙伴关系而言真是个好消息——证明中欧双方在青年领域的工作卓有成就，完全不存在任何问题。

前面几位演讲嘉宾曾提及了在中欧青年交流年期间举办的各种活动，顺便强调一下交流年是首次举办，这类活动我们在欧洲也从没举办过。我们从未与包括我们的老朋友和盟友在内的任何其他伙伴国家一起举办过青年交流年活动。但是今年我们跟中国一起举办了交流年，而且很成功。希望大家同意我的观点，特别是参加此次交流年活动的诸位。

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我们应当对参与交流年活动的各方充满信心，这其中包括由总司长杨·特鲁茨金斯基 (Jan Truszczyński) 代表的教育文化总司、中国代表团、志愿者组织和其他各方。各位的工作非常棒！以欧盟对外行动署的观点来看，我们也非常高兴能够参与其中。

交流年期间举办的各种旗舰活动，以及即将在北京举办的最后一项旗舰活动，组成了一支名副其实的活动舰队，如此之多的旗舰活动事实上看起来像一支舰队！看到这些活动的举办非常鼓舞人心。

大家已经确认了交流年后需要一起努力工作的一些非常有趣的领域：志愿活动、对社会和青年工作的积极参与、健康生活方式、创意等……上述很多领域的工作已经开始，而这些领域的后续跟进非常重要，同时，这也是我所期望的。就像儒家所讲的——在我引用儒家这句名言之前，要先对在座的我的好朋友中国大使和其他中国人说声抱歉——因为翻译并不一定准确——儒家的很多语录中唯一让我无法忘怀的就是——我希望我这次说对了——“不闻不若闻之，闻之不若见之，见之不若知之，知之不若行之。学至于行之而止矣”。这就是为什么在本次大会期间确定的活动基础上，一起把后续跟进工作做好如此重要

再次祝贺并感谢你们的时间。

Address by PI Jun 皮钧致辞

PI Jun, Deputy-Secretary General, Chinese Young Volunteers Association

Most honored DG Trusczyński, Ambassador Song Zhe, UNV Ms. Flavia, delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

Thanks to the proposal and concern by Premier Wen Jiabao and President Barroso, all activities of the China-EU Youth Exchange Year have been going well. With sincere expectations of the parties, the young people from all circles walks in China and Europe make equal participation and open communication, observe and reflect on the world from a more rational, historical, objective and open-minded perspective. This shows that young people in China and Europe have taken an important step to promote the progress of the world. Today, we are here to hold the China-EU Youth Volunteer Service Conference. On behalf of the Chinese Young Volunteers Association and vast young Chinese volunteers, I express warm congratulations on the opening of China-EU Youth Volunteer Service Conference and express my heartfelt thanks for the great supports by the European Commission!

The young people in the largest union of developed countries and the largest developing country can seek joint development through institutional exchange, which is a pioneering work of young people in China as well as Europe. Historically, later developed countries often have more understandings on the early developed ones than it is otherwise. A few hundred years ago, during the heyday of China, European ancient books and records documented China as heaven-like paved with gold, thus "going to the East" became a dream shared by many people. Later on, when the western countries conducted industrial revolutions, selfcentered China court knew little about the rest of world, an

important reason for China's lagging behind for nearly a century. In the 1980s, the situation got reversed. In the eyes of some Chinese people, the developed countries were like heaven; so many young people longed for learning foreign languages and going abroad. Today we see that many developed countries know little about contemporary China, again falling into the bad circle of "only know themselves without knowing others". Therefore, the China-EU youth exchange should break this circle. Descendants inheriting two great civilizations of China and Europe should do better than their predecessors!

In the context of economic globalization and world multi-polarization today, the relationship between the countries has not only been reflected at government level, but also in exchanges among peoples. World development is not just led by politicians and entrepreneurs; the general public's participation space significantly increases. In this pattern, it is possible that the young people freely participate in the political, economic, cultural and social construction; with this free participation, the common appeals can be found in the employment and entrepreneur ship, climate change, energy saving and environmental protection, volunteer services and other aspects, and the common appeals, suggestions of young people can be widely spread and responded. I believe that the young people of China and European countries completely can develop a new cooperative mode by seeking more common grounds to make contributions in deepening China-EU comprehensive strategic partnership and building new international relations in the future.

Europe is the main source of important ideas in modern times. The EU put the volunteerism as one of the cornerstones for social construction since beginning. This concept has been widely recognized around the world. Since 1990s, the volunteer culture began to appear in China. Chinese young volunteer service is integrated with the traditional Chinese virtues, ethic codes under the socialist market economy and human civilization results to create a new and effective mechanism and method of combined organized mobilization and social mobilization, a new and effective carrier of spiritual civilization construction under economic and social changes and a new fashion embraced by Chinese young people. In the 2008 Beijing Olympics, 2010 Shanghai World Expo and the 26th World University Games, a total of five million young volunteers participating in services. The total number of young volunteers registered reaches 32.14 million, according to the Regulations for Management of registered Volunteer. We believe that the justice is not generated from the mercenary groups. Only those who once dedicated and made genuine 1 help in an equal atmosphere can understand the significance of fairness and justice for social progress and the true meaning of universal respect to people.

I sincerely hope that the exchanges of China-EU Youth Volunteer Service Conference can promote both sides to learn from each other and encourage each other for ideas and practice, so as to drive the Chinese and European civilizations to make greater achievements and guide the young generation to bravely go ahead in building a harmonious world with lasting peace and common prosperity.

Finally, I wish the Conference a complete success.

Thank you all!

中国青年志愿者协会副 秘书长 皮钧

大家好！

在温家宝总理和巴罗佐主席的倡议和关心下，“中欧洲青年交流会”各项活动进展顺利，在各方真诚的期待下，中欧各界青年平等参与，坦诚交流，以更加理性、历史、客观、开放的心态和视角观察世界，思考未来。这说明，中欧青年在推动世界进步方面已经迈出了重要的一步。今天，我们在这里举行“中欧青年志愿服务大会”，我谨代表中国青年志愿者协会和中国广大青年志愿者对中欧青年志愿服务大会的举办表示热烈的祝贺，对欧盟委员会对此次活动的大力支持并表示衷心的感谢！

最大的发达国家联合体和最大的发展中国家的青年能够通过机制化交流共谋发展，这是中欧青年的一大创举。从历史上看，后发国家对先发国家的了解往往会多于对方。仅几百年前，在中国的繁盛时期，欧洲的典籍中记载的中国是有如天堂，遍地黄金，“到东方去”成为无数人的梦想；后来，当西方国家进行工业革命的时候，以天朝上国自居的中国反而对世界知之甚少，这也是中国近百年落后的一个重要原因。上世纪八十年代，情形发生了逆转，一些中国人眼中的发达国家也有如天堂，学好外语，到国外去成为不少青年的追求，今天我们看到，很多发达国家对当代中国知之甚少，又陷入了“只知自己不知他人”的怪圈。因此，中欧青年的交流应当打破这个怪圈，继承中欧两个如此伟大的文明体系的子孙，应当比前人做得更好！

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在经济全球化、世界多极化的今天，国与国的关系已不仅体现在政府层面，更体现在各国人民之间的交往。世界发展已不仅仅是政治家、企业家主导，广大民众的参与空间大大增加了。在这样的格局下，青年才有可能自由参与到政治、经济、文化和社会建设中来；有了这种自由参与，能够在就业创业、气候变化、节能环保、志愿服务等方面找到共同诉求；有了这种共同诉求，才能够使青年人的建设得到广泛的传播与响应。我相信，中欧洲青年完全可以通过寻找更多的共同点来发展出全新的合作模式，为深化中欧全面战略伙伴关系、为构建新的面向未来的国际关系作出贡献。

欧洲是近现代重要思想的主要发源地。欧盟在成立之初，就把志愿精神作为社会建设的基石之一，这一理念已经得到全世界的普遍认可。上个世纪九十年代以来，志愿文化开始在中国大地上出现。当代中国青年志愿服务融中华民族传统美德、社会主义市场经济条件下的道德准则和人类文明成果于一体，创造了一种新的有效的组织化动员与社会化动员相结合的机制和方式，创造了一种新的经济社会变革条件下精神文明建设的载体，创造了一种为当代中国青年所喜爱和接受的新的精神时尚。在2008年北京奥运会、2010年上海世博会和刚刚结束的第26届世界大学生运动会上，总计有超过500万的青年志愿者参与服务。按照《中国注册志愿者管理办法》进行注册的青年志愿者总数达到3214万。我们相信，公平正义是不会从唯利是图的群体中产生的。只有那些曾经在平等的氛围下真正奉献过并真诚互助的人们，才会理解公平正义对于社会进步的意义，才会理解对人的普遍尊重的真谛。我衷心地希望中欧青年志愿服务大会的交流能够促进双方在理念和实践方面互相学习，砥砺前行，以真诚的志愿之心推动中欧文明再创辉煌，引导青年一代在建设持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界之路上勇敢前行。

最后，祝“中欧洲青年志愿者交流大会”取得圆满成功。

谢谢大家！

China-Europe Symposium on Youth Work Development 中欧青年工作发展研讨会

The III China-Europe Symposium on Youth Work Development was held in Brussels on 9-10 September 2011. The Symposium gathered 30 young leaders from Europe and China to discuss the value of young volunteers in leading sustainable youth organisations with an impact in their communities.

The event promoted a dialogue on youth participation and volunteering between Chinese and European youth representatives, providing a space for exchanging experiences and exploring similarities and differences on youth volunteering in Europe and in China.

Participants underlined the important contribution that volunteering makes to the personal and social development of young people by helping them develop a variety of skills, which are useful in their personal, social and professional life. They recalled, among others, social and intercultural skills, project management and problem-solving skills, sense of responsibility, solidarity and commitment. Participants also noted that volunteering helps young people to enlarge their horizons and have a broader vision and understanding of the world as well as to develop networks and contacts, thus contributing to bridging cultures and communities.

The discussions also focused on the challenges related to volunteering, among which participants highlighted in particular: issues related to the recognition of volunteering and non-formal learning, difficulties in ensuring sustainable funding for voluntary activities, challenges in reaching out to all young people; inadequate legislation, link between volunteering and professional life, gender equality.

On the way forward, the Chinese and European representatives emphasised the importance of maintaining a dialogue and learning from each other's experiences and differences as well as undertaking joint efforts to continue promoting youth volunteering.

第三届中欧青年工作发展论坛于2011年9月9日-10日在布鲁塞尔召开。论坛汇集了30位来自欧洲和中国的青年领袖，探讨青年志愿者在居持续领先地位的青年组织中的价值和对其所在社区的影响。

论坛促进了中欧青年代表之间就青年参与和志愿服务展开对话，为交流经验并探讨中欧在青年志愿者工作中的异同提供了场所。

与会者强调了志愿服务有助于年轻人发展有益于其个人、社会和职业生活的各项技能，对年轻人的个人成长和社会发展具有重要作用。青年志愿服务可发挥年轻人的社会和智力活动技能、项目管理和解决问题的能力，培养年轻人的责任心、团结和献身精神。与会者还注意到志愿工作还能帮助年轻人拓宽思路、开阔视野，加强对世界的了解，促进社交网络并加强联系，由此成为文化和社区交流的纽带。

讨论的另一焦点是与志愿服务有关的挑战，与会者特别提出了以下问题：对志愿工作的认可和非正规学习的问题、在获得志愿活动所需的持续资助过程中遇到的困难、在联络所有年轻人时面临的挑战：缺乏适当的立法、志愿工作和职业生涯之间的联系和性别平等等问题。

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中欧代表强调了在前进的道路上，保持对话、学习彼此经验和差异、共同努力继续推进青年志愿工作的重要性。

Programme of the China-Europe Symposium on Youth Work Development

Friday, 9 September

Opening of the Symposium

Opening remarks:

Peter Matjašič, President, European Youth Forum

Pi Jun, Deputy Secretary-General, Chinese Young Volunteers Association

Pascal Lejeune, Head of Unit, Youth in Action Programme, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Ghulam Isaccai, Chief of the Development Division, United Nations Volunteers

Session chaired by Rui Duarte, Board Member, European Youth Forum

Session on the role of community-based volunteering in youth organisations in China and Europe

This session will aim at introducing the situation of voluntary activities of young people and volunteering policies in China and Europe

Session on the experiences of exchange in youth work: from community-based to global volunteering

The broad purpose of this session is to exchange information and experience on volunteering in the context of participatory organisations, from local communities to international voluntary work. The volunteering opportunities made available, the motivation to engage in volunteering, personal and social skills developed and the impact of the activities are among the aspects to be explored

Session on the value of youth work: the importance of volunteering for the personal and social development of young people and its value for the development of the societies

This session will provide a more in-depth debate on the personal and social skills gained through volunteering and its impact on society, from local to global level. The importance of volunteering in promoting participation and developing values and attitudes that contribute to social and economical development, through a global active citizenship will also be proposed for discussion

Roundtable on the 10th Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers 2001 "Volunteering for development: active citizenship and social inclusion"

Panellists:

Ghulam Isaccai, Chief of the Development Division, United Nations Volunteers

Pi Jun, Deputy Secretary-General, Chinese Young Volunteers Association

Falko Mohrs, Board Member, European Youth Forum

Pascal Lejeune, Head of Unit, Youth in Action Programme, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

Session chaired by Rui Duarte, Board Member, European Youth Forum

Saturday, 10 September

Session on the challenges of volunteering and participation in youth organisations in Europe and China

During this session participants will address the main challenges of volunteering in youth organisations, including: information on the volunteering opportunities for participation, recognition, mobility of volunteers and resources

Session on the recognition and promotion of volunteering and participation: the consolidation and sustainability of youth organisations

This session will aim at discussing matters related to the further recognition and accreditation of volunteering and the measures in which these should build upon. The link with the development and consolidation of youth structures and youth work in Europe and China will also be explored

Closing Session

Presentation of the main conclusions from the different sessions

Closing remarks:

Peter Matjašič, President of the European Youth Forum

Pi Jun, Deputy Secretary-General of Chinese Young Volunteers Association

Pascal Lejeune, Head of Unit, Youth in Action Programme, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture

中欧青年工作发展研讨会日程

9月9日星期五

论坛开幕式

开幕辞:

欧洲青年论坛主席Peter Matjašič

中国青年志愿者协会副秘书长皮钧

欧洲委员会教育文化总司青年行动处处长Pascal Lejeune

联合国志愿人员组织项目管理处处长古兰木 (Ghulam Isaczai)

会议主席由欧洲青年论坛理事会理事Rui Duarte担任

会议: 社区志愿者服务在中欧青年组织中的作用

本次会议旨在介绍中欧年轻人志愿者活动和志愿者政策的现状

会议: 青年工作经验交流: 从社区志愿者服务到全球志愿者服务

本次会议宗旨范围广泛: 就参与组织的志愿者服务交换信息和经验, 从当地社区到国际志愿者工作。探讨的层面还包括提供志愿者工作机会, 参与志愿者服务的动机、发展个人和社交能力、志愿者活动的影响等等。

会议: 青年工作的价值: 志愿者服务对发展青年人的个人和社交能力的重要性及志愿者服务对社会发展的价值

本次会议将就通过志愿者服务获得的个人和社交技能及其对当地和全球社会的影响展开深入辩论。会议还将讨论志愿者服务通过做全球公民的主题推进青年对社会和经济发展的参与度、发展价值和态度的重要性。

圆桌会议: 2001年国际志愿者年十周年纪念 “志愿者服务发展: 积极公民和社会共融”

分组讨论成员:

联合国志愿人员组织项目管理处处长古兰木 (Ghulam Isaczai)

中国青年志愿者协会副秘书长皮钧

欧洲青年论坛理事会理事Falko Mohrs

欧洲委员会教育文化总司青年行动处处长Pascal Lejeune

会议主席由欧洲青年论坛理事会理事Rui Duarte担任

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9月10日星期六

会议: 中欧志愿者服务和参与青年组织的挑战

本次会议期间, 与会者将探讨青年组织在志愿者服务所面临的主要挑战, 包括: 志愿者工作机会信息、识别、志愿者流动和相关资源。

会议: 识别并推广志愿者服务和参与: 青年组织的整并和可持续发展

本次会议旨在讨论与志愿者服务队进一步识别和资格认证有关的问题以及建立这些制度的方法。本次会议还将探讨中欧青年结构和青年工作的开发与整合之间的关联。

闭幕会议

介绍各个会议的主要结果

闭幕辞:

欧洲青年论坛主席Peter Matjašič

中国青年志愿者协会副秘书长皮钧

欧洲委员会教育文化总司青年行动处处长Pascal Lejeune

OTHER ACTIVITIES • 其他活动

The EU-China Volunteer Bridge offered several other opportunities to deepen dialogue and mutual understanding between European and Chinese young people through different experiences:

Volunteer for a day

On 6 September, the Chinese volunteers had the opportunity to visit youth and volunteering organisations and other institutions in Brussels and to actively take part in their activities. The institutions visited included Museum TILT, JES Stadslabo, Woningen 123 Logements, Fédération des Centres de Jeunes en Milieu Populaire and L'Arche Bruxelles ASBL. Through these activities the Chinese participants could experience volunteering and learn more about European youth and volunteering organisations and their work.

World Music Village Workshop

30 European and Chinese young traditional music performers gathered in this workshop to co-produce an original piece of artistic work weaving together traditional musical forms of various European and Chinese regions. They performed the results of their joint work in front of the European Parliament on 9 September. The concert consisted in bridging the rich musical heritage that is deeply embedded in European folk/traditional music with its Asian counterpart. This workshop, which was run by Jeunesses Musicales International, provided a platform for dialogue and exchange through music and the opportunity for the young European and Chinese musicians to broaden their knowledge of both European and Chinese traditional music.

Graffiti Workshop

Another group of European and Chinese participants experienced intercultural dialogue on an artistic level, through graffiti art. They used their artistic skills to create a joint piece of mural artwork in the Volunteering Village, under the theme: "An artistic encounter between Europe and China". The project was based on mixing European and Chinese artistic styles and the idea was to create a slogan, proverb or quote on the theme and play with the multiple meanings of the Chinese ideograms.

Volunteering Village

From 8 to 10 September, the V-Village offered a space for Volunteer Organisations to showcase their work and highlight the importance of volunteering at all levels. On the Esplanade of the European Parliament, they organised a variety of workshops, training, debates, interactive stands, special events and information points on the theme of Volunteering. The presence of Chinese volunteers in the Village also offered an opportunity to explore and exchange practices linked to youth volunteering in Europe and in China.

通过不同体验, 中欧青年志愿者周为深化中欧青年对话和相互了解提供了若干其他机会, 其中包括:

一日志愿者活动

9月6日, 中国志愿者获得了参观布鲁塞尔青年及志愿者服务组织和其他机构的机会, 并积极参与这些组织的活动。他们参观的组织包括: TILT博物馆、JES Stadslabo、Woningen 123 Logements、农村青年俱乐部联合会 (Fédération des Centres de Jeunes en Milieu Populaire) 和 L' Arche Bruxelles ASBL。通过这些活动, 中国的参与者可以体验志愿者服务并更加了解欧洲青年和志愿者服务组织及其工作情况。

世界音乐村工作坊

30位欧洲和中国的青年传统音乐演奏家参与本次工作坊, 将欧洲和中国各地传统音乐形式结合为一件原创的艺术作品。9月9日, 他们在欧洲议会表演这场联合制作的成果。这场音乐会把蕴含在欧洲和亚洲民族/传统音乐中的丰富音乐遗产联系在一起。本次工作坊由 Jeunesses Musicales International 承办, 除提供一个以音乐开展对话和交流的平台外, 也让中欧年轻音乐家有机会开拓双方对欧洲和中国传统音乐方面的认识。



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涂鸦工作坊

另一组欧洲和中国的与会者, 则通过涂鸦艺术体验了艺术层面的跨文化对话。他们使用艺术技巧, 在志愿者村联合创作了一幅涂鸦壁画作品, 主题是“欧洲和中国之间的艺术邂逅”。这副作品混合了欧洲和中国的艺术风格, 基本概念是根据主题创造标语、谚语和引语, 并利用中国意向符号的多重含义创作。



志愿者村

9月8日至10日, 志愿者村为志愿者组织提供了场地, 使其能够介绍组织工作和强调在各个层级开展志愿服务重要性。在欧洲议会广场, 志愿者们围绕志愿者服务这一主题组织了各种工作坊、培训、辩论、交流展位、特别活动和信息点。中国志愿者出席志愿者村活动, 为本次活动提供了探讨和交流欧洲和中国与青年志愿者服务的机会。



PHOTO ALBUM · 活动图片



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参与本次活动是一次分享实践、了解志愿者活动在他人眼中的核心价值，并与其他年轻人建立长期桥梁的独特机会。

参与中欧青年志愿者周的葡萄牙人Pedro



"Participating in this event was a unique opportunity to share practices, to understand what others see as core values in volunteering activities and to create a long-term bridge with other young people."

Pedro, Portugal, participant in the EU-China Volunteer Bridge, September 2011



"From sustainability to volunteering and youth work, the Year's dialogue gave our organizations a great opportunity to learn from each other's experiences. European young organizations excel in motivating and enabling young people to initiate and lead changes. Chinese organizations, on the other hand, demonstrate great examples of aligning youth behind a common cause or event, and of building long-term links with formal education and business sectors."
Madara, Latvia, participant in the EU-China Volunteer Bridge, September 2011

从可持续发展到志愿者服务和青年工作，交流年期间展开的对话为我们的组织提供了一个了解彼此经验的机会。欧洲青年组织擅长激励和促使青年人主动和领导变革。另一方面，中国的青年组织则是将志愿者服务与共同目标和活动联系起来，在正规教育和商业领域建立长期联系的绝佳范例。
参与中欧青年志愿者周的拉脱维亚人Madara



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EU-China Youth Leaders Summit, Beijing, Tianjin, October 2011
中欧青年领袖峰会，北京、天津，2011年10月

Introduction to the event

The 7th and last flagship event of the Year took place in Beijing from 20 to 27 October 2011. The event gathered around 200 EU and Chinese youth leaders and consisted in a one-week programme of activities built around a 2.5 day EU-China forum under the title "EU-China Youth Leaders' Summit/Youth Future Camp". In addition, a 2-day cultural visit programme to Tianjin was arranged for the EU participants.

The event offered the opportunity to take stock of the outcomes of the Year and to encourage a debate on future challenges and opportunities for young people from both sides and for EU-China relations. The young representatives were invited to consider issues such as the role of young people in an ageing society and in a fast-changing world, climate change and sustainable development, the role of young entrepreneurs as business leaders of the future, the role of young people in the development of EU-China relations.

The conclusions and recommendations of their lively debates were handed over to Androulla Vassiliou, Commissioner for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth, and to Lu Yongzheng, Vice President of the All-China Youth Federation, at the closing of the EU-China Youth Leaders' Summit on 24 October.

Both leaders underlined that the EU-China Year of Youth was only a "starting point" for a process of closer people-to-people contacts, which will continue beyond 2011, feeding into the 2012 EU-China Year of Intercultural Dialogue, and more generally into a new High-Level People-to-People Dialogue to be launched as a complement to the existing political and economic dialogues between the EU and China.

介绍

交流年第7项也是最后一项旗舰活动于2011年10月20日至27日在北京举办。本次活动汇集了来自欧盟和中国的200位青年领袖，围绕会期为两天半的主题为“中欧青年领袖峰会/青年未来营”的中欧论坛安排了一周的活动计划。此外，主办方还为参加活动的欧盟嘉宾安排了对天津为期两天的文化参观活动。

本次活动提供机会，归纳交流年成果，鼓励讨论中欧双方年轻人以及中欧关系将来面临的挑战和机遇。年轻与会者应邀就如下主题展开讨论：年轻人在老龄化社会和快速变化的世界中的作用、气候变化、可持续发展、青年企业家作为未来商业领袖的作用、年轻人在中欧关系发展中的作用等。

在10月24日中欧青年领袖峰会闭幕式上，他们把经过活跃讨论的结论和建议交给了欧洲委员会教育、文化、语言多样性及青年事务委员瓦希利乌和中华全国青年联合会副主席卢雍政。

双方领导人强调中欧青年交流年仅仅是双方人民之间更密切交流的“起点”，这将在2011年后继续通过2012中欧跨文化对话年交流，目的是在中欧之间现有的政治和经济对话机制下，逐渐发展出一个全新的高级别中欧人民对话机制。

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“中欧青年交流年已经为我们提供了在很多领域加深对话与合作的机遇。现在，我们应该共同负起责任在交流年成就上添砖加瓦并继续推进这些成就。”

安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌
(Androulla Vassiliou),
欧洲委员会教育、文化、多语言
与青年事务委员



“The EU-China Year of Youth has given us the chance to deepen dialogue and cooperation in many different areas. Now we have a joint responsibility to build on its achievements and take them forward.”
Androulla Vassiliou, Member of the European Commission responsible for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth

Programme of the flagship event

Friday, 21 October

Group Visits and lectures

Group 1 – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Group 2 – Beijing Foreign Studies University
Group 3 – Visit to an environmental protection company
Group 4 – Visit to China Daily

Guided tour in Beijing

Welcome reception

Saturday, 22 October

EU-China Youth Leaders' Summit

Welcome addresses:

Dong Xia, Deputy Secretary-General, All-China Youth Federation
Marzia Conte, Programme Manager, Youth in Action, European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture
Peter Matjašić, President, European Youth Forum

Session moderated by Wu Wei, Director of International Department, All-China Youth Federation

Cluster Sessions

Cluster 1: Young people in an ageing society

Keynote speeches:

Pang Lihua, Assistant professor of Institute Population Research, Peking University
Jean Charles Lagrée, CNRS researcher (France), CRAPE, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences

Moderators:

Cai Mengyin, Journalist of China Youth Daily
Madara Apsalone, Board Member National Youth Council of Latvia

Cluster 2: World multi-polarity and the role of regional organizations

Keynote speeches:

Cui Hongjian, Director of Department for EU Studies, China Institute of International Studies
Frauke Austermann, Phd candidate, Renmin University

Moderators:

Yuan Ying, Phd in School of International Studies, Peking University
Martin Fischer, Board Member of Young European Federalists (JEF)

Cluster 3: Climate change and sustainable development

Keynote speeches:

Zhang Ying, Professor of School of Economic Management, Beijing Forestry University
Dimitri de Boer, Team Leader EU Programs, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Moderators:

Liu Xinxiao'ai, environmental protection activist of Beijing Forestry University
Pierre Arlaud, Committee for national and international relations of youth and education organisations

Cluster 4: Youth entrepreneurship/Business Leaders of the Future

Keynote speeches:

Tong Zhilei, Committee Member of ACYF, Board Chairman of Chineseall.com

Moderators:

Yin Yao, Director of International Department of China GuangHua Science and Technology Foundation

Timothy Harteley, Facilitator, Power of Youth

Discussions in working groups

Sunday, 23 October

EU-China Youth Leaders' Summit

Continuation of discussions in working groups and preparation of the EU-China Youth Leaders' Statement

Monday, 24 October

EU-China Youth Leaders' Summit

Reports from the working groups

Discussion and approval of the EU-China Youth Leaders' Statement

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Dialogue with European Commissioner and ACYF leader

Presentation of EU-China Youth Leaders' Statement to the European Commission and the All-China Youth Federation

Address by Lu Yongzheng, Vice President, All-China Youth Federation

Address by Androulla Vassiliou, Member of the European Commission responsible for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth

Session moderated by Dong Xia, Deputy Secretary General, All-China Youth Federation

Tuesday, 25 October

Visit to Tianjin

Reception hosted by Tianjin Municipal Youth Federation

Wednesday, 26 October

Visit to Binhai new area

旗舰活动日程

10月21日，星期五

分组参观和讲座

- 第1组 - 拜会外交部
- 第2组 - 北京外国语大学
- 第3组 - 参观一家环保公司
- 第4组 - 参观《中国日报》社

北京导游观光

欢迎招待会

10月22日，星期六

中欧青年峰会

欢迎辞：

董霞，中华青年联合会副秘书长
Marzia Conte，欧洲委员会教育文化总司青年行动处项目主管
Peter Matjašič，欧洲青年论坛主席

会议由中华全国青年联合会国际合作部部长吴伟主持

分组会议：

分组会议1：青年在老龄化社会中的作用

主题演讲：

北京大学人口研究所副教授庞丽华
驻上海社科院的法国国家科学研究院研究员让-查尔斯•拉葛雷（Jean-Charles Lagrée）

主持人

《中国青年报》记者蔡梦茵（音译）
拉脱维亚国家青年理事会理事Madara Apsalone

分组会议2：世界多极化和地区组织的作用

主题演讲：

中国国际问题研究所欧盟研究部崔洪建
人民大学博士生Frauke Austermann

主持人

北京大学国际关系学院袁颖
欧洲青年联邦理事Martin Fischer

分组会议3：气候变化和可持续发展

主题演讲：

北京林业大学经济管理学院教授张颖
联合国工业发展组织欧盟项目团队负责人龙迪先生（Dimitri de Boer）

主持人

北京林业大学环保卫士刘欣晓艾（音译）
国内外青年关系和教育组织委员会Pierre Arlaud

分组会议4：青年创业/未来商业领袖
主题演讲：
全国青联委员、青年在线董事长童之磊

主持人
中国光华科技基金会国际合作部主任尹瑶（音译）
青年力量组织协作人Timothy Harteley

分组讨论

10月23日，星期日

中欧青年领袖峰会
继续分组讨论并起草《中欧青年倡议》

10月24日，星期一

中欧青年领袖峰会

分组讨论报告
讨论并通过《中欧青年倡议》

与欧盟委员和全青联领导人对话

向欧洲委员会和中华全国青年联合会提交《中欧青年倡议》
中华全国青年联合会副主席卢雍政致辞
欧洲委员会教育、文化、语言多样性及青年事务委员瓦西利乌致辞
会议由中华全国青年联合会副秘书长董霞主持

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10月25日，星期二

参观天津
天津市青联主办招待会

10月26日，星期三

参观滨海新区
参观天津港

EU-CHINA YOUTH LEADERS' SUMMIT

中欧青年领袖峰会

From 22-24 October 2011, outstanding youth leaders from the EU and China engaged in challenging talks in the inspiring settings of the Beijing Olympic Park on the following topics:

1. Young people in an ageing society,
2. EU-China relations in a multipolar world and young people's role,
3. Climate change and sustainable development,
4. Youth entrepreneurship and business leadership for the future.

Each topic was introduced by a Chinese and a European key-note speaker who helped define the framework for discussion and stimulate debates. As the EU-China Year of Youth approached its end, this gathering was an occasion for young people to look at the future and project the results of this Year of exchange and cooperation on a longer-term perspective.

Acknowledging the important role that the Year played in fostering people-to-people contacts and friendship between young people from both sides as well as the need to ensure the sustainability of its results beyond 2011, the youth leaders put forward their recommendations on how to deepen these exchanges and how to develop EU-China relations further. They summarised the conclusions of their discussions and their recommendations in a Joint Statement, which they handed over to the European Commission and the All-China Youth Federation at the closing of the event.

In addition to the specific conclusions of the four thematic working clusters, which were annexed to the joint statement, a number of common conclusions emerged from all groups. Participants in particular underlined:

- an awareness of the important role that young people and youth organisations can and should play as agents of change to address different issues and challenges facing society and EU-China relations and a request to be more consulted/involved in the formulation of policies relevant to them and in the development of EU-China dialogue;
- the important role of new media to raise awareness, reach out to a wider public and encourage contacts and intercultural dialogue and a need for a common communication and knowledge-sharing platform to deepen EU-China youth dialogue;
- the important role of education, notably non-formal education, in promoting youth-led action and active citizenship also on a global level;
- a need to foster and support youth entrepreneurship, notably social entrepreneurship, to encourage positive and innovative actions.

The last flagship event of the Year was also an occasion to showcase a concrete initiative which developed as a result of the Year: the "Power of Youth" activity. This initiative gathered a group of young entrepreneurs from the EU and China with the aim to stimulate networking and set up a community that could offer knowledge, funding and inspiration from talented young entrepreneurs. The initiative was integrated into the flagship event as a specific working cluster on youth entrepreneurship. In addition to contributing to the common final joint statement, this initiative also led to some specific, concrete commitments the participants will undertake with a view to promoting youth entrepreneurship at all levels and encouraging young people to develop their ideas. Participants in the Beijing event also expressed their commitment to continue working together to ensure a follow-up to this first initiative as well as to set up an international investment fund to support young entrepreneurs.

