

启程哥本哈根

Start from Copenhagen

记录气候变化大会首届中国青年代表团之行

The 1st Youth-Led Delegation from China to a United Nations Climate
Conference of the Parties

我们的使命：

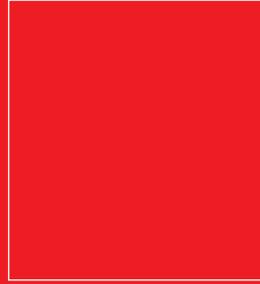
**用行动传递中国青年的声音，
用青年凝聚倡导变革的力量，
绿色中国，刻不容缓。**

Our Mission:

**Provide a voice for the youth of China
Develop China and the world's future leaders**

**Showcase the achievements and
existent commitment of China and
its youth population toward climate change issues**

**Inspire greater support and commitment within China, and internationally
towards the creation of a greener, cleaner, better future**



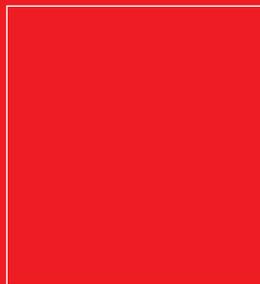
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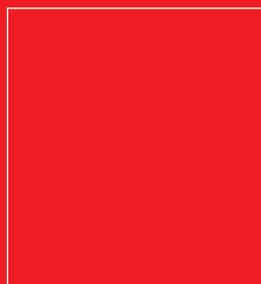
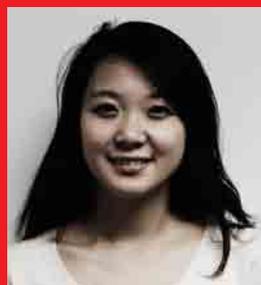
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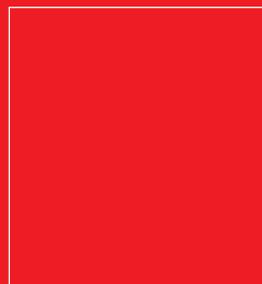
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章节

第一章 青年启程

从第一次仅有一名中国青年参与 COP11 到 COP15 会场上第一次出现中国青年代表团的名称，这段路程中国青年走了整整五年时间。虽然目前众多应对气候变化的青年行动正在国内如火如荼地开展，可是中国青年团体参与国际气候谈判并与世界青年合作的步伐才刚刚迈开。

第二章 团队行动

“一群朝气蓬勃的年轻人在向世界展示：中国的青年人关注气候变化，并且要表达自己的声音。一位在美国公司工作的美籍华人看到此景对我说，他参加过无数的国际会议，从未在任何一个场合看到过中国人通过这种张扬的方式表达自己。他对这些年轻人赞不绝口。”

第三章 沉静思考

在哥本哈根召开的联合国气候变化大会虽然早已落下帷幕，可是却给这批有史以来首次以代表团形式参加会议的中国青年留下了深刻的印象，甚至成为改变他们想法和未来发展轨迹的重要经历。在经过冷静地思考、反思与总结后，他们发现他们要做的，还有很多很多。

第四章 国际合作

青年，是推动社会变革的重要力量，是世界未来发展的不竭动力。应对气候变化，需要全世界青年人共同努力展开行动，倡导并推动地区、国家、区域乃至全球更广泛的合作，共同开创一个低碳时代。

第五章 不同声音

“世界各地的媒体开始采访在现场的中国青年代表团，向团员们了解情况。可能是头一次听到来自中国青年的声音，以及中国青年对气候变化的关注，一位纽约来的记者显得很惊奇，同时也很赞赏——或许，中国青年代表团参会的意义也正是在于此。”

——《每日经济新闻》

第六章 以终为始

“哥本哈根之行带来的最大的感受还是任重道远。这只是一个起点。”

Chapters

Chapter 1 Before Departure

It has been five years since one youth from China attended COP11. We now have a COP15 China Youth Delegation. Currently, a lot of youth activities against climate change are fully launched in China, but the China youth as a group just started to participate in international negotiations and cooperate with global youth.

Chapter 2 China Youth Actions

A group of young people full of vigor and vitality demonstrated to the world that youth in China paid close attention to climate change and they wanted to have their own voices heard. A Chinese-American working in an American company told me that it was the first time that he had seen Chinese people expressing themselves in this way despite numerous international conferences that he had attended. He spoke very highly of those young people.

Chapter 3 Youth Reflections

Although the Copenhagen Conference ended long ago, but it impressed itself on the memory of the China Youth Delegation. The COP experience is likely to change their ideas and future development. After reflecting and summarizing, the CYD delegates found that they still had a lot to do.

Chapter 4 International Collaboration

Youth is an important source for social reform and future development. It is the mission and responsibility of every young person living on the Earth to promote the sustainable development of the Earth. It needs the joint efforts and actions of all the youth to tackle climate change. It needs wider cooperation among areas, countries and regions to begin a real low carbon era.

Chapter 5 Different Voices

"Global media began to interview the China Youth Delegation. A journalist from New York was surprised to know the attention of youth in China to climate change and gave credit to them. Maybe that's the significance of the youth delegates to attend the conference."

National Business Daily

Chapter 6 Not Yet the End

"The feeling that lingers most from Copenhagen is a sense that our work is not over. It is just the beginning."

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我们的标志

OUR LOGO

该标志是为 COP15 中国青年代表团专门设计的。树是绿色植物，代表着生命的蓬勃与兴盛，给人以青春与朝气；图形圆中充满不确定性，充满包容性，象征着青年人无限的活力与创造力。用众多圆形聚集起来组成一棵树展现了如果每个个体团结起来，树就会枝繁叶茂愈加茁壮，呈现出旺盛的生命力，相反，如果每个个体慢慢分离，树叶将凋零，树木也将逐渐消失。

标志选用蓝色既代表海洋又代表天空，而树恰恰代表的是陆地，共同构成我们的地球，因此该图案又预示着保护地球与每个青年人息息相关，是青年的使命与责任。

Our logo was designed by young artists to capture the essence of the COP15 China Youth Delegation. The logo is a gathering of circles forming a tree; circles represent uncertainties and possibilities, as well as the vigor and vitality of youth. Every circle is a unit, yet all the circles together make an intact and beautiful piece of nature. The tree can grow stronger if every circle stays together, while the tree will disappear if every unit separates apart. The color blue represents the sky and ocean, while the tree stands for the land; united they make up our earth. The logo conveys the message that it is the mission and responsibility of every youth to protect the earth. There is no other way.

The logo was designed by Wu Meng and Zhan Yufeng, students from Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology.

序言

FOREWORD

何建坤 清华大学低碳能源实验室主任 国家气候变化专家委员会副主任
Jiankun He Deputy Director-General of China Energy Research Institute and Director-General of Tsinghua University 3E Research Institute.

哥本哈根气候大会已经过去了，“哥本哈根”逐渐淡出了公众的视野，但是对于哥本哈根的思考却在时间中慢慢沉淀。对于第一次以一个团队参与气候变化大会的中国青年，他们在哥本哈根的所见所闻，引起了这群具有不同背景却有着相同梦想的青年对气候变化问题的思索，也为公众了解哥本哈根提供了另一个视角。

Many months have passed since the Copenhagen Climate Conference. Though the public's banter of "Copenhagen" has faded away, the thoughts surrounding "Copenhagen" have begun to deepen. This is the first time in history that Chinese youth attended the United Nations Climate Conference as a major delegation, hearing and seeing things that provoked a myriad of thoughts and reflections. They came from different backgrounds across China, but shared the same vision for climate change. In addition, their experience provides a unique perspective to the public to further understand what really transpired at the Copenhagen Conference.

“手册”再现了青年人在哥本哈根会议现场的见闻，对谈判的追踪和评述，以及青年人在会议结束后对自身及团队的思考。手册传达的是青年对环境问题的关注以及对青年责任的深刻反省和思考，体现了中国青年对知识和理想的执着追求。这种积极的力量是对于没有参与哥本哈根会议的青年，乃至全社会的一种激励。中国青年的这次尝试，是值得肯定的。

The COP15 Final Report serves as a record of the experiences of Chinese youth at the Copenhagen Conference, capturing their comments on the negotiations as well as their self-reflections and thoughts of the whole delegation. Through this report, we can gain insight into the subject of China's youth environmental consciousness, their contemplation of youth responsibility, and their unyielding pursuit of knowledge and dreams. These things can serve as inspiration for the youth who could not attend the Copenhagen Conference, and perhaps our whole society. For this reason, these attempts by youth should be recognized.

表面看来，中国青年团队哥本哈根之行的意义在于中国青年走上了国际舞台，与世界青年交流，向世界传达出了中国青年的声音，成为了中外媒体关注的一个亮点。但此行的意义远不止于此，而更在于中国青年背后觉醒的“公民意识”。正如手册中记述的，中国青年的环境意识从萌芽到大范围的觉醒经历了将近 20 年的时间。在这段时间内，正是这种在变革中的不断探索和努力，让青年人的时代感和责任感愈发强烈。



当下，公众参与已经成为应对气候变化不可或缺的重要组成部分，中国青年的哥本哈根之行就是一次集中的体现。不仅仅是气候问题，此次活动也对公众参与其他环境乃至社会问题有着积极的借鉴意义。虽然中国青年团队在哥本哈根谈判中的影响力有限，但令人欣慰的是，在面对复杂多变的谈判局势和各方面的信息时，中国青年能够独立而辩证地做出判断；大会之后，这群年轻人也对青年人在谈判中的角色、媒体的作用、中外青年人的差别以及如何进行自我提高以发挥青年作用等方面做出了理性的思考和分析。

The trip to Copenhagen propelled Chinese youth onto a global stage. There, they met with youth from all over the world, making their voices heard for the first time, and they became recurring highlights for media reports both at home and abroad. More importantly, the initiative succeeded in awakening the civic awareness of China's youth. As described in this report, youth environmental awareness in China took nearly twenty years to flourish and build scale. Over this period, youth have engaged in ceaseless exploration and trials, and have generated an increasing sense of their place in history and individual responsibility. Today, public participation plays an indispensable role in the fight against climate change. This trip to Copenhagen by Chinese youth brought much attention to this cause. The delegation not only elevated the issue of climate change, but it also influenced increasing public involvement in other environmental and even social problems. While the impact of the China Youth Delegation on political negotiations may have been limited, it should be recognized that the Chinese youth formed their own opinions and independent assessments amongst the complicated, conflicting and confusing circumstances at Copenhagen. After the conference, the youth reflected and further analyzed the role of youth in negotiations, the role of media, the differences between Chinese youth and those in other countries, on ways they could improve further.

应对气候变化是一项紧迫而又长期的艰巨任务，同时也正在引发一场新的经济社会发展方式的革命性变革。世界不可能再持续发达国家以高资源消费和高碳排放为支撑的经济发展模式和社会消费模式，全球都需要向低碳经济和低碳社会的发展方式转变。中国当前正处于工业化、城市化快速发展的时期，在应对气候变化、减缓碳排放方面比发达国家面临更严峻的挑战。在未来几十年内，当代青年要担负起振兴中华、建设现代化强国和保护全球气候、实现低碳发展的双重使命，任务艰巨。为此，青年人要树立高度的使命感和责任感，勇于探索，锐意创新，积极实践，走出中国特色的低碳发展之路，促进全球应对气候变化与国内可持续发展的协调和共赢。

Tackling climate change will be an urgent, difficult and enduring fight, which must be paralleled with a revolutionary shift in economic and social modes of development. The current modes of high resource consumption and high carbon emissions in developed countries simply cannot be sustained. The whole world needs to experience transformative change in order to enable the development of low carbon economies and societies. Currently, China is in an era of rapid industrialization and urbanization. Consequently, China faces more challenge in fighting against climate change and reducing carbon emission than developed countries. Our future generations must participate because they shall inherit and shoulder the dual mission of modernizing China while realizing low carbon development and safeguarding the global climate. In this respect, the youth must develop a strong sense of mission and responsibility. We all need to be bold in exploration, innovation and practice, and pioneer the Chinese path for low carbon development. At the same time, we must promote collaboration and win-win solutions with the global community while sustaining domestic development.

千里之行，始于足下。青年人要引领社会变革的潮流，从大处着眼，小处着手，节能减排，从我做起，从现在做起。倡导并践行低碳生活理念和健康、文明、适度的消费方式，引领社会风气之先，促社会民众公德意识。我也希望这次青年活动能够鼓舞更多有为青年，积极投入到保护全球环境、促进可持续发展的各项活动中来。

The journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. The youth should lead the trend of social change, thinking globally and acting locally. Starting with small steps to conserve energy and reduce emissions individually, we must advocate and practice the concept of low-carbon lifestyles and a healthy, civilized and moderate way of consumption. By doing so, a consciousness of social morals can be raised, and hopefully more youth will be inspired to participate in protecting our planet and advancing a sustainable model of development.

路漫漫其修远。应对气候变化还需要青年人更多的努力和行动。希望中国的青年人能够始终保持着热情，不断探索前进。

We still have a long way to go, and much more efforts are needed to tackle climate change. I sincerely hope that China's youth can hold onto their enthusiasm and passion, and explore ways to constantly push forward.

起点

YOUTH VOICE: STARTING POINT

赵祥宇 团队发起人, 总协调

Xiangyu Zhao Chief Coordinator and Initiator of the COP15 China Youth Delegation.

人生中某个使命的完成, 也预示着一个新的使命的到来。

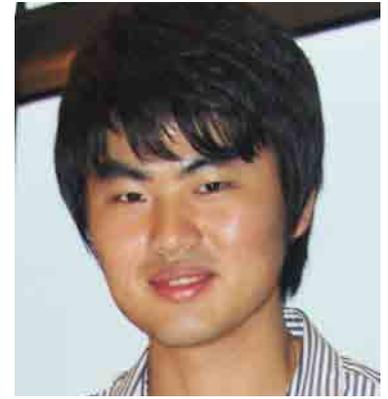
A mission completed signals the start of a new one.

中国青年哥本哈根气候谈判之行已经告一段落了。有人说, 在这个社会里, 青年人的理想会被磨灭, 会被强奸。而今天, 我的理想依旧在人生中闪耀, 而且它更清晰地照亮了前方的黑暗。除了这每个人生来就有的纯洁的理想, 我也更多了一份理性与沉着。社会上的沉沦, 我看到了, 但只有光明可以照亮污浊, 而我也看到了这代表光明的希望——它来自我们青年人, 来自这群参加到哥本哈根联合国气候变化大会的中国青年。

Copenhagen seemed to have passed in the blink of an eye, as I return to my ivory tower in America to resume my studies. It is said that the ideals of youth will be eroded and maimed by the realities of society. But today, I feel my ideals have remained bright, and perhaps even more clearly, they seem to illuminate the darkness ahead. Of course, everybody is born with purity of ideals and dreams, but I also recognize the importance of pragmatism and composure. While I know of society's ugliness, I believe the only way to fight darkness is with light, and I have witnessed those that manifest this light - these rays of hope - it came from us youth, and it came from the youth in the COP15 China Youth Delegation.

当我反思是什么力量使我决定休学留在中国发起“COP15 中国青年代表团”时, 我想那是当时的激情和使命感。这里的激情是每个青年人身上都有的激情, 而这里的使命, 也并非道德上的圣人才能拥有的使命, 它是历史与时代的潮流赋予我们中国青年人的使命与责任。那时我坚信, 中国青年应该像与我们同龄的美国青年和印度青年那样, 在国际舞台上为地球呼喊, 为气候变化所带来的灾难呼喊; 那时我坚信, 中国青年必会是未来创造人与自然和谐的力量之一; 那时我更坚信, 中国青年应该成为未来解决环境及社会问题的生力军。我的坚信使我没想到过失败, 团队的坚信使我们最终获得成功。如今, 当我用理性的目光去审视当时的激情, 我发现, 我做了我应该做的事。

When I reflect on what compelled me to interrupt my studies for a year and stay in China to initiate the COP15 China Youth Delegation, I believe it all boiled down to a feeling of passion and a sense of mission. While all youth have passion and it doesn't really take a special saint to have a



mission, I firmly believed that our times demanded for us youth to have a greater sense of responsibility and mission for our world. At the time, I felt a strong conviction that youth from China, like our cohorts from the US and India, needed to cry out for our earth and the disasters caused by climate change. I believed that Chinese youth could become an important force in our world to restore the harmony between man and nature. So with these unyielding ideals in mind, I never considered failure; and I believe it was this sense of shared conviction that seemed to carry our delegation to succeed. Looking back and examining my passion rationally, I feel that suspending school for the year was the right decision after all.