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"The EU-China Year of Youth has provided us with the perfect opportunity to create long-term meaningful relationships with our Chinese counterparts. It has also enabled many of us to launch new exciting initiatives that will continue to deepen these relationships and pioneer new and exciting ways of working together in the future. The energy that has been created this year will really help this generation realise its significance and fulfill its potential. This generation will be remembered for the barriers they broke down and the new world they built based on values of understanding, mutual benefit and love."
Adam, UK, participant in the Youth Leaders' Summit, Beijing, October 2011 and founder of the Power of Youth

EU-CHINA YOUTH LEADERS' SUMMIT

中欧青年领袖峰会

2011年10月22日-24日，来自欧盟和中国的杰出青年领袖在北京奥林匹克公园的会场就如下主题进行了有挑战性的会谈：

1. 青年在老龄化社会中的作用，
2. 多极化世界中的中欧关系和青年人的作用，
3. 气候变化和可持续发展，
4. 青年创业和未来商业领袖。

来自中国 and 欧洲的主题演讲嘉宾负责引入各个主题，帮助确定讨论框架并激发讨论。在中欧青年交流年即将结束之际，本次会议是年轻人从长远出发放眼未来和规划此次交流年成果的机会。

承认交流年在促进中欧双方人民之间的联系和拉近年轻人之间的友谊中发挥了重要作用以及在2011年后保持其成果的必要性，青年领袖就如何加深交流和如何进一步发展中欧关系提出了建议，讨论和建议成果写入《联合倡议》，并在活动闭幕时递交给欧洲委员会和中华全国青年联合会。

除了作为附件列入《联合倡议》的四个分组会议的具体结论以外，各个小组还达成了另外一些共识。与会者特别强调了：

- 意识到青年和青年组织可以而且应该发挥的改革推动者的作用，以解决社会和中欧关系面临的各种问题和挑战，并请求在发展中欧对话和制定相关政策时要多咨询青年的意见并多邀请青年参与；
- 新媒体在提高认识、联系更多公众并鼓励交往和不同文化之间的对话中所起的重要作用，以及需要一个用作深化中欧青年对话的公用通讯和知识共享平台；
- 教育——特别是非正规教育——在促进青年行动和在全球层面做积极公民中的重要作用；
- 需要促进并支持青年创业精神，特别是公益创业，以鼓励主动和创新行动。

交流年最后一项旗舰活动也是一个展示交流年成果——“青年力量”活动的具体举措。这一举措旨在激发建立人际网络并建立社区，由来自欧盟和中国的青年企业家集团为有才华的年轻企业家提供知识、资金和灵感。该举措作为青年创业分组会议被纳入本次旗舰活动。除了为最终的共同联合倡议做出贡献外，这一举措还收到了与会者一些具体的和确定的承诺，将促进各级青年和鼓励青年企业家精神发展自己的创意。北京活动与会者还表示，他们承诺将继续共同努力保证这个倡议的跟进工作，并设立一个国际投资基金支持青年企业家。

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“中欧青年交流年为我们提供了与中国合作方建立长期和意义深远关系的绝佳机遇。这一活动使我们中的很多人启动了一些令人兴奋的计划，这些计划将加深合作关系并开辟出令人兴奋的未来合作之路。交流年活动创造出的能量将帮助这一代人实现卓越并发挥潜力。由于克服障碍和在互谅、互惠、互爱基础上建立一个新世界，这一代人将被牢记。”

参与2011年10月中欧青年领袖峰会的“青年力量”创始人、英国人 Adam

Closing address by LU Yongzheng 卢雍政致闭幕辞

**LU Yongzheng,
Vice President,
All-China Youth
Federation**

Commissioner Vassiliou, dear delegates
and young friends,

Good afternoon!

It's my pleasure to be present here at this EU-China Youth Leaders Summit, which is also the last flagship event of the EU-China Year of Youth. First please allow me, on behalf of the All-China Youth Federation, to extend our warmest welcome to the European delegates who have travelled a long distance to come here.

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Since the launching of EU-China Year of Youth, under the joint efforts of the All-China Youth Federation, the European Commission and partner organizations from both EU and China, we initiated over 100 items of youth exchange activities, which fall into the categories of flagship events, youth highlight events, partnership programs and media and publicity events. Over ten thousands of young people directly participated in these activities, and another 160 thousands of young people were mobilized to participate via all kinds of new media. These activities achieved an extensive and positive impact upon more Chinese and European youth as well as our societies.

Until now, the Year has won the active support and involvement of young people from China and Europe. It proved to be fruitful in strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between Chinese and European youth, expanding the consensus and cooperation between youth and youth organizations of both sides. Here I'd like to, on behalf of the All-China Youth Federation, extend my

sincere appreciation to Commissioner Vassiliou, fellow colleagues of the European Commission, partner organizations and all the young friends in support of the Year.

Taking this opportunity, I'd like to share with you my perception on organizing and participating in the Year, and also listen to your suggestions on the development of youth exchange and relationship between EU and China.

People to people contact is a new pillar in the EU-China partnership. In spite of the far distance between EU and China geographically, the friendship between the people of the two sides boasts a long history. Inspired by each other, the two civilizations have been jointly promoting and will continue to promote together the development and welfare of human kind. In the context of further development of economic globalization and world polarization, China and Europe have respectively adopted the strategy of "reform and opening-up" and "deriving strength from unity", both are innovative models for the modernization of human society. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between EU and China 36 years ago, the political trust and economic cooperation between the two sides have achieved great progress. And now, China and Europe have become the largest trading partner of each other. The development of the EU-China partnership has benefited the people of both sides and the international community at large, imposing significant influence on the peace, stability and development of the world.

As the Chinese old saying goes, "sincerity from the hearts makes lifelong friends", the wide support of the public is the solid foundation for the development of relationship between nations. With the deepening of political and economic relations between EU and China, people to people exchange is playing an indispensable role in promoting the understanding, friendship and cooperation between the two sides. The development of people to people exchange not only complies with the common interest and need of the two sides, but also is a necessity at the current level of EU-China relations development.

Youth exchange is one of the most important composing parts of people to people exchange. The dialogue and exchange between youth concern the future of EU-China relations, and the understanding and knowledge of youth bears the future development of the two sides. 2011 EU-China Year of Youth is the first theme year since the establishment of diplomatic relations between EU and China, thus opening up a new page of people to people exchange. This year is also an excellent exploration for the to-be-established mechanism of EU-China high-level people to people exchange.

The EU-China Year of Youth served as a good platform for promoting the development of youth. The development of globalization offers a valuable opportunity for the participation and establishment of young people, but it also poses new challenges to the youth development. The participation in people to people exchange will enable young people to broaden horizon and learn from each other, find opportunities and partners, and equip them with necessary quality and skills, so that they could be better prepared for the future at an even higher level and in broader field.

First, we should respond to the world affairs with the spirit of common development, serving the cause of peace and development of the world.

The world is undergoing significant and profound changes. The strength of powers is becoming more and more balanced. Peace, development and cooperation are

becoming the main themes of the times. Meanwhile, the amount and degree of uncertainties in the international community are also on the rise, which poses serious challenges to the peace and development of the world. Under such circumstances, youth from EU and China should emancipate their mind by looking at the world in an objective, positive and developing foresight, realize the trend of the times and shoulder their responsibilities, making their contributions to the lasting peace and common prosperity of the world.

Second, youth should make every effort to be the explorers of finding solutions, with the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship. Youth are the creators and leaders of future trends. Their ideas, courage and exploration are of great significance to the solving of problems. The cultures of EU and China both feature the spirits of innovation and hard working. European and Chinese youth should bring these spirits into full play, work hard based on the practical ground rather than waiting for rewards, surpass the precedents to explore the answers in the practice, and take initiatives to lead the trend of the times in the process of confronting challenges.

Third, we should inherit the spirit of tolerance and openness, seeking common ground and common development while reserving difference. The history, culture and social system of different countries varies, therefore we may inevitably have some different points of view. Meanwhile, with the development of economic globalization and the emerging of

global issues, the international community is confronted with many new challenges. Therefore, the reform of current international system and global governance is an objective demand of the situation. Youth are least constrained by preconceived ideas. Youth from EU and China should look beyond the differences between our ideologies, political system and development model, facing with the reform sensibly with the tolerance and openness, bearing the concept of cooperation and mutual benefit, work together to make contributions to accelerate the establishment of an equal, just, inclusive and orderly international political and financial system.

Dear young friends,

Youth exchange between EU and China calls for the concern and participation of you all. As to your participation in the follow-up actions, I have several recommendations.

First, young people should participate in and contribute to the EU-China youth exchange mechanism. The significance of EU-China Year of Youth lies not only on the programs lasting for one-year long, but its role of a milestone marking the new era of EU-China youth exchanges. Taking the Year as an opportunity and looking into the future, the ACYF and European Commission have jointly established the EU-China youth exchange mechanisms, such as EU-China Youth Policy Dialogue and EU-China Symposium on Youth Organizations Development. I hope all of you can actively participate in the follow-up actions, contributing to EU-China exchanges with your ideas and strength.

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Second, young people should promote the partnership between EU and Chinese youth organizations. EU-China youth exchange mechanism should apply an inclusive model, providing an open, interactive and cooperative platform for youth organizations in EU and China. During the Year, national and regional youth organizations in EU and China have established partnership and explored approaches for cooperation under the framework of the "Youth in Action" programme and of the "EU-China Youth Partnership Programs". We encourage more young people and youth organizations to build partnership, strengthen exchanges and cooperation, and push forward comprehensive development of EU-China youth exchange.

Third, young people should widely spread the outcomes of youth exchanges through media. In our global village connected by network, new media has become a popular tool for exchange and communication among young people. During the Year, we have made extensive use of new media, especially official websites, microblogs and mobile phones, which have attracted hundreds of thousands of young people's attention and participation, and achieved extensive impact. We hope young people can spread the outcomes of our exchange by media, and make it an important tool for us to promote EU-China youth exchanges and EU-China relationship.

Dear young friends,

The EU-China Year of Youth has written a colorful page in the history of EU-China people to people exchanges. I hope you can take the Year as a good opportunity to jointly contribute to the development of EU-China relationship and create a brighter future!

Thank you!

Closing address by LU Yongzheng 卢雍政致闭幕辞

全国青联副主席
卢雍政

瓦希利乌委员，各位代表，青年朋友们，

大家好！

今天，我很高兴能出席中欧青年未来营全体大会，这也是中欧青年交流年的最后一项旗舰活动。首先，我谨代表全国青联，向远道而来的欧洲青年代表表示热烈欢迎！

自中欧青年交流年启动以来，全国青联、欧盟委员会与中欧伙伴机构通力合作，开展了包括旗舰活动、重点活动、伙伴活动、媒体宣传活动在内的百余项中欧青年交流活动，组织了1万多名中欧青少年直接参与活动，动员了16万名中欧青少年通过新媒体参与活动，影响了更多的中欧青少年群体，产生了广泛而积极的社会影响。目前来看，交流年得到了中欧青年的积极支持和热情参与，增进了中欧青年的了解与友谊，扩大了中欧青年和青年组织之间的共识与合作，取得了丰硕的成果。在此，我谨代表全国青联，向瓦希利乌委员、欧盟委员会各位同事、支持和参与交流年的中欧机构和广大青年朋友表示衷心的感谢！

借此机会，我愿与中欧青年代表一起分享举办和参与中欧青年交流年的体会，也希望聆听大家对中欧青年交流和中欧关系发展的建议。

人文交流是中欧合作的新支柱。中国和欧洲相距遥远，但人民之间的友谊源远流长，东西方文明交相辉映，共同推动了人类发展进步。在经济全球化、世界多极化深入发展的背景下，中国和欧洲分别作出了“改革开放”和“联合自强”的战略抉择，为人类社会的现代化建设探索了各具特色的发展模式。中欧建交36年来，政治互信不断加深，经贸合作成果丰硕，中国和欧盟已经互相成为最大贸易伙伴。中欧关系的发展惠及中欧人民和整个国际社会，对世界和平稳定与共同发展发挥着重要影响。

中国古语说，“以心相交，方能成其久远”。民众的广泛支持是国家关系稳定发展的重要基础。在中欧政治和经贸关系日益密切的背景下，人文交流对于中欧之间加深了解、增进友谊、同舟共济具有不可替代的作用。大力发展人文交流既是双方共同利益和需求所在，也是双边关系发展到一定阶段的必然要求。

青年是人文交流的重点群体。中欧青年间的对话和沟通联系着中欧关系的明天，中欧青年间的认知与理解承载着中欧发展的希望。中欧青年交流年是中欧建交以来举办的首个主题年，开启了中欧人文交流的新篇章，也为即将建立的中欧高级别人文交流机制做出了积极的探索，提供了有益的经验。

参与人文交流为促进青年发展提供了良好平台。全球化的深入发展，为当代青年融入世界、建功立业提供了宝贵的机会，也给青年发展带来了新的挑战。参与人文交流有助于培养青年在全球化进程中所必须具备的态度和技能，帮助青年开拓视野、交流互鉴、发现发展机会、寻找合作伙伴，为青年在更高层次、更广领域实现理想抱负提供必要的积累。

第一，要秉持共同发展的精神认识当今世界，做世界和平与进步的促进者。当今世界继续发生重大而深刻的变革，国际力量对比日益朝着相对均衡的方向演变，和平、发展、合作的时代潮流更加深入人心。与此同时，国际形势中不稳定不确定的因素明显增多，给世界和平与发展带来严峻挑战。中欧青年朋友们要解放思想，实事求是，以客观、积极和发展的眼光认识世界，善识大势，勇于担当，推动建设持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界。

第二，要发扬创新创业精神，做解决实际问题的探索者。青年引领着世界潮流和未来发展。青年的观点、勇气和探索，对于探寻解决问题的答案至关重要。中欧青年朋友们要传承和发扬中欧文化中共同蕴含的创新、奋斗精神，

脚踏实地，锐意进取，努力超越前人，不断在实践中探索解决问题的答案，在迎接挑战的过程中把握自己的命运，驾驭时代的潮流。

第三，要传承开放包容的精神，做求同存异、共同发展的先行者

世界各国历史文化传统、社会制度不同，难免在一些问题上有不同看法。与此同时，随着经济全球化深入发展，全球性问题日益突出，国际社会面临诸多新的重大挑战，对现有国际机制和全球治理结构的改革和完善已是大势所趋。青年最少成见的束缚，中欧青年朋友要超越意识形态、政治制度和发展模式等方面的差异，以开放包容的心态，理性对待变革，发扬同舟共济、合作共赢的精神，为加快建立公平、公正、包容、有序的国际政治和金融新秩序发挥积极作用。

青年朋友们，

中欧青年交流需要中欧青年的不断关注和积极参与。关于青年朋友们在下一步如何参与中欧青年交流的后续行动，我有以下提议。

1. 参与和完善中欧青年交流长效机制

中欧青年交流年的重要意义在于它并不仅仅是持续一年的活动，而是中欧青年交流一个具有里程碑意义的开始。全国青联和欧盟委员会利用交流年的契机，着眼长远，初步建立了中欧青年交流机制，如中欧青年政策对话、中欧青年组织发展论坛。希望中欧青年代表都能积极参与到中欧青年交流后续行动中来，献计献策，为中欧青年交流的发展贡献智慧和力量。

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2. 推动和发展中欧青年组织伙伴关系

中欧青年交流应该成为“全纳式”的青年交流模式，为中欧青年组织提供一个开放、互动、协作的平台。交流年期间，中欧国家性、地区性青年组织通过欧盟“青年在行动”和中欧“青年友好伙伴”项目等工作平台，建立了伙伴关系，探索了合作路径。我们鼓励更多的中欧青年和青年组织参与到建立伙伴关系中来，积极开展交流与合作，在各个领域、各个层级深化合作，全面推动中欧青年交流的发展。

3. 关注和利用媒体，广泛传播青年交流成果

我们共处一个网络极为发达的地球村。新媒体已经成为青年人广泛使用的交流和沟通工具。在中欧青年交流年里，我们广泛利用媒体，特别是官网、微博、手机终端等新媒体，吸引了数十万青年的关注和参与，形成了强大的参与声势。我们希望每个青年代表都关注和利用媒体，广泛传播交流成果，使媒体成为促进中欧青年交流和中欧关系发展的重要工具。

青年朋友们，

中欧青年交流年书写了中欧人文交流的精彩篇章。希望中欧青年朋友们以交流年为契机，携起手来，继续为中欧关系发展做出积极贡献，共同创造人类社会美好的未来！

谢谢！

Closing address by Androulla VASSILIOU 安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌致闭幕辞

Androulla VASSILIOU,
Member of the
European Commission,
responsible for
Education, Culture,
Multilingualism
and Youth

Vice President Lu,
Youth leaders of China,
Youth leaders of Europe,
Ladies and gentlemen,

I am very happy to be with you today as we bring to a close the last flagship event of the 2011 EU – China Year of Youth. Today is a celebration. It is a chance for all of us to look back on a year of discovery and new friendship. But it is also a moment to think about our future. A common future that we should build together.

For many young people around the world, these are worrying times. Back in Europe, one in five young people do not have a job. Many feel uncertain about their prospects for the future. The most pessimistic commentators talk about a 'lost generation'. These are the moments when, as human beings, we look for hope and a way forward. We try to understand what has gone wrong. And we look for new ideas to put things right. But these are also the moments when our institutions come under great pressure. People feel angry and frustrated. Some lose hope in the future. When I look at the situation in Europe today, I see a crisis that is as much political as it is economic. This is why your work matters so much; why every minute of your dialogue is precious; and why your new friendships give us all hope for the future. I feel proud that China and the European Union have helped to bring you together. This is our part of the deal: giving you the opportunity to learn and work together. I hope we did a good job.

It does not seem very long ago since I was in Brussels, with Vice President Lu, where we signed the joint action plan. That was October 2010. Then, at the start of this year, your President, Wang Xiao, and I had the honour of officially launching the EU-China Year of Youth in Brussels. Since then, a lot has happened. All of you have taken part in a huge number of events and joint projects in the EU and China. You have turned the vision of your leaders into reality, and helped to build new bridges of friendship between our peoples.

Looking back at the achievements of the Year, we can proudly point to seven flagship events. They have gathered hundreds of youth leaders representing different EU Member States and Chinese Provinces. Personally, I will always keep a fond memory of the Youth Week we organised in Brussels and Antwerp in May. More than one hundred representatives of the youth of China took part in the different meetings, conferences and visits. That day, I was struck by your energy and enthusiasm, and felt confident about the contribution you could all make.

Today, we are returning the visit, and I would like to thank all those who have contributed, with their work and personal commitment, to the wonderful hospitality we have enjoyed. I hope you will forgive me if I take the liberty of borrowing a line from ancient Chinese wisdom: it truly is delightful to have friends coming from distant quarters. I will add that it is equally delightful to be met with such friendship.

The events of the last year have given us the opportunity to share ideas and learn from our different experiences. This is true of several fields: volunteering, sustainable development, participation, entrepreneurship, education, mobility, access to culture, and young people's role in an ageing society and in a fast-changing world. The Year of Youth has also given us the chance to forge new relationships among youth organisations from both sides. Because, in the end, the Year is not really about events, despite all the concerts, exhibitions and conferences. The Year was about the young people who took part in it. This is why I cherish above all the testimonies of the participants. They could not know at the beginning that they were about to live such a fabulous year, meet so many new friends, get to know China and the Chinese people, Europe and the Europeans. One of them – Maros, from Slovakia – put it best when he said that, now, Europe and China are closer than ever before. Now that they are connected through the most valuable resource: the young generation. And everyone has said that this should not be a one-off. We cannot just pack everything away, and say goodbye. It should be the beginning.

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Dear friends,

The EU-China Year of Youth has given us the chance to deepen dialogue and cooperation in many different areas. Now we have a joint responsibility to build on its achievements and take them forward. The EU and China are strategic partners on the global stage. Our political and economic cooperation is essential if we are to meet the challenges that face us both. But without dialogue among our peoples on fundamental human values, we cannot reach a true mutual understanding. This is why people-to-people contacts are playing an increasingly prominent role in EU-China relations. We are about to launch a new High-Level Dialogue under my responsibility.

By expanding the contacts between our peoples and civil society, in areas like education, culture and youth, the EU and China will develop closer ties. And so our cooperation and dialogue do not come to an end with the closing of the EU-China Year of Youth. We need you to take care of the values that will make our present and future society a better place. Today you represent the aspirations and hopes of a young generation. Tomorrow you will carry the responsibility of leadership.

I am glad to receive the conclusions of your joint discussions and your recommendations. We will look carefully into your ideas when considering follow-up actions in our joint dialogue on youth. But I am also glad to hear that you are also committed to taking this process forward at your level, through your organisations and your initiatives.

If we work together, the seeds that we have planted during this year will blossom in the years ahead. I look forward to pursuing our cooperation under the new People-to-People Dialogue, and am confident that the 2012 EU-China Year of Intercultural Dialogue will prove just as successful as the Year of Youth.

Thank you and good luck to you all.

Closing address by Androulla VASSILIOU 安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌致闭幕辞

欧洲委员会教育、文化、
语言多样性及青年事务委
安德鲁拉·瓦希利乌
(Androulla VASSILIOU)

卢副主席，
中国的青年领袖们，
欧洲的青年领袖们，
女士们先生们，

今天，我非常高兴跟诸位一起为2011中欧青年交流年最后一个旗舰活动闭幕。今天是一次庆典——既为我们所有人提供了一个回顾这一年的发现和新友谊的机会，又是一个思考未来的时刻——我们应该一起建设共同的未来。对世界各地的很多年轻人来说，现在是一个令人担忧的时代。在欧洲，五分之一的年轻人找不到工作，很多人感到他们的未来前景不确定，被大多数悲观的评论员称作“迷惘的一代”。

现在我们人类寻找希望和前进道路的时刻。我们试图了解做错了哪些事情，我们寻找新的创意把做错的事情纠正过来。

但是现在也是我们的政府部门承担巨大压力的时刻。人民感到愤怒与无助，一些人放弃了对未来的希望。当我着眼欧洲当今局势时，我认为政治危机与经济危机一样严重。

这也是为什么你们工作的意义很重大；你们对话的每一分钟都很宝贵；以及为什么你们之间结成的新友谊给我们所有人带来未来希望的原因。

我为中国和欧盟一起把你们联系在一起而感到骄傲。这是我们工作的一部分：为你们提供一起学习和工作的机会。我希望我们做了一件好事。

距离2010年10月我和卢副主席在布鲁塞尔签订联合行动计划的时间似乎并不久。

那时候，在交流年开始之际，你们的王晓主席和我一起在布鲁塞尔正式启动了中欧青年交流年。从那以后，交流年举办了很多活动。

你们所有人都参与了在欧盟和中国举办的大量活动和伙伴项目。你们将双方领导人的愿景化为现实，并帮助我们在中欧人民之间架起了新的友谊之桥。

回顾交流年的成就，我们可以骄傲地展示七项旗舰活动。这些活动汇聚了数百位代表不同欧盟成员国和中国省市的青年领袖。

我个人会将保存对我们在布鲁塞尔和安特卫普举办的欧洲青年周活动的美好回忆——一百多位来自中国的青年代表参与了各种研讨、会议和参观。那天，我被你们的能量和热情所鼓舞，并感受到你们所有人都贡献。

今天，我们进行回访，我想对那些所有用他们的工作和个人承诺为我们提供的完美的招待表示感谢。

我希望你们原谅我引用一句中国古代先哲的话：有朋自远方来不亦乐乎！我要加上与友谊深厚的朋友会见亦乐乎。

去年举办的活动为我们提供了分享创意和学习彼此经验的机遇，在如下领域收获颇丰：志愿服务、可持续发展、青年参与、创业精神、教育、青年流动、学习文化和青年在老龄化社会和快速变革中的世界的作用。

青年交流年提供机会在双方青年组织间发展新友谊。

因为交流年归根到底并非仅有音乐会、展览和会议，交流年的宗旨是让青年参与其中。这也是为何我珍视所有参与交流年活动青年的感言。

他们在开始时无法知晓将度过令他们难以置信的一年——结交很多新朋友，有机会了解中国和中国人民，有机会了解欧洲和欧洲人民。

参与交流年的斯洛伐克人Maros的感言最好，他说，现在，欧洲和中国的关系从未如此密切，现在中欧关系是通过双方最为宝贵的资源——青年一代联系在一起的。

而且所有人都表示交流年活动不应该只举办一届。我们不能收拾起一切说再见。交流年应该是一个开始。

亲爱的朋友们，

中欧青年交流年已经为我们提供了在很多领域加深对话与合作的机遇。现在，我们应该共同负起责任在交流年成就上添砖加瓦并继续推进这些成就。

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欧盟和中国在全球舞台上战略合作伙伴。我们如果想共同面对挑战，双方之间的政治和经贸合作是关键。但是如果不通过双方人民之间对人类基本价值的对话，我们无法达成真正的相互理解。

这也是为何人与人之间的交流在中欧关系中正起到日益重要的作用。在我的责任范围内，我们将启动一个全新的高级别对话。

通过扩大我们人民和民间社团之间在教育、文化和青年领域的联系，中欧之间将发展更为紧密的关系。而且，我们之间的合作和对话也不会因为中欧青年交流年的落幕而结束。

我们希望你们关注让我们现在和未来社会更美好的价值观。今天的你们代表着年轻一代的抱负和希望。明天的你们将肩负起领导责任。

我很高兴收到你们联合讨论的结论和你们的建议。我们在考虑青年联合对话跟进行动时会认真参考你们的意见。但是，我非常高兴地听说你们还会在你们的层级，通过你们的组织和计划继续推进这一进程。

如果我们共同努力，我们今年播下的种子明年就会开出美丽的花朵。我希望我们继续在两国人民对话机制下寻求合作，我相信2012中欧跨文化对话年将与青年交流年一样成功。

谢谢你们并祝你们好运。

EU-CHINA YOUTH LEADERS STATEMENT

BEIJING, 24 OCTOBER 2011

Recalling the significance of the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth, initiated by European Union and Chinese leaders on 12th China-EU Summit, as an unprecedented people-to-people exchange in EU-China partnership;

Acknowledging the achievements of the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth through the implementation of over 100 programs with large-scale participation and broad reach-out, having strengthened intercultural dialogue, mutual understanding, and friendship between European and Chinese youth and promoting consensus and cooperation among young people and youth organisations.

Appreciating the role played by the European Commission, the All China Youth Federation and the European Youth Forum in the implementation of the Year, the strengthening of their cooperation in field of youth and the enhancement of the youth dimension in EU-China partnership as well as the participation and contribution of Chinese and European young people and youth organisations in this policy dialogue.

Celebrating the European Year of Volunteering and the International Year of Volunteers +10 we stress the importance of volunteering activities and volunteer contributions to the Year. Highlighting the positive aspects of the Year, especially the launch of new initiatives between Chinese and European youth we want to hereby present the following points aimed at further improving future cooperation between the EU and China.

Chinese and European youth organisations should be effectively involved in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the EU-China strategic partnership and provided with the adequate support to their meaningful participation in the process and contribution to the further development of the partnership and the youth policy dialogue.

Set up a mechanism for a structured dialogue between youth stakeholders, academia, the private sector, civil society and decision-makers from China and the EU, to follow policy discussions and monitor their implementation, ensure an ongoing dialogue and raise awareness on common global challenges. This should be accompanied by an easy accessible and multi-lingual online tool.

In order to support the activities aimed at empowering Chinese and European youth to facilitate networking, information sharing and exchange of best practices, we should continue using mechanisms such as the Youth in Action programme of the EU, the international youth exchange programme of the ACYF and other existing exchange programmes and make them more accessible.

A network should be created as an inclusive and participatory platform for European and Chinese young people interested in EU-China relations to build contacts, exchange views and personal experiences as well as face-to-face meetings on a regular basis to foster intercultural understanding.

In this respect social networks should be made available for communication between European and Chinese youth. This communication should be open to introduce contents that reflect everyday culture of both regions to understand each others backgrounds.

Student and youth exchanges among European and Chinese young people should be strengthened in order to promote a better understanding of cultural diversity and language, also reaching out to local communities and civil society in the hosting countries.

Long-term study exchanges between the EU and China should be provided by increasing the number of bilateral university agreements, promoting mobility opportunities, ensuring diploma recognition and providing support programmes, such as the Erasmus programme.

Visa for participants of youth and academic exchanges should be free of cost and obtainable with low administrative burden.

A coherent and coordinated strategy on youth in the frame of this partnership should also be developed in order to implement the World Programme of Action for Youth and aimed at the full achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

To foster the development of entrepreneurial spirit and mindset among young people through education, which needs to be dynamic to meet the learning needs of a diverse population, and through which we could have more internships, working experience and practical learning routes. 0297

Nurturing success through accessing the experience of role-models and encouraging a wider responsibility across society to promote the principles of social entrepreneurship. The creation of avenues including web based platforms and networks are recommended to inspire young people to share the knowledge created through experience and success.

To sustain and promote the outcomes of the EU-China Year of Youth beyond 2011 we encourage the media from both the EU Member States and China to have broader coverage of youth exchanges, to achieve an extensive and positive impact in their respective societies.

Annex

We, the participants of the EU-China Youth Leaders Summit, urge the Chinese Government, the European Commission and EU Member States to take full account of the outcomes of the Year and the following key issues and recommendations corresponding to the four topics discussed at this Summit:

Young people in an ageing society

Young people from EU and China face the reality of an ageing society and shifting generation balances. To address these challenges we propose the following:

- tailor employment policies and modernize social security systems to reduce the pressure on young people sustaining an increasing number of older people as well as strengthen support mechanisms for education and training, youth entrepreneurship and young families;
- develop strategic cross-border and domestic migration policies by giving migrants access to social security systems;
- promote intergenerational dialogue to ensure a fair and sustainable distribution of resources and mutual learning as well as modernize institutional structures to ensure active participation of young people in decision-making, and recognize the positive role social media plays in this process;
- support projects and volunteering activities from local to international level that improve the collaboration between generations and ensure all people have access to lifelong learning.

World multi-polarity and the role of regional organisations

In the current global situation the EU and China face many common challenges that still lack common solutions, amongst others climate change, the debt crisis, limited resources and a strong imbalance of wealth in both societies, therefore:

- a more coordinated approach towards their common interests is needed;
- the EU needs to become a more relevant actor by speaking with one strong voice;
- the EU and China should make use of the economic momentum to grow closer and foster mutual understanding and enhance their exchange capabilities;
- the partners should reflect the interests of young people in their cooperation to make a sustainable connection in the common strategy.

Climate change and sustainable development

In order to promote global responsibility and raise awareness on sustainable development issues we believe education and international cooperation are key and should focus on the following:

- enable change in consumption behaviour in key areas such as food, waste and transportation;
- incorporate in each level of education the principles of global citizenship, cooperation, equality, solidarity, responsibility and sustainable development;
- use the method of role models within local communities;
- promote international cooperation and partnerships between different educational institutions and civil society;
- encourage young people to use their creativity and innovation to create green technology.

In order to resolve the issues of climate change and sustainable development the Governments and Institutions need to:

- implement initiatives aimed at fostering green policies and engage young people and youth organisations in the process;
- become the world pioneers of carbon pricing;
- support market-based win-win sustainable schemes in the areas of waste management, transportation and renewable energy;
- promote local and low-carbon food consumption;
- foster inter-governmental cooperation on carbon reduction targets;
- exchange technology, research and expertise, provide practical information and manage accountability of natural resources.

0299

Youth entrepreneurship / Business leaders of the future

In order to create conditions to stimulate enterprise and value based business and youth entrepreneurship between the EU and China we call for:

- removal of barriers to the creation of companies through the simplification of administration and regulations;
- cheap registration, restricted to one form; tax free incubation period; a low minimum capital requirement, and tax incentives reducing national insurance when you hire a long term unemployed person;
- a creation of an advisory council or trade organisation to represent the perspective of entrepreneurs in order to ensure future support for entrepreneurship.

To inspire young and future entrepreneurs from across society there should be a progressive change of the concept of success through media by:

- encouraging media to promote social entrepreneurs as role-models for society and to facilitate greater understanding of enterprise in general;
- encouraging media organisations to devote more time coverage to entrepreneurship.

中欧青年倡议 北京, 2011年10月24日

中欧领导人在第十二次中欧领导人会晤上提出了关于举办2011中欧青年交流年的倡议。中欧青年交流年是中欧合作史上最大规模的一次人文交流活动, 具有重要的意义。

2011中欧青年交流年期间举办了100多项活动, 参与规模大, 覆盖面广, 取得了丰硕的成果, 加强了中欧青年之间的跨文化对话、相互了解和友谊, 促进了中欧青年和青年组织之间的共识和合作。

我们高度赞赏全国青联、欧盟委员会和欧洲青年论坛在中欧青年交流年的实施过程中所扮演的角色, 对于加强青年领域合作、中欧关系中的青年交流、中欧青年和青年组织参与和促进政策对话起到了积极的作用。

2011年是欧洲志愿者年, 也是国际志愿者年, 我们高度重视中欧青年交流年期间志愿服务所发挥的重要作用及志愿者们所做出的巨大贡献。

我们强调中欧青年交流年取得的各方面积极成果, 特别是中欧青年间启动的新项目。为进一步推进未来中欧合作, 我们提出以下倡议:

中欧青年组织需在相应支持下, 有效参与中欧战略伙伴关系的制定、实施和监督, 为中欧战略伙伴关系的未来发展和青年政策对话做出贡献。

建立中欧青年利益相关方、学术机构、私营企业、公民社会和政策制定者之间的结构性对话机制, 以进行政策探讨, 监督政策执行, 确保中欧对话的延续性, 增进双方对共同面临的全球性挑战的认识。为配合这一机制, 应建立覆盖全面的多语言在线平台。

为增强中欧青年建立联系、分享信息、交流经验的能力, 我们应继续利用现有机制并扩大其覆盖范围, 如欧盟青年在行动计划及全国青联的国际青年交流项目等。

建立覆盖广泛、参与性强的常态化交流平台, 为关注中欧关系的双方青年建立联系、交换看法经验以及进行常态化的面对面交流提供条件, 增进不同文化间的相互理解。

为中欧青年提供相应的社交网络, 反映双方日常文化, 增进对相互背景情况的了解。

加强中欧间学生交流和青年交流, 促使其更好地理解文化和语言的多样性, 且这种交流的影响应拓展到地方社区和公民社会。

应通过增加双方校际协议数量, 增加流动机会, 确保学位互认和提供支持项目(如伊拉斯谟项目)等方式提供中欧间的长期学习交流机会。

应免除青年交流和学术交流参与者的签证费用, 并减化其进行签证申请的行政手续。

为实施世界青年行动计划和全面实现千年发展目标, 还应在这—合作框架下发展连贯协调的青年战略。

为实现通过教育促进创业精神和创业思维培养的目标, 教育应灵活满足各种人群的学习需求, 并且我们可以在这一过程中获得更多的实习经历、工作经验和实际学习路径。通过吸取创业典型的经验, 培育更多的青年创业者, 在全社会促进社会企业家的产生。通过促进社会企业家精神提高社会责任意识。建议创建网络平台和社交渠道鼓励青年分享成功创业的经验。

为了在2011年以后延续中欧青年交流年的成果, 应鼓励欧盟成员国和中国媒体对青年交流进行更广泛报道, 在双方社会中实现广泛积极影响。

附件:

我们作为中欧青年未来营的代表, 希望中国政府、欧盟委员会和欧盟成员国充分认识到中欧青年交流年的成果, 并积极考虑中欧青年代表针对在未来营上所讨论的四个议题的建议:

一、青年和老龄化社会

中欧青年都面临老龄化社会和代际平衡转移的现状。为解决面临的挑战, 我们提出以下建议:

1. 量体裁衣制定就业政策, 完善社会保障体系, 减少青年人在面对老年人数量持续增加情况下所背负的压力。加强建设教育培训、青年创业和青年家庭的支持体系。
2. 制定跨国界和国内移民战略和政策, 促使社会保障体系覆盖移民人群。
3. 促进代际对话, 保证公平和可持续发展的资源分配, 促进相互学习, 完善机制建设, 确保青年积极参与社会决策, 并认识到社交媒体在这一进程中的积极意义。
4. 支持从地方到国际层面开展项目和志愿服务活动, 促进代际合作, 确保所有人有获得终身教育的机会。

二、世界多极化和地区组织的作用

在目前的国际形势下, 中欧面临相同的挑战有待解决, 如气候变化、债务危机、资源有

1. 需要一个更加具有协调性的、符合双方利益的解决方式。
2. 欧盟需要通过在对外交往上发出统一声音, 在世界舞台上扮演更加重要的角色。
3. 中欧应当利用经济合作的发展势头促进更加密切的合作关系, 增进相互理解, 加强交流能力。双方在合作中应当反映青年的利益, 确保双方的共同战略考虑到青年问题。

三、气候变化与可持续发展

我们认为教育和国际合作是推进全球可持续发展责任和意识的关键, 重点强调以下几个方面:

1. 在食品、废弃物及交通等各领域改变人们的消费行为
2. 将全球公民意识、合作、公平、团结和可持续发展的原则纳入各阶段教育
3. 在地方社区内发挥典范作用
4. 在不同教育机构和公民社会中推进国际合作及伙伴关系
5. 鼓励青年运用其创造力发展绿色科技

为解决气候变化和可持续发展的问题, 政府和机构组织需:

1. 实施推进绿色政策的项目并鼓励青年及青年组织的参与
2. 做全球碳排放定价先锋
3. 在废弃物管理、交通运输和可再生能源领域支持以市场为基础的共赢性可持续计划
4. 推进本地低碳食品消费
5. 促进政府间减排目标的对话与合作
6. 在技术、研究和专业领域进行交流, 提供实际信息, 并对资源进行责任管理

四、青年创业和未来商业领袖

为创造条件鼓励中欧青年创业, 我们倡议:

1. 通过简化行政及管治消除创业障碍
2. 降低申请费用, 简化程序, 在创业孵化阶段提供免税政策, 降低最低资本要求, 并提供雇佣长期失业人员的激励措施 (降低税收或国民保险费等)
3. 建立顾问委员会或贸易组织以代表青年创业人士观点、立场

为在全社会激励青年创业, 我们应通过媒体传达新型的成功理念:

1. 鼓励媒体将社会企业家作为典范, 推进社会对企业的理解
2. 媒体应在创业领域进行更广阔覆盖

Keynote address by Jean Charles LAGREE 让-查尔斯·拉葛雷主题演讲

Jean Charles LAGREE,
CNRS researcher
(France), Centre de
Recherches sur l'Action
Politique en Europe,
Shanghai Academy of
Social Sciences

Chinese Youth – European Youth

The Issue of Generation

Chinese Youth - European Generation

- In Introduction , 3 remarks :

1/ "Comparison is not reason";
2/ No science, no knowledge without comparison. And in Sociology E. Durkheim adds:
Comparison is not a branch of sociology, it is sociology itself"

Chinese Youth-European Youth

3/ what is a generation?

3.1. cohort.

3.2. Lineage (Family Generation)

3.3. a 

Cf. Karl Mannheim.

What is a Generation?

a 
(cf. La Jeunesse, Devoir d'avenir) .

- Reflect the changes in the life context , generate changes.
- It is **SOCIO-HISTORICAL PRODUCT**, as much as it is **ACTOR OF CHANGE**.



What is a generation ?

- Generation signals a **DIFFERENCE** in the Continuity of Cohorts.
- This difference is the **PRODUCT OF CHANGES** , in the context of socialization, life context, and / or the spectrum of the "opportunities" offered to the New Comers.

What is a Generation.

- This change in the context brings about a **relative** degree of "**unity**", associated to a generational identity and identification by the others (the elders) as different.
- **BUT** , that cannot conceal the diversity that persists within the generation.
- - due to structural factor, Class, Gender, ethnicity.
- Various degree of exposition to the "air du temps" , "spirit of the epoch" , VolkGeist (Hegel). That are the entelechies.

What is a Generation?

- All these, are to underline the fact that a Generation is NOT given, natural or "per se" thing. It is a Social and Historical Construct, product by the change of CONTEXT.
- Two ways to identify 
 - 1-  : the
 - 2- the new comers have to meet.

I- Generational Markers France / Europe

- World War II
- The Sixties: from The Beatles to 1961 Berlin Wall...
- Youth protest movement: mai 68, Amsterdam, Baader-Meinhoof,
- First economic crisis the end of the "glorious thirties".
- 1989, November 9. Fall of Berlin Wall.
- 1990 end of full employment
- 2001, Rise of Terrorism.

驻上海社科院的法国国家
科学研究院研究员
让-查尔斯·拉葛雷
(Jean Charles LAGREE),

I- Generational markers China

- Long walk
- 1949, Liberation
- 1965 Cultural revolution
- 1978 Great opening
- 1997 Hong Kong – 2001 WTO
- 2008-2010 Olympic Game, Shanghai World Expo. ...

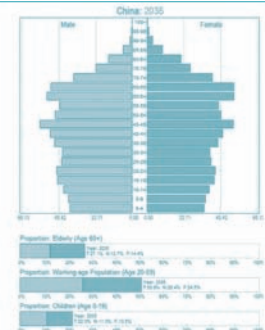
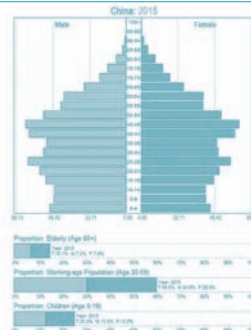
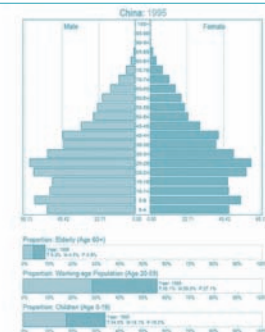
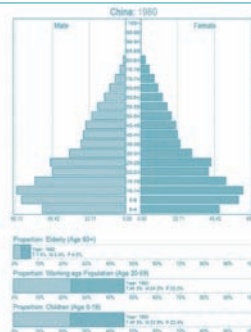
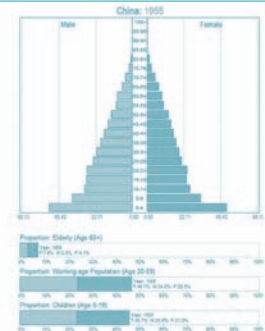
II – Challenges China

- 1/ Aging Process
- 2/ Education
- 3/ Employment
- 3.1 Rise of inequalities
- 3.2 Urbanization (农民工)
- 4/ changes of life style and values

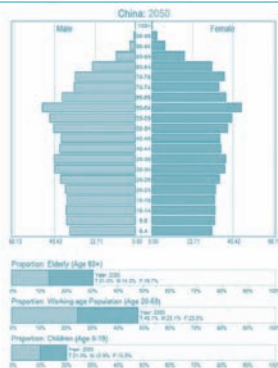
ENVIRONNE
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China – Aging Process.

- Just have a look at the following!!!!



0303



Aging Society

- Number of young people shrank by 13% between 2000 and 2005.
- 14-29 years old fell down from 338 million in 2000 to 294 million in 2005.
- "The share of the total population occupied by people aged 14 to 20 dropped to 22.9% in 2005 from 27.2 in 2000, the share occupied by 14-35 year olds tumbled from 29.5% to 33.5% ." (ChenHong, 2007)

Aging Society

- Usual ratio of dependency , that is also a measure of the charge of solidarity between cohorts, is $4 - 2 - 1$.
- Today , it is already **1 - 2 - 4**
- And at the current time, it s hardly compensated by a Welfare System. The charge is direct (!) , private (!)

Deficit in the Gender Ratio

- Aging Process, here, is the result of a political decision to control population growth.
- This clash with cultural factors which gives preferences to boys.

Deficit in the Gender Ratio

- Normal Men/ Women ratio is about 104 -107 boys for 100 girls.
- In China it evolved like this:
 - 1980: 108 /100
 - 1990: 111/100
 - 2000: 119/100
 - 2005: 120/100

Deficit in Gender Ratio

- As a result :
- For the 0-19 there is a surplus of 23 millions men / women
- Each year, the number of men reaching the marriage age overpass the number of women by 1.2 million .
- In 2020, almost 30 millions men could not find a spouse.

China – Education Labor Market

- Today 26% of one cohort goes to the university.
- Each year 6 millions fresh graduates "enter" the labor market.
 - **Jobless**
- One year after the university , 1.6 million of them are still .

China – Education Labor Market

- That leads to one question:
 - Too many graduates?
 - Not enough high skilled jobs to absorb this new Labor Force?

Education - Labor Market

Answer has been given by the 16th CPCC.

- Developing Education / Higher Education.
- Restructuring / modernizing the system of Production.

Rural China / Urban China

	Urban Population	
	million	%
1950	70	
1978	172	18
2005	530	40
2030	875	60

Rural China / Urban China

- China is facing a major move of domestic migration.
- But in China, migrants workers are facing the problem of the Hukou 户口, resident permit.
- Today China count 250 millions Mingong 民工

Rural China / Urban China

- a) 70% "mingongs" are under 30 years old.
50% under 20%
- b) In 2010 China registered 900 millions people living in rural area. In 2025 they will 500 millions, 400 millions in 2040.

Questions: where are they going?
Where they can go?

Rural China / Urban China.

- Large cities are saturated. Ex: Shanghai.

- 23 millions inhabitants
- 10 millions hukou holders
- 13 millions not "true" shanghaies. (56%)

Cleavage social + cleavage between generations.

Seniors which count for 25 % of the population are more often Shanghaies. When more than half of the migrants are under 30.

China Rich and Poor

Cleavage spatial : urban employees earn 3 times more than rural workers. (when in the other country of the region the ration oscillates between 1,3 to 1,8)

China Rich and Poor Annual Income Rural – Urban.

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
Income	3255	10493	3587	11759	4140	13786	4781	15781	5153	17175
Ration	3.22		3.28		3.33		3.31		3.33	

Rich Poor

- Besides the cleavage Rural Urban cleavage, official statistics give evidence of a serious cleavage that the government today regard as dangerous.
- 50% of the total income of the nation is in the hands in 1/5 of the whole population.
- Index Gini = 0.47 in 2009 same as Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal but in South Korea it gets at 0.31

European Youth.

- Does exist an European Generation?
- As a reminder:
 - Fall of Berlin Wall 1989.
 - 1994 Austria Sweden Finland join EU
 - 2004 Enlargement to 10 new countries
 - 2007 Romania and Bulgaria
 - 2008 Malta and Cyprus
 - Slovakia in 2009.

European Youth .

- More importantly , in term of values and life style there is a clear divide between the North and the South .
- Few examples
- Age of departure from Family Home for women :
 - Finland 22
 - Italy or Malta it is 29.

European Youth

- In France, 1/5 of women have left family at the age of 18.
- In Malta 1/ 5 of women have left parental home at the age of 25.

European Youth

Consensual Union

In France , Finland , Iceland, Norway 40% of women aged 15-29 were living in a consensual union in 2006.

"Conversely in Greece Italy, Cyprus, Malta, but also Lithuania Poland less than 5% of men and women are living in couple without being married.

European Youth

Birth Outside Marriage

Increase every where in Europe but :
In Greece, Chyprus the proportion of baby born outside marriage is lower than 10% when it is over 50% in Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Sweden, Iceland, Norway.

European Youth

- It is a truism to say that Europe is a land of diversity.
- But, as shown by these few examples, this diversity is also present in the YOUTH Landscape.

Aging Europe

- 36% of the population is over the age of 50
- since 2008 , the population over 60 is increasing by 2 millions.
- The population of working age will decrease by 1 to 1.5 million per year.

Aging Population

- Key figures: in 2050
- Population of working age: 50%
- Population from 15 -24 : 19%
- Population over 65: 29%
- Dependency: 50%
- Fertility rate in 2060: 1.68
- (immigration: 1.8 millions in 2004, should be 40millions in 2050)

Risk of Poverty amongst Young People

Poverty= 60% of the Income median after transfer.

The risk are always higher amongst the 18-24 than the 25-50.

The gap between these two groups is the highest in Finland, Sweden, UK and Norway.

The risks of poverty are particularly high in Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

More over 9% of the 18-24 are in work but at risk of poverty

Education Investment for the Future

- At the age of 19, 60% of young Europeans are in formal education

In Tertiary Education

- 19 millions of students in 2005-2006.
- A growth of 25% between 1998 and 2006.
- 15% of the 18-34 attended Tertiary education in 2005-2006.
- But in Greece, Lithuania, Slovenia and Finland the rate is above 20%

Education Gap

- Younger generation better educated than the Older.
- 30% of those aged 25-39 but only 18% of 55-59 have completed HE.

(Un)Employment

	15-24 %	25-29 %
Denmark	8	4
Netherlands	7	3
Ireland	Below 10	
Austria	**	
Greece	Over 20	14
Italy		
Poland		
Slovakia		12
Romania		
Croatia		
France		12
Portugal		12

(Un)Employment

- In 2007, 26% of the 15-24
 - 35% of the 25-29
- have been unemployed for 12 months of more!

Risk of Social Exclusion.

(Un)Employment

- In Short
- Unemployment of 15-24 has increased by 4 % between 2008 and 2009
- Reach ☒ 18.9%
- Unemployment rate amongst young people increase as much faster as amongst the 25-59

Concluding Remarks

- a lot of similarities between the two countries.
- But a lot of differences Especially in the facts presented :
 - Deficit of Young Girls
 - Domestic migration in China
 - Hukou 户口 system
 - Urbanization of China .

Concluding remarks

- But there are two major points which have not been presented in the facts;

1/ Existence or virtual existence of a Welfare State.

2/ The organization of the Generation relations:

Let us get in

0307

Keynote address by PANG Lihua 庞丽华主题演讲

PANG Lihua,
Assistant professor of
Institute Population
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Population Ageing and Youth - a life course perspective

Pang Lihua
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Oct 22, 2011

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- Population Ageing represents a triumph of social development and public health...

— Ex Director General WHO: Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland (1999)

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- A Graying world vs. Silver society
- Older person: Burden vs. Resources
- Intergeneration relations: Invest one another vs. conflict

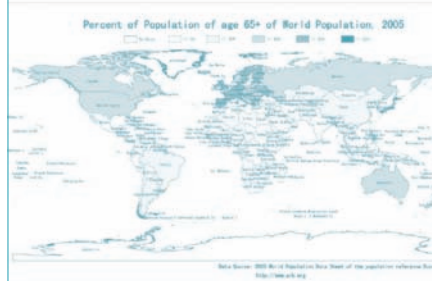
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Outline

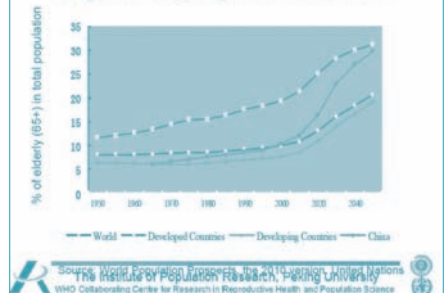
- Population Ageing in the world
- China: We are getting old before getting rich
- Challenge: Population Ageing in the next decades

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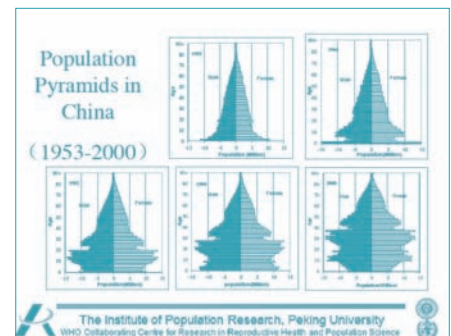
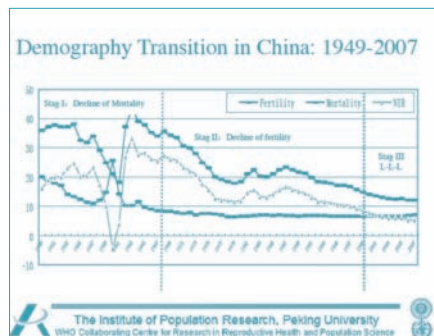
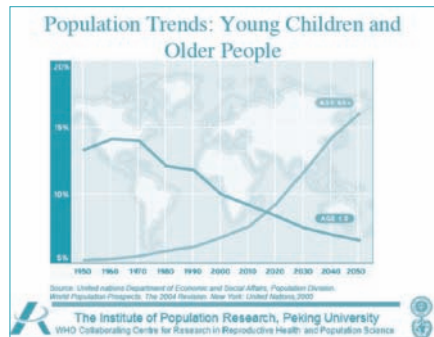
The Ageing World



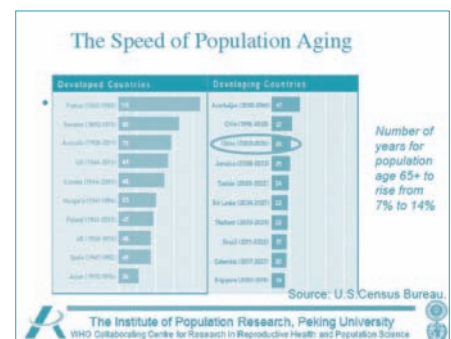
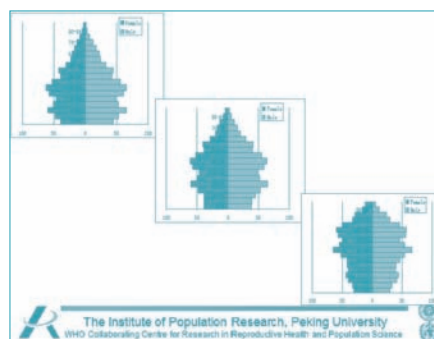
Population Ageing: Past and Future



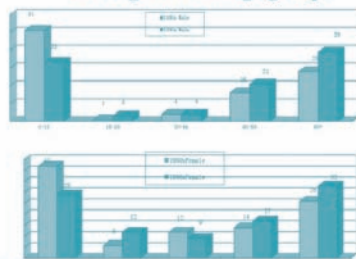
北京大学人口研究所副
教授
庞丽华,



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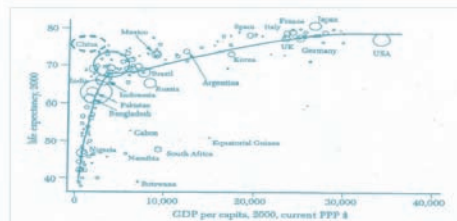


Contribution of Mortality Decline on LE among different age group



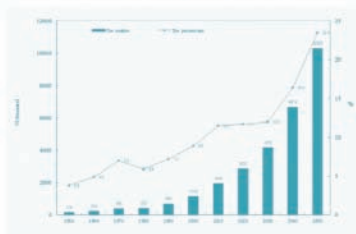
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Life Expectancy and GDP



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The oldest old (80+) in China, 1950-2050



source: Population Division, United Nations, World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, UN, 2007

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Sex of Elderly 65+ (2000)



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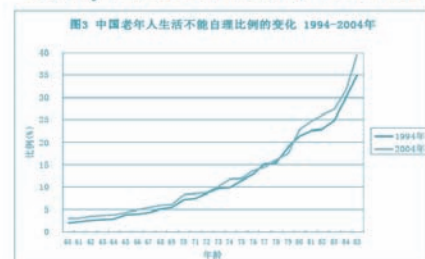
Education Level of the Elderly

Primary school or less
Elderly (65+)— 79.8%
Age 15 and above— 41.3%

Illiteracy
Elderly (65+)— 48.2%
Age 15 and above— 9.1%

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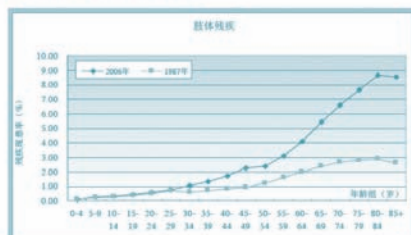
Elderly with ADL Problem, 1994-2004



(Resource: Dupeng, 2006)

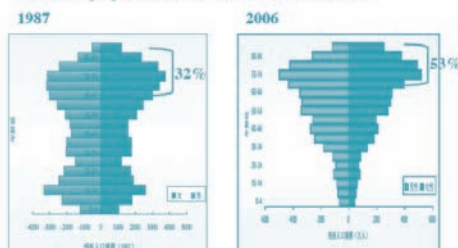
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Age-Specific Prevalence of Disability: Physical, 1987, 2006



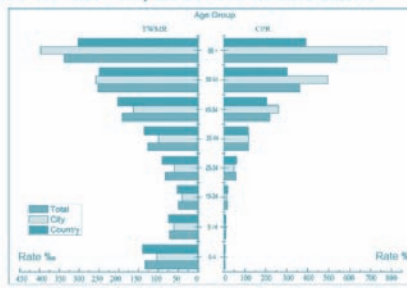
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Population age-sex pyramids of disabled population in China, 1987, 2006



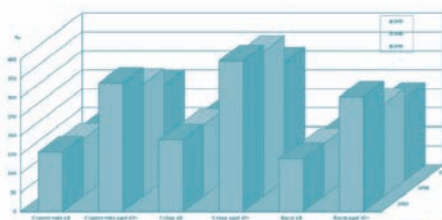
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Residents' Two-week Morbidity Rate and Chronic Prevalence Rate, 2003



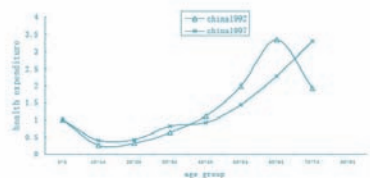
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Prevalence of two-week illness of aged 65+ in 1993, 1998 and 2003



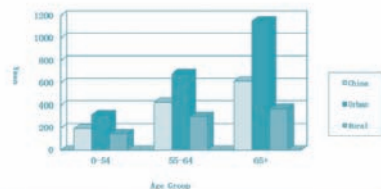
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Population Aging and Health Expenditure



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Medical spending level for urban and rural residents per capita, 1997

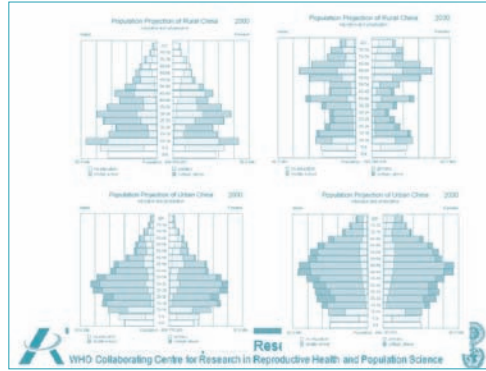


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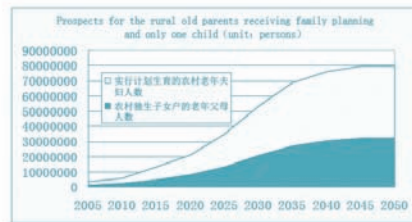
0311

Challenge: Support our later life

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Elderly in rural China with family planning



资料来源: 陈雁成等: “2003-2050年农村实行计划生育的老年人口数量预测”, 《人口研究》2005年第2期, 第6页。

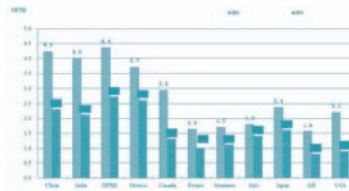
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Population Forecast (Middle)

Year	Total (100 Million)	NIR	60+		80+	
			Population	%	Population	%
2000	12.69	8.56	1.32	10.34	0.14	10.44
2010	13.77	8.17	1.73	12.54	0.21	12.23
2020	14.72	5.21	2.45	16.61	0.30	12.07
2030	15.25	2.34	3.55	23.30	0.43	12.07
2040	15.44	0.13	4.09	26.52	0.64	15.64
2050	15.22	-2.56	4.38	28.76	1.00	22.91

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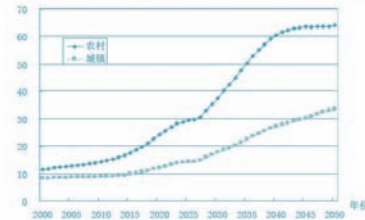
The Annual increase Rate of elderly, 1990-2050



Resource: 1998 UN projections

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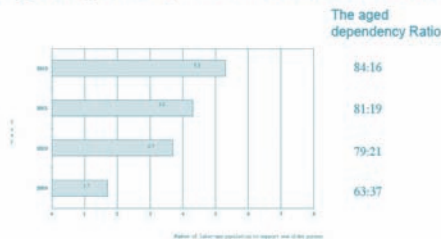
Aged Dependency Ratio in China, 2000-2050



资料来源: 《中国人口老龄化形势分析与对策》, 中国人口出版社, 2000年。

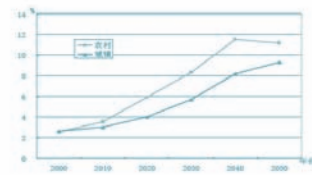
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Aged dependency ratio in China, 2010-2050



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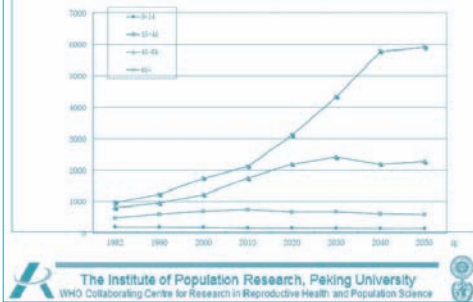
Trends of the elderly/old couple (65+) who live alone



Resource: Family Projection in Urban and Rural China

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Future Trends of Disabled Population



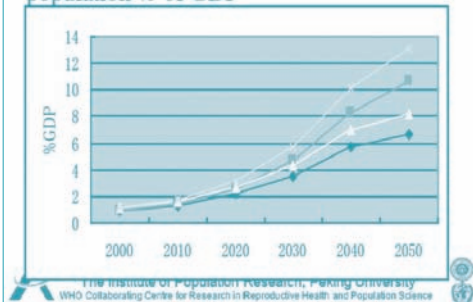
Demand for Care

(10 thousand)

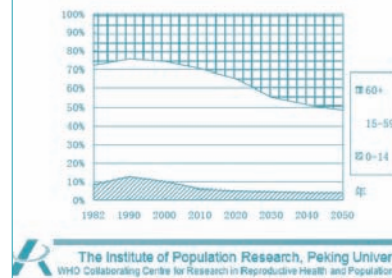
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-69	319.6	400.4	503.1	727.2	1042.9	949.9	990.5
70-79	321.7	458.0	579.5	757.8	1116.1	1674.7	1538.6
80+	263.6	446.2	584.8	780.9	1130.7	1718.6	2775.0
Total	905.0	1304.5	1667.4	2265.9	3289.8	4343.2	5304.1

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The health expenditure of the older population % of GDP

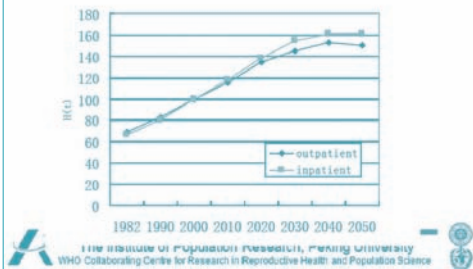


The inpatient expenditure distribution in different age group due to the influence of population transition

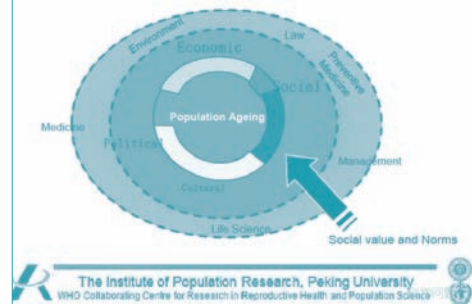


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The medical expenditure--influenced by population transition



Challenge



Youth today, Elderly Tomorrow



Keynote address by Frauke AUSTERMANN 福劳克·奥斯特曼主题演讲

Frauke AUSTERMANN,
Phd candidate,
Renmin University

Dear participants, Dear organisers,

First of all, thank you very much for inviting me to speak on the topic of this working cluster which is entitled "Young people, a multi-polar world and the role of regional organisations".

As a young European from Germany who researches EU external relations with China in Berlin and now here in Beijing, I am very happy to speak before your group discussion starts.

Please allow me to outline my thoughts on this working cluster which will hopefully be helpful to trigger a lively debate afterwards.

Academia is a lot about theories and definitions and even if this seems boring and makes us think of the well-known Ivory Tower, it is important to first clarify what we are actually talking about. After all, debates are not very fruitful if the subject matter has not been clarified.

Before we do so, let me start with a confession. 虽然我每天努力学习汉语, although I study Mandarin every day, I am usually too tired in the evening to watch the news on TV in Mandarin.

So I usually zap to CCTV 4, the English-language channel of CCTV.

I am not a fan of the frequent advertisement breaks which is probably the case for you, too. However, CCTV 4 mostly has self-advertisement for its own programmes, which is still quite informative. One of them is for a show called "Dialogue" where global political topics are discussed with foreign and with Chinese experts. Now, do you know the feeling when you have a song stuck in your head? I have that with CCTV 4's self-advertisement, namely with the following lines:

- "China needs dialogue"
- "How well we go forward depends on how well we know each other" because...we live in "an age of multilateralism..."

Although I would generally subscribe to these statements, the last one made me wonder. The suffix -ism usually describes a certain philosophical or religious world view, or an ideology. In contrast to scientific theories, world views and ideologies are teleological, which means that they only partly describe how the world is and how it works. More importantly, they are about how the world should be. There is thus something normative about them.

So the more often I watched CCTV 4's self-advertisement, the more I wondered how far the adjective 'multilateral' can be turned into an -ism. Very fundamentally speaking, multilateral simply means that many parties, sitting around a table discuss and decide together. The alternatives would be to take decisions unilaterally, without asking anyone, or bilaterally by merely two parties. As such, multilateral is thus not

by definition a term linked to international relations. However, these days it probably has most prominence in this field.

To me it seems to be almost a truism that in a globalised, interconnected world in which we are living, issues are decided on a multilateral basis. In that sense, I would rather see it as a fact of contemporary global politics.

However, it can be considered a world view because a multilateral decision implies that each party involved has the same or at least a similar influence on the decision taken. In that sense, a multilateral approach can be regarded as a normative goal as well. We do not only take decisions on global issues multilaterally; we should also do so. Accordingly, regional organisations, such as the EU, and international organisations, such as the IMF, are restructured so as to represent all members in an equal and thus appropriate way.

- There has been a big debate about the successor of the IMF managing director Dominique Strauss-Kahn. Eventually a French lady, Christine Lagarde replaced him. However, the economist Zhu Min (朱民) from China is now the deputy managing director.
- Regionally, there have been fierce negotiations especially on the part of the newer EU member states when it came to the distribution of votes in the Council of Ministers.

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But then again the idea of equality in international relations is somewhat utopian – which is also a defining characteristic of ideologies. So I came a bit closer to an answer to my initial question, why the suffix -ism can be put after the term 'multilateral'.

Now, why is there something utopian about this idea? To find an answer we should talk a bit about the main actors in international relations. Although there are now also players in global politics which are no nation-states, the nation-state is still very central. States are members of the UN, of the WTO, of the EU and so forth. And we all know that there are all sorts of states: small city states, big states, emerging states, powerful ones, failed ones etc. So what we should not forget when we talk about multilateral decision-making, especially if it has a normative connotation: we need to add the factor "power" into the equation.