“哥本哈根”成为了很多团队成员心中改变人生轨迹的经历。他们中的大部分都在长期而深入地关注着气候变化领域，他们用自己客观理性的视角去分析所谓的“气候政治”。团队中的新闻工作者，一如既往地坚持着那份社会职责，用公正客观的报道去影响大众的认知。而像我一样回归校园的学生们，是“哥本哈根”使他们更清晰地了解到如何才能学以致用。还有一些人正在中国推动着大家都还很陌生的社会型企业，社会创新成为他们在关注气候变化问题后的延伸领域。这些青年人成为了希望的种子，在无时无刻地感染身边的人，用自己的光芒去为后来者指引方向。最重要的是，我们用事实和行动向其他的青年人证明，当你听惯了身边无数的说教，当你习惯了社会的向“钱”看时，你可以通过自己的努力去实践你的激情与信念，去反驳那些否定你的说教，去用不同的方式来证明人生的意义。我们的时代，我们的社会，需要你和我，作为合格的公民，使她更加美好。

有人会说：

我们那时还很不成熟；

我们还需要更多的知识；

我们其实可以做的更好。

After Copenhagen, I believe many youth delegates were changed by the experience. Most of us started to reflect with more sophistication on the issue of climate change, and we began to analyze the political climate with more objectivity. The journalists in our team continued to write but with greater commitment to justice, reporting on things with focus on fairness and impartiality to broaden civic awareness and influence the public's will on climate issues. For students like me that returned to school, I believe that Copenhagen gave us a new outlook on our education, and pushed us to understand how to better apply

academic theory towards the practical benefit of society. Then there are the delegates who began to explore social entrepreneurship in China, a concept still largely unfamiliar to the mainstream. As an extension of our firmer grasp on the issues surrounding climate change, we also began to realize the importance of thinking outside the box and utilizing innovation to solve social problems. I believe our youth delegates returned to China as embers of hope, kindling those around them with new possibilities, lighting the trail for more youth to embark upon next. Most importantly, I believe that Copenhagen served as proof that it was simply possible. As youth we are often drowned by disparagement around us, immersed in an increasingly consumerist and rat-race culture. But despite all odds, we demonstrated that we could still carve a way to fulfill our passions and ideals. This generation, our society, needs us, you and me, to be constructive citizens that will make our country and our world a better place. There are people who have said that we were not as experienced or informed as we should have been; some said we could have done more and we could have done better.

我想说，“哥本哈根”虽然已经过去了，但我们才刚刚开始……

But I want to say that, "Copenhagen" has gone, but we just started...

第一章 青年启程

BEFORE DEPARTURE

China Youth, A

从第一次仅有一名中国青年参与 COP11 到 COP15 会场上第一次出现中国青年代表团的名称，这段路程中国青年走了整整五年时间。虽然目前众多应对气候变化的青年行动正在国内如火如荼地开展，可是中国青年团体参与国际气候谈判并与世界青年合作的步伐才刚刚迈开。

It has been five years since one youth from China attended COP11. We now have a COP15 China Youth Delegation. Currently, a lot of youth activities against climate change are fully launched in China, but the China youth as a group just started to participate in international negotiations and cooperate with global youth.



中国青年，你们准备好了吗？
Are You Ready?

第一章

青年启程

BEFORE DEPARTURE



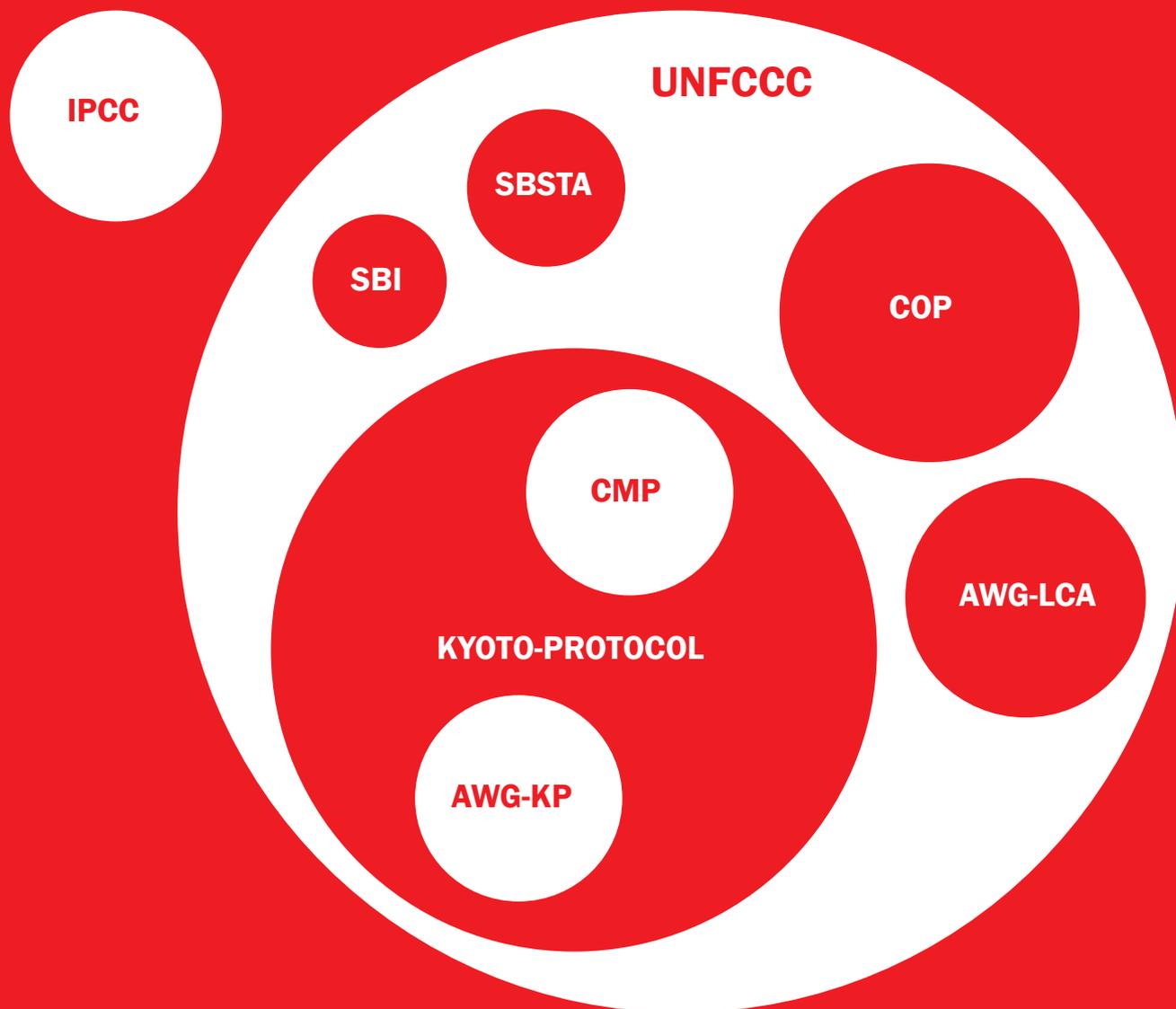
从里约热内卢到哥本哈根 FROM RIO TO COPENHAGEN

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虽然人类关注全球变暖的历史可以追溯到 1827 年傅立叶提出的温室效应假说，但是直到 1979 年第一次全球气候大会上，人类活动、温室气体排放、全球变暖、气候变化之间的关联性才正式引起了政治家们的注意。1988 年，联合国大会授权世界气象组织（WMO）和联合国环境规划署（UNEP）成立政府间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC），目的是为全球对策提供科学建议。IPCC 分为三个工作组，分别从大气科学，影响和脆弱性、减缓三个角度，对世界上最新的科研成果进行分析汇总，并定期发布评估报告。后来的经验证明，每一次 IPCC 评估报告，都对全球气候谈判产生了巨大的推动力。

Although humans started paying attention to global warming in 1827, when Jean-Baptiste Joseph Fourier publishes a paper theorizing on the greenhouse effect, the relationship between human activity and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission, global warming and climate change did not attract politicians' attention until the first World Climate Conference in 1979. In 1988, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly endorsed the actions of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to create the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), to provide recommendations on global solution from a scientific perspective. There are three working groups on meteorological science, impacts and vulnerability, and mitigation in the IPCC. They analyze and summarize the latest scientific findings from all over the world and publish assessment report regularly. Each IPCC assessment report has generated a strong push for the international climate change negotiation.

1988 年 12 月，第 43 届联合国大会通过了《为人类当代和后代保护全球气候》的 43/53 号决议，决定在全球范围内对气候变化问题采取必要和及时的行动。两年后，第 45 届联合国大会通过了



第 45/212 号决议，决定成立由联合国全体会员国参加的气候公约“政府间谈判委员会（INC）”，立即开始起草气候公约的谈判。从 1991 年 2 月到 1992 年 5 月，政府间谈判委员会经过历时 15 个月的 5 轮艰苦谈判，起草了《联合国气候变化框架公约》（UNFCCC）（以下简称《公约》），并于 1992 年 5 月 9 日在纽约联合国总部获得通过。

On December 1988, the 43rd UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 43/53 “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind,” which decided to take necessary and prompt action globally on climate change. Two years later, the resolution 45/122 adopted by the 45th UN General Assembly decided to establish Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee (INC) which involved all member states to start the negotiation on a global climate treaty. From February 1991 to May 1992, after 15 months of tough negotiation, INC drafted the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The text was passed in the UN Headquarter in New York on May 9, 1992.

一个月之后，在万众瞩目的里约热内卢地球峰会上，《公约》正式开放签署，153 个国家和欧洲共同体签署了《公约》，这是在应对气候

变化这一全球环境问题上迈出的重要一步。《公约》要求各国政府采取行动“将大气中温室气体的浓度稳定在防止气候系统受到危险的人为干扰的水平上”，特别要求其中附件一国家，即工业化国家必须率先减排，把排放恢复到 1990 年水平。（多说一句，这一点到现在都没有实现）。虽然不具有法律约束力，但是《公约》为全球应对气候变化的行动定下了重要的原则，其中包括人们耳熟能详的“共同但有区别的责任”，“可持续发展”等。

One month later, in the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, UNFCCC was signed. A total of 153 nations and the European communities signed the text. It was the first important step of the global commitment to combat climate change. UNFCCC asked governments to take action on “stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent.” It also required the industrialized countries to take lead in mitigation, to reduce their GHG emissions to 1990 levels. (This still has not been achieved.) Although it is not legally binding, UNFCCC has set up important principles for global actions responding to climate change, including the often quoted “common but differentiated responsibility” and “sustainable development.”

从里约热内卢到哥本哈根

FROM RIO TO COPENHAGEN

《气候变化框架公约》的签署，并不意味着问题的解决，而是新问题的开始。这些问题包括这个“危险的人为干扰的水平”到底是多少？若工业化国家率先减排，那发展中国家什么时候开始减？哪些是共同的责任，哪些是有区别的责任？谁减排？谁出钱？谁拿钱？谁监督？这些具体的操作性问题都需要旷日持久的谈判来解决。

The ratification of the UNFCCC was not the answer to the problem, but a start of new questions. These questions include: What on earth is the “dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system?” The developed nations shall lead, but when shall the rest follow? What are the common responsibilities? What are the differentiated responsibilities? Who mitigates? Who pays? Who gets the money? Who monitors? All these questions on practice required long-term negotiations to solve.

1994年3月21日，《公约》在得到50个国家的批准后才正式生效，秘书处设在德国波恩（目前共有192个国家成为《公约》的缔约方），关于《公约》执行问题的谈判随即展开。谈判是这样设计的：每年召开一次缔约方会议COP，附属机构的会议在COP期间和两次COP之间召开。附属机构有科学和技术咨询附属机构SBSTA与执行附属机构SBI，顾名思义SBSTA是为《公约》提供科学和技术上的建议，而SBI是提供执行和操作的建议，后来根据新的需要又设立了不同的特设工作组。具体的谈判实际上发生在这些小组中，只有在这些小组的谈判中形成共识，最终才能在COP全会上定槌通过。COP全会上不会针对具体议题进行辩论，只进行一般性辩论和议程讨论，以及最后走一个程序正式把各小组谈判的成果采纳为COP决议，从而使谈判的结果具有一个合法的地位。

After being ratified by the 50th nation on March 21, 1994, the UNFCCC came into force. The secretariat is based in Bonn, Germany. (As of 2010, 192 nations have ratified the Convention.) The negotiations to implement the Convention started immediately. The negotiations were designed as such: the Conference of the Parties (COP) is hosted at the end of every year, the subsidiary bodies meet during and between the COPs. The subsidiary bodies include the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). SBSTA is responsible for providing advice on science and technology to the Convention. SBI is responsible for giving suggestions on the implementation of the Convention. New subsidiary bodies such as the Ad Hoc Working Groups (AWG) were established later for certain missions. The real negotiations take place in the meeting of the subsidiary bodies. Only when consensus has been formed in those meetings, are the suggestions from the groups adopted in the COP plenary. The COP plenary does not debate on specific items. The parties can have general debates

on the COP plenary and discuss organizational matters such as agenda. The most important function of the plenary is to adopt suggestions from the subsidiary bodies as COP decisions, in order to legitimize the results of the negotiation.

为了提高谈判的效率，参加谈判的缔约方根据自己的利益和国情分成了不同的集团，在集团内部形成共识后，在全体的谈判中共同进退。其中发达国家的集团包括了美俄加日澳等组成的“伞形集团”以及欧盟；发展中国家的集团主要是G77加中国，这个集团内部又分成一些小集团，例如小岛国，最不发达国家，基础四国（这个是最近才有的）等。

To improve the efficiency of the negotiations, the parties have formed different groups according to their interests and national context. The parties in a group reach a consensus and support each other in the negotiation. There are two major blocs of developed countries: the USA, Russia, Canada, Japan, Australia, and the European Union. Group 77+China is the group of developing countries. Within the G77+China there are also some sub groups, such as Alliance Of Small Island States (AOSIS), the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), BASIC countries (Brazil, South Africa, India, China).

在1995年的COP1上，设立了柏林授权工作组，也就是围绕一个让缔约方可以操作的、具有法律约束力的协定开始谈判。经过两年的艰苦谈判，缔约方终于在日本京都的COP3上通过了一项议定书，也就是赫赫有名的《京都议定书》(Kyoto-Protocol, 以下简称《议定书》)。《议定书》的附件一国家即发达国家和附件二国家即转型国家（主要是东欧包括前苏联地区），在2008年至2012年的“第一承诺期”把温室气体排放放在1990年的水平上下降5%。附件一国家之间可以进行排放交易，联合履行承诺来提高减排效率，同时附件一国家可以通过清洁发展机制(CDM)向发展中国家购买额外的减排量以帮助自己完成任务。

In COP1 in 1995, the Berlin Mandate working group was formed to negotiate for an operational, legally binding climate treaty. After two years of word-by-word negotiation, a protocol was adopted in COP3 in Kyoto. This is the famous Kyoto Protocol. In the Kyoto Protocol, the Annex I countries, which are the developed countries, and the Annex II countries which are developing countries, are obliged to reduce their GHG emission by 5% compared to 1990 level in the “first commitment period”(2008-2012). The Annex I countries can achieve their national target by using flexible mechanisms including emission trading and joint implementation. They can also buy additional emission reductions from developing countries through Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to reach their target.



《议定书》刚刚通过，就面临着夭折的危险。因为当时最大的温室气体排放国美国虽然签署了《议定书》，国会却没有批准。《议定书》的生效需要两个 55%，一个是 55% 的缔约方批准，这在 2002 年冰岛批准后达到；另一个是占总排放量 55% 的缔约方通过，这就费劲了，因为美国退出了《议定书》，所以只有挽留住俄罗斯，《议定书》才能生效。在国际社会的不懈努力与积极工作下，俄罗斯终于在 2004 年批准了《议定书》，90 天后，《议定书》正式生效。

The Kyoto Protocol nearly died when the USA, the biggest emitter at that time, refused to ratify the treaty. The the Kyoto Protocol requires ratification from 55% of the UNFCCC member nations, which was achieved when Iceland ratified it in 2002. It also requires ratification from parties that cover 55% of the global GHG emission. Without the USA's ratification made Russia's ratification vital to the survival of the Kyoto Protocol. After much pressure and compromise, the international community persuaded Russia to ratify the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. Ninetydays later, the Kyoto Protocol went into effect.

从《议定书》通过到生效这六年间，谈判一直在艰苦地进行。1998 年在布宜诺斯艾利斯举行的 COP4 通过了《布宜诺斯艾利斯行动计划》，计划在两年后对《议定书》一些操作的核心问题，包括碳汇、资金及履约问题的具体方案能够形成共识。但是 2000 年在海牙举行的 COP6 效果并不理想，在持续 36 个小时的高强度谈判后，缔约国仍然未能就关键议题达成共识，没有按照计划完成任务。在海牙会议失败、美国退出《议定书》的情况下，国际社会依然决定拯救《议定书》。于是 2001 年在波恩召开了 COP6 的“下集”。为了争取波恩会议的成功和把日本、加拿大等国“拉上船”，欧盟在会议谈判进程中放弃了原先的立场，同意把森林等纳入减排指标的计算当中。大会通过的《波恩政治协议》主要规定了四个方面的内容：一是建立了三项基金：气候变化特别基金、适应基金和最不发达基金；二是规定了开展土地利用变化和

林业活动 (LULUCF) 应该遵循的一些规则；三是规定了《议定书》的参与资格、范围等；四是确定了包括对履约订定的基本原则、决策组成、不履约后果等。尽管波恩会议确实拯救了《议定书》，但是它依然备受指责，一个重要的原因是发达国家的减排目标下降到了 1.8%。

From the adoption to until the Kyoto Protocol went into effect, the negotiation moved forward step-by-step despite many difficulties. In 1998, COP 4 in Buenos Aires passed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) to reach a consensus in two years on core issues of the operational details of the Kyoto Protocol such as credit, finance and compliance. However, COP 6 in Hague did not go well. After 36 hours of strenuous negotiation in the last days, the meeting failed to achieve a consensus. Despite the failure in Hague and the USA failure to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, the international community was committed to save the Kyoto Protocol. In 2001, "Part II" of COP6 was held in Bonn. To bring countries like Japan and Canada on board, the EU made a compromise by letting the carbon sinks from Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) be credited in the mitigation target. The Bonn Agreement includes: 1) establishment of three funds: special climate change fund, adaptation fund and the LDC fund; 2) some rules for LULUCF; 3) qualification of participation and scope of the flexible mechanisms defined in the Protocol; 4) principles of compliance. Even though the Bonn meeting saved the Kyoto Protocol, it was still heavily criticized for reducing the mitigation target of the developed countries to 1.8%.

2001 年底在摩洛哥马拉喀什的 COP7，通过了《马拉喀什协定》，这是一整套对于《议定书》的操作具体规则包括技术转让、基金等问题，特别是对于灵活机制的规则做出细化规定的决议草案。在之后两年谈判中，《马拉喀什协定》又得到了充实，包括清洁发展机制执行委员会的规则和手续、CDM 中造林和再造林项目的形式和手续等。

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In the COP7 in Marrakesh, a set of draft decisions on detailed operational rules of finance, technology transfer and particularly the rules of the flexible mechanisms called the Marrakesh Accords were passed. In the negotiations over the next two years, the Marrakesh Accords were strengthened to include rules and procedures of Executive Board of CDM and the rules of afforestation and reforestation projects in CDM.

2005年《议定书》生效，所以2005年底在蒙特利尔的缔约方会议被称为COP11/MOP1，也就是《公约》第11次缔约方会议暨《议定书》的第一次会议。席位上，所有《议定书》缔约方国家的名牌都是黑底白字，只有几个没有批准《议定书》国家的名牌是白底黑字。作为第一次的MOP，这次大会上正式采纳了《马拉喀什协定》，同时还建立了《议定书》的特设工作组AWG，开始谈发达国家2012年以后减排的潜力和今后的量化减排指标问题。

As the Kyoto Protocol went into effect in 2005, the the 11th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Montreal also served as the first meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP11/MOP1). At the meeting, the Kyoto Protocol signatory countries had black name cards with white letters while the rest were black letters on a white background. The first MOP formally adopted the Marrakesh Accords and established the Ad Hoc Working group of Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) to start negotiating the potential and emission reduction targets of developed countries after 2012.

2007年号称“气候变化大年”，有一个人靠一部讲述气候变化问题的纪录片同时获得了奥斯卡奖和诺贝尔和平奖，气候变化问题得到空前的关注。2007年在巴厘岛举行的COP13/MOP3正式启动了一个为期两年的行动计划，目的是在2009年丹麦哥本哈根举行的COP15上能够完成对2012年以后国际气候制度的谈判，这也就是著名的《巴厘路线图》。这个谈判被设计为“双轨”，除了在2005年成立的AWG-KP谈《议定书》中发达国家的任务外，新设立了长期合作行动的特设工作组(AWG-LCA)，就其他发达国家（其实就是美国）和发展中国家的行动展开谈判。把终点设在2009年是希望尽早解决问题，保证碳市场在2012年和新制度之间不要出现中断，同时也是为了等待08年美国大选产生的新总统能转变美国的一贯消极的立场。

The year 2007 was known as the “Great Year of Climate Change”. Al Gore won an Oscar award and a Nobel Peace Prize for his documentary “An Inconvenient Truth.” Climate change had never received so much attention. COP 13 in Bali formally launched a two-year action plan with the goal of finishing the international climate change regime negotiation

by COP15 in Copenhange in 2009. That is known as the Bali Roadmap. The negotiation was designed as “two tracks”. Beside the negotiation in AWG-KP, a working group on long-term cooperative action (AWG-LCA) was formed to discuss the mitigation actions of other developed countries (actually just the USA since Australia ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2007) and developing countries. There are two reasons for setting 2009 as the deadline. First, they wanted to make sure there are no gaps in the carbon market between 2012 and the new treaty succeeding the Kyoto Protocol. Second, they wanted to wait for the new president of the USA to change the country's passive position.

事实上，《巴厘路线图》所计划的谈判在2008年止步不前，直到2009年美国奥巴马总统上任后谈判才真正开始。同时，哥本哈根成为了G8、G20、联合国峰会上最热门的词汇。2009年间，各个国家竞相公布自己的最新立场，民间的气候保护运动更是风起云涌，哥本哈根大会被环保组织们称为“拯救地球的最后一次机会”。

As a matter of fact, the negotiations planned in Bali Roadmap never really started until President Obama moved into the White House. In 2009, “Copenhagen” became the hottest topic in the G8, G20 and UN summits. That year, many countries announced their new mitigation targets. The non-government climate movement engulfed the entire world. The Copenhagen summit was called “the last chance to save earth” by some NGOs.

在哥本哈根的COP之前，2009年的气候谈判紧锣密鼓地在波恩，曼谷，巴塞罗那进行了五个回合。虽然在技术转让等问题上有积极进展，但是在一些核心议题——发达国家的减排和资金承诺以及未来协议的法律形式上迟迟未能取得共识。在哥本哈根，除了这些问题的谈判外，发展中国家国内减排行动的透明度也成为了谈判的焦点。最终，由于各国立场之间的差距实在巨大无法弥合，在KP和LCA双轨上产生后京都国际气候协议的努力宣告失败。在部分国家的推动下所产生的《哥本哈根宣言》，采用的是一种自主自愿自上而下的参与合作方式，最后也只是被大会“注意到”而没有作为大会决议被采纳。

Between COP14 and COP 15, five negotiation sessions were held in Bonn, Bangkok and Barcelona. Although there was some progress in issues like technology transfer, the consensus on key elements such as the mitigation commitment from the developed countries and the legal form of the new treaty has yet to be reached. Beside these issues, the transparency of developing countries' domestic mitigation action also came into the centre of the negotiations in



Copenhagen. Finally, because of the huge gap between the nations, track negotiations failed to reach a post-Kyoto agreement. The Copenhagen Declaration pushed by some countries took a voluntary, bottom-up approach to international cooperation. It was only noticed, but not adopted by the COP.

从里约热内卢到哥本哈根，气候谈判一路走来，从来就没有顺利过。总体而言，是主流科学和客观事实推动公众意识，公众意识推动政治意愿，政治意愿再推动谈判前进。现在，虽然人们未必同意哥本哈根就是拯救地球的最后一次机会，但有一点已在大多数人心中形成共识——行动越晚，代价越大。

From Rio to Copenhagen, the UN climate change negotiation was never an easy process. Basically, the science and facts raise the public awareness, which generates political will to push the negotiation forward. Today, while not everyone agrees that Copenhagen was the last chance to save the earth, many people agree that the later we act, the higher the price will be.

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期待

MY EXPECTATIONS

李立 团队政策组成员
Li Li Member of the Policy Group

成长的五年

当最后一名 COP15 中国青年代表团成员抵达哥本哈根的消息传来时，我对身旁一位外国朋友说，中国青年在 COP15 的挑战正式开始。从第一次仅有一名中国青年参加 COP11 到拥有 38 名成员的中国青年代表团出席 COP15，这个由个人行为到集体行动的过程使用了整整五年时间。这是一次中国青年在国际“气候舞台”上的集体亮相，也是中国青年关注并参与应对气候变化行动的里程碑。而这背后是中国青年先锋在应对气候变化的行动中付出了五年甚至更长时间的努力。

GROWTH OVER THE FIVE YEARS.

From the first time one member from the China Youth Delegation participated in COP11 to the 38 China Youth Delegates that attended COP15, China Youth Delegates have participated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for five years. It has been a transformation from climate awareness to climate action. It has also been a milestone in Chinese youth's involvement in climate change. This appearance of COP15 China Youth Delegation on the international stage is the product of more than five years of hard work.

从 1990 年开始

1991 年在北京大学成立的环境与发展协会代表了中国青年先锋以学校社团形式参与环境保护的行动正式开始。在此之后的 20 年中，中国青年学生环保社团如雨后春笋般蓬勃发展。据中华环保联合会在 2006、2008 年分别发布的环境蓝皮书《中国环保民间组织发展状况报告》显示，2006 年全国学生环保社团为 1116 家，而到 2008 年 10 月已增长至 1382 家，短短两年中增加了 262 家。随着 2007 年 COP13 巴厘岛会议的召开、《中国应对气候变化国家方案》的出台、《中国应对气候变化政策与行动》白皮书的

发布、中国本土青年应对气候变化的 NGO 组织 CYCAN（中国青年应对气候变化行动网络）的成立，以及国内外机构对青年应对气候变化行动项目的帮助支持，越来越多的环保活动走进学校，越来越多的青年开始积极投身这一领域，而关注气候变化的青年环保组织也越发活跃。

STARTING IN 1990.

When the UNFCCC held its first session in Berlin, Germany in 1995 and mandated that by 2000 developed nations reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels, China's youth still were not aware of climate change issues. But, China's youth started to take action in 1990 as student groups, such as the Peking University establishing an environmental protection student group in 1990, got involved in environment protection. Over the next 20 years, there were 2,768 private environmental groups and 1,116 student groups in 2006; and there were 3,539 private environmental groups and 1,382 student groups in October 2008, according to the "China Environmental Protection Organization Development Report" published by the China Environment Protection Union in 2006 and 2008. With the COP13 summit in Bali, Indonesia, the promulgation of China's climate change policy, the publication of China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change white paper, the establishment of China Youth Climate Action Network, there has been an increasing number of students who have become more active in environmental protection activities. To date, there are more than 1,500 student groups involved in environmental protection. Youth organizations focusing on climate change have started to become more active.

2005 年绿色和平引入中国一个气候变化青年参与项目，20 多名关注环境领域的优秀青年参与了这次气候变化基础知识培训活动。这是民间第一次针对中国环境领域优秀青年人的应对气候变化项目。而这些青年人在之后的气候变化知识学习、培训、行动及国际交流中发挥了重要的作用，为更广泛的青年参与到这一领域中奠定了基础。现在他们中的大多数已经是专门从事气候变化领域的研究者或工作者。

In 2005, Greenpeace did a renewable energy project in China to provide basic training on climate change for more than 20 youths. This was the first time a private organization did a climate change project for Chinese youth. The trainees were instrumental in motivating China's youth participation in climate change. Now, most of them have already devoted themselves to researching or working on climate change.

2005 年 11 月“国际可再生能源大会”在北京举行，胡锦涛主席在大会上致辞强调：“加强全球合作，妥善应对能源和环境挑战，实现可持续发展，是世界各国的共同愿望，也是世界各国的共同责任。”在环保组织的帮助和青年自主的努力下，中国青年参与了此次大会并深受影

响，在之后的加拿大蒙特利尔举办的 COP11 大会上，何钢（现为斯坦福大学能源与可持续发展研究中心助理研究员）代表中国青年第一次参与便受到了各国青年的热烈欢迎。在青年的共同努力下何钢与来自 50 多个国家的 80 多名青年走到了一起，经过艰辛和复杂的妥协与谈判过程，终于达成共识，形成了《我们的气候，我们的挑战，我们的未来——2005 年蒙特利尔国际青年宣言》。这正应了胡主席致辞的期望，也顺应了社会发展的需求。

At an international renewable energy conference in Beijing in November 2005, President Hu Jintao told attendees, "cooperating globally to address energy and environmental challenges as well as the sustainable development is the desire and responsibility of all countries." China youth participated in the meeting and got deeply inspired.. At COP11 in Montreal, Canada, China's youth was warmly welcomed by other youth. They wanted to know how the China's youth deal with climate change and wanted to work together with China's youth on climate change and environmental protection. This is exactly what President Hu has hoped for, and it is also what society's development demands.

2006 年随着国际应对气候变化大环境的发展和中国青年参与应对气候变化进程的深入，高校中出现了专门应对气候变化的社团，比如北京大学清洁发展机制研究会。2006 年底在非洲内罗毕举办的 COP12 会议上，时任 Solar generation 志愿者部门协调人、北京大学的苏杭，作为中国唯一的青年代表出席了会议。在中国青年参与内罗毕的 COP12 后，以 2006 年 12 月 2 日在清华大学环境系馆举办的“气候变化会议与中国青年行动”为代表的应对气候变化的沙龙讨论开始在青年领域内展开，越来越多的青年人开始关注气候变化。

In 2006, as the world and China's youth got more involved in climate change, student groups devoted to climate change started popping up in Chinese universities, such as the CDM Club in Peking University. After China's youth participated in COP12 in Nairobi and discussions about climate change started to permeate youth circles, more and more Chinese youth began to care about climate change.

2007 年 4 月全球青年社区 - 中国 (Taking It Global-China) 在中国 10 个城市的高校青年中做了问卷调查。根据调查结果显示，只有一个人没有听说过气候变化；对于认为谁更应关注气候变化的问题中，选择年轻人的仅占 2.38%；对于参与应对气候变化行动的问题中，41.78% 的青年表示非常愿意参与行动但却不知怎么做。这些问题引发了很多青年在参与行动上的思考。当年 6 月在武汉召开的第四届中国大学生环境组织合作论坛让这种思考变成了落实行动的讨论，70 多名国内外环保青年围绕着“气候变化与青年的环境责任”开展了 3 天的讨论，会议最有力的成果便是推动了 8 月在北京成立的青年 NGO 组织——

期待 MY EXPECTATIONS

CYCAN (中国青年应对气候变化行动网络)。此后,以高校能耗管理、环保意识宣传倡导、简报、沙龙、培训为主的学习机制和国际青年交流的参与形式,在CYCAN的推动下开始在高校社团中盛行。12月巴厘岛会议也有两名大陆青年和更多的中国香港青年参与其中。

In April- 2007, the Taking It Global-China conducted a survey of 2,000 university students in ten Chinese cities. The data from 500 sample survey showed that only one had never heard of climate change. When asked, "Who do you think should care more about climate change?" only 2.30% choose the youth. Of the youths polled, 41.78% said that they are extremely willing to take action but do not know what to do. These questions have led youths working on the climate change movement to think. In June 2007, these questions were discussed at the Fourth College Environmental Forum in Wuhan, Hubei province. More than 70 foreign and Chinese youth discussed the theme "Climate Change and Youth's Responsibility for Environmental Protection" for three days. The most effective result from this conference was the establishment of China Youth Climate Action Network (CYCAN) in Beijing in August 2007. CYCAN has pushed C student groups in universities to participate in managing energy consumption in universities, advocacy, and learning. In December 2007, more Chinese youth participated in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali, Indonesia. Chinese youth's awareness of climate change has grown quickly.