That brings us to the second central term of this cluster: multi-polarity. Let us start very basic here, too. What actually is a "pole"? If we went out to pose this question to random people on the streets, they might probably first refer to the batteries in their mobile phones or to the north and the south pole. In this respect, International Relations in fact has borrowed from the natural sciences. Poles are the two ends of a magnet field. They keep that field in balance because they are equally strong.

Although most of us may not remember it very clearly or maybe not at all, the analogy fit very well for the time period after the Second World War up until the year 1989. Back then, we lived in such a balanced "bi-polar" world: on the one hand the United

States of America and on the other hand the Soviet Union, which we can see on the following map.

Today, by contrast, we are said to live in a multipolar world. But is this already a reality or is it a future scenario? Or is it maybe wishful thinking? This is not exactly clear. Most of us would not hesitate a second when it comes to the one pole in global politics, the United States of America. That is because we are still quite traditional when it comes to measuring power in International Relations. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States are still the most powerful country in many ways, such as militarily or economically. Without the US the world economy would collapse – after all they are the biggest consumer, too. The United States are also predominant in terms of less traditional power measures, so-called soft power: movies are from Hollywood, products invented in the US enjoy world-wide popularity.

But which powers make the world a multi-polar one? Let us go back to the statistics we've just seen. They suggest other so-called developed/industrialised countries as the potential candidates, such as Japan, Germany or the UK. We would probably agree that these countries are too small to be considered world powers – and for historical reasons, these would also be rather scary scenarios. But what about Europe as a whole, i.e. the European Union?

Scholars such as Charles Kupchan or Andrew Moravcsik have given strong evidence supporting such a view. When it comes to military spending, Europe's share is 21 percent worldwide. China for comparison accounts for 5 percent; the Russian Federation for three percent; India for two percent and Brazil for 1.5 percent. France and the UK together spend 60 percent more on defense than China.

The European Union also forms the larger economy worldwide. It is 2 trillion US Dollar larger than that of the US and much ahead of China and Japan. The EU also has its own decision-making bodies. Its member states are subject to the most integrated supranational organisation in the world.

Now, this may put a smile on the faces of quite some Europeans in this room. Of course, there are also strong counter-arguments to regarding the EU as a world power. Most importantly, the Union's decision-making powers vary heavily across policy areas. Especially when it comes to diplomacy and defence, so-called high politics, there is no common voice as of yet.

In this context, there is an interesting acronym that everybody talks about these days. BRICS. BRICS stands for five "emerging economies", namely Brazil, Russia, India, China and also South Africa. But the star amongst the BRICS is actually China. China is catching up in many respects, notably when it comes to the size of the economy and in terms of military spending. Moreover, the PRC has displaced

Germany as the globally leading exporting nation a few years ago. China has fabulous growth rates that the Western world can only dream of. More importantly given the ongoing economic and financial crisis, China has the largest cash reserves world-wide.

But there are also counter-arguments here. China is still a developing country in many respects. Granted, it is the biggest one, and you might not notice it while wandering about in Beijing with its impressive skyscrapers, big shopping malls and the Bird's Nest right next door. However, in terms of Human Development Index, there is still enormous variation across the country, which you can see on this map. Also when it comes to innovation, China is certainly catching up. Nevertheless, its performance is still way behind the US and also behind Japan and Europe as we can see on this graph.

In summary, the distribution of power in international relations is rather uneven, with the US still being very dominant in many respects. It is therefore questionable if current global politics already deserve the term multi-polar as of yet. However, statistics give a quite multipolar outlook for the future. Moreover, the global financial and economic crisis certainly shook up the expectations for the future, both for the short term as well as the long term. 0317

My doubts about the multipolar world boil down to the question of balance. One superpower certainly implies imbalance and dominance, which makes the implementation of multilateralism quite difficult. Actually, the term "balance of power" is used to describe the competition of regional powers in 19th century Europe. A balance was kept not by cooperation and multilateral decisionmaking but by power-competition. That competition was fuelled by nationalism and it eventually led to two world wars, the first one being Number 6 in terms of the deadliest conflicts in world history; World War II ranks first.

Contemporary international relations, by contrast, look quite a bit different. One reason is the role of international organisations, either at global or at the regional level. Let me focus on the EU as an example, not only because this is the EU-China Year of Youth. There are two other decisive reasons. Firstly, the EU is the most integrated of international organisations that we know. Secondly, the number of such intergovernmental organisations with supranational characteristics is increasing. There is therefore a lot to learn from the EU when it comes to the logics of contemporary international relations.

The EU is an example for regional integration of states. This can be seen either as a competition to globalisation or as a step towards it. It is competition in the sense that a particular region in the world integrates whereas the borders and barriers towards outsiders of the 'club' are strengthened. This disintegration towards non-EU members is vividly described with the analogy of the 'Fortress Europe'. On the other hand, regional integration can also be considered a step towards

globalisation. First, countries integrate regionally. Neighbours usually have more in common because of their geographic proximity. So first, a few neighbouring countries come together and then step by step the number of members of the club is increased. This method is supposed to be more effective and efficient than global integration.

When it comes to the EU, we should be reminded that in the very beginning, only six countries were members of the first European Community. Today, by contrast, there are 27 member states who vividly cooperate and in fact handed over decision-making competence in many policy areas to the EU institutions in Brussels.

Despite this considerable progress in European integration, it may sound funny to some of you to speak of efficient and effective integration when it comes to the EU. But let me try to convince you with a historical perspective: what is now the EU has managed to turn two fierce enemies, namely France and Germany, into the two countries whose collaboration is now known as the engine of European integration. It all started with placing coal and steel production under one supranational roof. Thereafter, a Treaty was signed to establish a general common market. Now, we even have a common currency. Granted, it is now in danger. However, due to these integration steps, the EU is now the biggest economic block worldwide.

Moreover, it does not only concern goods but also people. European citizens, tourists etc. can freely move from one member state to another. The border-free Schengen zone certainly brings Europeans closer to each other. This is all the more the case for young Europeans. Thanks to student exchange programmes, we can spend one or two semesters in any European country of our choice – or we can decide to get our Bachelor, Master or PhD degrees from another country altogether. This is also possible because English has become our Putonghua (普通话).

Now, these examples indeed show that Europe is more closely integrated than many other regions of the world. This in turn fosters mutual understanding which is key to facilitate multilateral decision making.

How can we link these insights to contemporary EU-China relations, particularly when it comes to young people?

When talking about the main challenges that China and Europe face at the international level, a decisive aspect is that Europe and China have a very different cultural and historical background.

Diversity can be very enriching under the condition that both sides understand the differences. You may have noticed some of these differences during the common events of the Year of Youth. Let me just elaborate on one difference which is very relevant to this cluster, namely the concept of sovereignty.

- Although Europe is the cradle of modern state sovereignty the continent has partially gone beyond it. State sovereignty has been compromised in order to

achieve and maintain peace after World War II. Today, sharing sovereignty is important to increase Europe's weight in a globalised world.

- By contrast, keeping up state sovereignty is a fundamental pillar of Chinese foreign policy. This also has historical reasons, notably in the 19th century when European powers imposed an uneven treaty system on China. Ever since Deng Xiaoping's reform policy, non-intervention in internal affairs, which is an essential characteristic of state sovereignty, has been a means to focus on China's development and reemergence on the global political stage.

However, the cultural and historical differences do not mean that there are no contemporary common interests for Europe and China today. Quite the contrary is the case. Let me just mention three, namely peace, economic prosperity, and environmental protection.

To achieve these goals, Europe and China have to engage with each other; not only economically, which is already the case. Political engagement is more important than ever. To do so productively, mutual understanding is of fundamental importance. Therefore, I am curious to hear more practical examples and possible concrete ideas for cooperation and to enhance mutual understanding during the debate hereafter. 0319

To stimulate this debate a bit more, please allow me a few words about the role of young people and youth organizations in this context. Young people are the ones that will take tomorrow's decisions. You may have heard this sentence several times during this event. In fact, I have heard it numerous times during conferences, youth events, or university graduation ceremonies, but: it is a simple fact.

Therefore, it is of utmost importance that there is exchange from a very early stage. That way, mutual understanding can be assured, not only literally by learning each other's language, but also to overcome prejudices, to understand each other's mindset, culture, history and contemporary internal problems, issues and debates. It is important to organise summits of governmental leaders. However, it is not sufficient.

To close my speech, let me just give you some impulse questions here:

- How do we get from here to there?
- The EU-China Year of Youth is a good forum, but it would be interesting to know: what will we take home from this?
- How can we keep the communication sustainable, despite the physical distance and despite the cultural differences?

Concrete suggestions would be very interesting here.

I will stop on this note and I thank you very much for your attention.

Keynote address by CUI Hongjian 崔洪建主题演讲

CUI Hongjian,
Director of Department
for EU Studies,
China Institute of
International Studies

0320 1. Regional integration and a multi-polar world

Regional integration refers to supranational or cross country unification between two or more sovereign states based on common interests, usually going through different development stages including customs union, free trade, common market, monetary union, economic and monetary union as well as complete integration. The European Union (EU), which is comprised of 27 member states, is currently the union that has the highest degree of integration. The EU has established an economic and monetary union and is developing towards political union. Other regional integration organizations of different degree of integration include the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the African Union (AU) and so on.

Regional integration primarily focuses on addressing regional economic development and security issues. For example, through the foundation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European countries aimed to enhance economic cooperation and eliminate the threat of war. However, this regional integration plays a role in the formation of a multi-polar world. For instance, in the process of regional integration, partner countries in a region gain power from cooperation and increased influence in international affairs, which leads to the emergence of a multi-polar world. Meanwhile, regional integration organizations accumulate experiences during the course of their development and apply these in building a multi-polar world order. However, regional integration naturally also has negative impacts to the interactions between each pole in the multi-polar structure. Firstly, non-member countries and regions will probably face higher barriers and protectionism in trade, investment, and technology; secondly, when facing well-developed regional organizations such as the EU, developing countries stand at an even more disadvantageous position in regards to trade and competitiveness; and thirdly, regional integration hinders the development of multilateral mechanisms. For example, in the WTO, the multi-lateral rule does not apply to trade policies between EU member countries; the degree of policy freedom is constrained for each member, and interests of some countries are harmed due to coordination. The recent intensified European debt crisis illustrates this point.

2. China-EU relations and a multi-polar world

As the two major power centers in the modern world, Europe and China should play its due historical role in promoting the development of a multi-polar world and thus avoiding the development “going astray”. Europe and China have similar political ideas on building a multi-polar structure, they are also taking a strong stand against the unipolar order, and share common interests in maintaining a stable international order through this shift of global structure. On the other hand, a latecomer to the market economy and a newcomer to the international system, only joining in the closing days of the Cold War, China represents one of the most important emerging power in this shift of structure; while EU countries, which were the creators of the market economy and together form a major leader in the current international system, constitutes an important part of the traditional power in this system. Given these differences, it is inevitable for China and the EU to have different views on specific issues such as each other’s role in the system, what is and how to build a fair multi-polar structure, etc.

In spite of the current different views and disagreements on the specific issues of a multi-polar structure, China and the EU have reached a common consensus against the unipolar structure, and this forms an ideological foundation for both sides to strive towards the establishment of a multi-polar world. Furthermore, the deepening of economic, political and global strategic cooperation has formed a concrete basis for China and the EU to promote the development of multi-polar structure which can be seen through the subsequent actions of both parties.

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(1) The stability of China and the EU and the deepening of mutual cooperation comprise a solid foundation for a multi-polar world.

As the world’s largest developing country and a union of many of the world’s most developed countries, China and the EU’s stability and healthy growth contribute positively to the development of a multi-polar world. Today, composed of 27 member states and almost 500 million people, the EU possesses economic and political strength that cannot be ignored, it functions as a supranational power, and plays a key role in the world economy as well as its political issues and security affairs. As the largest economy, the EU accounts for 21% of the world economy. EU countries occupy two of the five permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council, take up half of the seats at the G8, a global governance institution composed of developed countries, and account for nearly half of the members in the new G20. The EU also possesses military and technological strength which is only second to the United States of America. In 2009, its military spending accounted for 20% of the global total and its R&D investment accounted for 24% of the global total. Although the EU is currently still in the difficult process of promoting regional integration and is suffering from the slow economic recovery and debt crisis, it is one of China’s most important partners in politics, economic, trade and technological cooperation.

In the post-crisis period in which the global economic situation is still precarious, a stable mutual economic, trade, and investment relationship between China and the EU is of the utmost importance to the recovery of the world economy and the development of a multi-polar world. China and the EU together account for nearly 30% of the world

economy and their bilateral trade count for 27% of the world's total international trade. In spite of the downturn caused by the economic crisis, China-EU trade has shown a strong resilience and stability, and the mutual dependence on each other's market has been further deepened. In 2008, the growth of China-EU trade slowed to an annual rate of 19.5%, reaching the lowest level since 2004. In 2009, China-EU trade fell by 14.5% year-on-year, but still amounted to more than 22% of China-US trade. The rate of decrease is slowing down and the decrease of China-EU trade was the smallest compared with EU's other major partner countries. The EU is still China's largest trade partner and export market, as well as the second largest import market. China has recently replaced Russia to become the EU's third largest export market. China-EU trade has become more balanced in the background of international trade development and China-EU trade policy adjustment. In 2009, in terms of goods trade, China's export to Europe fell by 19.4%, and imports from Europe fell by 3.6%, far less than exports. Meanwhile, in terms of service trade, as the third largest export market and second largest source of import, the EU maintained a surplus in trade in services and the surplus increased every year. In 2008, the bilateral services trade exceeded \$80 billion, with a year-on-year increase of more than 10%. The EU has for many years been China's fourth largest source of foreign investment, and its investment increased year by year, \$2 billion less than Japan who ranks third. Investment from the EU is usually one-way, favoring large scale projects, with a focus on high-tech over a wide range of industries. Technical cooperation is focused mainly on transportation, electronic technology, and new energy fields, such as high-speed rail, nuclear power, wind power, solar power, and so on. Due to the more flexible policies in technical cooperation and transfer compared with that of the United States and Japan, the EU has become China's main source of technology, with a transfer of technology of 40% from Europe. During the crisis, stimulated by return of funds and the demand for market development, requirements for technology transfer of Europe have decreased. From January to November 2009, China has imported 2,517 advanced technologies from Europe, with a total contract of \$5.84 billion, up by 73.2%; while the U.S. technology imports decreased by 17.3% over the same period.

(2) The all-round, wide-ranging and multi-level cooperation between China and EU is a critical driving force to enhance interactions between big powers in the "post-crisis" era.

Dramatic changes in the international situation have led to a new stage of adjustment of relations between the major powers. Cooperative and competitive relations between the traditional powers and the emerging powers comprise the main theme of the international relationship in the "post-crisis" era. China and the EU cooperate and compete with each other. As the cooperation increases, on the one hand, the mutual relationship becomes more concrete and stable; on the other hand, differences in each side's interest will also become highlighted. In the field of energy and climate change, China and the EU have both cooperative and competitive relations, and with the continuous growth of China's economy and the decline of European economy, competition will be more intense. Nevertheless, policy makers on both sides are consciously aware that under the interdependent situation in which only cooperation leads to a mutually beneficial outcome. The best choices for both sides to maximize their benefits are: firstly, strengthening the political relations between China and the EU to provide a more solid foundation for cooperation in other fields; secondly, restricting competition to a controllable level; and thirdly, reducing disagreement through discussion and dialogue. At the same time, China pursues an independent

foreign policy of peace, adheres to employ dialogue and discussion to resolve disagreements in critical international and regional issues, sharing common ideas with the EU's foreign policy which advocates in "engagement, persuasion, and regulation". Equal consultation and concrete cooperation between both sides facilitate the ease of geopolitical tensions caused by competition, and therefore provide a valuable modal of major power relations in the "post-crisis" era.

(3) EU-China relations have strategic and global influences in promoting a multi-polar structure.

Globalization brings interdependence, which leads to problems that increasingly become global issues. The common responsibility to address global challenges requires the largest developing country and the largest group of developed countries to work together. Global issues such as the financial crisis, climate change, energy resources and nuclear security have become so pressing and interdependent that no country can deal with them alone, and this calls for countries to strengthen cooperation and act in unison. In recent years, to safeguard its own interests and to strengthen its strategic position, the EU has taken the global financial crisis and climate change as precedence in its foreign affairs. The EU plays an active role in critical multi-lateral diplomatic activities, and regards competition for the highest strategic position and the advantages of the moral high ground in the "post-crisis" era as its core strategy. The EU also recognizes that, it cannot solve global problems without China's support and cooperation, as China is now one of the EU's primary partners in multilateral and bilateral cooperation in terms of political influence, economic size, growth rate and the market potential. On the other hand, China is actively taking the international responsibilities that come with its level of development and strength, and China shares common or similar views to the EU in promoting a multi-polar world. A solid foundation has formed for cooperation between China and the EU in responding to issues such as the financial crisis and climate change.

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Therefore, in this era of globalization, it is imperative to ensure all-round and stable strategic relations between China and the EU in order to build a multi-polar world order.

Keynote address by Dimitri DE BOER

龙迪主题演讲

Dimitri DE BOER,
Team Leader EU
Programs,
United Nations
Industrial Development
Organization

EU – China Year of Youth Climate Change and Sustainability

Beijing, 22 October 2011

Dimitri de Boer
Team Leader EU Programs
United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Question 1

- ☑ Who believes that climate change is a human-induced problem, which is a serious threat to peaceful development of humanity?

Question 2

- ☑ Who believes that climate change is not really dangerous, or that it is a natural and unavoidable problem which isn't related to human emissions of greenhouse gases?

Question 3

- ☑ Who believes that technology will save the world from environmental pressures and resource shortages?

Question 4

- ☑ Who believes that policies which restrict personal freedoms, such as limits on the amount of children per family, are important in curbing human environmental impacts?

Question 5

- ☑ Who believes that China, with its one-party political system, is politically better equipped to respond to environmental threats such as climate change?

Question 6

- ☑ Who believes that all humans should be entitled to emit an equal amount of GHG emissions?

Actions to Tackle Climate Change International Cooperation TEDA 天津经济技术开发区

International Project Case Study : EU Switch-Asia

Title : Implementing Industrial Symbiosis and Environmental Management Systems in TBNA

Location : Tianjin Binhai New Area (TBNA), China

Budget : 1,848,316EURO (of which 1,478,652EURO funded by EU Switch-Asia Programme)

Duration: 4 years (November 13th, 2009 – November 12th, 2013)

Main Applicant: TEDA Administrative Commission



The main activities of project:

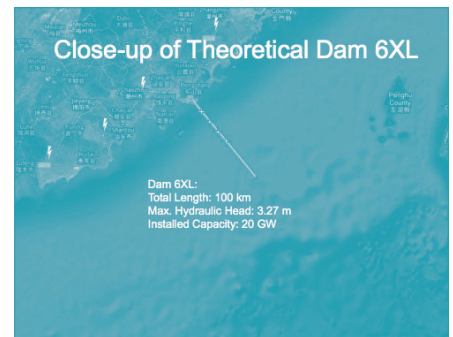
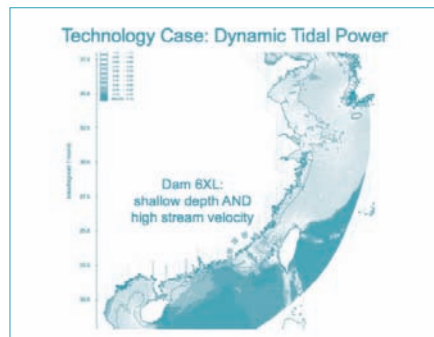
- Activity 1: General Project Activities
- Activity 2: SME Engagement – Industrial Symbiosis
- Activity 3: SME Engagement – Promoting ISO14001
- Activity 4: Institutional Development
- Activity 5: Policy Development and Dissemination



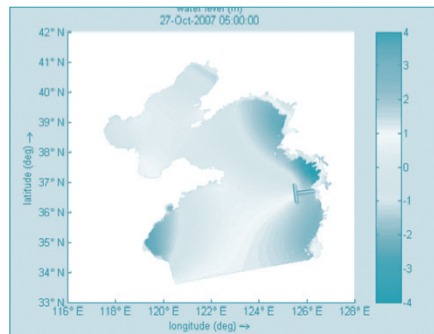
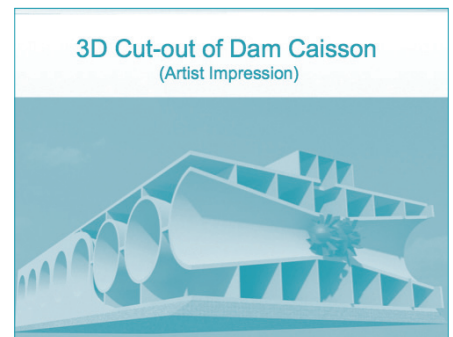
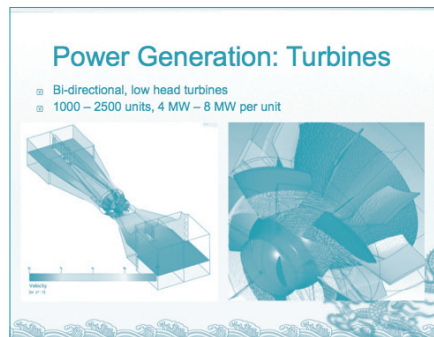
Project Launch Event, March 23rd, 2010

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龙迪 (Dimitri DE BOER), 联合国工业发展组织欧盟 项目团队负责人



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Keynote address by ZHANG Ying 张颖主题演讲

ZHANG Ying,
Professor of School of
Economic Management,
Beijing Forestry
University

Ladies and Gentlemen, friends,

It's an honor and pleasure to be here with you. The main content of my speech is about green accounting, I will take the green accounting for forests in China as an example, and then talk about the policy application and the road ahead in this field.

Currently, the System of National Accounts (SNA) obviously has shortages, one of which is GDP measuring the economic output, but not measuring natural resources exhausting and environmental degradation. Following Agenda 21 of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in 1993 published the System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA), briefly called Green Accounting. It emphasizes the three-pillar approach to sustainable development, which is economic, environmental and social. Moreover it can serve as at least a partial framework for measuring sustainable development from all three-pillar and improve GDP's shortages.

The framework of SEEA mainly covers four aspects, which are (1) Physical accounting, (2) Monetary accounting, (3) Adjust macroeconomic indicators, and (4) Policy application. And SEEA has been tested in Canada, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and the United States of America. In 1987, some articles from the World Resource Research Institute were translated and introduced to China. Then in 1988, the Development and Research Center of the State Council funded by the Ford Foundation set up the panel with the resource accounting and how it would be brought into the national economic system, this research set up the theoretic framework. While in China, the first framework concentrates on four natural resources, which are (1) Land and Soil, (2) Marine, (3) Forest and (4) Mineral.

Now, I will talk about the green accounting for forests in China. The physical accounting scope is as follows, (1) Forestland, (2) Forest standing timber, such as young forests, middle-aged forests, close- mature forests, mature forests and over-mature forests, (3) Forest products, and (4) Forest ecological services which include water conservation,

forest soil preservation and fertilization maintaining, air pollution and dust purifying, farmlands protection, carbon storage and oxygen supplying, recreation and tourism, forest biodiversity protection. In addition, the accounting time scope is 1999 - 2003, that is the latest forest resource inventory year in China. The accounting methods are shown in the table below.

Table 1. Valuation methods for forest products and ecological services.

No.	Forest products and services	Valuation methods
1	Forestland	Market prices
2	Standing timber	
(1)	Young forests	Plantation cost
(2)	Middle-aged forests	Replacement cost
(3)	Close-mature forests, mature forests and over-mature forests	Net present value
3	Forest products	Market prices
4	Forest ecological services	
(1)	Water conservation	Substitute method
(2)	Forest soil preservation and fertilization maintaining	Substitute method
(3)	Air pollution and dust purifying	Substitute method
(4)	Farmlands protection	Substitute method
(5)	Carbon storage and oxygen supplying	Carbon emission permit trading price and substitute method
(6)	Recreation and tourism	Travel revenue
(7)	Forest biodiversity protection	Contingent valuation method

Data collection of this study mainly comes from the following five parts:
(1) China forest resources inventories [Lei, J.F., 2005)
(2) Forestry statistics (State Forestry Administration of P. R. China, 2005)
(3) National economy statistics (National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2006)
(4) Chinese Ecosystem Research Network (CERN) and
(5) other environmental services assessment data.

Finally, let us come to the accounting results shown in the following tables.

Table 2. Physical accounts for forests

Items	Opening stocks (1999)	Closing stocks (2003)	Changes in quantity
Forestland (billion ha)	0.263	0.281	0.018
(1) the resource assets	0.097	0.107	0.010
(2) the environment assets	0.166	0.175	0.009
Forest standing volume (billion m³)	12.490	13.560	1.070
(1) the resource assets	4.996	5.570	0.574
(2) the environment assets	7.494	7.990	0.496
Timber production (million m³)	182.000	200.000	18.000
Bamboo (billion pieces)	0.610	1.100	0.490
Small sundry bamboo (million tons)	88.980	78.640	-10.340
Rattan (tons)	4237.000	5000.000	763.000
Non-timber products			
(1) seed product (tons)	98593.000	63400.000	-32093.000
(2) seedling (billion pieces)	40.320	40.180	-0.140
(3) raw material (tons)	655972.000	752400.000	96428.000
(4) nut (million tons)	2.390	2.640	0.250

Table 3. Monetary accounts for forests

No.	Contents	Stocks values (billion Yuan)		Changes values (annually) (billion Yuan)
		Opening stock	Closing stock	
1	Forestlands	989.79	1048.76	11.8
2	Standing Timber	3311.51	3839.04	105.51
3	Forest products	263.13	385.25	26.31
4	Forest ecological services			10,928.74
(1)	Water conservation			4585.9
(2)	Forest soil preservation and fertilization maintaining			673.96
(3)	Air pollution and dust purifying			15.92
(4)	Farmlands protection			722.11
(5)	Carbon storage			1356.23
(6)	Recreation and tourism			106.97
(7)	Forest biodiversity protection			3467.65
	Total	4564.43	5273.05	11,072.36

Table 4. Green GDP for Forest Accounting

Items	1999	2003
GDP (billion Yuan)	8967.71	13,582.28
Depreciation of human-made capital	0.82	1.33
Output value of forest cultivated assets	362.66	399.72
Losses of forest resource assets	12.82	10.35
Losses due to forest environment assets degradation	36.00	39.85
eaGDP	9281.55	13,931.80
eaNDP	9280.73	13,930.47

From this study, we can conclude that:

(1) In 1999, the eaGDP for forest in China accounted for GDP 103.50%, and in 2003 it occupied for 102.57%. From 1999 to 2003, the eaGDP for forest has been decreased around 0.93 percent, which shows that forest had a slightly decrease to contribute to GDP from 1999 to 2003.

(2) In the result of forest ecological services evaluation, the maximal annual net value was forest water conservation, the second was forest biodiversity protection, the least was the recreation and tourism, forest air pollution and dust purifying annually.

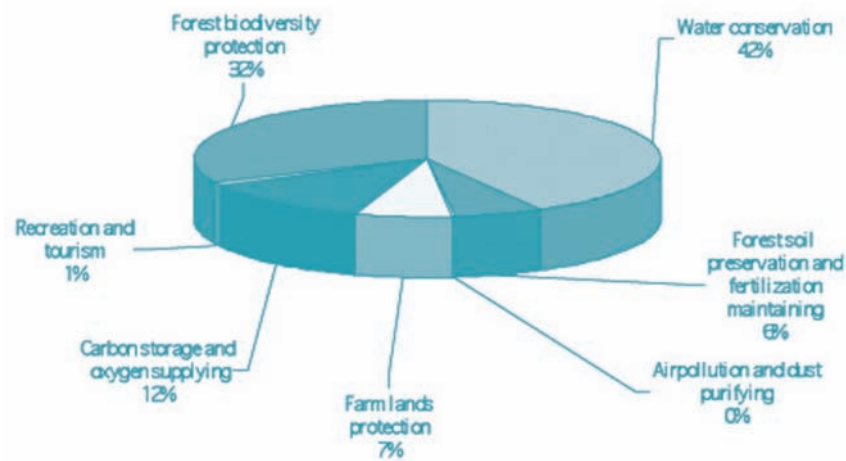


Figure 1 The annual values of forest ecological services

Therefore, the biggest forest benefit is water conservation, next is forest biodiversity protection, and the smallest is recreation and tourism and air pollution and dust purifying. These benefits reflect in department's benefit assignment, what maximum gain is the agriculture department, the water conservation and the electric power department, the smallest gainer of benefits is the forestry department itself.

(3) Looking from the calculation results of green GDP for forest, forest resources depletion cost and the environment degradation loss is still much more than the depreciation of human-made capital for forest. Therefore, the economic growth in China mostly depends on forest resources loss in accordance with the above study.

(4) The results of green accounting for forest also indicated that the values of forest ecological services and the social benefits are much higher than the value of forestland, forest products and services. In 1999, the annual value of forest ecological services and the social benefits was 28.73 times of those values of forest land, forest products and services, in 2003 it was 21.75 times.

This reminds us that in the measurement forestry and other department's economical relation in national economy development, as well as to realize the compensation to forest expense, forest property right transfer with the economic means must consider the values of forest ecological services and social benefits.

Here are some policy applications.

(1) Strengthening the government to the forest resources protection and the cost compensated, it is helpful in the forest resources effectively used and the exterior cost internalized, but the subsidy is not a good policy for forest resources protection.

(2) Strengthening the local standard, the legitimacy of forest resources protection formulation, it is helpful in realizing the minimum social cost and the effective forest resources management.

(3) Strengthening the forestry human capital development, and do best to reduce forestry human capital insufficiency influence, to realize the forest resources protection, the using and development of a “win-win” situation.

(4) The property right of forest, can also promote the output maximization of forest economic product, the ecological services and the social benefits, it produces to achieve both goals of socio-economic development and increased forest resources.

From the above study, we learn:

(1) The need for action.

- Sustainable development growth in climate change involved in policy makers.
- Responding to the value of nature.

(2) Measuring what we manage: information tools for decision-makers.

- Strengthening indicators and accounting systems for natural capital.
- Integrating ecosystem and natural resources values into policy assessment.

(3) Available solution: instruments for better stewardship of natural capital.

- Recognising the value of natural capital.
- Addressing losses through regulation and pricing.
- Rewarding benefits through payments and markets.
- Investing in ecological infrastructure.
- Reforming subsidies.

(4) Valuing ecosystem services and cooperating with macro-economic indicators

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In a word, Young people are the future of the world, sustainable development growth in climate change should respond to the value of nature!

I wish the EU-China Year of Youth a great success.

Thank you!

Keynote address by TONG Zhilei 童之磊主题演讲

TONG Zhilei
Committee Member
of the All-China Youth
Federation,
Board Chairman of
Chineseall.com

Respected delegates, dear young friends,
Good morning.

I am honored to stand here today to share my own story with all of you. I can see there are lots of young men who came a long way here to hear my speech. Ten years ago, I was like one of you, young, who have big dreams. What made me different is I made my dream come true, no matter how hard it is. Now, my company — ChineseAll is about to list on ChiNext board, and it will be the first company of digital publishing industry to list on stock market of China.

Today's topic is limitless creation. I believe creation is the keyword for a start up company to survive. In the next half an hour, I want to make a brief introduction on Startup Company in China firstly. Then I am going to give you a whole picture of starting up a company in China by explaining how I started up my own company, and also share some of my thoughts.

A startup company normally will experience three periods of time. At the very beginning, you got no money, no venture capitals involved, if you are lucky you'll have those Angels help you. But if you are not, you may soon discover all your money has gone, and you made no profit at all. Then you are at the Death Valley. If you can survive that, maybe you'll have some VC's attention, they'll give you financial support to get your company expanded and grown. If you really did a good job, hopefully your company will go public. The VCs will exit and got their returns.

The China market for startup companies is pretty good. They raised huge amount of money in the past 10 years, the compound annual growth rate is 45.6%, which is huge. The number of investment deals almost increased 5 times as it was in 2001. And the number of IPO exits surged to 221 in 2010 from 21 in 2004. Look at the industry breakdown of Q1-Q3 in 2011, we can tell that Internet company raised the boom again. The number of the active capital firms has surged from 10 to 3500. And even those famous VC's gathered in China for its high market return. I've told you ChineseAll is about to list on ChiNext, and here this chart tells us ChiNext has the best average return. Our future looks so bright.

So what about our past? Is that also as bright as it looks now?

The answer I guess is: Not that bright.

In 1999, when I was still in college, I was like Steve Jobs, I wanted to create my own business. But I was not that lucky as he was: he at least got a garage to found Apple, I only got a dormitory room to share with other three guys. Anyway, we set up a website called "Hua Yun Fang", which was very similar to what Mark Zuckerberg did in Harvard. It was a social network.

Soon we found out this small campus network is not enough, we wanted to create something bigger. Then we got FanSo, and got great support from my university

founded ChineseAll with them.

But soon after that, all the venture capitals were not willing to give us money anymore. We even didn't know that Nasdaq already crashed in April. I spent all my money on maintaining the company and even borrow from my friends. But at last I still had to find some other jobs, and use the salary to feed the company.

In 2001, I was introduced to the Chairman of Tide Group, which was a company focused on mass media and education. I told him what I was doing, and ChineseAll's future plan. He was interested and invited me to join his company, and even willing to help ChineseAll to continue its own business. I accepted his offer and acted as the group's COO.

But ChineseAll was not doing as well as I planned, Tide Group didn't give the company enough support to develop, so I bought it back in 2004 from Tide Group and promised the Chairman to make it a great company. We returned to Tsinghua Science Park, rented a tiny office, to start all over again.

After that, I concentrated on developing the business, expanding our product lines. And we got some achievements. Nowadays, we already have 12 subsidiaries and branches all over China, and got over 500 employees.

0333

We positioned ourselves as an all-media publishing services provider. We offer various reading content from our publishers and writers, and try to use them cover all the distribution channels and devices, such as mobile phones, e-book readers and internet users. We also publish our content on paper books.

We also are the pioneer of our industry on anti-piracy. From the very beginning, all of our content is authentic and authorized. We value intellectual property and respect the writers' work. We are committed to create a new environment to promote authentic works. Our principal: authorization before distribution. We also took technical measures to help protecting the copyrights, such as DRM — Digital Rights Management.

Also having rich content resources is one of the features that describes ChineseAll well in the past few years. We got over 400 publishers, over 2000 famous writers and over 100k online writers to provide us 70k-100k different kinds of e-books annually. This equals to 30%-50% of published paper books per year.

Our strongest service line is wireless service. We are the strategic partner with China Mobile, and China Mobile ranked No.8 of the biggest market cap company in the world. We currently operate the reading platform for them, the platform is the biggest wireless reading platform in China, which got 150 million RMB revenue per month and over 50 million paid users. ChineseAll provides over 40% of e-books on the mobile platform. It also provides content to 44 Service Providers. Its wap reading site "wap.17k.com" has over 20 million page views.

We also have the largest market share on e-readers. Our content covers 90% of e-readers in China, including Apple, Motorola and Lenovo. This is the website we created to provide Chinese content and services to e-reader users, it is called ikanshu.cn (which means love reading).

We also have our internet reading portal called 17k.com (which means let's read together). It is now one of the most famous Chinese online reading website, which has over 10 million registered users, and over 100k writers. On-sale books over 200k.

Tsinghua. We built our website in Tsinghua Science Park. And it only took 6 months to become the top 1 website on China Education and Research Network.

Then I noticed the reading channel got great attention of our website users, I thought maybe it can be a separate business from the website. So I wrote a business proposal, which concluded the prototype of ChineseAll, and use the proposal participate the First China Business Plan Competition, and won the first place of gold award. Newspapers called us the youngest upcoming billionaire.

The proposal attracted a lot of venture capitals, they thought it was a great idea and wanted to pour their money in. Not only them, several of the most well-known Chinese writers saw the potential, they recognized it as the future of the publishing industry, even the Chairman of Writers Association Mr. Ba Jin. So I

Average Daily hits over 20 million. Besides, we offer content to over 1000 websites' reading channels.

We also have made our moves on serving institutional clients. Our products like digital library and reading cards covers 30,000 schools, and over 10 million teachers and students. We created a cloud reading model called reading books in China. Nowadays, it has 150 million PVs, 2 million book stores, 5661 public service units, 578 reading activities, 1.17 million books.

In the past, we'd like to publish our most popular online books on paper; each of them achieved 100k sales volume.

Our company receives lots of attention from the society. And we were selected as one of top 100 fast growing companies in China by Business Weekly.

A Chinese man named Ts'ai Lun is credited with inventing paper. He discovered that he had created a quality writing surface that was relatively easy to make and lightweight. Another Chinese man Bi Sheng invented typography, from then on, culture can be greatly inherited. Nowadays, digital publishing is raising another revolution. Millions of readers from all over the world can read huge amount of materials online, or on their portable devices. To seize this industry is to seize the future.

Our goal is to make our company one of the world leading Chinese publishing platform. We already earned 100% growth in the past two continuous years, right now we are almost ready to list on ChiNext board next year. After the capital is raised, we will expand geometrically. At that time, we want our company to be the No.1 stock of this industry on the market.

Some of you may ask: how did you do that? How can you make your company grow that fast? I've got some thoughts and want to share with you.

Many of you may come up with some good ideas. But a good idea never equals to a great company. There are lots of things missing in this equation. Creativity is great, but not enough. Positioning your own company well is a useful skill, but still can't make your company survive. There are millions of great ideas emerged everyday here in china, but only few of them can come into reality. Why? As an entrepreneur, you have to know what to do to make those great things happen. You have to get your team formed—one man can do nothing. You also have to know how to make those people do the right thing.

So here come three essentials. The first thing you need to do is to find the right direction. You have to make sure your company is on the right track, you are doing the money-making industry not some dying business. No.2, you'll have to find the right person. Jack Welch once said, if you put the right person in the right place, you almost don't need to manage them. Last but not the least, you know how to make them do the right thing, to execute what the company need them to do.

Also, here's a quote from Jack Welch on how to make a strategy. This guy has said so many great words. "In real life, strategy is actually very straightforward. You pick a general direction (Welch calls this the "big aha") and implement like hell." According to him, there are three steps:

"First, come up with a "big aha" for your business — a smart, realistic, relatively fast way

to gain sustainable competitive advantage. Second, put the right people in the right jobs to drive the “big aha” forward. Third, relentlessly seek out the best practices to achieve your “big aha”, whether inside or out, adapt them, and continually improve them.”

So what my company is doing is simply cut some steps off from this industry. We can see in traditional publishing industry, it needs to take at least 3 steps to deliver an author’s thought to his reader. And Amazon did a great thing: they made the process a little bit easier, only 2 steps to deliver the book to the readers. But we even made some bigger move than Amazon, we cut all of the middle process off, readers and writers can interact through our platform directly, fast and easy.

My company values three philosophies. One of them is we believe digital publishing represents the future. According to CNNIC, there are 36.7% internet users read e-books, by 36.7%, it means over 100 million people. Also 31.08% of the internet users think e-books on the market cannot meet their needs. The market capacity is huge. From the most influential Chinese searching engine Baidu’s keyword ranking, we can see novel ranked No.2. Apparently online literature is one of the biggest demands.

Microsoft made this prediction several years ago, it said in 2018, major newspaper will publish their last paper version. In fact, I know last year in the US, several major newspaper companies have filed for bankruptcy and stop their paper version publishing. The process is getting even quicker that we thought.

Before 2005, there barely are any market shares of digital publishing books. But the industry grows very fast, during the past 5 years, digital publishing books market share increased sharply. I say in the next 10 years, digital publishing market will have equal shares with paper publishing market.

As I said before, ChineseAll values intellectual property. Although people always say China’s not good at protecting copyrights, we are making our progresses. Our premier Wen Jiabao once said: To protect intellectual property rights is to respect knowledge, encourage innovation and protect productivity. The government is taking some real actions. And some company was forced to quit the market because of piracy issues. Even there are some well-know names in this industry.

We have partnered with lots of publishers, writers and other world’s leading companies, such as Microsoft, Adobe, Sina.com. We want everybody work in this industry can get benefits from the progress of digitalization.

So what is my secret? What keeps me going and going? I can tell you my English name is Ray, so I’m like Ray Kroc, the founder of McDonalds, I believe in persistence and perseverance. His persistence helped him established the most famous company in the world. I believe it can also support me to build the greatest digital publishing company. He said “Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence. Talent will not; nothing is more common than unsuccessful individuals with talent. Genius will not; unrewarded genius is almost a proverb. Education will not; the world is full of educated derelicts. Persistence and determination alone are omnipotent.”

At last, I want to quote Steve Jobs: “to live is to change the world”.
Our own way to change the world is to get people read digitally.

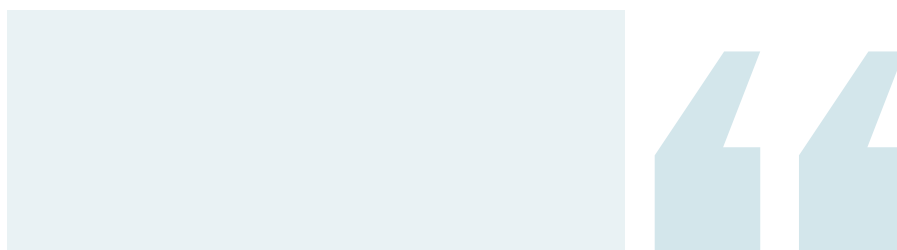
Thank you all! And I wish all your dreams come true.



0336

“一年前，我对我即将度过的繁忙和令人难以置信的一年完全没有概念。这一年是我一生中最好的经历。我非常高兴与其他欧洲朋友碰面并与他们发展出终生的友谊。我还发现了中国是一个令人印象深刻的国家并与一些中国人发展了很深的友谊。我一直在努力在我的国家组织了一些活动，将这些感觉传达给我身边的人。我希望我能将我在中欧青年交流年框架下所发现的我欣赏中国和中国人民的部分原因成功地传递出去。欧洲和中国可以在很多事情上合作。”

参与2011年10月中欧青年领袖峰会的法国人Pierre



“One year ago, I had no idea that I would have lived such a strong and fabulous year. This is one of the best experiences in my life. I have been delighted to meet other European fellows and forge strong ties for a life friendship with them. I also discovered the impressive country that China is and developed deep relations with some Chinese. I have been trying to communicate these feelings around me by organising some events in my country. I hope I succeeded in transmitting a part of the reasons that made me appreciate discovering China and Chinese people so much in the framework of the EU-China Year of Youth. Europe and China have so many things to do together.”

Pierre, France, participant in the Youth Leaders' Summit, Beijing, October 2011



"I am a big believer in giving young people a chance to prove themselves earlier in life. The future belongs to the young. In times of great distress, poverty and crisis, we need to change the perspective, look beyond the grim present and into the bright future."

Boris, Bulgaria, young entrepreneur, participant in the Youth Leaders' Summit, Beijing, October 2011

“

“我笃信给年轻人机会让他们在生命周期的早期证明自己是正确的。未来是属于青年的。在这样一个痛苦、贫穷和危机的大时代，我们需要改变看问题的角度，目光超越现在糟糕的局面着眼于光明的未来。”

0337

参与2011年10月中欧青年领袖峰会的保加利亚青年企业家Boris







Joint projects
伙伴活动

In the framework of the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth, joint youth projects were encouraged as a means to support the objectives of the Year and mobilise a higher number of young people and stakeholders, beyond the flagship events.

The EU Youth in Action Programme was a very important tool to support these projects, based on the opportunities described below. In the context of the Year, priority was given to projects aimed at encouraging EU-China cooperation in the youth field and contributing to the objectives of the Year. Overall, 27 projects responding to this priority were granted in 2011. In addition to these projects, between 2007 and 2010, the Youth in Action Programme had supported around a dozen projects involving Chinese partner organisations.

Through a variety of activities ranging from training and capacity-building to policy dialogue or awareness-raising campaigns, a majority of the projects selected in 2011 focused on themes related to sustainable development, climate change and other environmental issues, reflecting a shared concern among European and Chinese youth organisations about such issues. Volunteering – both as an activity in the context of the European Voluntary Service and as a theme to be discussed and promoted – was also at the heart of many projects, thus ensuring support to the priorities of the 2011 European Year of Volunteering. Many projects also aimed at encouraging a more active involvement of young people in the development of EU-China relations or a stronger focus on youth issues in the context of EU-China cooperation. The projects ensured a good geographic coverage both in terms of EU Member States and Chinese provinces involved.

The implementation of these projects will continue in 2012, thus ensuring the establishment of longer-term forms of cooperation between European and Chinese youth organisations beyond the EU-China Year of Youth.

This section provides a description of each project based on the information collected at application level.

About the Youth in Action Programme and its opportunities of cooperation with China as a partner country

Youth in Action (2007-2013) is the EU Programme for all young people. It enables around 150 000 young people and youth workers every year to be involved in different **non-formal education activities** across and beyond the European Union with a view to enhancing their skills and competences as well as their active citizenship. The programme also offers opportunities for training and cooperation to youth organisations and youth workers with a view to enhancing the professionalism and the European dimension of youth work in Europe. With a total budget of 885 million euros for seven years, the Programme promotes **mobility, non-formal learning, youth work development** and encourages the **inclusion** of all young people, regardless of their educational, social and cultural background.

The Programme supports cooperation between young people and youth organisations across the borders of the EU as a means to foster intercultural dialogue, mutual tolerance and solidarity, to break down prejudices and stereotypes, and to build up societies based on common understanding and respect.

Projects promoting cooperation with the EU Partner Countries of the world, including China, can be supported in the framework of two actions of the Programme:

- **Action 2 «European Voluntary Service» (EVS)** – It offers opportunities to carry out voluntary service for up to 12 months in another country in Europe or in the world. It is a long-term learning experience for the volunteers and it benefits local communities.
- **Action 3.2 «Youth in the World – cooperation with countries other than the Neighbouring Countries of the EU».** The aim is to promote the exchange of experience and good practice in the field of youth and non-formal education, as well as to develop lasting partnerships and networks between youth organisations from across the globe. The 2011 call for proposals included a specific focus on encouraging EU-China cooperation in the youth field.

More information about the Youth in Action Programme is available at: www.ec.europa.eu/youth

欧盟鼓励在2011中欧青年交流年框架内，将青年伙伴项目作为支持完成交流年目标和动员更多年轻人和利益相关方参与旗舰活动的手段。

欧盟“青年在行动”计划是支持这些项目的重要工具，所提供的资助机会如下。在交流年背景下，重点支持的项目为旨在鼓励中欧青年领域合作和有助于实现交流年目标的项目。2011年，共有27个项目符合上述标准，并获得了“青年在行动”计划的支持。除这些项目以外，从2007年到2010年，“青年在行动”计划已经为10余个涉及中方伙伴组织的项目提供过支持。

2011年入选的项目大多聚焦于与可持续发展、气候变化和其他环境问题相关的主题，反映了中欧青年组织对这类问题的共同关注，活动类型包括培训、能力建设、政策对话和公益宣传活动。志愿者服务——既是欧洲志愿者服务项目下的一项活动，也是一个需要讨论并推进的主题——是很多项目的关键所在，目的是保证对2011年欧洲志愿者年重点项目的支持。此外，还有很多项目旨在鼓励年轻人更积极地参与中欧关系的发展或在中欧合作背景下进一步加强对青年问题的关注。这些项目确保了交流年活动能够在地域上很好地覆盖参与交流年的欧盟成员国和相关中国省份。

2012年，这些项目将继续实施，目的是确保中欧青年组织在中欧青年交流年结束之后继续维持长期的合作关系。

本节将基于申请阶段收集的信息对各个项目做出说明。

“青年在行动”（2007-2013）是以所有年轻人为对象的欧盟计划。通过该计划，每年约有十五万名年轻人和青年工作者获得了在欧盟和欧盟以外的国家参与各种非正规教育活动的机会，从而提高了自身的技能、竞争力并强化了积极的公民意识。该计划还向青年组织和青年工作者提供培训与合作机会，目的是提高其专业性并提升欧洲整体的青年工作。该计划预期将在七年内，通过8.85亿欧元的总预算，推进青年人的交流、非正规学习、青年工作发展，并鼓励对所有青年人的包容性，无论其教育程度、社会地位和文化背景如何。

该计划支持欧盟年轻人和青年组织之间的跨境合作，以期促进跨文化对话、相互包容与团结，消除偏见与成见，并构建一个基于共同理解和相互尊重的社会。

促进与欧盟伙伴国家（包括中国）的合作的项目，可以在“青年在行动”计划下如下两个项目的框架内获得支持：

- **Action 行动计划2: “欧洲志愿者服务” (EVS)** ——该项目提供在欧洲或世界其他国家开展志愿者服务的机会，期限最长可达12个月。对于志愿者而言，这是一个长期的学习经验，当地社区也能够从中受益。
- **Action 3.2 field. 行动计划3.2: “青年在世界——与非欧盟邻国国家的合作。”** 该项目的目标是促进青年和非正规教育领域的经验和良好实践交流，并发展全球青年组织之间的长久伙伴关系和联系网络。根据2011年倡议书，其重点在于鼓励中欧在青年工作领域的合作。

有关“青年在行动”计划的更多信息，请访问：
www.ec.europa.eu/youth

EUROPEAN VOLUNTARY SERVICE

PROJECT TITLE:

2011 China and EU for world youth

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

This project focuses on young people with fewer opportunities. It enables 30 young people to spend some time in another continent working in youth organisations and to promote the shared European and Chinese values of solidarity, intercultural tolerance and dialogue as well as international co-operation. The volunteers include young people with fewer opportunities, from difficult social and cultural backgrounds, with economical or family problems, with low level of education and almost no international experience.

The participation in the project is expected to give the volunteers another perspective of life, raise self-esteem and self-confidence, contribute to the development of skills and competences and increase their employability.

COORDINATOR:

Together Pan-European Network Organisation, France

PARTNERS:

MTU Together, Estonia
Europejskie Forum Młodzieży, Poland
Gaziantep Training and Youth Association, Turkey
Worldwide Friends Iceland, Iceland
Fédération Familles de France Moselle, France
S.C. Lecce Citta Universitaria, Italy
Work in Progress W.I.P, Italy
Together, Czech Republic
China Youth Centre for International Exchange, China
Solidarity Tracks, Greece

DURATION:

11 months

PROJECT TITLE:

EU-China “Youth platform for a new generation”

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

In the frame of the project “EU-China Youth platform for a new generation”, 25 young people have the opportunity to volunteer in China with the organisation “Phuna Youth Centre for International Exchange” to reach young people from deprived areas, suffering from unemployment and exclusion. Through their voluntary experience, participants should develop new competences, which support their social, economical and cultural empowerment.

The aims of the project are to integrate youth faced with social exclusion, unemployment and discrimination by working voluntarily, enable the participants to get involved in projects which address citizenship, solidarity and mutual understanding and generate methods and common commitment for youth and voluntary work, in the frame of quality development.

COORDINATOR:

Association pour le développement des Initiatives Citoyennes et Européennes, France

PARTNERS:

China Youth Centre for International Exchange, China

DURATION:

22 months

PROJECT TITLE:**Voluntary Work: A path for youth****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The main objective of the project is to support cultural and social development of young people with fewer opportunities, who grow up in deprived or isolated rural areas by offering different activities. The project also aims to foster participants' citizenship as well as European and international solidarity by bringing them together with different sociocultural groups and by involving them into meaningful services in their local communities. The project offers 29 young people the opportunity to participate in a voluntary project in 12 different countries in Europe and outside of Europe. The activities include social, environmental and socio-cultural work, always related to children, youth, and elderly people, with disability or without.

COORDINATOR:

Association pour le pour le développement des Initiatives Citoyennes et Européennes, France

PARTNERS:

Collectif Marocain du Volontariat, Morocco
 All-Ukrainian Association for Youth Co-operation Alternative, Ukraine
 Fekete Sereg Ifjusagi Egyesulet, Hungary
 Fundacja Rodowo, Poland
 China Association for NGO Cooperation, China
 Fundacion Educativa Centro Del Amanecer – Integra Ecuador, Ecuador
 Natate Volunteriadio Internacional A.C, Mexico
 Alter Nativa o.z, Slovakia
 Associazione Culturale Strauss, Italy

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DURATION:

19 months

PROJECT TITLE:**Meet Europe – Youth and adult education for democracy in the European Youth Education and Meeting Centre in Weimar****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The hosting organisation, the Foundation of European Youth Education and Meeting Centre Weimar in Germany, deals with topics like "European Policy and Culture", "Democratic culture in the European context", "European dictatorships and democracy movements", "International questions: human rights, globalisation, sustainability" and "International exchange and intercultural learning". The volunteer is to be involved in the daily work of the Centre, which should be an opportunity to get acquainted with concepts, target groups and methods used in the field of political education. The volunteer will also participate in the organisation of national and international youth meetings and seminars (preparation, implementation and follow-up).

COORDINATOR:

Stiftung Europäische Jugendbildungs- und Jugendbegegnungsstätte, Germany

PARTNERS:

Gucheng Bureau of Education, China

DURATION:

15 months

YOUTH IN THE WORLD – COOPERATION WITH COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES OF THE EU

PROJECT TITLE:

EU-China Youth Policy Dialogue

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The main objective of the project is to establish a constructive policy dialogue on EU-China Relations between young people with a keen interest in EU-China affairs. The project will consist in two EU-China Youth Policy Dialogues, one to take place in Brussels and one in Chengdu, which will respectively tackle the issues of climate change, environment and youth policy in Brussels, and urbanisation, (youth) unemployment, social challenges (education, health, the ageing society) and EU-China relations in a broader perspective in Chengdu. Both Policy Dialogues will consist of a three-day workshop, followed by a public event to present the results and outcomes, together with a list of policy recommendations for stakeholders and policy-makers involved.

COORDINATOR:

European Institute for Asian Studies Asbl, Belgium

PARTNERS:

Chinese Association of European Studies, China

DURATION:

12 months

PROJECT TITLE:

Young women for a greener future

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Based on the principle 'together we can save our planet', the project addresses the active role of women in society, youth involvement and the achievement of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7: 'Ensure environmental sustainability'.

The aim of the project is to empower youth leaders and workers, in particular young women, to speak out and act and to educate and motivate others to take action for a greener planet through a series of trainings and environmental awareness projects.

COORDINATOR:

World Association of Girls Guides and Girls Scouts (Wagggg) Europe Region, Belgium

PARTNERS:

- Mtü Eesti Gaidide Liit, Estonia
- Girl Scouts of The USA, United States
- Girl Scouts of The Philippines, Philippines
- Malta Girl Guides Association, Malta
- The Danish Guide and Scout Association, Denmark
- Junak-Association of Scouts And Guides Cz, Czech Republic
- Svenska Scoutradet, Sweden
- Latvian Scout and Guide Central Organisation, Latvia
- Girlguiding UK, United Kingdom
- Federazione Italiana dello Scautismo, Italy
- Asociacion Guias Argentinas, Argentina
- Girl Guides Association of Belize, Belize
- The Irish Girl Guides, Ireland
- Asociacion de Muchachas Guias de Panama, Panama
- Verband Christlicher Pfadfinderinnen und Pfadfinder, Germany
- Mpanazava eto Madagasikara, Madagascar
- Association des Guides du Togo, Togo
- Catholic Guides of Ireland, Ireland
- Slovensky Skauting, Slovakia
- Federation du Scoutisme Francais, France
- Norges Kfuk-Kfum-Speidere/The Ywca-Ymca Guides and Scouts of Norway, Norway
- Suomen Partiolaiset-Finlands Scouter, Finland
- The Green Girl Guides Denmark, Denmark
- Mouvement Scout de Suisse, Switzerland
- The Gambia Girl Guides Association, Gambia
- Association Des Guides du Tchad, Chad
- Girl Guides Association of Grenada, Grenada

- The Hong Kong Girl Guides Association, China
- Girl Guides Association of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe
- Girl Guides Association Malaysia, Malaysia
- Nepal Scouts, Nepal
- World Association of Girl Guide and Girl Scouts, United Kingdom
- Asociacion de Guías y Scout de Costa Rica, Costa Rica
- Federeacion de Muchachas Guías de Nicaragua, Nicaragua
- Fanilon'i Madagasikara, Madagascar
- Sri Lanka Girl Guides Association, Sri Lanka
- Association Nationale des Guides du Burkina, Burkina Faso
- Guides du Senegal, Senegal
- Asociacion Nacional de Guías Scouts del Ecuador, Ecuador
- Slovenian Catholic Girl Guides and Boys Scouts Association, Slovenia
- Girl Guide Singapore, Singapore
- Association des Guides Du Rwanda, Rwanda
- Scout Association of Girl Guides of El Salvador, El Salvador
- Girl Guides of Canada-Guides du Canada, Canada
- The Girl Guides Association of Thailand, Thailand

DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT TITLE:

Creativeness and local opportunities in road safety development

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The aim of the project is to lay the first brick in the bridge towards long-term cooperation between EU and Chinese youth organisations in the road safety and accident prevention field, based on peer-to-peer communication and promoting civic participation. The activities will comprise a preparation meeting, a study visit, cross-fertilisation of experience, development of information materials, local awareness-raising actions, and an evaluation seminar.

COORDINATOR: Open Youth, Bulgaria

PARTNERS:

- Responsible Young Drivers Asbl, Luxembourg
- Safe Kids China, China
- Top-25, Belgium

DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT TITLE:

Rural Youth for Sustainable Communities: Mobilising Local Resources for Environmental Protection and the Fight against Poverty

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The objectives of the project are to improve the capacity of youth leaders in EU, African and Asian countries to organise and empower rural communities in promoting sustainable rural development, to improve the capacity of these youth leaders to take part in relevant policy debates, to assist them in applying their skills in practice at community level and to raise awareness of sustainable rural development and promote the EU's sustainable developmental strategy across Africa, China and Asia in general. Several trainings of youth leaders will be organised, aiming at improving their knowledge of sustainable development, their leadership and community capacity building skills, and their intercultural communication skills. Transnational working groups of youth leaders will also develop Youth Idea Papers containing recommendations for policy changes.

COORDINATOR: Association International Solutions, Bulgaria

PARTNERS:

- Young Partners for Civil Society Development Association, Romania
- Network of European Active Citizenship, Italy
- Rural Women's Network Nepal (Ruwon Nepal), Nepal
- Rural Education Volunteer And Social Development, Ghana
- Shandong Jiaotong University, China

DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT TITLE: Europe — China — Earth

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This large-scale pilot project brings together young people, youth workers, youth policy experts, political representatives and other stakeholders from Europe and China to reflect on global environmental challenges and the role that young people can play in facing them. The project will use the dynamics and visibility created by the EU-China Year of Youth to further strengthen and promote dialogue and cooperation between Europe and China in the field of youth. The main activities include meetings of the local project teams, a kick-off seminar in Yinchuan, China, a Euro-Chinese Youth Conference in Xiamen, China, local pilot projects organised by young people, online workshops through video conferences, an evaluation and networking conference in the Czech Republic and an interactive international exhibition.

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COORDINATOR: Together Czech Republic, Czech Republic

PARTNERS:

- China Youth Center for International Exchange, China
- Federation Familles de France Moselle, France
- Together England, United Kingdom
- Xiamen Youth Federation, China
- Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Youth Federation, China

DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT TITLE: NOYCE — Non-formal education through sport for youth in China and Europe

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project aims to use non-formal education through sport and physical activity to boost intercultural understanding, cultural exchange and networking among young people from EU countries and China; to increase the capacity of youth leaders and their organisations to use education through sport and physical activity as a means to achieve international understanding and dialogue; and to increase awareness among local political decision-makers and community leaders in Europe and China of the diversity of sport and physical activity cultures and their potential for positive exchanges and tolerance among youth. To achieve its objectives, a set of activities involving young people from China and Denmark will be implemented: youth exchanges (including a series of workshops, debates and seminars) an international non-formal education programme, a Chinese Tour and a training course.

COORDINATOR: International Academy of Physical Education, Denmark

PARTNERS:

- Xie Xiao Fei, China
- International Sport and Culture Association, Denmark

DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT TITLE:**Youth in EU and China: Working together on common challenges****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The project brings together youth organisations operating in Europe and East Asia and is intended to foster cooperation between the organisations by developing actions to promote the positive role of volunteering in tackling youth unemployment. The project will create a basis for long-term cooperation in the field of non-formal education, respecting the principles of mutual understanding and cooperation between different cultures through seminars, training courses and information sessions.

COORDINATOR:

Mtu Noortevahetuse Arengu Uhing Estyes, Estonia

PARTNERS:

- Concordia, France
- Sichuan Youth Federation, China
- Allianssi Youth Exchanges, Finland
- Khmer Youth and Social Development (Kysd), Cambodia
- Cyprus Youth Council, Cyprus
- International Youth Exchange and Voluntary Service Centre, Poland
- Genclik Turizmi Dernegi, Turkey
- Voltra, China
- Volunteers for Peace Vietnam, Vietnam
- Students' International Communication Association, China
- China University Media Union, China
- Center of Youth Voluntary Service Deineta, Lithuania
- China-Europe Youth Exchange Association, China
- Anhui Youth Volunteer Association, China
- Xchange Scotland, United Kingdom

DURATION:

12 months

PROJECT TITLE:**Beyond territories and boundaries — World Heritage Young Volunteers — Preserving the world's cultural and natural heritage for intercultural dialogue and development****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The main aim of the project is to enhance the visibility of the international voluntary service movement and the recognition of young volunteers as active ambassadors of intercultural dialogue, while at the same time underlining the crucial role of World Heritage sites as catalysts in driving local and international development dynamics. In order to achieve these objectives, a series of activities are envisaged including thematic cooperation on Heritage and Diversity, youth workers' mobility and youth camps.

COORDINATOR:

Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service, France

PARTNERS:

- Concordia, France
- Volunteers for Peace Viet Nam, Vietnam
- Subir al Sur, Argentina
- Solidarites Jeunesses, France
- Mtu Noortevahetuse Arengu Uhing Estyes, Estonia
- Voluntary Workcamps Association of Nigeria, Nigeria
- Natate Voluntariado Internacional A.C., Mexico
- Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos Del Peru, Peru
- Active Youth Initiative for Social Enhancement, Malawi
- Youth Action for Peace Italia, Italy
- Voltra, China
- Rural Centre for Human Interests, India
- Servizio Civile Internazionale Italia Onlus, Italy
- Coordinadora d'organitzadors de Camps de Treball Internacionals a Catalunya, Spain
- Red Tinku Bolivia, Bolivia

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- Youth Association of Zambia, Zambia
- Kenya Voluntary Development Association, Kenya
- Uganda Pioneers Association (Upa), Uganda
- Arbeitskreis Wachau — Regionalentwicklung, Austria
- Union Nationale etudes et hantiars, France
- Gsm-Youth Service Centre, Turkey
- Amicale Unesco de Brazzaville, Congo
- Freres Agriculteurs Artisans pour le Developpement, Togo
- Foundation Proyecto Ecologico Chriboga, Ecuador
- Indonesia International Work Camp of Indonesia Planned Parenthood Association, Indonesia
- International Workcamp Organisation, Republic Of Korea
- Seeds, See Beyond Borders, Iceland, Iceland

DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT TITLE: Eurasia wings — 3 R art pour réunir la Jeunesse et l'entreprise

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project will develop a network of European and Asian organisations active in the youth field with a view to promoting knowledge and dialogue between Europe and Asia, promoting the active citizenship of young people on environmental issues and building a bridge between youth, art and business. The specific objectives of the project are to develop practical cooperation between youth policy, youth projects and entrepreneurship; to create a space for meeting and exchange between young people, art and the private sector; to promote volunteerism among youth on environmental issues at local and international level; to promote youth activities, volunteerism and art to a wide audience: local institutions, local authorities, local and international companies and the public at large; to develop a spirit of creativity and 'leadership' among young people and to enhance dialogue, exchange and cooperation.

COORDINATOR: Pistes Solidaires, France

PARTNERS:

- Solidarites Jeunesses Vietnam, Vietnam
- Centro Studi ed Iniziative Europeo, Italy
- China Association for NGO Cooperation, China

DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT TITLE: Music empowers global youth

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The main objective of the project is to enhance active youth participation in all aspects of the music sector worldwide, and through this to empower young people to take on a more active role in shaping their future as citizens of Europe and the world. The project will implement work-shadowing placements and capacity-building workshops. Young participants will also take part in the World and European forum on music. The common medium of music is expected to help foster intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding, and to ensure the future development of the established ties.

COORDINATOR: International Music Council, France

PARTNERS:

- European Music Council, Germany
- European Union of Music Competitions For Youth , Germany
- Asbl Secretariat des Jeunesses Musicales International, Belgium
- Estonian National Folklore Council, Estonia
- Estonian Choral Association, Estonia
- Borusan Kocabiyik Vakfi Kultur Sanat Iktisadi Isletmesi, Turkey
- Consejo Argentino de la Musica, Argentina
- China Conservatory Of Music, China

- Spiritus Mundi, Sweden
- The Yehudi Menuhin Young Violinists International Competition, United Kingdom
- Music Council of Australia, Austria

DURATION: 10 months

PROJECT TITLE: EU-CN Urban culture x change

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: An exchange project which brings together 140 Chinese, German and Dutch young people interested in youth culture, hip hop and graffiti. Participants will be involved in creative workshops and non-formal project management seminars in Germany, Netherlands, and China. They will jointly create a Sino-European Weblog, which promotes hip-hop in Europe and China as well as various wall paintings and exhibitions with a thematic focus on Europe and China. The project aims at promoting civic engagement and responsibility and at raising young people's interest in the development of youth relations between the EU and China.

COORDINATOR: Berlin Massive E.V., Germany

PARTNERS:

- Sticking Hip Hop Huis, Netherlands
- Invasion Group & Magazine, China
- Chee Production - Guangzhou, China
- Graffiti Netwerk NL, Netherlands

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PROJECT TITLE: Jugendliche in der globalisierten Welt — wie sie leben, wie sie denken, welche Gemeinsamkeiten sie haben

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project «Young People in the globalized world - how they live, how they think, what they have in common» promotes young people's participation in a dialogue on values. Two seminars on globalization will be implemented mainly based on free space for discussions, implying a high degree of respect and tolerance. The activities aim at helping sustainable intercultural dialogue, mutual understanding and cooperation in the youth sector between the EU and China.