2008年是中国青年应对气候变化行动稳步推进的一年,这股青年力量受到了政府和越来越多国内外环保组织的关注和支持。比如环保部的千名青年环境友好使者行动、世界自然基金会(WWF)的20行动、绿色和平的新能源一代项目、英国大使馆文化教育处(British Council)的气候酷派行动、美国新一代研究院的绿色长征活动等让更多的青年人可以了解并参与到应对气候变化的行动中,而广泛的国际青年应对气候变化交流活动也让许多中国青年可以与世界青年相互沟通、学习与合作。7月在香港举办的亚洲青年气候变化峰会,10月在新加坡举办的亚洲青年能源峰会,12月在波兰举行的COP14,都给许多中国青年提供了很好的交流平台和发展机遇。而这些机遇让更多的中国优秀绿色青年开始思考如何更广泛地宣传推广气候变化理念,如何更科学地采取行动应对气候变化,如何影响更多的人群。

In 2008, both the government and a growing number of domestic and foreign environmental NGOs started to pay attention to Chinese youth's participation in climate change. China's youth also began to get more involved. During this period, the Ministry of Environmental Protection enacted the 1,000 Environment-Friendly Youth Ambassador Action, the China Environmental Protection Foundation provided microfinance to youth for energy conservation and carbon emission efforts, the World

Wildlife Foundation's 20 projects, Greenpeace's renewable energy project, the Cultural and Education Section of the British Consulate-General's Climate Cool project, the Society of Entrepreneurs & Ecology youth project, Future Generation's Green Long March project...have provided opportunities for young people to better understand and participate in the fight against climate change. At the same time, greater international exchanges helped youth from China and from around the world learn from each other about climate change. In July 2008, the Asian Youth Climate Change Summit was held in Hong Kong. In October 2008, the Asian Youth Energy Summit was held in Singapore. In December 2008, Cop14 was held in Poland. These summits provided more and more opportunities for China's youth. When faced with these opportunities, China's youth started to think more deeply and take action because this wasn't just an opportunity but also a responsibility.

2009 COP15——机遇与责任

“联合国气候变化框架公约缔约国大会”是一个最先由科学家推动而后引起政界和大众广泛关注的会议,是各国在气候变化问题上重构世界利益阵营的角力场,是一场二战后将全世界都席卷进来的国际大谈判。

2009 COP15—OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

COP15 was first proposed by scientists, which later attracted the interest of politicians and the general public. COP15 was a venue where all nations could address their interests with regards to climate change. COP15 was a negotiation that brought together the entire world.

2005年12月在蒙特利尔举行的《京都议定书》第一次缔约方会议决定按议定书第三条第九款的规定启动附件一缔约方(发达国家和经济转轨国家)2012年后温室气体减排指标的谈判,即第二承诺期谈判,并成立了“不限名额特设工作组”(以下简称工作组)。第二承诺期谈判是气候变化国际谈判未来2~3年的重点,2007年COP13达成的《巴厘岛路线图》,“授权”(mandate)特设工作组在2009年完成针对发达国家第二承诺期减排指标的谈判。时间进入到了2009年,12月在丹麦哥本哈根举行的COP15大会也因保护与发展、排放份额与政治利益的博弈而变得异常重要。

In December 2005, the first Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol decided to enact Article IX of the protocol and start negotiations to reduce greenhouse gas emission index by all parties (developed nations and developing nations). The second commitment period negotiations established an "Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group" (hereinafter referred to as Working Group). The second commitment period negotiations was the focus of international climate change negotiations for the

next two to three years. In 2007, COP13 reached the Bali Road Map, which mandated the Working Group to complete the developed nations second commitment period negotiations by 2009. Thus, COP15 held in Copenhagen, Denmark in December 2009 became unusually important.

来自中国的先锋青年感受到了时代的机遇与肩上的责任，在气候意识被唤醒的 5 年后，在深入思考和实地践行的基础上，在国内外机构组织对中国青年参与应对气候变化活动的支持与帮助下，他们从 2009 年 2 月开始策划一场行动，并为该行动取了一个响亮而又顺应时代的名字——“中国青年通往哥本哈根之路”。

Chinese youth saw the opportunities and responsibilities that these times presented. after five years Starting in February 2009, the earliest Chinese youth to work on climate change began planning their next step. They called their plan "China's youth leading the way to Copenhagen."

“中国青年通往哥本哈根之路”分为四大策略步骤：7 月在北京举办面向全国的“国际青年能源与气候变化峰会”；10 月在全国各省市高校环保社团开展“中国青年应对气候变化行动日”；11 月“COP15 中国青年代表团”成立并开始策划筹备；12 月团队赴哥本哈根参加 COP15 联合国气候变化大会。

"China's youth leading the way to Copenhagen" adopted a four-step strategy: hold the International Youth Summit on Energy and Climate Change in July, launch the China Youth Climate Action Day in October, spend November preparing to send a China youth delegation to COP15

and send the delegation to Copenhagen to attend COP15 in December. The strategy for "China's youth leading the way to Copenhagen" was achieved through international cooperation, raising awareness, innovation, preparing theoretical and scientific knowledge, and support.

CYCAN 的发起，金桥的鼎力合作，世界自然基金会、阿拉善基金会、UNFCCC YOUNGO、福特基金会、耐克、广达等机构的大力支持，以及数以万计青年的参与和努力，使“中国青年通往哥本哈根之路”的四大策略步奏一个个顺利向前推进，最终由 38 名中国青年组成了史上第一次中国青年代表团，迈入哥本哈根联合国气候变化大会现场。

The establishment of CYCAN, which works closely with Golden Bridges, has been supported by WWF, SEE, UNFCCC YOUNGO, the Ford Foundation, Nike and Quanta as well as tens of thousands of youth. The four-step strategy for "China's youth leading the way to Copenhagen" resulted in 42 Chinese youth forming the first China Youth COP delegation to attend COP15 in Copenhagen.

当最后一名 COP15 中国青年代表团成员抵达哥本哈根的消息传来时，我对旁边的外国朋友说中国青年在 COP15 的挑战正式开始。他说：“我期待着看他们的行动。”我说：“我更期待！”

When the last member of China's youth delegation arrived at COP15, I told the foreign friend next to me that Chinese youth's challenge at COP15 had officially started. He said, "I look forward to watching them in action." I responded, "I do too!"

第一章

青年启程

BEFORE DEPARTURE



启程的艰辛，我们拼尽全力 FAILURE WAS NOT AN OPTION

王琛 团队活动组组长
Ann Wang Leader of the Campaign Group

虽然距 COP15 时隔已久，但对于 COP15 中国青年团队筹备工作，积蓄的点滴仍逐渐在脑海中再次闪现。

A while back, Xiangyu asked me to write an article about our preparations for the COP15 China Youth Delegation. Today, when I recall the plans and arrangements, I am overwhelmed by the amount of preparatory efforts required for initiating the COP15 China Youth Delegation.

2009 年 10 月，我和 Holly 刚刚从马来西亚度假归来，Holly 和我说起要帮助一位朋友，或者说一个青年组织来筹备 12 月前往哥本哈根联合国气候变化大会的青年团工作。初见赵祥宇这个充满激情的学生之时，他兴致勃勃地向 Holly 和我讲述他和几个朋友想要筹备 COP15 中国青年团队的想法。当时我的第一反应是：“不到 2 个月的筹备时间，要招募 50 个中国的青年领袖代表，为整个项目筹资，计划安排团队的组织工作以及前往大会的目的与行动，这看起来实在像是不可能完成的任务”。但我还是欣然答应加入，只因为祥宇的一句话：“历史上的联合国气候变化大会每次都会有成千上万的国际青年参与，但是只有那么一两个人来自中国。作为人口最多的国家的未来，我实在希望更多的中国青年有机会向世界表达自己的声音。”

In Oct 2009, Holly and I had just returned from a vacation in Malaysia. Holly talked to me about helping a friend and his youth organization prepare a Chinese youth delegation for Copenhagen in December. When I first met Zhao Xiangyu, he spoke passionately about the idea of organizing a Chinese youth delegation for COP15. My first thought at the time was: "it is an impossible mission". To recruit 50 youth delegates, raise funds for everyone, and arrange everything related to the delegation and the conference in less than two months, seemed like an unattainable task. Nevertheless, I agreed to take part only because Xiangyu said, "Throughout history, thousands of youth from the whole world attend the UN conferences, but only one or two have been from China. We are the future of the most populous country in the world, and I really hope more youths from China can have the opportunity to have their voices heard."

其实之前我没有太多地接触环保领域，祥宇以及项目筹备中很多其他青年的努力唤起了我心中的一团火：让我们80后90后的这些年轻人被唤醒，并且真正认识到何为社会责任，何为创新意识。

Although I hadn't had much experience in environmental protection, my enthusiasm was aroused by the efforts of Xiangyu and the other youths. I hope that through this, the individuals born in the 1980s and 1990s will gain a greater sense social responsibility and innovation.

由于时间的紧迫和事务的繁重，Holly和我马上全身心投入到整个筹备项目中。所有参与筹备工作的是一群非常优秀、有责任感的学生们，大家只是稍许缺乏专业经验，于是同学们便专注于团队成员的招募工作，我和Holly着重于整个项目的协调和筹款。一帮有志青年在大使命的驱动下四两拨千斤，将所有工作在高压状态下一步步快速推进着。11月初，我们通过CYCAN和其他学生组织的网络，并借助腾讯的支持和传播，从将近200多所高校中招募到了经过轮番面试的40多名青年领袖。

Due to the urgency and difficulties that we faced, Holly and I launched ourselves into the preparation work immediately. The students that participated in the processes were both outstanding and responsible, but because of lack of professional experience, the students focused on recruitment, while Holly and I were responsible for program management and fund-raising. In order to accomplish the grand mission, a group of young individuals worked under high pressure to finish the tasks one by one. Thanks to the support from Tencent, students, from more than 200 universities, the China Youth Climate Action Network (CYCAN), and other student organizations, were interviewed and over 40 individuals were chosen for the delegation.

CYCAN的詹育锋、李立、孟宜涵，中外对话的孟斯，在联合国官方青年机构YOUNGO任职的李莉娜以及忙于其他政策相关工作的费晓静等，还有在团队招募工作中不断被发掘的具有勇敢创新意识及领导能力的其他中国青年，让我很受鼓舞，即便在筹资方面不断受到阻力，

却仿佛越战越勇。即便是到了快11月底，我们依然未得到任何组织和企业的赞助，但心中却充满了对结果的肯定：“我们一定可以，Just try harder！”

I was very encouraged by Zhan Yufeng, Li Li and Meng Yihan from CYCAN, Meng Si from China Dialogue, Li Lina from YOUNGO, Fei Xiaojing from the policy-related field and other students with courage, sense of innovation and leadership. Despite the obstacles in fundraising, we kept trying even harder. Even though we had not received sponsorships from any organization or enterprise by the end of November, I was certain about the end results, "We certainly can. Just try harder."

11月中旬的团队培训让我们百感交集。我们邀请了国内环境领域的专家为来自全国各地的成员进行了为期2天的密集培训。面对着精心挑选的团队成员；面对着当时仍然没能筹到足够资金的现状，祥宇、我和Holly紧紧地咬着牙，做出了一个决定：“继续坚持。无论到什么时候，一定要让所有人都能够参与气候变化大会，一个都不能落下”。

Our minds were in emotional turmoil. At the end of November, we invited domestic environment experts and held a two-day training course for delegates from all over China. Our delegates were carefully selected, though there was still doubt about whether we could raise enough funds or not. Xiangyu, Holly and I gritted our teeth and made a decision: Keep trying. We had to persist until everyone could attend the Climate Change Conference. No one could be left out.

于是，12月初，邻近大会召开，在不断的努力下，福特基金会最终向Holly表达了确认资助的意愿；随后联合国官方青年机构YOUNGO向中国青年们伸出援手；NIKE全球的社会企业责任部门被中国青年的热情感动，决定减少赞助美国的参会青年人数而腾出名额给中国；WWF决定在之前的基础上继续支持并承担我们的部分活动费用；阿拉善杨鹏鼎力支持，并在阿拉善中国企业联盟中发表了关于团队筹备赞助的信息……





COP 15
China Youth
中国青年代表团

启程的艰辛，我们拼尽全力

FAILURE WAS NOT AN OPTION

December arrived with the conference just around the corner. With consistent efforts, the Ford Foundation finally confirmed its sponsorship with Holly; YOUNGO, the official youth organization of the United Nations, also lent us a hand; moved by the passion of youth in China, the Department of Corporate Social Responsibility of Nike decided to reduce its funds for US delegates and sponsor youth from China; WWF determined to continue its support and pay for part of our activities; and Yang Peng from SEE showed a great support and publicized the sponsorship information within the Association of Chinese Enterprises.

记得当时在金桥办公室连夜加班；祥宇不断地和丹麦及其他国外机构联系；Holly 整夜不眠地和她熟悉的基金会商讨咨询；我们筹款的战略从为整个团队筹款到一家一家询问，为一个一个学生筹款；我在发烧的深夜想着要抓紧时间完成任务，便爬起来，连夜更改赞助策划……当时有几位学生之前的工作已经被 WWF 等组织“认领”，但是得知筹备的困难时，主动提出降低自己的个人预算，能省则省，将剩余的捐出来提供给其他的团队成员。

I can recall that we worked both day and night in the Golden Bridges office. Xiangyu attempted to contact institutions in Denmark and other countries. Holly stayed up every night to consult the foundations that she knew personally. Our fund-raising strategy became raising money for students one by one rather than for the entire delegation. One night, I modified the sponsorship plan despite a raging fever in order to complete our task. At that time, several students were to receive funds from WWF and other organizations, but considering the difficulties in fund-raising, they voluntarily reduced their personal budgets and gave the rest to other delegates.

我们一方面远程联系与其他国外学生青年组织的合作，联系国内其他 NGO 和参会媒体，并组织策划在大会的共同协作；另一方面在预算不断被减少的情况下，向联合国环境署申请了代表团所有成员参加 COP15 的入场证，并在 12 月初大会开始之前，一个学生接着一个学生，终于确认团队所有的费用。

While we kept in touch remotely with Danish organizations and attempted to collaborate with other youth organizations, NGOs and the media, we simultaneously applied for COP 15 badges from the UNEP for all the delegates. Then, at the beginning of the Conference in early December, one by one, we finally confirmed funds for all the students.

12 月 7 日，像梦一般，我们做到了：38 名 COP15 中国青年代表团成员凭借自己的努力，带着来自国内更多青年的寄托，抵达哥本哈根，踏上了人生一段新的里程。

On December 7th, we finally made it! Everything transpired as if in a dream. With combined efforts and individual expectations, 38 China COP 15 youth delegates arrived in Copenhagen, which marked a historic moment that would forever change their paths in life.

我们做了很多工作，虽然也犯了很多错误，但是在整个项目的前前后后，我们见证了自己的勇敢、无知、困惑和身肩责任的重大。我们决定继续走下去，从自己开始，唤醒新一代中国青年对社会和对地球母亲所应承担责任的认知，并采取行动。

We did a lot of work, while we made numerous mistakes. Through this program, we learned our courage, ignorance, uncertainties and great responsibilities. We decided to move on and awaken the new generation of youth in China to their duties to society and our planet through action.

同时真心希望社会大众和中国企业能够更加支持中国青年自发组织的社会行动。No Other Way, NOW!

Meanwhile, I sincerely hope the public and the Chinese enterprises can further support the initiatives by youth in China. There is No Other Way, and the time is NOW!

第二章 团队行动

CHINA YOUTH ACTIONS

China Youth, What

“一群朝气蓬勃的年轻人在向世界展示：中国的青年人关注气候变化，并且要表达自己的声音。一位在美国公司工作的美籍华人看到此景对我说，他参加过无数的国际会议，从未在任何一个场合看到过中国人通过这种张扬的方式表达自己。他对这些年轻人赞不绝口。”

——《环球企业家》记者手记

"A group of young people full of vigor and vitality demonstrated to the world that youth in China paid close attention to climate change and they wanted to have their own voices heard. A Chinese-American working in an American company told me that it was the first time that he had seen Chinese people expressing themselves in this way despite numerous international conferences that he had attended. He spoke very highly of those young people."

Global Entrepreneurs

A high-angle, dense crowd of people in winter clothing, with overlaid text. The crowd is diverse in age and appearance, with many wearing hats and coats. The text is overlaid in the lower half of the image.

中国青年，你们做了什么？
What Have You Done?

培训 TRAINING

2009年11月13日至11月14日，COP15中国青年代表团成员在清华大学组织进行了48小时全方位封闭式培训。在培训中，团队成员就有关在哥本哈根会场如何举办一个引人注目的中国青年活动展开了热烈讨论。

On November 13th and 14th, 2009, COP15 China youth delegates received a comprehensive closed training in Tsinghua University. During the training, the delegates had a hot discussion about how to organize an eye-catching youth campaign in Copenhagen.





2009年11月20日开通了COP15中国青年代表团中英文官方博客。气候变化大会结束后, 官方博客共点击超过2万人次。

On November 20th, 2009, the Chinese and English blogs of COP15 China Youth Delegation were opened. These official websites had got 20,000 hits by the end of the climate change conference.



On December 4th, 2009, some of the delegates arrived in Copenhagen. They began to take pictures containing the slogan of the delegation immediately after they landed on Copenhagen. With an emphasis on "NO OTHER WAY!! NOW", our expedition in Copenhagen started.

立刻行动，刻不容缓
NO OTHER WAY!! NOW



2009年12月4日部分成员先行到达哥本哈根，在机场便开始拍摄宣传团队口号的照片，凸显“NO OTHER WAY!! NOW”，这一行动宣告中国青年代表团在哥本哈根的行程正式开始。



No Other Way!! 