COORDINATOR: Seminar für Staatsbürgerkunde E.V. / Akademie, Germany

PARTNERS: Thomas Foreign Language School, China

DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT TITLE: YOU-YI

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The main objective of the project is to build a sustainable and lasting partnership between the YMCA network Nuremberg and the Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong in cooperation with the YMCA of Guangzhou. This will be done through two major activities: the establishment of the partnership through a visit of a Nuremberg delegation to Hong Kong and Guangzhou and a Youth Leader Seminar in China, including a Youth Leader Training on intercultural competences.

COORDINATOR: Christlicher Verein Junger Menschen Nürnberg E.V., Germany

PARTNERS:

- Cvjm Nürnberg E.V., Germany
- Ymca of Guangzhou, China
- Chinese Ymca of Hongkong, China

DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT TITLE:**A step towards the future, Youth Volunteering and the Challenges of Climate Change****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The main objective of the project is to empower youth and enhance its capacity to promote volunteering as a tool to endorse sustainable life styles and to address global warming through exchange with people living in other areas of the world and dealing with similar global issues of climate change.

The project will increase cooperation with Chinese partners, encouraging young people to reflect on the development of EU–China relations through trainings, capacity building meetings, various local events and a conference.

COORDINATOR:

Servizio Civile Internazionale, Italy

PARTNERS:

- Volunteers for Peace Vietnam, Vietnam
- Service Volontaire International, Mauritius
- Collegium for Management and Design of Sustainable Development, Germany
- Service Civil International Hong Kong Group, China
- Green Sense HK Limited, China
- Service Civil International India, India

DURATION:

12 months

PROJECT TITLE:**Rainbow: multicolour youth volunteers bridging continents****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The project aims to foster dialogue, exchange and cooperation between 4 youth NGOs and one public body dealing with social and/or environmental issues in China, Italy, Mexico and Spain, by using international volunteering as a tool for social action and to address global environmental challenges. It also aims to promote international volunteering and active citizenship among a wide audience of young people and local communities in the countries concerned.

The activities to be organised will include job-shadowing, information and awareness raising campaigns and youth exchanges.

COORDINATOR:

Associazione Informagiovani, Italy

PARTNERS:

- Voltra, China
- Natate Voluntariado Internacional A C, Mexico
- Asociacion La Rotllana, Spain
- Centro Per La Giustizia Minorile — Sicilia, Italy

DURATION:

12 months

PROJECT TITLE:**Generation gap: Europe vs Asia****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The project aims to discuss the problems of young and future generations and the growing gap between young and older generations, as well as the potential conflicts that may arise from the different interests of different age groups.

A seminar focusing on climate change, labour market and health care will bring together young participants and experts in the field. The seminar participants are expected to develop knowledge and skills they can use to develop new ideas and solutions to the challenges they face as young members of an ageing society.

COORDINATOR:

Jonge Democraten, Netherlands

PARTNERS:

Young Democrats, Democratic Party of Hong Kong, China

DURATION:

6 months

PROJECT TITLE:**How to mitigate climate change? Building strategies between European and Asian youth****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The project focuses on the need to increase the participation of young Chinese and Indian people in the civic life of their community as well as to provide space for intercultural learning and sharing between European and Asian youth.

The project aims at bringing together European and Asian young people and youth workers in order to discuss important topics and points of view relating to sustainable development, focusing on the human needs of all young people in the world and preservation of the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for future generations.

COORDINATOR:

Associação 5 Elemento, Portugal

PARTNERS:

- Seiklejate Vennaskond, Estonia
- Orissa State Volunteers and Social Workers Association, India
- Green Earth Volunteers, China

DURATION:

12 months

PROJECT TITLE:**Steps towards change****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The aim of the project is to motivate young people with fewer opportunities to take steps towards a positive change in their lives by having a national and then international volunteering experience. Through the activities implemented, the young people will gain new competences that will help them become more active at local level and, at a second stage, at international level. These acquired competences are then expected to help them become more engaged in combating unemployment, poverty and social exclusion as well as in improving the situation of their own community in the long run. The project also aims to empower the youth workers working with young people with fewer opportunities.

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COORDINATOR:

Keric Obcianske Zdruzenie, Slovakia

PARTNERS:

- Gwennili, France
- Foshan Nanhai District Guicheng Care for Youth Association, China
- Asociacion Cultural de Intercambio de Costa Rica — Aci, Costa Rica
- Youth Centre of Corinthia, Greece
- Asociacion de Intercambio Internacional Cultural de Jovenes, Honduras
- Izmir Governorship European Union and Foreign Relations Center, Turkey
- Asociatia Tineri Parteneri Pentru Dezvoltarea Societatii Civile, Romania
- Volunteers for Peace Vietnam, Vietnam
- National Youth Empowerment Network, Uganda
- Slum Aid Foundation, Ghana
- You English e Idiomas Ltda, Brazil
- Centrum Rozwoju Inicjatyw Społecznych Cris, Poland
- Institut Euroschola, Czech Republic
- Hra Foundation, Bangladesh
- Cadif Child Support, Kenya
- Organisation for Scientific and Practical Development of the Students, Bulgaria
- Associazione Inco — Interculturalita & Comunicazione, Italy

DURATION:

12 months

PROJECT TITLE:**Activate yourself! Youth with ASD in action for their future and rights****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The project aims to stimulate the active participation of young people with Autism spectrum disorders (ASD), empower them as active citizens, make them aware of their role in creating their own future, and promote their equal rights and opportunities. The project includes an international survey, an awareness campaign, a series of active citizenship activities (Youth ASD support clubs, round tables, press conferences, handbook on active citizenship and campaigning, international Youth Conference in Beijing, China); a youth camp and the drafting of a World Autism Strategy.

COORDINATOR:

Center Drustvo Za Pomoc Osebam Z Motnjami, Slovenia

PARTNERS:

- Autism Europe Aisbl, Belgium
- Beijing Stars And Rain Education Institute For Autism, China
- The National Autistic Society, United Kingdom
- Autism South Africa, South Africa
- Action for Autism, India
- Jamaica Autism Support Association, Jamaica
- The European Disability Forum, Belgium
- Vsl Socialiniu Inovaciju Centras, Lithuania

DURATION:

12 months

PROJECT TITLE:**Global Sustainable Youth****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The project aims to address all aspects of sustainable development and global climate change and present them to youth and youth workers. Through these subjects, the project will facilitate new, creative and innovative teaching methods, long-term international partnerships, multicultural acceptance and learning, and foster youth mobility. It will also develop greater awareness of global climate change and sustainable development. The project activities will develop skills and knowledge in non-formal learning, and will include a seminar on raising awareness of global climate change and sustainable development, a youth exchange, a study visit and an evaluation meeting.

COORDINATOR:

Drustvo Za Ekoloske In Prostocasne Dejavnosti, Slovenia

PARTNERS:

- Zurrieq Local Council, Malta
- Super Indie Productions, Philippines
- The Youth Union (Belong To Siemens Energy Automation Labour Union), China
- Phare Ponleu Selpak, Cambodia
- Istanbul Kollektif Sanatlar Kultur Dernegi, Turkey

DURATION:

12 months

PROJECT TITLE:**Theatre as a Communication Bridge****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

This project uses the magic of drama and theatre to empower deaf and hearing young people from Europe and China. Drama allows young people to share their ideas and information, respect individual knowledge and skills, and avoid passive listening, while offering a space for mutual interaction. The purpose of the project is to find a way through theatre to build two bridges: a first one between the deaf and hearing communities and a second one between the EU and China. A variety of activities are foreseen including educational study visits, exchange programmes, training courses, drama in education workshops, campaign, publishing a book of stories, festival of short performances, and short movies.

COORDINATOR: Drustvo Ustvarjalcev Taka Tuka, Slovenia

PARTNERS:

- Chengdu School of Special Education, China
- Drustvo Uciteljev Gluhih Slovenije, Slovenia
- Chengdu University, China

DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT TITLE:**Silk Roads to EVS****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The main objective of this project is to increase youth participation in the European Voluntary Service with an Asia–Europe dimension. This will also serve as an entry point to address global environmental challenges, climate change, poverty alleviation, and marginalisation. Through seminars, job-shadowing and training courses, organisations will share best practices, strengthen their capacity in volunteer management, and develop stronger bonds among themselves.

COORDINATOR: Cazalla Intercultural, Spain

PARTNERS:

- Solidarites Jeunesses Vietnam, Vietnam
- China Association for Ngo Cooperation, China
- Culture Center in Actio, Lithuania
- Youth for Sustainable Development Assembly — Pilipinas, Philippines
- Citizens in Action, Greece
- Common Weal, India
- Semper Avanti, Poland

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DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT TITLE:**Sino-European Youth Think Tank****PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

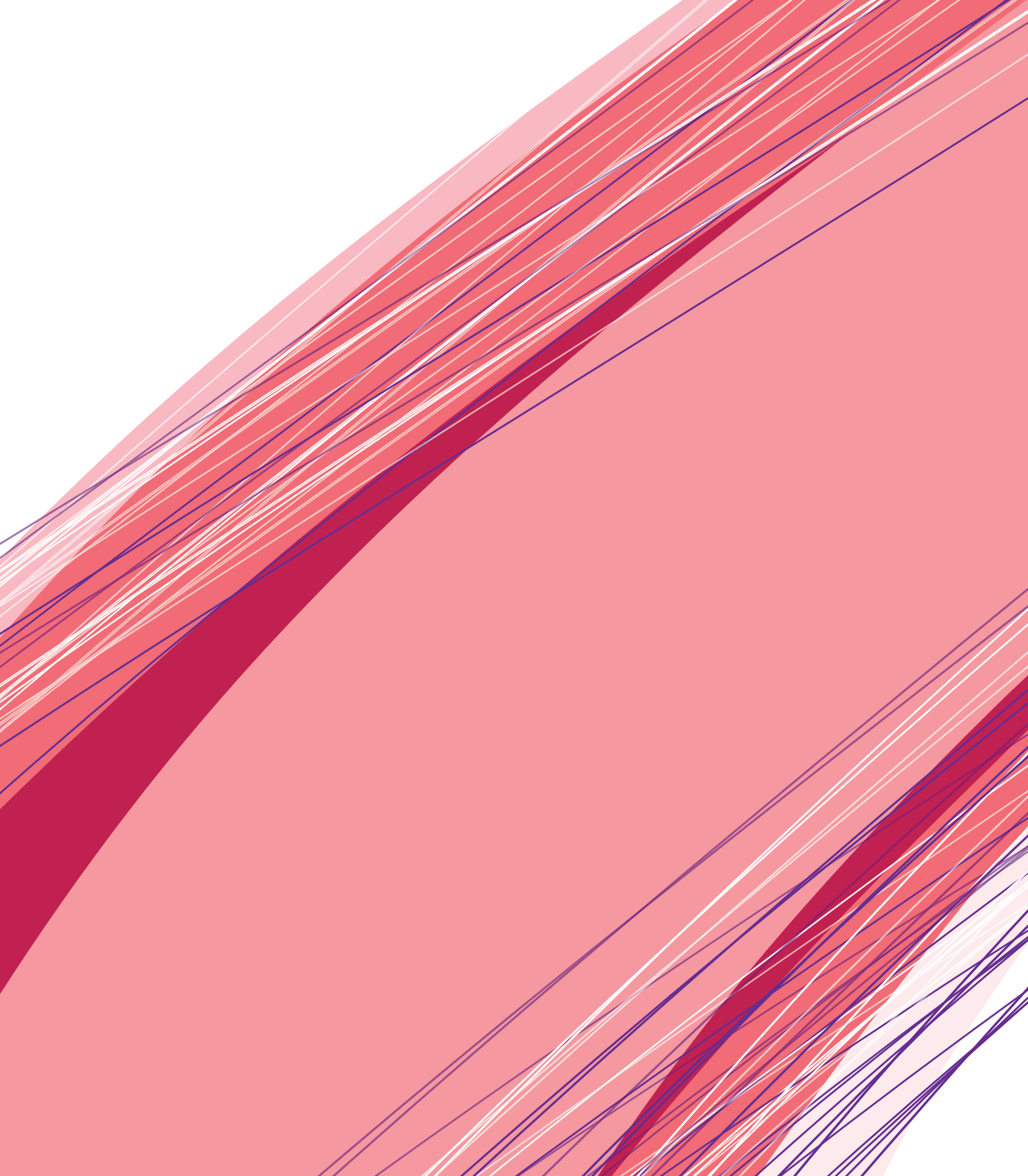
The project brings together 120 young people from 3 European cities and 3 Chinese cities to work together in the course of a year to produce innovative textual and audio-visual content on at least three major issues facing European and Chinese societies today: environmental sustainability, youth access to the labour market, and social cohesion and development of a harmonious society. Project outcomes are expected to include: jointly written proposals and policy papers presenting a common Sino-European approach to the three major topics developed by young participants; a series of video interviews with Chinese and European experts edited into a series of video documentaries on the main themes of the project; a presentation of Chinese youth NGOs and activities in three European cities and a presentation of European NGOs and youth activities in China.

COORDINATOR: European Alternatives Ltd, United Kingdom

PARTNERS:

- Beijing Lab, China
- Organhaus, China
- Alternatives Européennes, France
- European Alternatives Italia, Italy
- Moving Cities, China

DURATION: 12 months





Labelled Initiatives
重点活动

LABELLED INITIATIVES

重点活动

Beyond the flagship events, a variety of side activities took place throughout the European Union and China during the EU-China Year of Youth. These initiatives received the Year's label, i.e. the possibility to use the logo of the Year and to be added to the general calendar of activities of the Year. They included conferences, lectures, cultural activities, sport events, exchange programmes, festivals, competitions, etc. and were organized by a variety of organisations, schools, universities and other institutions. Thanks to this important mobilisation of different bodies in different sectors, all these activities contributed to bringing the messages of the EU-China Year of Youth closer to a wider public.

This section provides an overview of the initiatives that took place during the Year based on the information gathered through the label request forms. While being non-exhaustive, it gives a good idea of the variety of initiatives, sectors and actors involved and of the level of mobilisation that the Year succeeded in generating.

在旗舰活动以外，中欧青年交流年期间欧盟和中国分别举办了多项周边活动。这些活动均拿到了交流年的标识，即有可能使用交流年标识或列入交流年活动日程。这些活动包括会议、讲座、文化活动、体育赛事、交流活动、庆典、比赛等在内的各种活动，由各种组织、学校、大学和其他机构主办。由于这些不同机构发挥的重要的动员作用，使得所有这些活动向广大公众传递了中欧盟青年交流年的讯息。

本节在交流年期间收集到的交流年标识使用申请信息的基础上，对请求使用交流年标识的活动进行了概述。本节内容虽未能尽现全貌，但仍然能对交流年在各个层级动员产生的各种活动创意、行业和参与者有一了解。

Connecting classrooms
DATE: Year 2011

This project aimed at establishing working links between partner schools in both countries on agreed joint projects to connect classrooms and promote working partnerships. Permanent links between schools were established including project visits.

ORGANISER: Levenshulme High School Crossley Road, Manchester
LOCATION: Manchester, United Kingdom
WEBSITE: www.levenshulme-high.manchester.sch.uk

EVS promotional activity
DATE: Year 2011

The activity aimed at informing about 2000 young Chinese living in Tuscany about the European Voluntary Service (EVS) by translating a European Voluntary Service brochure into Chinese and disseminating it to Chinese youth living in the region.

ORGANISER: Centro Servizi Volontariato Toscana
LOCATION: Tuscany, Italy
WEBSITE: www.cesvot.it

European Youth Card - it takes you places!
DATE: Year 2011

0359

For the duration of the EU-China Year of Youth, EYCA offered Chinese young people the European Youth Card through their online portal www.eyca.org/kiosk at a discounted price to encourage multicultural dialogue and enable them to explore Europe. The European Youth Card is a key for young people to discover European culture (museums, sights, galleries, cinema and other) at discounted rates and benefit from youth-friendly prices for accommodation (hotels and youth hostels), transport (busses and trains) and services.

ORGANISER: European Youth Card Association (EYCA) (Slovakia)
LOCATION: Europe
WEBSITE: www.eyca.org/kiosk

VSO China Youth Xchange
DATE: January - March 2011

A group of volunteers brought new ideas and creative ways of working with autistic children and adults. They proactively built strong relationships with these students who had difficulties in communication and social interaction and who benefited from the presence of the volunteers.

ORGANISER: VSO
LOCATION: Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, China
WEBSITE: www.vso.org.uk/volunteer/youth/global-xchange.asp

The traditional Chinese Remedies
DATE: January - June 2011

A research project about traditional Chinese remedies between a UK and a Chinese school. The project also involved a visit to the Chinese school from the 29th March till the 5th April 2011.

ORGANISER: Queen Elizabeth School and Ruyuan Middle School
LOCATION: United Kingdom and China
WEBSITE: www.queenelizabeth.warwickshire.sch.uk

Creative Culture

DATE: January - November 2011

A joint curriculum project between St Kentigern's RC Primary School in Manchester and 2nd Primary Attached Xuanwu Normal School. Staff and children from the two schools corresponded by email in order to share information about school life, culture and language. Both schools created a Chinese and English Bilingual Festival Calendar for 2012 including artwork created by the students. The exchange also helped the schools to better communicate on respective lives and cultures.

ORGANISER: St Kentigern's RC Primary School Manchester

LOCATION: United Kingdom and China

WEBSITE: www.st-kentigerns.manchester.sch.uk

Chinese Spring Festival in the European School in Brussels and Visit of Chinese Students from Shanghai Experimental School

DATE: 5 February 2011

In 2010, 6th year secondary school pupils took part in an exchange with the Shanghai Experimental School and visited China. In 2011, the European School in Brussels (EEB II) welcomed the Chinese students in return. To celebrate their arrival and the Chinese New Year, the EEB II co-sponsored with the Mission of China to the EU a Spring Festival Celebration. After an astonishing Opening Ceremony including traditional dances and music, a tree planting ceremony took place to symbolise spring, the theme of the event, but also the friendship between the two schools. A Chinese street showcasing Chinese traditions and gastronomy was also organised.

ORGANISER: European School Brussels II

LOCATION: Brussels

WEBSITE: eeb2china2011.skyrock.com/2970690293-EU-China-Year-of-Youth-2011.html

Music Concert Youth from China and Greece sing with K. Bitá

DATE: 6 February 2011

A concert aimed at bringing young people together, giving them the opportunity to express themselves and to actively participate in the cultural life of the town. The concert also aimed at encouraging young people to build relations with the Chinese community in the town.

ORGANISER: Serres Club for UNESCO and PRAXIS

LOCATION: Greece

WEBSITE: www.unescoserron.blogspot.com

Magh Ene College (Ireland) - CC English School (China) - language and culture winter camp

DATE: February 2011

22 secondary school students from Ireland visited Guiyang city for an exchange with students in the English school. Chinese cultural classes and other intercultural activities were organised for the visiting Irish students who had the opportunity to meet their penpals in Guiyang for the first time. The two schools have been in a "Penpal-programme" for more than two years.

ORGANISER: CC English School, Magh Ene College

LOCATION: Guiyang City, Guizhou Province, China

WEBSITE: www.cc-english.com

CHINA STORY - Photo exhibition

DATE: February - March 2011

An exhibition about China's people, culture and varieties of life by Chinese photographer Zhao Hui.

ORGANISER: Chinese Mission to the European Union, European External Action Service
LOCATION: European Commission, Berlaymont Building, Brussels, Belgium
WEBSITE: http://www.china.org.cn/learning_chinese/news/2011-02/25/content_22004837.htm

Our Environments - Understanding Each Other's Sustainability

DATE: February - July 2011

400 students from the United Kingdom and 200 students from Beijing researched their own environments and challenges. They exchanged findings with those participating in later visits and with students in linked schools. 15 students studying Mandarin visited Beijing to collaborate on project work using prior findings. Students prepared a joint presentation in English and Mandarin; both schools worked together. 15 students from Dacheng school visited Hull and delivered a presentation about Dacheng school.

ORGANISER: Archbishop Sentamu Academy, Hull and Dacheng School, Beijing
LOCATION: Hull, United Kingdom and Beijing, China
WEBSITE: www.sentamu.org.uk

Hungarian Presidency Youth Conference

DATE: 2-4 March 2011

6 Chinese youth delegates were invited to the Youth Conference organised by the Hungarian Presidency of the EU. The Conference provided space for exchanging opinions and experience between young delegates from Europe and China. The European and the Chinese youth delegates had a common session discussing possible fields of cooperation between China and the EU in the frame of the Year.

ORGANISER: Hungarian Presidency of the EU
LOCATION: Budapest, Hungary
WEBSITE: www.eu2011.hu

EU-Science and Technology (STF) Fellowship Programme: Closing conference of the 1st intake of the fellows

DATE: 17-18 March 2011

Over 120 Chinese and European researchers and officials gathered to celebrate the success of the first two years of the EU-Science and Technology (STF) Fellowship Programme in Beijing. The event reflected the spirit of the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth, especially its objective to promote intercultural dialogue and to encourage young people to care about and to support EU-China relations, be it in the field of science and research or in more general terms. The conference highlighted the results of their research covering areas as diverse as zinc oxide nanoparticles for use in solar cells, the breeding of raspberries, the safety of nuclear power plants, China's anti-monopoly legislation and comparative Western/Chinese philosophy, as well as examining the challenges for European researchers to do research in China.

ORGANISER: EU Science and Technology Fellowship Programme
LOCATION: Beijing, China
WEBSITE : www.euchinastf.eu

0361

Managers Exchange and Training Programme (METP) Closing Ceremony: Celebrating a unique five-year journey in China and Europe

DATE: 30-31 March 2011

March 2011 marked the formal end of the METP activities after nearly five years of successful cooperation. The closing event allowed European and Chinese participants in METP's final intake to reflect on and exchange their experiences during their work placements in Europe and China, which had ended for Chinese participants in late 2010 and for European participants the weekend prior to the workshop. The basic concepts behind METP's approach to intercultural business competence were reviewed and participants discussed their relevance based on the hands-on experience they had gathered.

ORGANISER: EU-China Managers Exchange and Training Programme
LOCATION: Beijing, China
WEBSITE: www.metp.net.cn

Business in China: Experience and Perspectives

DATE: March - April 2011

The goal of this project was to promote cultural exchange between students through Cultural Seminars and Chinese Lessons. The Business Conference was an event that helped young professionals and graduate students to meet the CEOs of different companies to create a tight relationship and professional network to facilitate the search of long-term internships or jobs.

ORGANISER: Global China Connection - Toulouse
LOCATION: Toulouse, France
WEBSITE: www.gccglobal.org

Letter exchange between teenagers in China and France

DATE: March - November 2011

By exchanging letters, students in China and France got a better understanding about the ways of living and studying in another country. They deepened their communication, found out what they have in common and broadened their horizons.

ORGANISER: Wuhan No.1 Vocational Center
LOCATION: Wuhan, China and Poitiers and Bordeaux, France
WEBSITE: www.whyzjzx.com

World Record + Keep on Balance Tour

DATE: March - December 2011

A project aimed at bringing European and Chinese Youth together through skating. 100 skate shows were organised all around the east coast of China, from Beijing to Guangzhou, and 50 around Europe.

ORGANISER: Skate Sports International Agency
LOCATION: China and Europe

Dissemination of activities

DATE: March - December 2011

The main aim of this activity was to disseminate information about the projects carried out by Code-X International. Code-X International mainly organised projects in the frame of the EU Youth in Action Programme, and since 2006, each year they have had a project that involved Chinese non-profit organisations as partners.

ORGANISER: Code-X International
LOCATION: Netherlands
WEBSITE: www.code-international.nl

European Social Entrepreneur Project (ESEP)

DATE: 19 April 2011

The project aimed at promoting social entrepreneurship among young people. It included a survey on social leaders' life stories and workshops to develop soft skills and other competences that will boost civic participation. The objective was to train young people in useful skills to help them perform useful activities in their own place and promote multicultural dialogue. The last phase of the project consisted in a forum which promoted the exchange of ideas and experiences among university students and academics from five continents.

ORGANISER: Cooperación Internacional and Intermedia Consulting
LOCATION: Rome, Italy
WEBSITE: www.intermediaconsulting.org

0363

Intercultural Dialogue and Cooperation between youth of European Union and China

DATE: April 2011

The event offered the opportunity to discuss the priorities set by the Opening Ceremony of the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth and ways of cooperation between youth organisations in China and Europe in order to face the challenges young people in China and Europe are confronted with. Cypriot culture and more specifically history, music and food were presented.

ORGANISER: Cyprus Youth Council
LOCATION: Cyprus
WEBSITE: <http://www.cyc.org.cy>

Eighth Annual French Film Panorama in China

DATE: April - May 2011

The annual 'French Film Panorama in China' aimed to promote newly produced French films to local distributors and the press, as well as to Chinese cinema goers. The UniFrance Films and the Embassy of France in China held the 8th French Film Panorama Festival in Beijing, Shenzhen, Chengdu and Hangzhou. Ten newly-made outstanding French feature films and ten short French films have been screened in the film festival.

ORGANISER: Unifrance, Art Genesis
LOCATION: Beijing, Chengdu, Shenzhen and Hangzhou
WEBSITE: http://www.china.org.cn/arts/2011-04/08/content_22316679.htm

DATE: **Notre Dame and WeiYu High Schools Exchange**
April - July 2011

This was the second exchange visit for students following a successful visit in 2009. During the visit, students were immersed into Chinese culture visiting a number of historical and cultural sites. In addition, students spent time living with a Chinese host family experiencing local customs. While in school, students attended lessons across the Chinese curriculum including traditional Chinese Art lessons, Tai Chi and History. Students from Notre Dame also led a lesson introducing Western sports to the students including rugby, cricket and netball. In July, the participants from United Kingdom welcomed students and staff from WeiYu High school to stay in Norwich with their 'exchange' partners. This has been an opportunity to introduce them to the taught curriculum in the United Kingdom, cultural pastimes and to share experiences to further develop and strengthen intercultural relationships.

ORGANISER: Notre Dame High School, Norwich
LOCATION: Shanghai, China and Norwich, United Kingdom
WEBSITE: <http://www.ndhs.org.uk>

DATE: **A Little Ride on the Wild Side: Motorcycle Expedition from Brussels to Beijing**
April - July 2011

'A little ride on the wild side' was a sporting challenge of riding a small motorcycle from Brussels to Beijing all by one person in less than 3 months. The objectives were to connect Brussels to Beijing, by discovering new cultures along the way.

ORGANISER: On The Wild Side ASBL, Belgium
LOCATION: 15 000km from Brussels (Belgium) to Beijing
WEBSITE: www.alittlerideonthewildside.be

DATE: **Lecture: Waste as a Future Feedstock using Green Chemistry**
3 May 2011
A lecture by professor James Clark, from the Green Chemistry Center of Excellence at the University of York (United Kingdom), given at the State Key Laboratory of Chemical Resource Engineering at Beijing University of Chemical Technology. The lecture was entitled "Industrial Symbiosis and Green Chemistry: Converting wastes into fuels and other Products using Green Chemical Technologies". The presentation was attended by an audience of undergraduates together with 'A' level and IB students from China and a wide variety of other countries attending international schools in Beijing.

ORGANISER: Royal Society of Chemistry Beijing Local Section
LOCATION: Beijing University of Chemical Technology
WEBSITE: www.chemistry2011.org

DATE: **HUB Session**
9-21 May 2011

With the help of an artistic coordinator, artists cooperated in two sessions in the French-speaking community of Belgium and in China on elaborating a trans-disciplinary creation mixing electro-acoustic music, digital arts and other artistic innovations. The trans-disciplinary creation was presented to the public at the end of each session. The 'preliminary' version was presented in Belgium, the 'final' version in China.

ORGANISER: Bureau International de la Jeunesse
LOCATION: Brussels and Beijing
WEBSITE: <http://hubsession.blogspot.com>

Political Talk 2011
DATE: 12 May 2011

Political Talk™ was an exclusive talk of internationally-interested students and politicians convened by Juventum. The core concept was to talk about national and global topics - around economy, society and environment. International cooperation with Japan and China was the main topic of this talk held on 12 May in Berlin. The talk involved about 40 students and politicians who were interested in international relations.

ORGANISER: Juventum
LOCATION: Berlin, Germany
WEBSITE: <http://www.iuventum.org/programs/pt2011.html>

Together for the Future - EU-China Youth Volunteering Day at Tongji University
DATE: 12 May 2011

An event aimed at celebrating youth volunteering organised by the Hungarian presidency of the EU. 13 EU Member States showed examples of their volunteering practices. The participants also remembered the third anniversary of the Sichuan earthquake. The European volunteers gave introductory language classes to the students of Tongji University, displaying a wide array of very different European languages. Students of Tongji University proved their creativity and insight in the area of volunteering by participating in a Volunteering Innovation Competition.

ORGANISER: Consulate General of Hungary, Shanghai and Tongji University
LOCATION: Shanghai, China
WEBSITE: www.tongji.edu.cn

0365

Hungarian-Chinese Performance Group
DATE: 14 May 2011

A series of performances by young people of classical European dances (such as waltz and polka), short violin pieces, choreographed Chinese dances as well as Chinese and Hungarian folk songs.

ORGANISER: Budapest XV. kerületi Polgármesteri Hivatal
LOCATION: Hungary
WEBSITE: www.csokonaimk.hu/kozak

Erasmus Mundus China Window Conference
DATE: 17-19 May 2011

The conference focused on the analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats regarding EU-China joint programmes, global trends in the mobility of teachers and students, international networks in higher education and indicators for internationalisation in the context of education.

ORGANISER: Erasmus Mundus China Window, CEPA and ECRAN
LOCATION: Beijing, China

- Intercultural Night in Malta**
 DATE: 21 May 2011
 A social event where youths from China and Europe could meet and discuss their ideas and learn more about each other's cultures.
- ORGANISER: Aġenzija Żgħażaġh
 LOCATION: St Venera, Malta
 WEBSITE: www.agenzjazghazagh.gov.mt
- China Youth Forum in Malta**
 DATE: 22 May 2011
 The forum of young people from China and Malta discussed topics such as culture as a means to promote intercultural dialogue and strengthen mutual understanding, the difficulties young people meet when they try to find a job and the role of young people in EU-China relations in 2011 and beyond.
- ORGANISER: Aġenzija Żgħażaġh
 LOCATION: Citadel Cultural Center, Victoria, Gozo, Malta
 WEBSITE: www.agenzjazghazagh.gov.mt
- Erasmus Mundus Programme Promotion**
 DATE: 23 May 2011
 A promotional event about the EU-funded Erasmus Mundus Programme in the north-western China's Shaanxi Province. More than 100 people including students and teachers participated in the event.
- ORGANISER: International Office of Northwest A&F University (NWAFSU)
 LOCATION: Shaanxi Province, China
 WEBSITE: en.nwsuaf.edu.cn
- Tratti d'oriente, segni d'occidente - Oriental strokes, Western marks**
 DATE: 25-26 May 2011
 The main goal of this project was to strengthen networks and study partnerships between schools in Toscana and schools in Zhejiang to promote intercultural dialogue and visibility with a view to improving mutual understanding and friendship between Chinese and European youth.
- ORGANISER: Cospe - Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti
 LOCATION: Florence, Italy
 WEBSITE: www.cospe.org
- Brittany Festival in China**
 DATE: May 2011
 A series of events, workshops, conferences, traditional dances, games and festivities aimed at promoting Brittany's culture and traditions in China.
- ORGANISER: Association ZhongBreizh (Association des Bretons de Pékin)
 LOCATION: China
 WEBSITE: www.bretonspekin.org

Study of Mandarin: interview with BBC
DATE: May 2011

In the frame of this event, an interview with BBC about the teaching of Mandarin at Eirias High School was conducted and the unique opportunity was created to allow a pupil to undertake a year's study of Mandarin in the LINK school in China.

ORGANISER: Eirias High School
LOCATION: Wales
WEBSITE: www.eirias.co.uk

Dragon Boat Festival and Mid Autumn festival
DATE: May 2011 - 2012

Chinese events such as the dragon boat festival and the mid-autumn festival celebration in London as well as networking events where the public could take part to see local and overseas Chinese talents were covered in the frame of this project. A Youth Radio Training programme was developed, which encouraged Chinese youth to speak out in the community to share their culture and talents.

ORGANISER: Spectrum Radio Chinese Programme, London, United Kingdom
LOCATION: United Kingdom
WEBSITE: www.558.net

Blog contest 2011 on European cultures and languages
DATE: May 2011

A blog contest on the topic of European language and culture was organised by the French Embassy in China for bilingual students (Chinese-French) in China. Four winners went to France in July 2011.

ORGANISER: French Embassy in China
LOCATION: Beijing, China
WEBSITE: www.ambafrance-cn.org

Free draw on European culture
DATE: 1 June 2011

The objective of the free draw activity was to promote intercultural understanding among Chinese citizens, introduce cultural topics concerning European history, environmental protection, travelling, music etc. Through the website www.feidaoxi.com Chinese participants could learn about European intercultural topics, make their comments, win gifts and access the site of USB NGO of Greece in order to be an EVS participant.

ORGANISER: United Societies of the Balkans
LOCATION: China
WEBSITE: feidaoxi.com

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DATE: **Towards a closer association between China and the EU: Searching for windows of opportunity**
7 June 2011

A Public Awareness Local Meeting focused on EU-China Relations. The aim of the event was to present findings from the EU-funded project "Towards a closer association between China and the EU: Searching for windows of opportunity" and to explore further the issue of EU-China relations. The event consisted of three sessions, the first one dedicated to the issue of communication and the media in the EU-China relationship; the second focused on the EU-China foreign direct investment relationship and the final session explored the salient issues of climate change between the EU and China.

ORGANISER: Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence Leeds
LOCATION: University of Leeds, United Kingdom
WEBSITE: www.leeds.ac.uk/jmce

DATE: **The Living Bird Project**
14 June 2011

A joint musical play by the St Joseph's Junior School and the Jiaxin Xishan school in the context of their bilateral relations and study visit programme.

ORGANISER: St Joseph's Junior School, Jiaxin Xishan Primary School Shunde
LOCATION: England, China

DATE: **What World Have They Left Us? A discussion about generations between Chinese and European Youth**
15-16 June 2011

A joint discussion event with young people from China and Europe on the issues of generation gaps and future perspectives for younger generations. Aside from creating a new set of contacts between young Chinese and Europeans, the event generated new ideas for policy and decision makers in Brussels and Beijing.

ORGANISER: EU-China Science and Technology Fellowship Programme
LOCATION: Shanghai, China
WEBSITE: www.euchinastf.eu

DATE: **Youth day of EU-China cooperation in Marseille**
24 June 2011

The main goal of this event was to strengthen intercultural contacts between European and Chinese youth. Different cooperation projects have been displayed such as videos, art and sport demonstrations. This event was supposed to encourage young people to care about the development of EU-China relations. A roundtable conference was organised. This day stimulated the proliferation of local projects in the region of Marseille.

ORGANISER: European Commission Regional Representation
LOCATION: Marseille, France
WEBSITE: ec.europa.eu/france/marseille

DATE: **The Gentle Touch**
June 2011

EU Member States introduced their respective special early childhood education methods and exchanged with Chinese counterparts (e.g. Hungary: Kodaly-method in early childhood music education). The aim was to introduce progressive approaches in early childhood education (ECE) in European nursery schools, as well as Chinese initiatives and to set up a basis for future networking and exchange.

ORGANISER: Consulate General of Hungary in Shanghai
LOCATION: Shanghai, China

DATE: **Postcard from China/ Postcard from England**
June - July 2011

Secondary school students produced a paper collage display and a home page, entitled 'Postcard from China' and 'Postcard from England'. The postcards included information students had learnt from each other as well as facts they had researched.

ORGANISER: Stourport High School & VI Form Centre
LOCATION: Yangzhou, China and United Kingdom
WEBSITE: www.shs.worcs.sch.uk

DATE: **Tour de France à la voile**
June - July 2011

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The 34th edition of the Tour de France à la Voile - a major team sailing regatta in France - for the very first time included a joint Chinese-European team made up of young Chinese and European sailors. Starting in France, the race made two stops in Belgium, continued through the Channel and finished in the Mediterranean Sea.

ORGANISER: Larivière
LOCATION: France and Belgium
WEBSITE: www.tourvoile.fr

DATE: **'Manor TV' China Season**
June - July 2011

Nine students have been involved in three China immersion days. During the first day they invited a group from the Confucius Institute at London South Bank University to lead some dance, drama and art workshops for the students. This was followed, for some, by a Tai Chi taster session. The other two days, the participants were involved in a series of activities including cooking, designing Dragon masks, Chinese dance and drama, investigating cultural, historical and geographical China, learning about Chinese music and further Tai Chi taster sessions. This strengthened the link with the partner school 'Jincai International School' in Shanghai.

ORGANISER: The Manor School
LOCATION: Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, England
WEBSITE: www.themanor.notts.sch.uk

DATE: **Day with Art/ Day without Art**
June - December 2011

"Day With Art" was an art contest aimed at teenagers from Asia and the United Kingdom, focusing on the theme of AIDS in a positive light. In June 2011, two exhibitions happened simultaneously in Beijing and London, showcasing the winners. "Day With Art" encouraged teenagers to celebrate creativity, culture and global friendship. "Day Without Art" is celebrated on 1st December around the world to raise international awareness about the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

ORGANISER: ChART Contemporary
LOCATION: China and United Kingdom
WEBSITE: www.chartcontemporary.com

DATE: **The EU as a Global Actor - "From the Inside Out: The Internal Development of the European Union and its Future Role in an Interdependent World"**
4-10 July 2011

The international conference "The EU as a Global Actor" was held by the Institute for Cultural Diplomacy and other organizations. Different issues on this topic were discussed from interdisciplinary perspectives that generated best practice guidelines and policy recommendations for stakeholders in the field.

ORGANISER: Institute for Cultural Diplomacy
LOCATION: Berlin, Germany
WEBSITE: www.culturaldiplomacy.org/cde/index.php?en_conferences_europe-as-a-global-actor

DATE: **IP competition at the Summer School of the CSIPR**
July 2011

Students held an academic exchange meeting on intellectual property hosted and led by Doctor Xiao Zhiyuan, Doctor He Hua, Doctor Mei Shuwen and Doctor Wang Xiaoli, researchers of the Research Center for Intellectual Property Rights of Zhongnan University of Economics and Law. This exchange meeting was a test for students' study in the summer school. This meeting helped many students to find their directions of study and research in the future.

ORGANISER: IPR2 Project
LOCATION: Zhongnan, China
WEBSITE: iprcn22.bjcx17.host.35.com

DATE: **Understanding Science**
July 2011

A series of seminars aimed at raising broader public awareness of today's accomplishments in research.

ORGANISER: EU-China Science and Technology Fellowship Programme
LOCATION: Beijing and Shanghai, China
WEBSITE: www.euchinastf.eu

Portuguese music for wind orchestra
DATE: July 2011

In the frame of this activity, young musicians from Portugal and China had the opportunity to learn from each other and to give joint concerts presenting Chinese and European music.

ORGANISER: União Filarmónica do Troviscal
LOCATION: Macau Cultural Center and Hong Kong Academy of Performing Arts
WEBSITE: www.uftband.org

International Voluntary Academy Hartenberg
DATE: July 2011

Participants from Europe and China met to discuss different forms of alternative lifestyle and solutions to problems of the 21st century. They attended different activities such as discussions, workshops and excursions. As a result, a unique publication depicting all the volunteers' work throughout the project was published.

ORGANISER: Civic Association Hartenberg
LOCATION: Hrebny, Czech Republic
WEBSITE: www.hartenberg.cz

KS2 Chinese Language and Culture Immersion Course
DATE: July 2011

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A Chinese language and culture course for school students. The students learned Mandarin, participated in Chinese cultural lessons and got to know Chinese sports to develop their understanding of a Chinese link school and the Chinese culture in general.

ORGANISER: British Council
LOCATION: Frencham Heights, Surrey, England
WEBSITE: www.britishcouncil.org

E-Youth Culture Programme: Dream Internship in China
DATE: July - August 2011

The E-Youth culture programme focused on young people's culture exchange between China and the United Kingdom through travelling, seminars, study, internships and sports activities to enable young people to get to know the history and culture of the United Kingdom and China.

ORGANISER: Eminentia Ltd
LOCATION: Sanya, China
WEBSITE: www.e-youth.co.uk

European Study Tour
DATE: July - August 2011

This study tour provided Chinese students with an overview and knowledge about the culture of European countries, including France and Spain.

ORGANISER: Wuhan Foreign Languages School
LOCATION: France and Spain
WEBSITE: www.wfls.com.cn

DATE: **Summer Camps in China for European Teenagers**
July - August 2011

Several summer camps were organised for European teenagers to discover Chinese culture by learning about Chinese language (Mandarin), art, traditions and cuisine. During the camps, interaction between European teenagers and local Chinese youth was encouraged to establish long lasting social networks.

ORGANISER: KCS Education s.l
LOCATION: Taipei, China
WEBSITE: www.cursosos-chino.es

DATE: **Frontrunner for Students from China and the EU**
July - December 2011

The aim was to develop cross-cultural leadership skills of university students from Europe and China. Courses were offered at several universities in the United Kingdom. The participants dealt with real-life leadership dilemmas and learned from the experiences of leaders from all sectors of society.

ORGANISER: Common Purpose
LOCATION: Various cities in the United Kingdom
WEBSITE: frontrunner.commonpurpose.org/get-involved/china-eu

DATE: **Enlighten my Future - International Youth Congress in Beijing**
August 2011

Three German museums jointly presented a sweeping exhibition of European art from the Enlightenment in conjunction with the National Museum of China. The exhibition featured artworks which best exemplify the great ideas of the Enlightenment, its influence on the fine arts and its effective history, from the artistic revolutions of the 18th century right up to the present day.

ORGANISER: Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden (Dresden State Art Collections)
LOCATION: Dresden, Germany
WEBSITE: www.skd.museum

DATE: **Chinese Heritage Conservation Voluntary Work Camp**
August - September 2011

In the historic cities of Ping Yao and Suzhou, heritage volunteering work camps were organised. Young volunteers from China and France participated in heritage restoration activities.

ORGANISER: Ruan Yisan Heritage Foundation
LOCATION: Ping Yao, Suzhou, China
WEBSITE: www.ryshf.org

- Wheels 4 Real**
 DATE: August - December 2011
 Two young Europeans travelled from Brussels to China by motorcycle. On their way, they met local people and documented their meetings on the project website. In China, they have been to the Sichuan Region, which was affected by an earthquake two years ago. There, they worked as volunteers in a local NGO.
 ORGANISER: Beyond the Borders A.S.B.L.
 LOCATION: Europe and China
 WEBSITE: www.4wheels4real.be
- Chinese Students in Europe**
 DATE: September 2011
 Attempting to encourage intercultural exchange and debate among European and Chinese young people, a film was produced consisting of interviews conducted by young Europeans with young Chinese living in Belgium, dealing with their academic, work and personal experiences in Europe.
 ORGANISER: ThinkYoung
 LOCATION: Brussels, Belgium
 WEBSITE: www.thinkyoung.eu
- “GoChina” - International Youth Activity in Harbin, China**
 DATE: September 2011
 In Harbin, German and Chinese participants explored similarities and differences in young people’s everyday lives. A special focus laid on education, lifestyle and graffiti art. The binational teams documented their results through photos and videos and wrote a weblog.
 ORGANISER: Europäisches Jugend Kompetenz Zentrum Sachsen-Anhalt
 LOCATION: Harbin, China
 WEBSITE: www.goeurope-lsa.de
- Global Otesha Volunteer**
 DATE: September - November 2011
 This activity contributed to youth participation, fostered EU-China relations and fought stereotypes by welcoming volunteers including a Chinese volunteer at the European Commission Regional Representation in Marseille and by celebrating the EU-China Year of Youth.
 ORGANISER: Pistes solidaires
 LOCATION: Marseille, France
 WEBSITE: www.pistes-solidaires.fr

0373

DATE: **UEFA Course for Chinese Elite Youth Coaches**
5-13 October 2011

In partnership with the Chinese Football Association, UEFA organised a football clinic hosted by top European youth coaches for Chinese youth football coaches in Switzerland. The objective was to transfer technical knowledge in the field of football coaching, where Europe is a world leader.

ORGANISER: Union of European Football Associations (UEFA)
LOCATION: Nyon, Switzerland
WEBSITE: <http://www.uefa.com/uefa/footballfirst/footballdevelopment/coachingeducation/news/newsid=1693188.html#chinese+coaches+come+uefa>

DATE: **The Power of Youth**
October 2011

This event brought together young proven entrepreneurs from the EU and China to develop innovative social business enterprises that would support and sustain other programmes developed by the youth of the EU and China.

ORGANISER: The Power of Youth
LOCATION: Beijing, China
WEBSITE: www.power-of-youth.org

DATE: **Ways of teaching European languages in China to the Chinese Youth**
October 2011

As language is the key to understand a person, in the frame of this activity, ways and methods of teaching foreign languages to Chinese young people were researched as a way to contribute to the improvement of relations between young people from China and the EU.

ORGANISER: "Poland-East" Association
LOCATION: various cities, China

DATE: **2011 China-Britain Youth Dialogue**
October 2011

Young leaders from China and Britain gathered in Beijing for the inaugural China-Britain Youth Dialogue, entitled 'China Britain 3.0: Sustainability, Innovation and Entrepreneurship'. The Dialogue included a language training, cultural activities and discussion rounds on how to increase co-operation between the two countries to promote sustainable economic growth.

ORGANISER: China-Britain Youth Association
LOCATION: Beijing, China
WEBSITE: www.cbya.org.uk

Lincolnshire - Tangshan exchange - the 11th year
DATE: October 2011

A school exchange between UK and Chinese schools: UK school students and staff visited Tangshan and staid with host families. They attended Chinese classes and got in touch with local communities.

ORGANISER: Caistor Grammar School and Lincoln Christ's Hospital School, United Kingdom with Hebei Tangshan Foreign Language School, China
LOCATION: Tangshan, China
WEBSITE: www.christs-hospital.lincs.sch.uk

Culture Week of Wuhan Foreign Language School - Lycée Michel Montaigne de Bordeaux and Collège Stanislas de Paris
DATE: October 2011

The activity aimed at promoting culture communication between China and France. French students introduced French culture, while Chinese students spread traditional and national heritage.

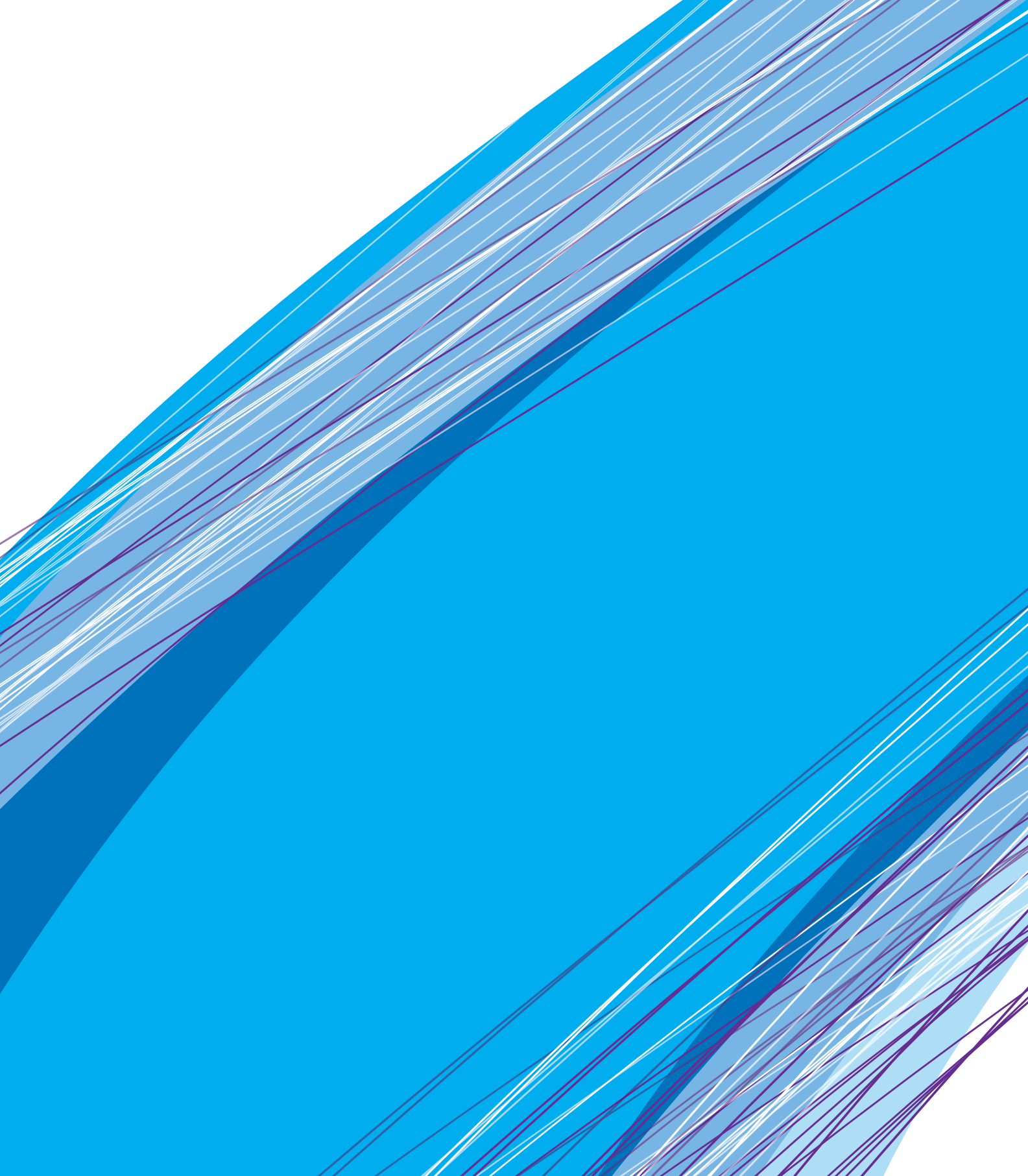
ORGANISER: Lycée Michel Montaigne, Bordeaux and Collège Stanislas, Paris with Wuhan Foreign Languages School, China
LOCATION: China and France
WEBSITE: www.wfls.com.cn

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Beijing international Film Festival
DATE: 15 November 2011

In the frame of the Beijing International Film Festival, European Films were presented. The Festival fostered cultural exchange between China and the EU, especially towards students. Chinese students not only discovered European films but they had the chance to meet and talk with European Film Masters and new European talents.

ORGANISER: Legend Film Production
LOCATION: Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, China
WEBSITE: www.iffcn.com





Visibility activities
媒体活动

THE EU-CHINA YEAR OF YOUTH IN THE MEDIA

Various communication channels and tools were used to communicate about the Year throughout the EU and China. In addition to the institutional communication, many spontaneous initiatives were taken by participants and organisations involved in the Year, especially through social media. All these initiatives contributed to raising public attention about the Year. The following pages provide a snapshot of some of the many initiatives and tools used to increase the visibility the Year.

ONLINE TOOLS

EU-China Year of Youth official EU website



EU-China Year of Youth official Chinese website



EU-China Year of Youth official Facebook page



And at the initiative of participants:

EU-China Year of Youth Networking group on Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/172049682838814?ap=1>

EU-China Year of Youth Networking group on Linked In

<http://www.linkedin.com/groups/EU-China-Year-Youth-3799684?gid=379968...>

and much more...

WRITTEN PRESS

The different flagship events of the Year as well as other related activities were reported in various European and Chinese newspapers and magazines and in some cases had TV coverage as well. A small selection of press releases and articles is presented in the next pages.

VIDEOS

Various videos were produced during the Year. These included official promotional video clips, which were shown in the EU and China at the occasion of the different flagship events, as well as videos highlighting the key features of these events. In addition, many other videos filmed by participants in the various events are available online.

The DVD enclosed in this publication includes a selection of videos highlighting the main events of the Year, namely:

- Official European Clip of the EU-China Year of Youth produced by the European Commission
- Official Chinese Clip of the EU-China Year of Youth produced by the All-China Youth Federation
- Highlights of the Opening Ceremony of the Year held in Brussels in January 2011 produced by the European Commission
- Highlights of the Opening Ceremony of the Year held in Beijing in February 2011:
 - Video-Message by European Commission's President José Manuel Durão Barroso
 - Address by Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao
- Welcome Message for the EU-China Year of Youth produced by the European Youth Forum
- Highlights of the European Youth Week 2011
- Promotional Clip of the II European Youth Convention on Volunteering produced by the European Youth Forum
- Highlights of the EU-China Year of Youth produced by the All-China Youth Federation
- Highlights of the Power of Youth initiative held in Beijing in October 2011 produced by Power of Youth

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中欧青年交流年相关媒体报道

中欧青年交流年通过各种传播渠道和工具在欧盟和中国进行了宣传。除机构发布外，参加交流年活动的参与者和组织还实施了多项自发性宣传活动，特别是通过社交媒体进行了宣传。所有这些活动都有助于提高交流年活动在公众中的影响。以下几页内容提供了用于提高交流年认知度的部分活动和工具的随影。

在线工具

中欧青年交流年欧盟官方网站



中欧青年交流年欧盟官方网站



中欧青年交流年Facebook官方网页



及经参与者提议建立的：

Facebook上的中欧青年交流年网络团体

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/172049682838814?ap=1>

Linked In上的中欧青年交流年网络团体

<http://www.linkedin.com/groups/EU-China-Year-Youth-3799684?gid=379968...>

更多...

书面媒体

交流年各种活动的部分相关报道及文章

视频

青年交流年期间制作了各种视频。这些视频包括各旗舰活动场合在欧盟和中国播放的官方宣传视频剪辑、以及强调这些活动主要特点的视频。此外，在网上还有参与者在各活动上录制的许多其他视频。

本出版物所附DVD包括部分突出交流年主要活动的视频，即：

- 欧洲委员会制作的中欧青年交流年欧方官方宣传短片
- 中华全国青年联合会委员制作的中欧青年交流年中方官方宣传短片
- 欧洲委员会制作的2011年1月在布鲁塞尔举办的中欧青年交流年开幕式剪辑
- 2011年2月在北京举办的中欧青年交流年开幕式剪辑：
 - 欧洲委员会主席若泽·曼努埃尔·杜朗·巴罗佐视频发言
 - 中国总理温家宝致辞
- 欧洲青年论坛制作的中欧青年交流年欢迎辞
- 2011欧洲青年周剪辑
- 欧洲青年论坛制作的第二届欧洲青年服务大会宣传片
- 中华全国青年联合会制作的中欧青年交流年剪辑
- 青年力量制作的2011年10月在北京举办的青年力量活动剪辑

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MARKUS EDERER

A great opportunity for China and EU

This year is the European Union-China Year of Youth. Aimed at strengthening and expanding people-to-people contacts, intercultural dialogue, mutual understanding and cooperation, it offers opportunities for young Europeans and Chinese to meet, exchange ideas and learn from each other in 2011 and beyond. Last month saw the successful launch of this celebratory year in Brussels, capital of the EU.

This excellent initiative promises to be one of the most important areas of cooperation in the 35-year history of our formal relationship, not to mention the hundreds of years of contacts between Europe and China.

Many millions of young Europeans and Chinese, even well-educated university graduates, find themselves struggling in the current employment market or are in some way anxious about the future. And indeed many of those lucky enough to have jobs find themselves trapped in low-paid employment, worrying about housing and mortgage payments, expensive healthcare, rising cost of living and the seeming lack of opportunities to make a better life for themselves and their families. Young people are increasingly stressed about so many different aspects of their lives.

In organizing this year-long event, we need to be as inclusive as possible of all our young people, no matter their educational background or level of social standing. We should also try to answer the question on the lips of many young people, both European and Chinese: What difference can the EU-China Year of Youth make to my life?

I think that the best answer to this question is "opening up to each other". Knowing more about each other is the best way to reinforce peaceful and respectful relations and to build a better future in what is no longer a vast unexplored planet, but an increasingly familiar global village in which we are all close neighbors.

We have identified a number of highly interesting areas for future joint work: voluntary activities, active involvement in society and youth work, healthy lifestyles, creativity and international vision, employment and entrepreneurship.

The younger generation today has one great advantage that even people of my generation, just 20 years ago, did not have: They have the ability to connect with other young people all over the world instantly through the magic of the Internet, social media and mobile communication.

The first great youthful connector between Europe and China, Marco Polo, left Venice in Italy in 1271 as a young man of just 17 years old and it took him more than three years to reach Beijing. Today, a young Chinese in downtown Shanghai can connect with a friend in rural Hungary in the blink of an eye.

But despite all the great technological advances, many young Europeans and young Chinese still know very little about each other.

Language is of course the first obstacle that comes to mind, but there are plenty of young Chinese with sufficient knowledge of English and other European languages, as well as an increasing number of young Europeans with some knowledge of Chinese to facilitate more contact between each other.

Currently, there are 210,000 Chinese students in Europe, many through the EU's well-known Erasmus Mundus study program, and 25,000 European students in China. This is already a good start, but we are hoping to expand contacts between students this year through the twinning of schools. Our target is to have 100 schools on each side participating in this program.

A much bigger challenge seems to be how to overcome social and cultural barriers and misperceptions that we have about each other. This we can only achieve by encouraging more people-to-people contacts between our peoples, especially between our youth. I would say that most young Europeans don't know much about the daily lives and concerns of young Chinese and vice-versa.

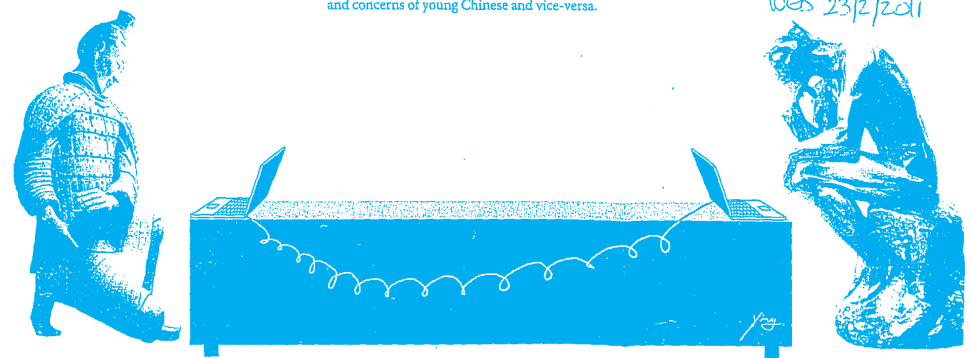
This year, we will hold a series of events both in China and Europe, such as concerts, cultural events, film festivals, art exhibitions and competitions, debates, social events, student events, and open days of EU and Chinese embassies in Europe and China. All of these will be open to the public and I encourage young people to participate in them as much as possible.

In his famous essay, *Young China*, Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) scholar and one of China's first democrats Liang Qichao wrote: "If the youth are wise, society will be wise; if the youth are rich, society will be rich; if the youth are strong, society will be strong; if the youth are independent, society will be independent; if the youth are free, society will be free; if the youth progress, society will progress."

Success can only be measured in results. It would be wonderful to think that in the years to come, the result of this first EU-China Year of Youth will lead more marriages between Europeans and Chinese. Yes, the EU-China Year of Youth is a matchmaking exercise, but not of the traditional kind.

The future will see more EU-Chinese joint enterprises, joint patents, joint innovations by EU and Chinese scientists, technology developed by EU and Chinese researchers that combats climate change, Chinese and Europeans securing peace together in trouble spots around the world, even exploring the vast universe of space together. There is no limit to what the next generation of great European and Chinese minds can accomplish working together.

The author is the European Union's ambassador to China.



WANG XIAOYING / CHINA DAILY

CHINA DAILY
WES 23/2/2011

Youth represents the most dynamic element in people-to-people exchanges. I'm confident that all of the differences and misgivings between us will be finally replaced by trust and agreements, and China-EU relations will definitely stand the test of time.

with the young as errors of lifelong friendship across generations, I'm confident that all of the differences and misgivings between us will be finally resolved by trust and agreement. China-EU relations will undoubtedly stand the test of time.

As we head into the second decade of the 21st century, we are also stepping into a world of major changes and adjustments. Peace, development and cooperation have become an irreplaceable trend of the times. Multipolarization, interdependence, science and technology development, and global and regional cooperation are the prime imperatives of our age. Our future belongs to the younger generations, but it also defines them. What will happen in the next ten years carries great significance.

China-EU ties offer immense opportunities for growth. The young have all the reasons to live up to the expectation and fully realize the potential of China-EU friendship and cooperation. For the future, I expect greater sustains in people-to-people exchanges between China and Europe. The China-EU Year of Youth event is a golden opportunity to contribute to the growing strength of our comprehensive strategic partnership.

To conclude, I wish the friendship tree between the Chinese and European young people be evergreen, and I wish the China-EU Year of Youth a crowning success!

The author is Chinese ambassador to the EU. This article is based on his speech made at the opening ceremony for the China-EU Year of Youth on Tuesday.

Communiqués de presse

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2011 EU-China Year of Youth: new horizons for cooperation and dialogue

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YP/11/19

Brussels, 11 January 2011

2011 EU-China Year of Youth: new horizons for cooperation and dialogue

Androulla Vassiliou, Commissioner for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth and Wang Xiao, President of the All-China Youth Federation, will open the EU-China Year of Youth in Brussels today, in the presence of 200 young people from the EU and China. They include the EU-China youth ambassador, Britta Heidemann, Germany's 2008 Olympic fencing champion in Beijing, Commissioner Vassiliou and Mr Wang Xiao will sign a Joint declaration establishing a policy dialogue in youth affairs. The EU-China Year of Youth aims to strengthen and expand people-to-people contacts, intercultural dialogue, mutual understanding and cooperation. It offers opportunities for young Europeans and Chinese to meet, exchange and learn from each other during 2011 and beyond.

Andrioula Vassiliou declared: "The EU-China Year of Youth will open up new horizons for our young people by enabling them to share experiences and learn from each other. I hope that such exchanges will inspire concrete ideas for cooperation and establish long-lasting partnerships."

Wang Xiao said: "The Year will provide an interactive platform for European and Chinese young people to enhance mutual understanding and friendship through creativity, tolerance and openness. We hope they can open a new page of people-to-people contacts between Europe and China."

The opening ceremony for the Year takes place in the Charlemagne building (14:30). It will be followed by the signing of the joint declaration and a panel discussion on 'the EU-China Year of Youth as a tool to promote dialogue and mutual understanding'.

The EU-China Year of Youth 2011 was designated at the 12th EU-China summit held in Nanjing in November 2009. In October 2010 Commissioner Vassiliou and the Vice President of the All-China Youth Federation signed a joint action plan for the EU-China Year of Youth. This defined a general framework for the year, which will include several flagship events in the EU and China.

It also lays the basis for a policy dialogue with regular exchanges on youth-related issues including voluntary activities, in particular linked to the 2011 European Year of Volunteering, youth employment and entrepreneurship, youth involvement in society, and youth work development. Seminars, workshops and expert meetings will be jointly organized in the future. The joint declaration complements previous accords in education and vocational training (2007), culture (2007) and multilingualism (2009).

Youth In Action

The EU Youth in Action programme, which has an annual budget of around € 140 million, offers funding for non-formal learning, volunteering abroad and the development of the youth sector beyond the EU borders. Every year more than 140 000 young people benefit from it. Since 2007, around a dozen projects involving young people from the EU and China received support. The projects promote dialogue, tolerance, intercultural awareness and solidarity, aimed at breaking down prejudices and stereotypes. A € 3 million call for proposals for international youth projects, which will include a special focus on China, will be published in February 2011.

The EU-China Year of Youth is the start of a series of themed years in EU-China relations. 2012 has been designated as the EU-China Year of Intercultural Dialogue.

To find out more:

EU-China Year of Youth: http://ec.europa.eu/youth/focus/focus1854_en.htm


[Joint Action Plan for the EU-China Year of Youth:](#)

<http://ec.europa.eu/youth/news/doc/04china.pdf>

Youth In Action Programme: http://ec.europa.eu/youth/index_en.htm

All-China Youth Federation: <http://www.acyf.org.cn/index.htm>

Xinhuaet-News
China, EU ink first-ever joint declaration on youth



All-China Youth Federation President Wang Xiao (L) and Astroulla Vassiliou, EU Commissioner for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth, show the joint declaration at the opening ceremony of the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth at the headquarters of EU, in Brussels, capital of Belgium, Jan. 11, 2011. Chinese and EU leaders on Tuesday signed a first joint declaration on strengthening dialogue and cooperation on youth issues as the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth kicked off here. (Xinhua/Wu Wei)

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11 (Xinhua) — Chinese and EU leaders on Tuesday signed a first joint declaration on strengthening dialogue and cooperation on youth issues as the 2011 EU-China Year of Youth kicked off here.

Astroulla Vassiliou, EU Commissioner for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth, said at the opening ceremony that the year would open up new horizons for young people from Europe and China by enabling them to share experiences and learn from each other.

"I hope that such exchanges will inspire concrete ideas for cooperation and establish long-lasting partnerships," Vassiliou said.

The opening ceremony was the first of a series of exchange activities to be held throughout the year in Europe and China. The EU-China Year of Youth was jointly initiated by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso at the 12th EU-China summit held in 2009.

"The Year will provide an interactive platform for European and Chinese young people to enhance mutual understanding and friendship through creativity, tolerance and openness. We hope they can open a new page of people-to-people contacts between Europe and China," said Wang Xiao, President of the All-China Youth Federation.

Wang led a delegation of 100 Chinese young people who arrived in Brussels earlier this week to meet with their 100 European counterparts for the first time.


[illegible]

China Daily

News

EU-China 'Year of Youth' campaign begins

By the Press Syndicate of China Daily
Published: 08:00 AM CST on 04-28-2012



Harvard Durrant, a US student earning her master's degree at the University of Vienna and Hu Yang, a student at the Beijing-based University of International Business and Economics, share their thoughts and experiences at an EU-China Youth workshop held in Brussels on Tuesday. Pei Jing / China Daily

BRUSSELS — China and the European Union (EU) marked a new year campaign on Tuesday to forge bond and establish relations that future leaders in an effort to sustain smooth bilateral relations.

Androula Vassiliou, the Commissioner for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth and Wang Xian, the President of the All-China Youth Federation, opened the EU-China Youth in The European capital. In the presence of 200 young people from the EU and China.