2009年12月5日,部分成员开始参加UNFCCC YOUNGO的培训活动,与来自世界各地的青年互动交流。

On December 5th, 2009, some delegates attended trainings by the UNFCCC YOUNGO and interacted with youth from all over the world.



2009年12月6日,团队成员在贝拉中心接受中国国际广播电台的采访。在中国展台旁,团队成员孙小明向解振华副主任介绍COP15中国青年代表团。

On December 6th, 2009, some delegates were interviewed by China Radio International in Bella Center. Delegate Sun Xiaoming introduced COP15 China Youth Delegation to Mr. Xie Zhenhua.



2009年12月7日,联合国气候变化大会开幕,中国青年代表团全体成员参加了大会。下午,代表团成员在会场内举行了“绿色中国”主题活动,在众多国内外媒体采访中承诺中国青年将尽己所能,带动影响中国4亿青年共同建设绿色中国。

On December 7th, 2009, China Youth Delegation were present at the opening ceremony of the UN Climate Change Conference. On the afternoon, China Youth Delegation held a campaign called Green China in Bella Center. They promised that they would try their best to influence all the 400 million youth in China to build a green China.



2009年12月9日，中国青年代表团成员在会场贝拉中心举办了“中医诊断——给地球开药方”主题活动，热情邀请会场内各界人士积极参与到活动当中。“中医”为每一位挂号询问的“病患”切脉问诊开出药方，“病患”获得诊治后都会承诺为应对气候变化、降低全球温度做出贡献。

On December 9th, 2009, China Youth Delegation organized a campaign called "Traditional Chinese Medicine: A Prescription for the Earth" and invited all the participants in the conference to join. The "traditional Chinese doctor" gave every "patient" a prescription. The "patients" agreed to make contributions for tackling climate change and lowering global temperature.



期间，中国发展与改革委员会副主任、中国谈判代表团团长解振华来到活动场地，与中国青年围绕气候变化与青年责任进行了交流。

Mr. Xie Zhenhua, deputy director of National Development and Reform Commission and head of the Chinese delegation, came to the campaign and talked with CYD about climate change and youth responsibility.

交流 EXCHANGE



2009年12月10日，由中国青年代表团筹办的“我们共同的未来——中美青年交流活动”在哥本哈根大学举行，来自中国和美国青年代表团的100名青年参与其中。两国青年代表团热烈讨论了当前中美在应对气候变化方面所做出的努力与不足、中美青年在应对气候变化领域所展开的行动，并就两国青年之间的近期与长期合作进行了深入探讨。

On December 10th, 2009, the China Youth Delegation organized "Our Shared Future: Youth Exchange between China and the United States" in Copenhagen University. More than 100 young people from China and the United States attended and discussed the achievements and ineffectiveness of China and the US in terms of climate change, actions taken by the youth in both countries and cooperation issues.



会面 MEETING



2009年12月11日，美国商务部部长骆家辉（华裔美国人）会见了美国和中国青年代表团的成员。

On December 11th, 2009, Gary Locke, Secretary of Commerce of the United States (a Chinese-American), met with some delegates from US and China Youth Delegations.



2009年12月12日上午，中国青年代表团成员与中国政府代表——中国气象局科技发展司副司长巢清尘、国家气候中心副主任何勇、清华大学低碳能源实验室主任何建坤教授进行了交流对话。

On December 12th, 2009, Chao Qingchen, deputy director of Department of Science & Technology and Climate Change of China Meteorological Administration, He Yong, deputy director of National Climate Center and He Jiankun, director of Low Carbon Energy Laboratory of Tsinghua University attended a dialogue with China Youth Delegation.





2009年12月12日下午，中国青年代表团成员参加了从市中心到贝拉中心的气候变化 NGO 大游行活动。

In the afternoon of December 12th, 2009, some delegates participated in the NGO parade from the downtown Copenhagen to Bella Center.



新闻发布会
PRESS CONFERENCE

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UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2009

US Youth
red Future”

2009年12月14日，中美青年代表团成员在贝拉中心共同举办了新闻发布会，介绍双方气候变化立场、中美青年交流成果和未来的合作愿望。

On December 14th, 2009, China and the US youth delegations held a joint press conference in Bella center. They introduced their positions on climate change, the achievements by the exchange between youth from China and the US as well as possible cooperation in the future.





2009年12月14日下午，来自中国青年代表团的4名成员参加了世界青年支援小岛国应对气候变化的活动。

In the afternoon of December 14th, 2009, 4 delegates joined in the global youth activity to support small island countries in fighting against climate change.



哥本哈根世界气候变化大会的第二周，中国青年与美国青年尝试合作共同发表“中美青年宣言”以试图推进中美两国在气候谈判中做出更大的行动。代表团成员在编写宣言的过程中向中国政府官员、世界自然基金会 (WWF) 与绿色和平等非政府组织的专家请教询问此项活动的可行性与影响。

2009年12月15日中午，代表团成员向 WWF 全球气候变化应对计划主任杨富强先生咨询相关情况。

In the 2nd week of Copenhagen Conference, youth from China and the United States tried to release the "China and the US Youth Joint Statement", which meant to advance bigger moves in the negotiation by both countries. When drafting the statement, delegates consulted government officials and experts from NGOs such as WWF and Green Peace about the feasibility and possible influence of the statement.

On December 15th, 2009, Delegates consulted Dr. Yang Fuqiang, director of WWF Global Climate Change Action Plan.





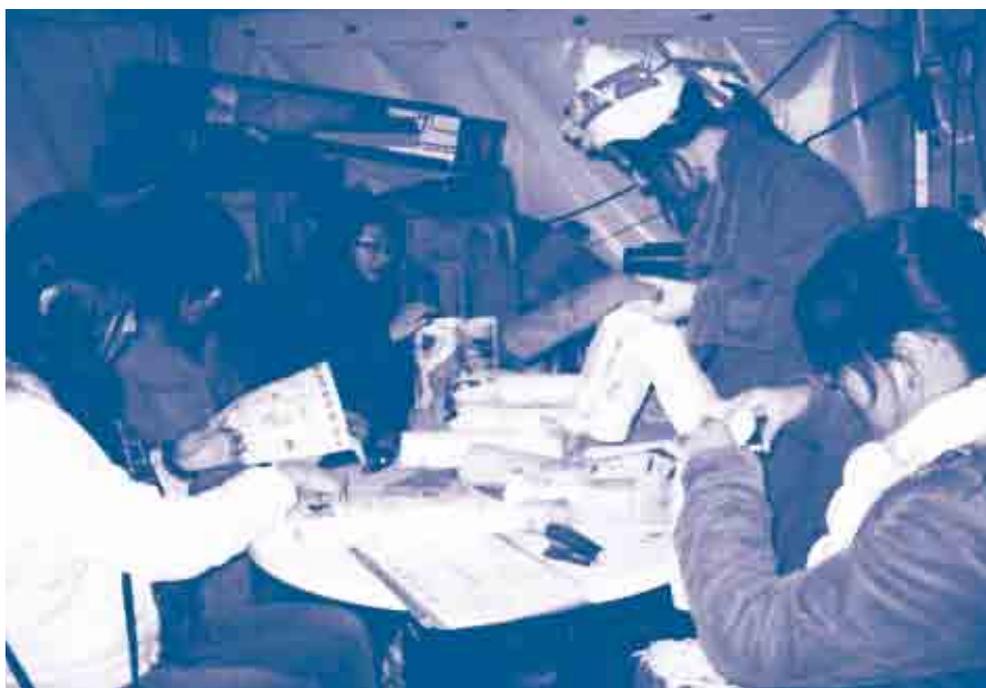
2009年12月15日傍晚，代表团全体成员在哥本哈根大学参加了Robert Swan的演讲活动。Swan先生向在场青年详细而生动地介绍了他的南北极之旅、他在非洲发起的环保活动以及他对气候变化的思考，鼓励青年从我做起开展应对气候变化的行动。

In the afternoon of December 15th, 2009, all the delegates attended the speech by Robert Swan in Copenhagen University. Mr. Swan introduced his trip to the North and South Pole vividly in detail, his environment initiative in Africa and his thoughts about climate change, which enormously encouraged the youth to tackle climate change and start from their own actions.



2009年12月15日晚，代表团成员与来自中国香港的青年学生围绕中国目前的立场和谈判形势开展了交流与讨论。

In the evening of December 15th, 2009, youth delegates from Mainland China and Hong Kong held discussions about China's position and situation in negotiation.



2009年12月16日，团队成员参加并协助组织了世界自然基金会(WWF)“地球一小时哥本哈根之夜”活动。他们承担了志愿者工作，发放传单并制作了当晚活动使用的所有灯笼。

On December 16th, 2009, some delegates attended and helped to organize WWF "Earth Hour Copenhagen". They volunteered to pass out flyers and make lanterns needed in Earth Hour Copenhagen.





2009年12月17日晚，COP15中国青年代表团所有成员在住宿地Danhostel举行了哥本哈根之行团队总结会，每位成员都讲述了自己的收获、体会和感受，并对此次团队活动的成功和不足之处进行了深刻的总结与反思。

In the evening of December 17th, 2009, COP15 China Youth Delegation held a sum-up meeting of Copenhagen Conference in Danhostel. Every delegate talked about his own experience and reflections. The delegation also summarized the achievements and problems of this trip.

第三章 沉静思考

YOUTH REFLECTIONS

China Youth, What

在哥本哈根召开的联合国气候变化大会虽然早已落下帷幕，可是却给这批有史以来首次以代表团形式参加会议的中国青年留下了深刻的印象，甚至成为改变他们想法和未来发展轨迹的重要经历。在经过冷静地思考、反思与总结后，他们发现他们要做的，还有很多很多。

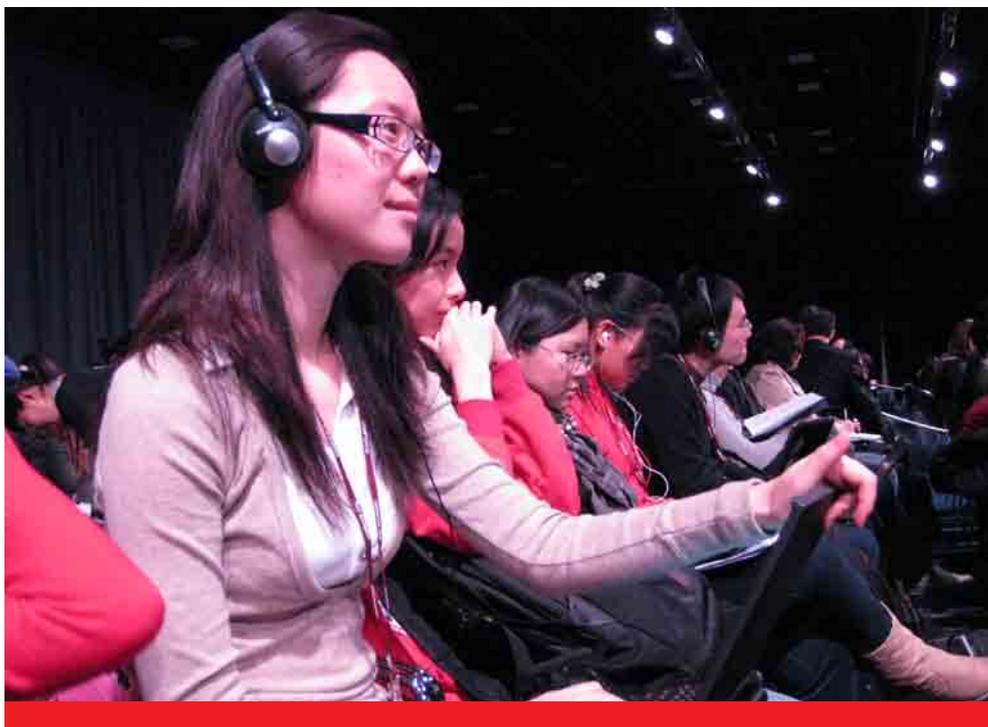
Although the Copenhagen Conference ended long ago, but it impressed itself on the memory of the CYD delegates. The COP experience is likely to change their ideas and future development. After reflecting and summarizing, the CYD delegates found that they still had a lot to do.

A nighttime photograph of a cityscape viewed from across a body of water. The sky is dark blue with scattered clouds. The city lights are visible in the distance, and a prominent green light source is reflected in the water in the foreground. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

**中国青年，你们收获了什么？
Have You Learned?**

政策组

POLICY GROUP



这里是人类讨论危在旦夕未来的大会，如果只有绝食、静坐、游行、行为艺术，那么我们是不是太简单了一些？

COP15 was a conference for urgent discussions about humanity's future. Were we too naïve to try to change the world using fasts, sit-ins and art performance?



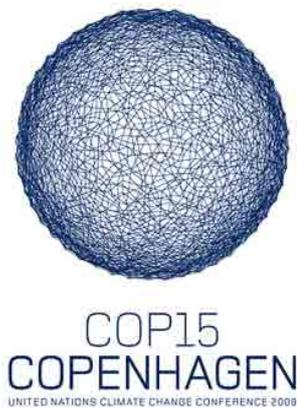
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马静 团队政策组组长
Jing Ma Leader of the Policy Group

距离 COP15 结束已经有一段时间了；Bella Center 的风起云涌和寒冷的冬天一起，离我们远去。COP15 青年代表团的 38 名成员，也回到了自己平静如常的生活里，在城市川流不息的人流、没完没了的作业考试、甜点一样的电影杂志网络中继续忙碌。团队中的成员都是层层甄选出的“精英”，所以我们的脚步都不免急促，COP15 只是我们经历中的一站；而就像每个车轮都会在轨道上留下痕迹一样，经过这一站的我们，在历练和磨砺后，在心底都留下了有关责任感和现实感的印记。

The storm in Bella Center has passed away with the last winter. The 38 members of the COP 15 China Youth Delegation have also resumed their normal life with endless papers or assignments, and movies or magazines. All of the delegates selected to attend COP15 were highly talented youth, and COP15 was just one milestone in our life. We can never forget the sense of responsibility we've gained from the experiences in Copenhagen.

直到现在，我们组学历最高而看起来最娇小的黄婧姐的飞信签名和头像都还是 COP15 青年团的 logo，而个性十足、曾经用那个印着大大 M 字样的黄色帽子赚足目光的小鹭，QQ 还放着“哥本哈根大吵架”



的签名。她们是我们政策小组成员的缩影。政策组的成员们背景大不相同，因而也在 COP15 两周的时间里带来了不同的风格和想法。

Ms Huang Jing, who has the highest graduate degree on our policy team, still keeps the COP15 logo on her IM status update. Ms Xiaolu, who wears a yellow cap with a big "M" on it, also keeps "Quarrels in Copenhagen" on her status update. They are the epitome of our policy team. Our members come from different backgrounds. We came up with many distinctive styles and ideas during the two weeks we were in COP15.

天南地北成员的 SHARED VISION

我们的政策组成员人数众多，阵容强大；而在 COP 前夕的国内准备会议上，与会者却常常少的可怜，大家围坐在肯德基小桌子旁刻意营造出热闹的氛围——这一方面是因为我们组里的很多成员都是分秒贵如金的大牛小牛们，缺少时间，另一方面还因为我们的牛群中有很多人都在国外留学，“无”翅难飞。当这样一群人在本来就乱哄哄的哥本哈根会场相聚时，呈现千变万化的情况：小会上，有时候大家出奇地一致，有时却吵得比大会还凶。

OUR SHARED VISION

Our policy team had a lot of members. Yet, in the meetings to prepare for COP15, we often had only a few people attending. It is not rare that we would sit at a small table in KFC to discuss something related to the negotiations. This is because many of us were so busy, and the members who were overseas were not able to attend the meeting. When we all got together in the Bella Center in Copenhagen, sometimes we were unanimous in agreement, while sometimes we argued with each other even louder than the official conference.

政策组员中，有的和黄婧姐一样，在国内求学或者在社会上闯荡多年，对国内的情况心如明镜，有的像小鹭一样在外留学，接触了更多西方的信息。来自不同背景的我们，在讨论中把自己所熟悉的信息相互交换，每个人都觉得学到很多。从发言激烈像吵架，到能够心平气和达成一致，十几个人不断地磨合熟悉，就像某个小小的 COP 会场一样。只不过年轻人争的不是利益，只是观点的碰撞，客观的结论就是我们的 SHARED VISION。

Some members of our policy team have been studying or working in China for many years. They are very familiar with the domestic issues.

Others have studied overseas. They knew more about the West. Members from different backgrounds exchanged information and ideas. Everyone felt that we learnt a lot. Our discussions and debates were like a mini-conference. The difference was, the youth are debating about views instead of their country's interests. Our shared vision is to have an objective conclusion.