An annual high-profile opening ceremony is reportedly scheduled in China next month.

Presented by Premier Wen Jiabao in 2010, the on-sneer youth exchange has been accompanied by frequent high-level visits between China and EU and its member states.

Currently, Vice-President Li Keqiang is on the wing of his tour in Spain, Germany and the UK after President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao last their respective visits in November and October last year in Europe. Both Hu and Li themselves started this political career as top leaders of Youth Federation.

The EU has paid high attention to the bilateral youth exchange and Britta Heidemann, Germany's 2008 Olympic opening champion, has been named as the EU-China youth ambassador.

Vassiliou and Wang also signed a joint declaration on Tuesday to establish a policy dialogue in youth affairs.

"The Year will offer an interactive platform for European and Chinese youth groups to enhance mutual understanding and friendship through studying, volunteer and sports," said Wang. "We hope they can open a new page of people-to-people contacts between Europe and China."

Along with the launch ceremony in Brussels, Chinese and European youth groups will be invited in three-day discussions on culture, education, economy and foreign affairs from Monday.

Harvard Durrant, a US student earning her master's degree at the University of Vienna, has joined the discussions, saying face-to-face exchanges have improved her understanding of Vienna, which is often portrayed by the Western media as "boring and unexciting and slow."

"But from communication, we found that it is not true, we have the best and more open perspectives to look at China, which is not as poor as we thought," said Durrant, who spent the last half year studying Chinese.

Durrant said she has learned more about China and Chinese people outside the country and that frequent exchanges and communication are vital for them to understand China.

Hu Yang, a student of Beijing-based University of International Business and Economics is always travelling frequently to visit China during her summer vacation.

"We can see each other all the time," said Hu, suggesting the governments both in EU and China should focus on removing such "glass doors".

YOU have benefited from EU Youth in Action plan, which has set an overall target of 100 million euros (10 billion yuan), offering funding for international volunteering, volunteering abroad and the development of the youth sector across the EU countries.

EU has awarded the youth in Europe and China to offer grants for the international youth projects, which will include a special focus on China.

On the results of the youth exchange year, 2012 has been designated as the EU-China Year of International Volunteering, followed by the EU-China Year of Youth in 2013 as new focus for young people by sending them

[illegible]



Chinese European Youth Forum held in Shenzhen
Chinese Youth Newspaper, 12/08/2011

中欧青年论坛举办

本报深圳8月11日电（记者：王...）中欧青年论坛（简称“论坛”）于12月11日至13日在深圳举行。论坛旨在通过青年的视角，探讨中国的发展道路及其对世界的意义。论坛期间，还将举办多场讲座和研讨会，邀请中国知名学者和官员就中国的发展战略进行深度解读。

论坛的组织工作得到了深圳市政府和相关部门的大力支持。深圳青年报作为论坛的官方媒体，将全程跟踪报道论坛的进展，并向全球读者传递论坛的盛况。

论坛期间，还将举办多场讲座和研讨会，邀请中国知名学者和官员就中国的发展战略进行深度解读。论坛还安排了丰富的文体活动，如篮球赛、足球赛和文艺表演等，旨在增进各国青年之间的友谊和了解。



Chinese European Youth Forum held in Shenzhen
Renminri (People's Daily), 12/08/2011

中欧青年论坛在深圳举行

据新华社深圳8月11日电（记者：陈少华、马梦达）以“青年参与”为主题的“中欧青年论坛”11日在深圳举行，来自欧盟27个成员国的100名青年代表和100多名中国大学生代表参加了此次论坛。



2011中國青年交誼年
EU-China Year of Youth

Bountiful Harvest

By Chen Jing, President of the Chinese Youth in Europe Association

Partners of the European Chinese Young Businessmen in the Central Park School of the Communist Party of China in Beijing | 2010 New China Year

The power of youth is the motor of an era, the voice of the youth is the voice of the world's future. Hand in hand, shoulder by shoulder youths from China and Europe will make a difference together

New China Year is a celebration of the European Chinese Young Businessmen in the Central Park School of the Communist Party of China in Beijing. It is a platform for the young people of China and Europe to exchange ideas and experiences, and to promote the friendship between the two continents.

As the president of the Chinese Youth in Europe Association, I am honored to participate in this event. I believe that the young people of China and Europe have a great future together. We should work together to promote the friendship between the two continents, and to create a better world for ourselves and for future generations.

In the past few years, we have seen a rapid growth of the young people of China and Europe. This is a result of the economic development of both continents, and of the increasing exchange between them. We should take advantage of this opportunity, and work together to promote the friendship between the two continents.

We should work together to promote the friendship between the two continents, and to create a better world for ourselves and for future generations. We should work together to promote the friendship between the two continents, and to create a better world for ourselves and for future generations.

EU-China Year of Youth: Bridge, Platform and Journey

By Wang Xian, President of the Chinese Youth in Europe Association

The media needs to play a full role in spreading the fruits of communication activities, through positive and attractiveways of communication, so more Chinese and European young people can have a more overall, rational and objective point of view

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"Well begun is half done"

By Xu Hui, President of the Chinese Youth in Europe Association

Partners of the European Chinese Young Businessmen in the Central Park School of the Communist Party of China in Beijing | 2010 New China Year

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Youth Exchange: A Passport to a Bright Prospect of China-EU Relations

By Xu Hui, President of the Chinese Youth in Europe Association

Partners of the European Chinese Young Businessmen in the Central Park School of the Communist Party of China in Beijing | 2010 New China Year

The power of youth is the motor of an era, the voice of the youth is the voice of the world's future. Hand in hand, shoulder by shoulder youths from China and Europe will make a difference together

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EU AND CHINESE EMBASSIES OPEN DAYS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

欧盟和中国使馆的“中欧青年交流年开放日”活动

From 6 May to 3 June 2011, the EU Delegation to China and 19 EU Member States' Embassies and Cultural Institutes across Beijing opened their doors to young people and organised a wide range of cultural and information activities, including presentations, workshops, visits to the embassies, encounters with embassies' staff, quizzes and games.

The «EU Open Days for Young People» aimed at strengthening young people's understanding and knowledge of the European Union, its Member States and EU-China relations, as well as to foster friendship and offer occasions for people-to-people exchanges between European and Chinese youth.

Similarly, around the 6-7 May, Chinese Embassies in the Member States opened their doors to local youth to let them gain a better understanding of China.

Thanks to these initiatives, young people from different EU Member States and China could learn more about each others' culture, education as well as other aspects of cooperation.

2011年5月6日至6月3日，欧盟驻华代表团和19个欧盟成员国在北京的使馆和文化机构向年轻人打开大门，举办了各种各样丰富多彩的文化交流活动，包括文化演出、工作坊、使馆参观、与使馆员工交流、趣味竞赛和游戏。

“中欧青年交流年开放日”活动旨在加强年轻人对欧盟、欧盟成员国和中欧关系的理解和学习，促进欧盟和中国青年之间的友谊，并为中欧青年提供面对面交流的机会。

同样地，5月6日至7日前后，中国驻欧盟各成员国的使馆也向当地青年敞开大门，让他们更好地了解中国。

正是由于这些计划，来自不同欧盟成员国和中国的年轻人能够进一步了解彼此的文化、教育及其他合作领域。

EU OPEN DAYS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

EU DELEGATION TO CHINA

Date: 6 May 2011 The launch of the EU Open Days for young people was held at the EU Delegation to China. The programme included presentations on the European Union and EU-China relations in different fields. After the presentations, the participants moved on for a BBQ in the garden where they enjoyed rock music by Chinese and European bands and had the opportunity to chat with the EU ambassador and EU delegation staff.

EMBASSY OF ROMANIA

Date: 7 May 2011 This event showcased Romanian culture and traditions with a UNESCO painting exhibition, a presentation of traditional Romanian ethnic dresses and a reception with traditional Romanian food and drinks.

EMBASSY OF HUNGARY

Date: 9 May 2011 The event included photo exhibitions and a movie screening on Hungary as well as quizzes and an EU puzzle competition.

EMBASSY OF SPAIN

Date: 11 May 2011 The event featured the screening of the movie 'Amateurs', dealing with youth issues as well as a tour of the «Instituto Cervantes» and a visit to the exhibition DRAP-ART, showcasing pieces of art made of recycled materials.

EMBASSY OF DENMARK

Date: 15 May 2011 The event included a fashion show, an interactive exhibition of Danish bikes that visitors could try and ride, and a photo exhibition by the Danish photographer Steen Brogaard. Ten Danish companies operating on the Chinese market also took part in the event showcasing their products and services in the fields of innovation, design and creativity. Groups of visitors were also taken on a guided tour of the Ambassador's residence displaying Danish quality furniture, design and art.

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Date: 16 May 2011 The Polish Open Day included dance performances of the Folk and Dance Ensemble of the University of Warsaw, quizzes on Poland and Polish language lessons. Small groups of visitors could also take tours inside the Embassy building guided by the Embassy staff dressed in colourful Polish folk costumes.

EMBASSY OF FRANCE

Date: 17 May 2011 The program of the French Open Day was tailored for young Chinese studying French. It focused on both education and leisure. The evening session was attended by Chinese students and bloggers speaking French including those who had signed up to the competition for the 'best blogs on Europe' whose winners were awarded prizes.

EMBASSY OF MALTA

Date: 18 May 2011 The event included a tour of the Embassy, a question and answer session and an audio-visual presentation about Malta.

EMBASSY OF CYPRUS

Date: 19 May 2011 The event included a tour of the embassy, quizzes with prizes and the screening of a movie on modern Cyprus. This was followed by a reception with typical Cypriot food and drinks.

EMBASSY OF GERMANY

Date: 19 May 2011 The German Open Day was arranged for Chinese middle school students studying German Language. The students could attend different workshops and were introduced to the active working environment of a European Embassy undertaking ordinary daily tasks such as interviews, visa applications and so on. The young students could enjoy German traditional food and music at a BBQ held in the garden outside the ambassador's residence.

EMBASSY OF LUXEMBOURG

Date: 20 May 2011 In order to promote the multilingualism of Luxembourg, presentations were given in German, French or English followed by a question and answer session. After the presentations, the students enjoyed quizzes where they could win prizes. A cooking workshop was held in the embassy's kitchen to teach the young students how to make Wäffelcher, a traditional Luxembourgish waffle.

EMBASSY OF AUSTRIA

Date: 23 May 2011 On the occasion of 40th anniversary of China-Austria diplomatic relations, the Austrian Embassy invited to China eight professional dance instructors to show the locals the art of dancing the Viennese waltz. The Open Day was part of the bigger event «Let's Waltz» which brought the waltz dances to many venues around Beijing.

EMBASSY OF IRELAND

Date: 23 May 2011 The event included exhibitions on the Irish Poet William Butler Yeats, on education and tourism in Ireland as well as an award ceremony for the winner of the competition '«Embassy of Ireland Essay» organized by the Irish Embassy. Visitors could take a glance at Irish culture with a concert of traditional Irish music and dance performance.

EMBASSY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Date: 24 May 2011 Young Chinese students were guided through the embassy by officials and diplomats. After the visit, an audio-visual presentation on the Czech Republic was screened followed by quiz games. The Little Mole – a special Youth Ambassador for the EU-China Year of Youth – was introduced to the visitors through a screening of the Mole's cartoons. 0391

EMBASSY OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Date: 24 May 2011 The event included a range of presentations about the Slovak Republic, traditional music, food and culture. The visitors could enjoy products from the Farm of Sino-Czech-Slovak Friendship.

EMBASSY OF LITHUANIA

Date: 26 May 2011 The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, Mr Ažubalis, was present at the Lithuanian Open Day welcoming the Chinese students at the Embassy. The visitors were guided through the Embassy and then played basketball with the minister. The young people participated in a quiz session in the garden where a small reception with traditional Lithuanian food was organized.

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY

Date: 30 May 2011 The Open Day offered the stage for an intercultural discussion between Chinese and international students. A series of lectures on the economic and political future of China was given by both Embassy staff and university students. The lectures dealt with the profile of a new generation of managers in the Netherlands and the ideal profile of a manager in China.

EMBASSY OF FINLAND

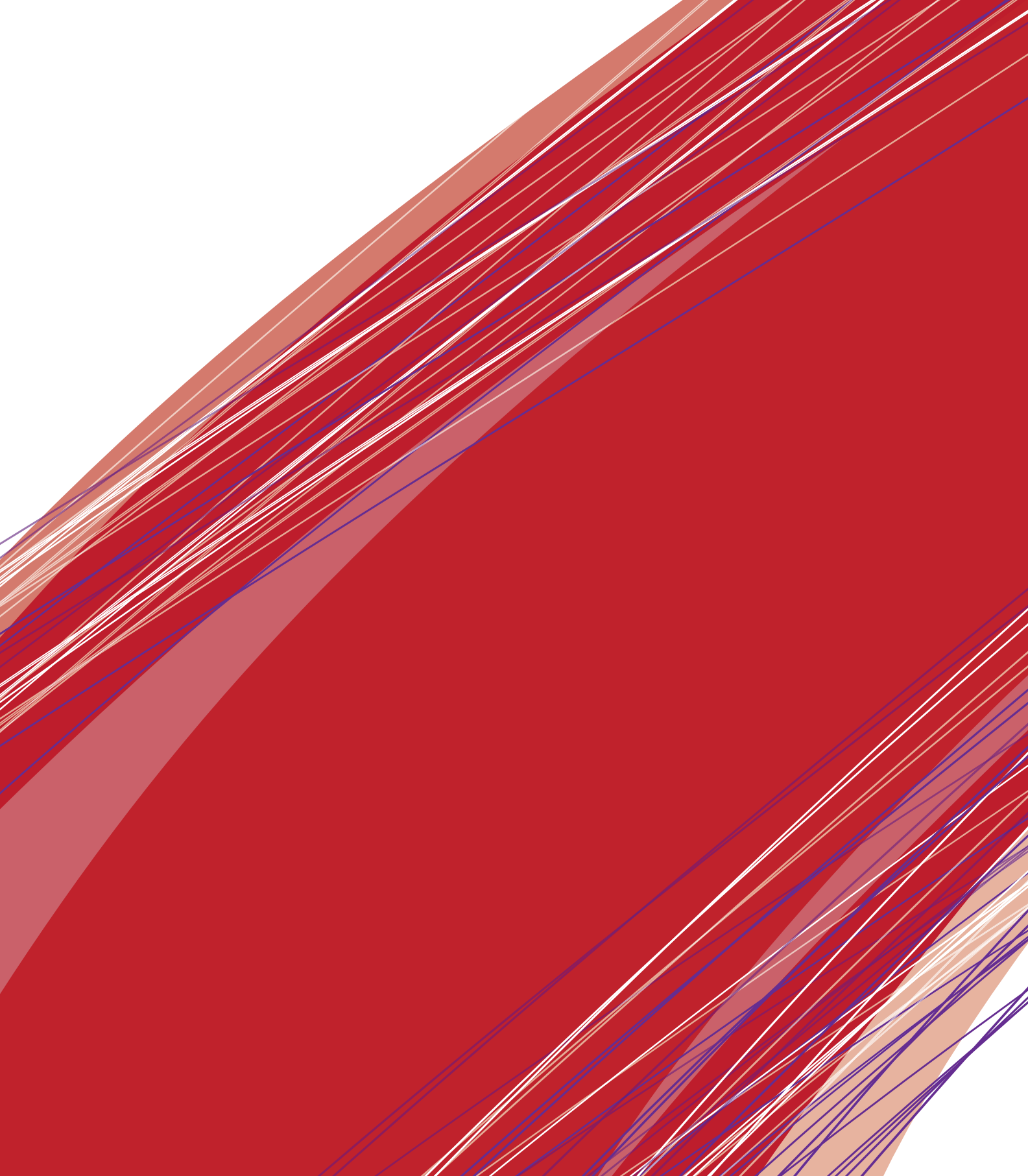
Date: 31 May 2011 The event included a presentation about the main functions of the Finnish Embassy in China as well as a quiz session on Finnish culture and history. The activities were mostly held in Finnish as the participants were students of Finnish language.

EMBASSY OF GREECE

Date: 2 June 2011 The event included a tour of the Embassy and presentations on Greece and Greek culture followed by the screening of a documentary on Greece.

EMBASSY OF ITALY

Date: 3 June 2011 The Italian Open Day took place in the theatre of the Italian Cultural Institute where the movie «Happy Family» by the Italian director Gabriele Salvatores was screened. Before the screening, the visitors took a tour of the Cultural Institute and viewed the exhibition «Common Spaces» also showcased at the Venice Biennial Exhibition.





Partners and Organisations
involved in the Year
参加单位名单

PARTNERS AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED IN THE YEAR • 参与交流年的合作伙伴和合作组织

Main organisers and coordinators • 主办方和协作机构:

European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture
European External Action Service



All-China Youth Federation

In close cooperation with • 密切合作机构:

Delegation of the European Union to China
Mission of China to the EU

European Youth Forum



With the financial support of • 提供财务支持的机构:

Youth in Action Programme
EU-China Policy-Dialogue Support Facility



And with the involvement and cooperation of • 如下机构提供参与协作:

European Parliament



Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union
Polish Presidency of the Council of the European Union



The EU-China Year of Youth was an initiative of the European Union and the Chinese Government. Its implementation was possible thanks to the involvement and the support of a large variety of organisations and institutions.

欧盟和中国政府倡议的中欧青年交流年的成功举办要感谢如下各种组织和机构的参与和支持。

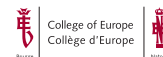
Court of Justice of the European Union



EU Ministries of Foreign Affairs
EU Member States Permanent Representations to the EU
EU Member States Embassies in China
National Authorities in charge of Youth in the EU Member States
National Agencies of the Youth in Action Programme

Office de Promotion du Tourisme Wallonie Bruxelles
Egmont - Royal Institute for International Relations
College of Europe
Port of Antwerp
Antwerp Management School

0395



Europe-China Research and Advice Network
Erasmus Mundus Alumni Association
European network of the Foundations for Social Economy
European Confederation of Junior Enterprises
Junior Achievement Young Enterprise Europe



LIST OF PARTICIPANT ORGANIZATIONS

参加单位名单

Organizations	Website	Organizations	Website
Academic Society of Students of Asian Studies at the Jagiellonian University	www.uj.edu.pl	Charles University Prague, Faculty of Arts	www.ff.cuni.cz
AFS Intercultural Programs	www.afs.org	Chatham House	www.chathamhouse.org
AIESEC	www.aiesec.org	Cherry Media	www.cherry.ee/othersaboutus.jsp
Altasys	www.altasys-conseil.fr	Children of Ninxia	www.childrenofningxia.org/
Amavet (Association for Youth, Science and Technology)	www.amavet.sk	China Investment Forum	www.cif2010.com
Arc en ciel d'intérieur	www.rendezvousdeco.com	Christian Democratic Youth of Slovakia	www.kdms.sk
ArcelorMittal	www.arcelormittal.com	City of Rovaniemi, Youth Service Centre	www.rovaniemi.fi
Ascendia Design	www.ascendia.ro/en/index.html	Civitta	www.civitta.lt
Asia Centre	www.centreasia.eu	Code-X International	www.code-international.nl
Associação Portuguesa de Jovens Investidores	www.apji.pt	Comité pour les relations Nationales et internationales des Associations de Jeunesse et d'Education Populaire (CNAJEP)	www.cnajep.asso.fr
Association des Etats Généraux des Etudiants de l'Europe (AEGEE)	www.aegEE.org/	Common Law Society	www.society.cz
Association for Dialogue, Culture and Sport (ADCS)		Conférence Générale de la Jeunesse Luxembourgeoise	www.cgjl.lu
Association for International Affairs	www.amo.cz	Confucius Institute of the University of Granada	institutoconfucio.ugr.es
Association for Non-formal Education in Lithuania (LiJNA)	www.unique-network.org	Corpus Urbanis - Plateforme de création artistique	
Association for Supporting Civic Initiatives	www.asic.org.ro	Corvinus University Budapest	www.uni-corvinus.hu
Association of Hungarian Student Organisations (FDE)	www.fde.hu	CUNEF Madrid	www.cunef.edu
ASTEK		Deutscher Bundestag	www.bundestag.de
Austrian Youth Information Centres	www.infoup.at	Deutsches Jugendherbergswerk (DJH)	www.jugendherberge.de
Barcelona Autonomous University	www.uab.es	Dreamix Ltd	www.dreamix.eu
BenewOrld	www.beneworld.org	ECOPROGRESSO	www.ecoprogresso.pt
Bit Marketing Online	www.bitmarketing.es	Eesti Noorsootöö Keskus	www.entk.ee
Books for Hope/ The Hub	www.booksforhopeworld.org	Employment Unit Akseli, Youth Department, City of Lahti	www.lahti.fi
BOZAR - Centre for Fine Arts	www.bozar.be	EPP Ltd	www.eppltd.com
Brontosaurus Movement youth NGO	www.brontosaurus.cz	Erasmus Student Network	www.esn.org
Cambridge University, Jesus College	www.jesus.cam.ac.uk	Estonian Association of Open Youth Centres	www.ank.ee
Carbon Finance Ltd	www.carbon-financeonline.com	EU Federation of Youth Hostel Associations	www.eufed.org
Catholic University of Leuven, Sinology Department	www.kuleuven.be	EU-China Managers Exchange and Training Programme	www.metp.net.cn
Center for East Asian Studies, Autonomous University of Madrid	www.uam.es	EU-China Science and Technology Fellowship Program	www.euchinastf.eu
Centrum Inicjatyw Międzynarodowych (Centre for International Initiatives)	www.blogcim.wordpress.com	EuroArab Forum	www.euroarab-forum.eu
Centrum vol'ného času Domino (Leisure time centre Domino)	www.cvcdomino.sk	Eurochambers	www.eurochambers.eu
		Europäisk Ungdom (European Youth Denmark)	www.euro.dk
		European Bureau for	www.ebco-beoc.eu

In addition, the list below includes a large variety of organisations/institutions, which were represented in the different flagship events through the participants they nominated. Among them, National Youth Councils, European, international and national youth NGOs, student associations, universities, research institutes, foundations, private enterprises.

此外，如下名单中的组织和机构也提名代表参与各种旗舰活动，其中包括全国青年理事会、欧洲、国际和国内青年非政府组织、学生协会、大学、研究机构、基金会和私营企业。

Organizations	Website	Organizations	Website
Conscientious Objection (EBCO)		Cycle	
European Confederation of Young Entrepreneurs (YES)	www.yes.be	Hyvinkää youth department	
European Confederation of Youth Clubs (ECYC)	www.ecyc.org	INEX Slovakia	www.inex.sk
European Educational Exchange – Youth For Understanding (EEE-YFU)	www.eee-yfu.org	Institute of Geology, CAGS	
European Federation for Intercultural Learning	www.efil.afs.org	Internationaal Jeugdbeleid	www.jint.be
European Forum for Entrepreneurship Research	www.efer.eu	International Cultural Youth Exchange (ICYE)	www.icye.org
European Institute for Asian Studies	www.eias.org	International Federation of Liberal Youth (IFLRY)	www.iflry.org
European Liberal Youth (LYMEC)	www.lymec.eu	International Federation of Medical Student Association (IFMSA)	www.ifmsa.org
European School Brussels Uccle	www.eeb1.com	International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth	www.mijarc.org
European Students' Union (ESIB)	www.esib.org	International Relations Research Student Association (IRRSA)	www.saimo-bg.org
European Young Innovators Forum	www.eyif.eu	International Youth Office	
European Youth Parliament	www.eypej.org	Ioannis Kapodistrias NGO	ioanniskapodistrias.blogspot.com
European Youth Press	www.youthpress.org	IRVS	
Ev. Schülerinnen- und Schülerarbeit in Westfalen e.V.	www.esw-berchum.de	Italian Cultural Institute, Beijing	www.italcultbeijing.org
Federation of Young European Greens	www.fyeg.org	Jacobs University	www.jacobs-university.de/
Finnish Youth Cooperation Allianssi	www.alli.fi	John Sloan Dickey Center for International Understanding	dickey.dartmouth.edu
Forum Nazionale dei Giovani	www.forumnazionalegiovani.org	Jugend im Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz (BUNDjugend)	www.bundjugend.de
Foundation P&V	www.stichtingpv.be	Junge Liberale (Liberal Youth Germany)	www.julis.de
Foundation Tallinn 2011	www.tallinn2011.ee	KAB Entrepreneurship Education National Promotion Office	www.knowaboutbusiness.org
FreeFlow Global Ltd	www.freeflowglobal.com	Karavaani ry	
Freelancers Coalition Foundation		Katholische Landjugend (KLJ)	www.kljb.de
Future Now Bulgaria		Katholische Landjugend Ostbelgien (KLJ)	www.kljostbelgien.be
German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)	www.daad.org	Kazou National Youth Organisation	www.kazou.be
German Committee for International Youth Work (DNK)	www.deutsche-kultur-international.de	Kessels & Smit	www.kessels-smit.com
German Institute for International and Security Affairs	www.aei-ecsa.de	Kildare Youth Theatre - Crooked House	kildare.ie/CrookedHouse/youth-theatre.htm
German Marshall Fund of the United States	www.gmfus.org	Korompelis Chalari Law Firm	www.kchlaw.gr
Goethe Institut (China)	www.goethe.de	Language and Culture Press	www.blcup.com
Good hope College		Latin Youth of Cyprus	www.laticatholicsofcyprus.com/cgi-bin/hweb?-A=22&-V=youthboard
Graphic Violence VOF	www.graphicviolence.nl		
Hertford College, University of Oxford	www.hertford.ox.ac.uk	Lithuanian Liberal Youth	www.laisve.lt
Hnutí DUHA / Friends of the Earth Czech Republic	www.hnutiduha.cz	Lucca Leadership South Africa	www.luccaleadership.org
Hostelling International Slovenia	www.youth-hostel.si	Lulu Frenchie	www.lulufrenchie.com/shop
Hungarian Youth Consultation		Luonto-Liitto (Finnish Nature League)	www.luontoliitto.fi

Organizations

Website

LWC Lenne World Corporation	www.lwcorporation.com
Lyon Centre School	www.ec-lyon.fr
Madariaga College of Europe Foundation	www.madariaga.org
Mazetas Sociedad Cooperativa Andaluza	www.mazetas.wordpress.com
Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies	www.medinstgenderstudies.org
Mega Channel	www.megatv.com
MIJARC Europe	www.mijarc.org
MODELABS Manufacture	www.modelabs.com
Municipality of Keratsini-Drapetsona	www.keratsini-drapetsona.gr
National Assembly of Students' Councils	www.npss.bg
National Children and Youth Council of Czech Republic	www.crdm.cz
National Organisation of Romanian Scouts	www.scout.ro
National Technical University of Athens	www.ntua.gr
National Youth Council of Austria	www.jugendvertretung.at
National Youth Council of Cyprus	www.cyc.org.cy
National Youth Council of Denmark	www.duf.dk
National Youth Council of Estonia	www.enl.ee
National Youth Council of Greece (ESYN)	www.esyn.gr
National Youth Council of Ireland	www.youth.ie
National Youth Council of Latvia	www.ljp.lv
National Youth Council of Lithuania	www.lijot.lt
National Youth Council of Luxembourg	www.snj.public.lu
National Youth Council of Malta	www.knz.org.mt
National Youth Council of Portugal	www.cnj.pt
National Youth Council of Slovakia	www.mladez.sk
National Youth Council of Slovenia	www.mss.si
National Youth Council of Spain	www.cje.org
National Youth Council of the Flemish speaking community of Belgium	www.vlaamsejeugdraad.be
National Youth Council of the French-speaking community of Belgium	www.conseildelajeunesse.be
National Youth Council of the German-speaking community of Belgium	www.rdj.be
National Youth Council of the Netherlands	www.njr.nl

Organizations

Website

National Youth Council of the United Kingdom	www.byc.org.uk
National Youth Forum Bulgaria	
Network of Universities from the Capitals of Europe (UNICA)	www.unica-network.eu
NGO «Social Action»	www.plataformaong.org
NGO Institution for Development of Knowledge-based Society	
NGO TheatreEtc.	
Noored Kooli (Youth to School Foundation)	www.nooredkooli.ee
Nuorten Palvelu ry	www.nuortenpalvelu.fi
OCEANS-Network	www.oceans-network.eu
Office of the Carinthian Government, State Youth Division	www.verwaltung.ktn.gv.at
Oikos Warsaw	warsaw.oikos-international.org
Oportos' Federation for the Youth Associations	www.fajdp.pt
Organising Bureau of European School Student Unions (OBESSU)	www.obessu.org
PAAP group of companies	www.paapmanagement.com
Pancyprian Organization of Students' Union	
Parlement francophone des jeunes	www.pfj.apf.francophonie.org
PLOT.form	www.plotform.eu
Polish Youth Organisations' Council	
Polish-Chinese Friendship Association, Warsaw branch	
POVOD	www.odprtomesto.com
Power of Youth	www.power-of-youth.org
Procter & Gamble	www.pg.com
Psycho-Cultural Solutions	psychocultural-solutions.pl
Red navarra de estudios chinos (Navarra's network for Chinese studies)	www.navarrachina.com
RedPack	www.redpack.com
Ridens Consulting	www.ridensconsulting.com
Roma Women Association of Drosero	www.osce.org
RS Consult BG, ThreeChess.com	www.threechess.com/contact-us
Rural Youth Europe	www.ruralyouth europe.com
Saaremaa Noortekogu (Saaremaa Youth Council)	www.noortekogud.ee
Sagarroia Youth Association	
Sami Parliament	www.samediggi.fi
School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS)	www.soas.ac.uk

Organizations**Website**

SCI Zavod Voluntariat	www.zavod-voluntariat.si
Scientific and Research Association for Art, Cultural-Educational Programmes and Technology EPeKa	www.epeka.si
Scotland Europa	www.scotlandeuropa.com
Scouts en Gidsen Vlaanderen and Open Kamp Gent	www.scoutsengidsenvlaanderen.be
Sinološko društvo Yuan (Sinological Association Yuan)	
Slovak Association for Science and Applied Research	www.sasar.eu
Society of Students of Asian Studies	www.seas.at
Soul Award / Center for Inventors and Entrepreneurs / National Youth Forum	
Southwestern University of Finance and Economics	www.school.cucas.edu.cn
Spanish Business Confederation	www.ceoe.es
Stanford University	www.stanford.edu
Student Union of Latvia	www.rsu.lv
Study Without Borders	
Suchen (Sustainable Chinese Entrepreneurship)	www.suchenglobal.org
Tartu Country Youth Council, Chamber of Representatives of Youth Councils	
TekTao Urban Planning Studio	www.tektao.com.cn
The World at Your Feet - JA Alumni	www.theworldatyourfeet.com
TOGETHER pan-European network of youth organisations	www.network-together.eu
Torino University	www.unito.it
Uab IGTS Technology	www.rekvizitai.lt/imone/igts_technology/
UNITED for Intercultural Action	www.unitedagainstracism.org
United Societies of Balkan (USB)	www.usbngo.wordpress.com
University of Amsterdam	www.english.uva.nl/start.cfm
Université Libre de Bruxelles	www.ulb.ac.be
University of Exeter	www.exeter.ac.uk
University of Gent	www.ugent.be
University of Ljubljana	www.uni-lj.si
University of Macedonia - Thessaloniki	www.uom.gr
University of Strathclyde	www.strath.ac.uk
University of Tuebingen	www.uni-tuebingen.de
University of Vienna	www.univie.ac.at
University of Warsaw/ Poland-Asia	www.uw.edu.pl

Organizations**Website**

Research Center	
Ushanga ry	www.ushanga.fi
Vienna University of Economics and Business	www.wu.ac.at
Viešoji Bstaiga "Jaunimo iniciatyva" (NGO Youth Initiative)	www.konsultavimas.lt/verslumas
IEWS - Visually Impaired Education and Work Support International	www.views.be
Vilnius University - Department of Ecology	www.era-usa.net
Volunteers for Ideas and Project	www.vipromania.ro
VU University Amsterdam	www.vu.nl/en
Westinghouse	www.westinghouse.com
WienXtra-jugendinfo (Youth Information Centre in Vienna)	www.jugendinfowien.at
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	www.wagggsworld.org
World Esperanto Youth Organisation	www.tejo.org
World Organisation of the Scout Movement	www.scout.org
Wuxi Jiangnan Experimental primary School	www.wxjnsx.com
Young Fine Gael	www.yfg.ie
Young Icebreakers Scotland	young-icebreakers-scotland.org
Yuropean Party	
Youth Centre Villa Elba	villaelba.fi
Youth Consultation Crew	www.ikkor.eu
Youth Council of Lendava (Mladinski svet Lendava – Ifjúsági Tanács Lendva)	www.freewebs.com/sslendava
Youth Council of Megara	
Youth for Exchange and Understanding (YEU)	www.yeu-international.org
Youth Lab Cyprus	
Youth Movement for Peace	www.mtporadea.ro
Youth Movement Nationalist Party	www.mzpn.org
Youth National and International Union (U.N.I.T.)	
Youth of European Nationalities	www.yeni.org
Youth of GERB	mgerb.blogspot.com
Youth of the Democratic Rally	www.nedisy.org.cy
Youth Organisation Freedom and Democracy (JOVD)	www.jovd.nl
Youth Union Juventus	www.nyjuventus.ee



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