口号

在中国的街道上总会看到很多标语和口号，比如“司机一杯酒，亲人两行泪”，“学习八荣八耻，共建和谐社会”等等，什么内容的都有。大一时接待从台湾大学来的学生，他们就睁大眼睛问我：“为什么大陆这么多标语和口号呢？我们在台湾就很少见到。”，这些台湾学生，大多是身披绿色战袍的斗士，提出这个问题很大程度上也是在标榜台湾的民主：自由到没有哪种观点可以一统天下。

SLOGANS

It is very common to see all sorts of slogans in China on the street. For example, "Don't drink and drive," etc. In my freshman year in college, some students from Taiwan asked me, "Why do you have so many slogans here? We seldom see them in Taiwan." The students were from National Taiwan University, who supported the pan-Green party in Taiwan. They asked the question mostly to show off Taiwan's democracy. That is, no single voice can unite and unify the world. I'm not too sure what this sentence is supposed to mean in English or Chinese.

而在 12 月的哥本哈根，走出机场就看到 Copenhagen 这个充满争议的标语，看到层出不穷的拯救地球的口号，有的是丹麦政府和哥本哈根当局的宣传，更多的是 NGO 们深情的全力的警告和呼唤——在这里，大家发出的都是同一个声音。社会舆论给会议的压力没有分歧，毫不含糊地一篇一篇一幅幅地重申：Seal the Deal!

This December in Copenhagen, there were banners with the controversial slogan of Copenhagen and other slogans calling on people to take action to save the earth as soon as we walked out of the airport. Some of the banners were put up by the Danish government and city of Copenhagen. Others were from NGOs' from all over world. Everyone wanted to put pressure on delegates from all parties: Seal the deal!

所以，除了所谓的意识形态，能让人们坚定地站在一起的，还有当生存受到威胁、未来阴暗无光时的担忧。

Therefore, people can be united not only by ideology, but also concerns about their future.

怎样表达？

尽管目标相同，但是不同的交流习惯却成为了沟通中的障碍，更不要说每个会议代表的谈判桌上都放着寸土必争的利益。认真关注过气候谈判的人都能看得出来，COP 会议桌面上争的是有关 CO2 的问题，实际上斗的是政治。当各方只从自己的角度看问题的时候，谈不拢其实并不意外。

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EXPRESSING OUR VIEWS

Even though the goal may be the same, different cultures can hinder communications; nevermind the fact that all delegates need to protect their countries' interests at the negotiation table. To observers, it looked like countries were arguing about CO2 in COPs. However in reality, the talks were a showdown between the major political powers. It was not odd that the COP15 conference finally ended with an accord rather than a protocol.

让我感到意外的是与会场上来自世界各国的青年交流时遇到的困惑。气候谈判中作为观察员的各国青年是同一战线上的伙伴，单纯的在向各国政府要一个充满希望的未来，为那些饱受气候变化威胁的贫穷国家呼喊权利。我常常对那些为了一个决议而绝食静坐的青年感到敬佩，也叹服那些用游行和行为艺术表达思想的青年的创意。但是我也常常对着那些花花绿绿的标语和传单回不过神来：这里是人类讨论危在旦夕未来的大会，如果只有绝食、静坐、游行、行为艺术，那么我们是不是太简单了一些？

One of the things that surprised me at COP15 was the youth from other countries. As observers to COP15, youth from around the world are partners simply asking our world leaders to ensure a safe planet for us and campaign for developing countries' rights. Most of the time, I admire the youth who went on a hunger strike or expressed their anger through creative art performances. However, I was also confused by the youth organizations' colorful flyers or leaflets. COP15 was a conference for urgent discussions about humanity's future. Were we too naive to try to change the world using fasts, sit-ins and art performance?

我认真地读过许多青年 NGO 制作的精美传单，但其中的很多内容我都可以倒背如流——因为上面写着的总是简单 google 就可以得知的气候变化事实——当然，向身边的人说明和解释气候变化问题，是青年人的重要任务，但是面对 Bella Center 里这些对气候变化问题了然于心的人们，我们的理解难道仅限于此？

I carefully read some of the flyers made by youth NGO. Most of the contents are familiar facts that can be simply Googled. It is true that youth need to explain the facts of climate change to people. However, we were in the Bella Center, where people are experts on the issue. We needed more our original ideas.

反观我们自己，尽管代表团的同学们对于气候变化问题和谈判的进程也有着自己的理解和想法，然而我们表达的欲望和技巧却略逊于其他诸多国家的青年。有了更加深入的思考，还需要有分享和讨论的精神。

Upon reflection, while the Chinese youth delegates to COP15 understood the negotiation process and the climate change issues, we were not able

to express our ideas and hopes as well as youth from other countries. We need to do more sharing and discussion.

我们的角色

我们中的大多数是第一次来 COP，一开始都像不会定位的鸟儿一样在陌生的会场里飞来飞去。然而几天后，当我们对会场逐渐开始熟悉，却发现熟悉会场和在会议中得心应手掌握信息完全是两回事。此次会议中，作为首次参会的 NGO 人员，政策组确实遇到了前所未有的困难：第二周的入场受到了层层阻挠，大大小小的边会质量参差不齐……我们一度很迷茫：在这里，我们可以做什么？

OUR ROLE

For many of us in the policy team, it was our first COP. At the beginning, we were lost, going around the conference rooms in Bella Center. A few days later, after we got familiar with the Bella Center, we realized that it is more difficult to find out what was going on in the negotiation sessions. COP15 posed a number of challenges for first time COP participants: restrictions on entry in the second week and holding events of different qualities on the sidelines of COP15. We were very confused. What was our role here?

作为 COP15 中国青年代表团的一员，我得以参加 CAN(Climate Action Network) 有关适应 (Adaptation) 议题的工作小组 (working group)，聆听和参与公民社会 (Civil Society) 的成员对于目前谈判进程的评价，或者他们与各个学术团体讨论的结论，编写谈判决议中必要的重点和对关键问题及现状进行解读。

As a member of the COP15 China Youth Delegation, we had the opportunity to attend the working groups in Climate Action Network (CAN). I chose the working group on adaptation. During my two weeks in Copenhagen, I joined the Civil Society members' discussions about ongoing negotiation, listened to their conclusions about their talks with research institutions, and came away with a different understanding of the key issues related to COP15's possible resolution.

适应性问题是发展中国家、尤其是极不发达国家所面临的危机，而适应 (Adaptation) 议题工作小组的成员构成却很多元，不仅有一些非洲国家政府代表团的人员来到这里倾听大家的意见，很多发达国家的参会者也非常关注，至少，气氛很融洽。而每天在适应议题工作小组注册登记的与会者，都可以收到这一天会议的重点内容摘要以供讨论。有兴趣者可以互动讨论，在第二天的会议上，相关邮件的反馈也会作为讨论的首要议题回炉。

Adaptation is mostly a major problem for developing countries, especially the Least Developed Countries. However, the adaptation working group was comprised of members from different countries. There were even



party delegates from African countries joining the session to listen to NGOs' proposals. The atmosphere was very friendly. In addition, all of the registered members in the working group received group emails summarizing the meeting. If there were valuable feedback from the emails, these ideas would be the first topic at the next day's group meeting.

CAN 的工作小组机制带给我很多触动，如果我们更多的本土 NGO 也可以做到如此，把深入详尽的谈判解读介绍给国内对气候变化问题有兴趣的人，那将会有多么大的意义和社会效益！作为青年，我们有机会和世界各国的政治家、科学家、经济学、法学等领域的顶尖学者，以及我国各个与气候变化领域相关的风云人物进行交流和學習；如果在平时能够有足够多的积累，在会议期间能够与他们有更多一些深入再深入的讨论，我们可以和中国其他青年分享的思想定会多出许多。

The mechanism of CAN's working group taught me that there are many possible ways we could work. There should be more Chinese NGOs doing something like this to introduce and explain the climate negotiation process to people in China who are interested in the climate change issues. Moreover, as Chinese Youth in Copenhagen, we had the opportunity to talk with politicians, scientists, experts in economics, law, etc., from all over the world, especially China. If we could learn more about the policy problems during the conference, we could have shared more information with our friends back in China.

飞雪的十二月已经远去，河堤边的柳荫映衬着充满希望的五月；我们 COP15 的青年们把自己的回忆和思考都记录在这本书中。过去的这个十二月，在哥本哈根，我们经历过希望、兴奋、激动和失望，也有许多成功的喜悦和未能实现的遗憾。我想，总结好过去的失误后，就不必再向后看：除了国外青年正在做的那些宣传和普及气候变化事实知识的重要行动，我们中国青年，是不是可以想到和实现更多？尤其是政策小组的参与者们，更有责任利用机会充实自己的头脑，通过思考和分享让更多国内青年了解国际气候政治的角透。

December has come and passed. It is now May. We, the members of COP15 China Youth Delegation, are going to preserve our memories and reflections in this book. Last December in Copenhagen, we experienced hope, excitement, disappointment, anger, happiness and regret. I think it is not necessary to look back when we already know where we failed. It is more important for us to look forward. Besides launching climate change propaganda campaigns to educate the public in China, can we do more? We could help more young people in China understand international climate change politics.

气候变化问题错综复杂，我们可能暂时无力影响，然而为这个问题的不断解决、为迎接更多国际政治经济问题的挑战做好准备，我们青年人却责无旁贷。在此我想用大学期间一位老师提醒和鞭策的话与列位共勉：“我们不仅仅需要知道怎样去批评，更需要知道如何去找出一条社会发展前进的道路。当别人都在咒骂的时候，我们在思考；当别人都在摧毁的时候，我们在建构；当别人都在怨天尤人的时候，我们在埋头苦干，勤勤恳恳、兢兢业业、踏踏实实地把事情做好。”

We may not be able to solve the complex climate change problem right away. Yet, we are responsible for seeking a solution and preparing to cope with more international political or economic challenges in the future. Here, I want to share a few words from a college professor with my friends: "It is not enough to know how to criticize. It is more important to find the way to move forward. When others are cursing, we need to think. When others are tearing down the system, we need to construct it. When people are complaining, we need to keep our heads down and work hard."

我想这就是我们为了美好的未来所必须做的。须知，千里之行，始于足下。

I think that is what we need to fulfill for a better future. Because all hope starts from here.

活动组

CAMPAIGN GROUP



被寄予太多期待的哥本哈根气候谈判大会最后却以一个备忘录形式的文本作为产出而黯然落幕，各种负面的情绪充斥着哥本哈根，充斥着全世界关注气候变化的人。

COP15 ended in a disappointment: the kite fell out of the sky, NGOs demonstrated outside the Bella Center and only a memorandum of understanding was signed at the end of the summit.



放飞“NO OTHER WAY”的风筝 FLY THE KITE OF "NO OTHER WAY"

孙小明 团队活动组组长
Xiaoming Sun Leader of the Campaign Group

1. CAMPAIGN 组的成立

2009年11月，北京市朝阳区某写字楼18层，金桥办公室，我们的团队在10多个青年人夜以继日的共同努力下响当地成立了中国第一支参加联合国气候变化大会的青年团队——COP15中国青年代表团，一共38人。从策划、筹资、招募队员，到面试、培训，多少个日日夜夜记录了团队的成长历程，而成立的这一天，更多的挑战才刚刚开始。12月，我们的团队将追寻着见证气候谈判的梦想，来到哥本哈根——这个被寄托了太多希望的北欧小城。

1 ESTABLISHING THE CAMPAIGN GROUP

In October 2009, the first youth delegation to the UN climate conference, the China Youth Delegation to COP15, was finally established by some ten young people in the Golden Bridges office after days and nights of hard work. The day the delegation was established was only the start of many challenges, from coming up with proposals to fundraising, from interviewing new hires to training. In December, our delegation finally arrived at Copenhagen, a small city in North Europe, to witness the climate change negotiations.

Campaign 组是代表团的三个行动小组之一，Campaign 的意思是各种组织依托一些创意的图片、视频或者活动将某种理念传递给公众的行为，因此这个行动小组肩负着展示中国青年风采、表达青年声音的重要使命。我们此次 campaign 行动的口号是“*No Other Way (NOW)*”，用藏头的英文单词，明确表达中国青年的立场：应对气候变化刻不容缓，需要马上行动，减少温室气体排放，别无他选。

A “campaign” means that organizations transmit opinions to the public through pictures, videos or activities. The campaign group was one of the three groups in our delegation. We had the important mission to make the voice of youth in China heard. Our slogan was “*No Other Way (NOW)*”, whose acronym express the position of youth in China. Immediate actions are needed to combat climate change and reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. *No Other Way!*

Campaign 组的成员共有 9 人，刘彦君，孟宜涵，王蕊，熊琳琅，王娅琦，杨梦椒，黄磊和詹育锋，我和黄磊是 Campaign 组的组长。

The nine members of the campaign group were: Liu Yanjun, Meng Yihan, Wang Rui, Xiong Linlang, Wang Yaqi, Yang Mengjiao, Huang Lei and Zhan Yufeng. I was the leader of the campaign group.

2. CAMPAIGN 战略及行动

Campaign 组的行动战略分为三个部分，每个部分设计了相应的活动：

(1) 将中国青年的声音带到哥本哈根

在 10 月 24 日这一天，青年应对气候变化行动网络 (CYCAN) 在全国 200 余所高校发起了行动日活动，鼓励各高校的学生环保组织通过多样的形式将“低碳未来·青年责任”的理念传递给更多的青年，号召青年为应对气候变化做出努力。

2 THE STRATEGY AND ACTIVITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN

The strategy of the campaign group was divided into three parts:

(1) Bringing the voice of youth in China to Copenhagen

On October 24, the China Youth Climate Action Network initiated the “Action Day” in over 200 universities in China to encourage student groups to use various methods to broadcast the concept of “youth’s responsibility to achieve a low carbon future” to more youth as well as call for youth to tackle climate change.

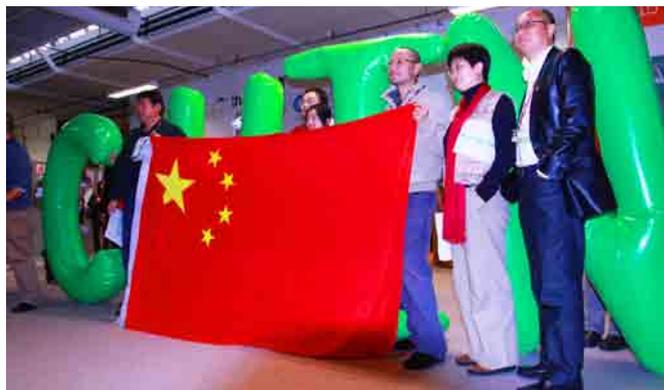
在这一天，数以万计的青年人在便签纸上留下了自己对于低碳的认识和对于低碳未来的愿望，而这些来自中国青年的声音被我们收集起来带去哥本哈根。我们会通过一个“许愿树”传递这些声音：一个 Walking Tree (由青年穿上绿色的斗篷扮演一棵移动的大树) 上挂着各式各样写满愿望的便签纸，在气候谈判大会的会场中行走，让来自五湖四海的参会者看到中国青年的低碳意愿，也邀请他们写下自己的看法。

On that day, tens of thousands of youth wrote down on post-it notes their understanding of and hopes for a low carbon future. These notes were collected and taken to Copenhagen. We also planned an activity called the “Walking Tree”. Someone dressed up as a tree covered with post-it notes would walk around the conference hall showing attendees from

around the world Chinese youth’s wishes for a low carbon future and invite others to write down their own wishes.

(2) 在哥本哈根表达青年态度，推动谈判进程

Campaign 组在气候谈判会议期间有三个重要的活动，一个是“Green China”，道具是五个近两米高的字母气球“C-H-I-N-A”。我们将“绿色中国”伫立在 Bella Center 会场的一个重要通道旁，阿拉善 SEE 生态协会、山水自然保护中心以及青年代表团的成员在“CHINA”前拍照，发表声明，以示中国商界和 NGO 都愿意加入绿色中国的建设大军。



(2) Show the attitude of youth in China and push forward the negotiation process

There were three major activities that the campaign group held during the climate negotiations. One was “Green China.” The five huge green balloon letters “C-H-I-N-A” were put up beside an important corridor in the Bella Center (the major conference hall of COP15). SEE, Shanshui Conservation Center and the China Youth Delegation took a group photo in front of the letters to show the willingness of the business and NGOs in China to work towards a green China.

第二个活动叫“气候变化中医诊断”。中医讲究五行入药，以长期调理为主。应对气候变化也将是一个长期的过程，以中医的精髓来为大家开出应对气候变化的处方，号召大家按照处方行动，团结一致，共同减缓气候变化。加入应对气候变化行动的人越多，情景温度计上的温度就会越低。



The second activity was “Traditional Chinese medicine has prescriptions for climate change.” Traditional Chinese medicine puts a special emphasis on long-term effects. In the same way, combating climate change is a long-term process. The prescriptions to combat climate change called for unified actions to mitigate climate change. The more people join in to fight against climate change, the lower the temperature.

放飞 “No Other Way” 的风筝 FLY THE KITE OF "NO OTHER WAY"

第三个活动是中美青年交流会。中国和美国是温室气体排放量最多的两个国家，这两个超级大国的减排态度及行动对国际气候新制度的形成起着重要的作用。于是，作为中国和美国未来的社会主体，两国的青年人齐聚一堂，就各国气候变化的主要影响、民众态度和政府意向等问题进行深入讨论。两国青年商议共同草拟一份青年联合声明，来敦促政府在谈判中加快进度。虽然最终声明没能公布，但是两国青年的交流不仅加深了彼此之间的了解，也为未来更广泛的合作建立了互信基础。

The third activity was China-US youth exchanges. The United States and China are the largest emitters of greenhouse gases. The actions and attitudes of the two big countries play an important role in international system to fight climate change. Therefore, youth from both countries got together and discussed the major impacts of climate change, public opinions and the government in respective countries. Moreover, youth from both countries planned to draft a joint statement to urge the governments to forge ahead with the negotiations. Although the statement did not come out, the youth exchanges deepened mutual understanding and laid a foundation of mutual trust for broader cooperation in the future.

大家都说“Green China”和“气候变化中医诊断”两个活动很成功，因为每个活动虽然都只持续一个小时，但是吸引了数十家媒体和过往行人的目光，闪光灯和摄像机环绕，多家媒体的话筒对着几个负责人进行现场采访。国内的搜狐、中青报等媒体也对“中国青年在哥本哈根”进行了专门报道。中美青年交流会吸引了超过 50 名美国青年参加。通过我们的活动和各组同学的交流，中国政府代表团以及更多的国际组织和参会者都知道了，哥本哈根来了中国青年代表团。

"Green China" and "The Traditional Chinese Medicine's Prescription for Climate Change" were considered successful. The one-hour activities attracted dozens of media and passers-by. Our leaders were interviewed by several media, while Sohu.com and China Youth Daily ran special reports about "China Youth in Copenhagen." The China-US exchange attracted over 50 American youth. The official delegation from China, delegates from other groups and international organizations heard about the China Youth Delegation in COP15 due to our activities and communications.

COP15 中国青年代表团 CAMPAIGN 组的立场：

- 一、在联合国气候谈判大会上展现中国青年的意愿——多方合作，每日行动，应对气候变化，NO OTHER WAY。
- 二、向世界展示中国应对气候变化的立场，应对气候变化需多方统筹——政治、经济、社会、生态、文化，一个都不能少，NO OTHER WAY。
- 三、和其他国家的青年人进行交流，共同开展应对气候变化的行动。

此外，我们还举办了中非青年和 中欧青年聚会。更多国家和地区的青年人聚在一起，讨论在能源和气候变化领域的活动经验和合作。

In addition, we held parties for youth from China and Africa, as well as youth from China and Europe. We wanted to meet more youth from other countries and regions to discuss experience and ways to cooperate in energy and climate change.

(3) 将世界的声音传递回中国

COP15 中国青年代表团有公共的中英文博客，很多成员也有个人博客、校内或者 Facebook，我们每天都通过各种途径尽可能地将一天的见闻和思考传递给国内尽可能多的青年人。

(3) Bring the voice of the world to China

The China Youth Delegation to COP15 has blogs in Chinese and English. Many delegations also have personal blogs, Xiaonei or Facebook. Every day, we were trying to let more youth in China know what we saw and what we thought through different channels.

3. 关于 CAMPAIGN 的思考

活动时，媒体采访，相机频闪，过客驻足，一切似乎都很热闹。但是看着做活动时围观的媒体，看着他们似乎根本没有关注我们活动的理念和实质内涵，而只是关注视觉效果，我心中却没有太多的成就感。

3. REFLECTIONS ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN

Our activities attracted many interviews, cameras and passers-by. However, the media that surrounded and watched our activities did not appear interested in our activities, but their visual effects. Therefore, I didn't have a great sense of achievement.

就在我茫然困惑，不知道 campaign 的活动是否需要再继续做下去的时候，有一个人的声音使得我不得不开始思考 campaign 的意义以及我们中国青年做 campaign 的立场。

I was wondering whether we should continue the campaign, when someone's opinion made me reconsider the campaign's significance and the campaign's position.

12月11日晚，我去参加一个边会的时候，认识了2030研究所的文家君（音）博士，她对于NGO的campaign行为十分义愤填膺，称其“为了campaign而campaign”，当我提出自己的观点“campaign可以传播一种新思想，影响大家的行为”时，她的一句“so what”让我一时无言以对。

On the evening of December 11, I met Dr. Jiajun Wen from the Action 2030 Institute at a side-event. She was indignant about the NGOs' campaigns that "campaign for the sake of campaigning." I said, "Campaigns can spread new ideas and influence others' behavior." She responded, "So what?" I was speechless.

是啊，campaign虽然是NGO宣传的一个重要手段，但是它的真正意义又何在呢？像350.org这样专门做campaign的组织，他们那些创意的campaign活动又起到怎样的作用了呢？冷静下来，我想对于campaign的意义问题需要从两方面来看。一方面，NGO的campaign是在传递一种先进的思想，是一种号召，一种推动，只有从思想上逐步改变人们的观念，才能慢慢促

sake of campaigning" without understanding the significance of their own campaign. Just as Dr. Jiajun Wen pointed out, biofuels were once a hot topic among NGOs. Nevertheless, biofuels have created its own problems, such as the food crisis. Some NGOs have started campaigns to oppose biofuels, which is irresponsible on their part.

认清campaign的意义和问题，就为我们进行campaign的设计和实施指明了方向。其一我们应该对自己所要进行campaign的问题进行深入了解，这样才能明确立场、确定方向；其二campaign的设计要更具启发性，更具现实意义，能够从思想上启发人们，从行动上指导人们。

After understanding the significance and problems of campaigns, we set a new direction in terms of design and implementation. First, we should have a greater understanding of the topic of our campaign to make our position clear. Second, the design of campaign should be more inspiring to enlighten and guide people.

We are the campaign group of the China Youth Delegation to COP15. Our objectives are:

- 1. Get the voice of China's youth heard in the UN climate conference: multilateral cooperation, daily action, combating climate change, No Other Way.**
- 2. Display China's position concerning climate change: combating climate change involving politics, economy, society, ecology, culture, etc. No Other Way**
- 3. Exchange opinions with youth from other countries and promote joint actions to tackle climate change.**

使人们开始行动，尤其是对于青年人这个可塑性非常强的团体，一些有启发性的、有现实意义的campaign真的可以引领一些青年人投入到相关领域的科研、工作中来。另一方面，也许真的会有一些NGO专门为了campaign而campaign，对其所做的campaign没有真正的深入的理解，就像文家君举例所说的，当初生物燃料被NGO炒得沸沸扬扬，但是现在生物燃料引发的粮食危机等问题浮出水面，一些NGO又开始开展反对生物燃料的campaign，这种自相矛盾反映了某些组织对campaign的不负责任。

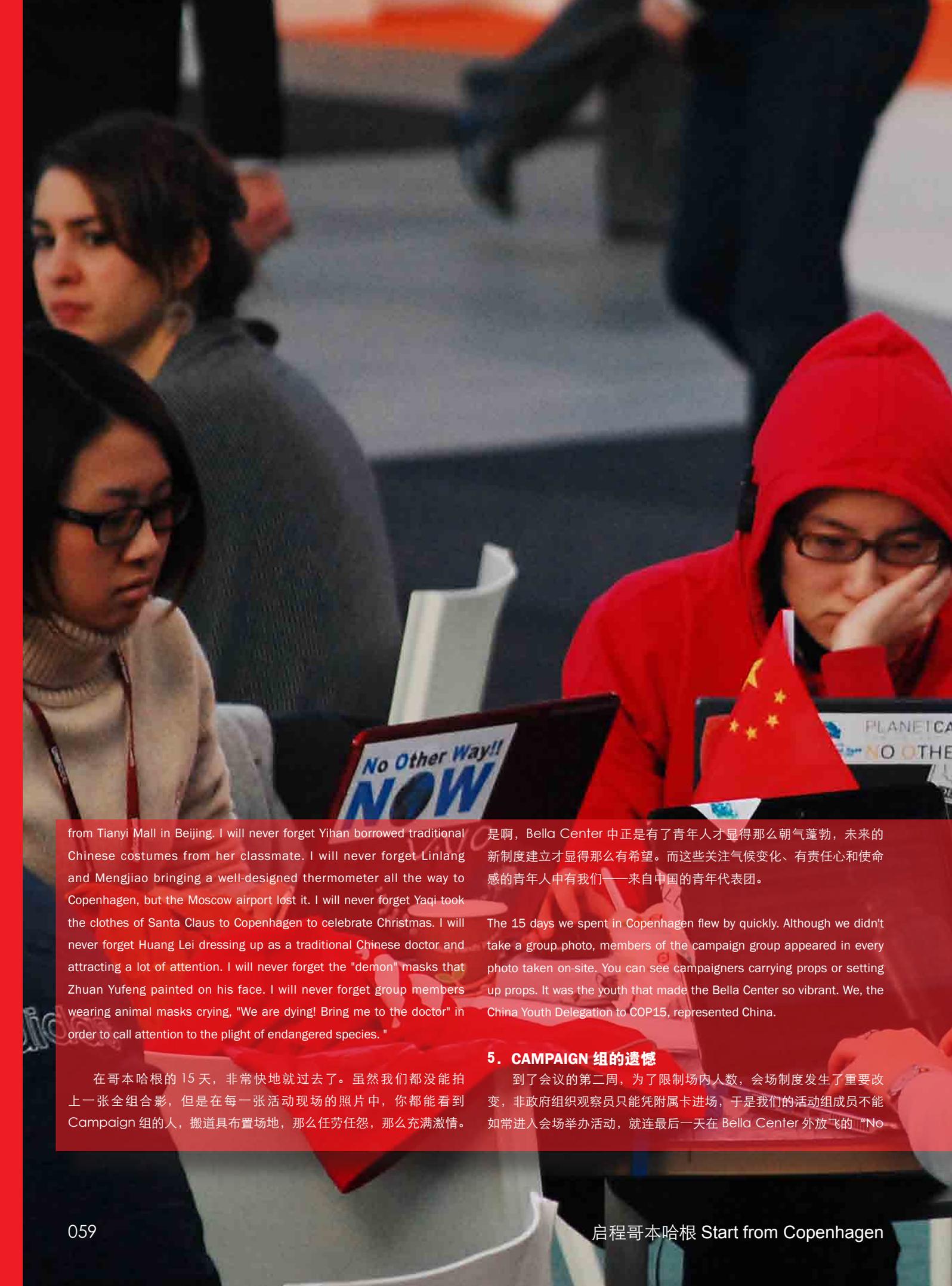
Yes. Campaigns are an important tool for NGOs to get their message out, but what is the real meaning? What effect do organizations, such as 350.org which specialize in campaigns, wield with their creative campaigns? After calming down, I started to view campaigns from two perspectives. On one hand, campaigns by NGOs spread advanced ideas and drive people to do something. Changing minds can result in changing in behavior. In particular, young people are plastic to inspiring activities, which can encourage them to devote themselves to research in relevant fields. On the other hand, some NGOs will "campaign for the

4. CAMPAIGN 组记忆剪影

那么多的心思，那么多的道具，那么多的努力共同形成了我们在哥本哈根丰富多彩的活动。忘不了我和彦君一起去北京天意商场拎回重达几十斤的300副环保筷子；忘不了宜涵将同学的汉服借来做道具，不幸遗失在Bella Center；忘不了王蕊精心制作“No Other Way”的彩带，并把它系在胳膊上去参加NGO游行；忘不了琳琅和梦椒千里迢迢地将她们精心制作的竹子形状的创意温度计带去哥本哈根，却在莫斯科机场弄丢了，只好用自己的巧手重新将温度计制作好；忘不了娅琦将圣诞老人的衣服带去即将迎来圣诞的哥本哈根；忘不了黄磊身着汉服扮作中医，在Bella Center中引来无数关注；忘不了詹育锋手绘的“魔鬼”面具引来会场工作人员的恐慌，赶来阻止说会场中不允许出现面具。忘不了在“气候变化中医诊断”的现场，戴着动物面具的队友们高喊着“We are dying, bring me to the doctor”，来呼唤大家关注受气候变化影响的各种动物。

4. PORTRAITS OF THE CAMPAIGN GROUP

We put in so much thought and effort into our campaign. I will never forget Yanjun and I brought back 300 environmental-



from Tianyi Mall in Beijing. I will never forget Yihan borrowed traditional Chinese costumes from her classmate. I will never forget Linlang and Mengjiao bringing a well-designed thermometer all the way to Copenhagen, but the Moscow airport lost it. I will never forget Yaqi took the clothes of Santa Claus to Copenhagen to celebrate Christmas. I will never forget Huang Lei dressing up as a traditional Chinese doctor and attracting a lot of attention. I will never forget the "demon" masks that Zhuan Yufeng painted on his face. I will never forget group members wearing animal masks crying, "We are dying! Bring me to the doctor" in order to call attention to the plight of endangered species."

在哥本哈根的15天，非常快地就过去了。虽然我们都没能拍上一张全组合影，但是在每一张活动现场的照片中，你都能看到 Campaign 组的人，搬道具布置场地，那么任劳任怨，那么充满激情。

是啊，Bella Center 中正是有了青年人才显得那么朝气蓬勃，未来的新制度建立才显得那么有希望。而这些关注气候变化、有责任心和使命感的青年人中有我们——来自中国的青年代表团。

The 15 days we spent in Copenhagen flew by quickly. Although we didn't take a group photo, members of the campaign group appeared in every photo taken on-site. You can see campaigners carrying props or setting up props. It was the youth that made the Bella Center so vibrant. We, the China Youth Delegation to COP15, represented China.

5. CAMPAIGN 组的遗憾

到了会议的第二周，为了限制场内人数，会场制度发生了重要改变，非政府组织观察员只能凭附属卡进场，于是我们的活动组成员不能如常进入会场举办活动，就连最后一天在 Bella Center 外放飞的 "No

Other Way”的风筝，也由于天气原因坠落了。看着那么多全组人员共同努力从国内搬到哥本哈根的道具没能发挥作用，Campaign组的每个人心中都难免有些惆怅和遗憾。而被寄予太多期待的哥本哈根气候谈判大会最后却以一个备忘录形式的文本作为产出而黯然落幕，各种负面的情绪充斥着哥本哈根，充斥着全世界关注气候变化的人。

5. THE CAMPAIGN GROUP'S REGRETS

In the second week of COP15, a new system was implemented in the Bella Center. NGO observers could only enter the Bella Center with a badge, limiting the number of people inside. Therefore, campaign group could not hold their planned activities. On the last day, the "No Other Way" kite dropped out of the sky due to bad weather. Every member of the campaign group was sad that many props that our group took from China to Copenhagen were useless. COP15 ended in a disappointment: the kite

fell out of the sky, NGOs demonstrated outside the Bella Center and only a memorandum of understanding was signed at the end of the summit.

表达中国青年声音，传递青年气候理念。虽然在哥本哈根，我们的风筝坠落了，但是我们每个人心中的“*No Other Way*”风筝在这次旅程中却被放飞了，它一定会载着青年人的低碳理想，越飞越高。

Our goal is to give a voice to China's youth and publicize the danger of climate change to youth. Although our kite fell in Copenhagen, the kite with "No Other Way" flew in everyone's heart during this trip. The kite is meant to fly higher and higher.

媒体组

MEDIA GROUP



博客，是团队哥本哈根之行最主要的对外宣传与交流的窗口，目的是真实全面的向国内传播我们在哥本哈根气候变化谈判现场的观察，也分享我们的活动与体验。

A team blog is the main platform for the Chinese delegates to share our observations about the negotiations in Copenhagen as well our activities and experience.



博客传播：放大的青年之声 **BLOGGING: THE YOUTH PERSPECTIVE**

孟斯 团队媒体组组长
Si Meng Leader of the Media Group

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理想中，博客意在真实呈现哥本哈根现场的种种情理之中和意料之外，以及掺杂其中的团队成员亲身感触。然而实际中发现，意外的情形是混乱之源，而意料之中的，除了例行的文字写作与影像拍摄，也未见掀起真正理想中的与国内青年的交流互动（至少在博客上）。这其中大有前期准备的粗简，很有回顾并反思之必要。

Ideally, the blog was supposed to be a live broadcast of what was expected and unexpected during the summit in Copenhagen. However, the truth turned out to be disappointing in some ways. Unexpected situations made things messy. Even for things we expected, we failed to spark a debate (at least on the



comment section of the blog). It is necessary to reflect on the lessons from this experience.

首先是如何增加博客的关注度。我们以为内容之重要必在首位，故最初便专门设有一名编辑负责收集稿件、编辑和发布。而除了媒体组供稿外，我们还要求另外两组的成员每天至少上交一篇文章供博客更新。这原本是计划中的，然而身到现场才发现每天一篇以上的供稿在质与量上的达标都并非易事。这其中固有不专业与不自信的因素，但另一方面，也是我们太被这“不专业”与“不自信”所累，因此虽偶有几篇斗胆破例，但多数是中规中矩，甚或战战兢兢，比之一些国内媒体，保守有余，精彩欠佳。反思之，招来争议形成辩论和批驳，未尝不是好事。

In our preparations, we felt that the content was the most important thing to attract attention from bloggers. We decided to have one editor-in-chief collect, edit and publish articles. Later, some others joined in. We also asked two teams to submit at least one blog post per day during the conference. That was a good plan until we arrived in Copenhagen. We soon realized that it is not easy to post blogs that meet our quantity and quality standards on a daily basis. This had something to do with the lack of expertise and confidence when we talk about big political or scientific issues. Bloggers were constrained by these weaknesses when writing their articles. As a result, most of these articles are relatively conservative and lack impressive remarks or quotes. Arousing debate and criticism would have been better than posting substandard blogs.

对主要作者的选择与确定至关重要，这决定了博客的文风和吸引力。但媒体组前期在这方面的准备不足，也没有专门选定合适人选，结果一到现场形势就有些失控，大家常常因为忙碌奔波而疲于写作。总体而言，博客对文字的要求不够严格，有些字数过长影响了读者的阅读兴趣，而标题过于平淡则使一些质量尚好的文章反受冷落。

Choosing the main blogger is extremely important, in terms of the blog's style and popularity. However, we also failed to carefully pick up the right people so that they would have enough time to blog. In general, we were not strict enough limiting words. Too many words in an article can cause the readers to lose interest. Also, some of the titles were too plain, so while the postings were good, the titles failed to attract interest.

此外，我们并未充分发挥身在现场这一优势。比如我们大可以利用机会采访形形色色的参会者甚至其他国内外青年，以丰富博客的内容。而这一欠缺也需要在团队情急性上做检讨。

We could have done a better job bringing the readers closer to the scene. For example, we could have taken numerous opportunities

to conduct interviews with participants, especially other youth from China and around the world to post on our blog. We were probably too lazy to do so.

其次，博文也应该成为展示团队内部交流讨论的平台，这在哥本哈根当时内部沟通困难的情况下更显重要。但我们忽视了在内部邮件中讨论内容的推荐和分享，否则内部讨论在博客中的呈现可以更充分调动读者的兴趣和参与度。

A very important function of the blog was for internal communication. This was particularly valuable considering the difficulties we encountered time from time in Copenhagen. Unfortunately, we did not have an internal system for sharing posts - and recommendations through group mail to help encourage discussions within the team and attract readers to join the conversation.

除内容之外，还有博客的推广。在全国媒体热炒哥本哈根之时，我们的团队得以在几大门户网站的哥本哈根专题页面上被介绍，又一并添置了我们的博客链接。另外，团队成员也通过个人的博客、msn/QQ/Skype 签名等方式宣传博客。我们还与一些关注气候变化和环境问题的博客和圈子互访。然而这种推广在环保与青年的圈子中还不到位，比如我们可以推荐文章给选定的邮件组，更可向门户网站的官方博客或专题责任编辑推荐文章，以求更大范围的关注。

Besides the content, there worked hard to promote the blog. We managed to get China's most popular websites to link to our blog in their section about the climate change summit in Copenhagen. Our team members posted a link to the blog on the status updates of MSN, QQ and Skype to publicize the blog. We also got in touch with some bloggers who focus on climate change and environmental problems.

现在回顾，前期种种准备虽已合乎常理，但皆落入粗糙与笼统，使实际中博客的经营未有理想中的效果。若在准备期间专门确定诸如目标读者、文字风格、量化的推广目标、特殊情况下的应对方案等关键问题，再加上本文列举的改进之策，集思广益，博客的效果会更好。

We could have done more to promote our blog in youth environmental communities. We didn't try to recommend our blog posts to them. Nor did we recommend our posts to editors of portals, which could have brought more attention to our blog. In retrospect, we thought that we were well prepared, but the blog did not meet our expectations. If we had sat down and determined our target readers, writing style, marketing goals and other key issues and addressed these problems, the blog would have been more effective.

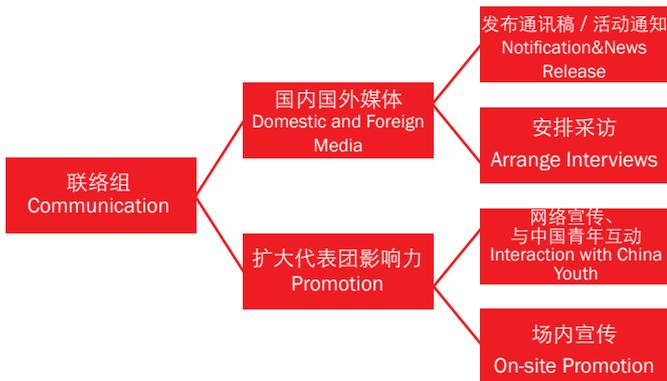


媒体联络总结 MEDIA & COMMUNICATION

王悦悦 团队媒体组组长
Yueyue Wang Leader of the Media Group

媒体组全名为媒体与交流组，分管 COP15 中国青年代表团（以下简称代表团）文章撰写和对外交流联络（以下简称联络组）两大部分，后者设定的工作内容见下表，不再赘述。

The Media & Communication Team of COP15 China Youth Delegation (hereinafter referred to as the Delegation) was divided into two groups: the media team and communications team (as shown in the chart below).



关于联络组的工作，在会后有以下几点反思，按其对代表团的影响排列如下：

After COP15, we thought about areas the communications team could improve and came up with the following suggestions:

1、对自身新闻性估计过高，在联系媒体方面投入多收效少

代表团一登场即被“第一次”、“中国青年”、“民间自发”等闪亮词汇包围，在大会开幕当天的“Green China”活动也如期吸引到多家媒体争相报道。随着会议的深入，主流媒体迅速把关注焦点聚集到谈判进程上，对于民间活动的报道较多集中于“吸引眼球的活动”（如 Climate Action Day），或者国际组织的社会活动等（如“WWF-地球一小时-启动仪式”）。

1. OVERESTIMATED THE DELEGATION'S NEWSWORTHINESS

When then delegation first arrived in COP15, the media used “first”, “China Youth” and “civil initiative” to describe it. Several different media also reported on the “Green China” activity on the opening day of COP15. As the conference went on, the core mainstream media’s focus quickly switched back to the climate change negotiations. Most of their media reports on activities were on those designed to catch eyeballs (e.g. Climate Action Day) or activities hosted by international organizations (e.g. WWF Earth Hour’s launch ceremony.)

联络组在会议期与 73 家媒体保持良好沟通（包括大陆、香港和国际媒体），就中美青年对话、中美青年联合新闻发布会、中医诊断活动、足球邀请赛等活动进行了事前宣传和事后通讯稿发布。但根据代表团内部的新闻统计，从 11 月 21 日至 12 月 24 日，累计媒体报道 61 次（国内 51 次，国际 10 次），而其中针对活动的报道 11 次，余下的则是从不同角度对代表团进行概括性报道。虽然联络组能力十分有限，但是报道次数与组员们在收集信息、撰写通讯、沟通联系和后期报道整理所花费的时间相比，投入产出比仍是相当低的。

The communication team had good contacts with 73 media organizations (including media from mainland China, Hong Kong and overseas). We sent invitations and press releases about the “China-US Youth Dialogue”, “China- US Youth Press Conference”, “Chinese Medicine Campaign”, “Friendship Football Match”, etc. to the media. According to our internal data, between November 21 to December 24, we received coverage by 61 media organizations, including 51 Chinese media organizations and 10 international media organizations. Eleven of the media reports were about our activities and the rest of the media reports introduced our delegation. But compared with the time spent collecting information, writing press releases, liaising with media organizations, the returns on the communication team’s efforts were relatively low.

2、疏于国内联络，重宣传而轻互动

临行之前，代表团曾召开会议商讨造势方案，包括通过成员所在的网络、利用每个人的博客、微博、主页等渠道使用统一头像和签名档，帮助团队及专用博客进行宣传，但收效甚微。究其原因，笔者认为有二：

2. TOO MUCH ATTENTION ON PROMOTION WHILE NEGLECTING DOMESTIC INTERACTION.

Before COP15 began, the delegation had a meeting to discuss our online marketing plan, which includes using all our members’ social networks: Facebook, blogs and Twitter to promote our official blog. But the results were less than ideal. We believe there are two main reasons:

第一，受众指向性不明确。国内还是有非常多的青年在关注 COP15 进程（如各学校绿色协会、社团等），我们没有针对这类受众进行专门宣传推广，而是在人员有限的情况下仍采取了广泛撒网的形式，所发布的信息顿时淹没在茫茫的网络大海之中。

First of all, we didn’t specify the audience. There were people back in China paying close attention to COP 15 (e.g. green student associations, etc.) but we didn’t clearly identify who they were and where they were.

Instead, we used a “wide net” strategy to try to engage as many people as possible. Due to the limited number of delegates, our message was quickly drowned out in the sea of information.

第二，受众接受到的信息很模糊。截止到5月，共有21205人次访问过代表团博客，但是评论仅为48条。这一方面可能受限于博客这个平台，让观众只能停留在“看”的状态；另一方面，文章中中规中矩，没有能引起观众太多的思考和争论。

Secondly, the message to our audience was muddled. Up to May 2010, our blog received 21,205 visitors, but only 48 left comments. This may be attributed to the fact that blogs are not a very good platform to encourage discussion. On the other hand, the articles were modest and failed to incite debates.

youth back in China who couldn't come to Copenhagen, so we should think more about what we could have offered them.

3、摸着石头过河，与同行交流甚少

对于代表团的成员而言，大家的专业知识和能力都比较匮乏，对COP的经验基本上来自于以前参加过COP14的师兄师姐的分享。在哥市的手忙脚乱让我们忽视了很重要的一条线索，即已经参加过多次COP大会的其他国家青年代表团。

3. FLY BY THE SEAT OF ONE'S PANTS WITHOUT LEARNING FROM PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

The professional knowledge and skills of our delegates and head of delegation were not sufficient. And most of our COP experience came from one or two people sharing their experiences from COP 14. While we

在气候变化这个重大的国际议题上，青年人目前虽然不是国际舆论的主力，但未来很显然会是青年人的主场。而一个国家的青年人在这个重大的政治、经济问题上的看法和参与度将是这个国家国际斡旋能力和主动性的体现。我支持中国青年 COP15 团队是出于这个团队在未来身份的重要性和可期待性考虑的。

仲伟宁，中国中央电视台，新闻专题部编辑

"Climate change is a significant international topic. At present, the youth is not the main force, but in the future, youth will definitely take an important part. The standpoint and participation of youth in this issue may reflect a country's capabilities and initiative. I support COP15 China Youth Delegation because I look forward to their performance in the future."

Weining Zhong, Editor for CCTV News

事实上，当代表团在哥市苦恼着要写什么样的文章放在博客上时，国内正有很多不能亲临COP15的青年苦于没有渠道了解自己最想知道的一手信息（比如自己对政府团成员的一个问题，等等）。

In fact, while the delegates were worried about what to write on the blog, there were lots of young people lacking of channels to get involved in COP15 (e.g. raising certain questions to China's government delegation, etc.).

反思过后，笔者认为，联络组对于与国内青年互动的重视程度远远不够。我们太急切地想让别人知道自己的存在，想把自己知道的分享给大家，反而从未询问过受众想要的东西到底是什么。我们在COP15会议上，但我们身后还有两亿五千万不能参加会议的中国青年，我们应该更多地思考我们能为他们带去什么。

We didn't pay enough attention on interacting with our audience and instead of promoted ourselves. We were too eager to let others know that we were there, to share all what we've seen. We forgot to ask ourselves what the audience really wanted to know. There are more than 250 million

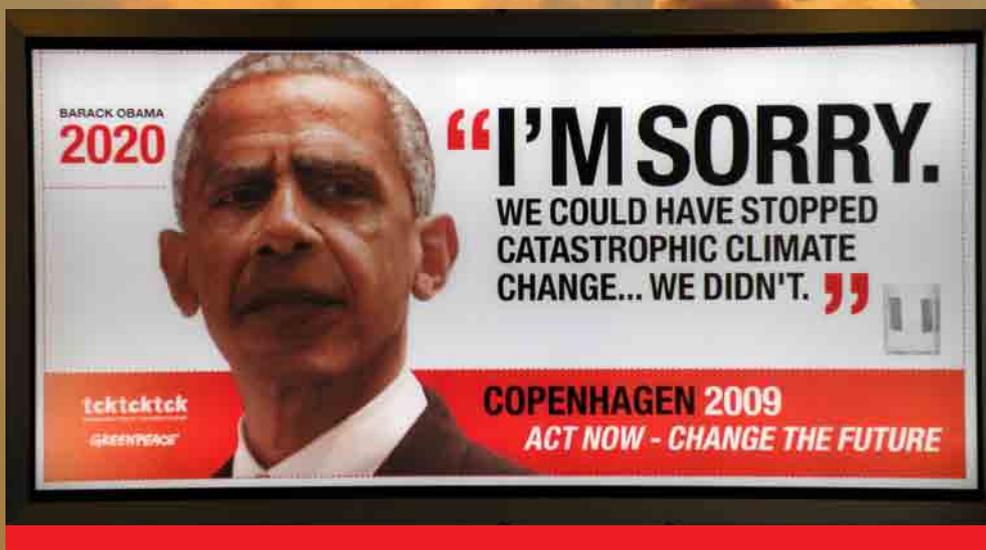
had our hands full in Copenhagen, we neglected a very important lesson: to learn from other countries' youth COP delegations.

在贝拉会议中心，我们经常能看到其他国家代表团的成员留守在工作区伏案工作，但我们与他们就工作展开的交流非常有限，多数是有关谈判进程谈谈自己的看法。当我们仍然在摸着石头一步一步过河时，参加过多次会议的他们也许早已驾轻就熟。前期准备的好坏很大程度上影响着会议期间的工作状态，如果可以在出发前与这些有经验的团队建立联系，工作中多学习多交流，对于最大效率地利用好这只有十四天的哥市大会一定大有裨益。

We met other national youth delegates in the working areas, but most of the times we talked about the negotiation process. While we were still “crossing the river by feeling the stones step by step,” they were doing their jobs with ease after participating in numerous conferences. The quality of preparation greatly affects the on-site work. If we had made contact with other delegations to exchange ideas and learn their experience before leaving for Copenhagen, we would have definitely made better use of the 14 day conference.

成员感受

VOICE OF THE DELEGATES



虽然气候变化的科学基础有待完善，但如果我们未能尽快开始应对气候变化，那可能受到威胁的，将是我们未来的生存。

We fear that if we do not start tackling climate change soon, we risk the future survival of our children.



简单看世界

OUR "FLAT" WORLD

张倩 团队政策组成员
Amy Chang Member of the Policy Group

想象你正顺着一一条湍急的河流和其他人一起进行皮艇比赛。突然，有人发现前方某处可能有深壑，河流将突然变成瀑布。你现在不知道应该如何是好，那么你是会减速，还是以原速前进，计算着你可能还有多久会遇到深壑而坠落，并不忘与竞争对手争论谁应该先减速？

Imagine you are competing in kayak race on a torrential river. Suddenly, the river becomes a waterfall. Will you slow down? Or will you keep going at the original speed while calculating how much time you may have before falling, and argue with your competitors over who should slow down first?

好吧，现在换一个更加复杂的情况。想象这是 2009 年末，你在丹麦首都哥本哈根参加联合国《气候变化框架公约》的第 15 次缔约国会议（COP15），假设皮艇比赛参加者是谈判国，而那条湍急的河流是气候变化，你的选择又会如何？

In the climate change debate in the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen, Denmark, what if the negotiating parties were the kayakers, and the climate change was the river?

托马斯·弗里德曼（Thomas Friedman）在他《世界是平的》一书中阐述道，由于全球化中，一些关键技术的产生和一些重要历史事件的交叠，我们的世界已经成为一个“平坦的竞技场”。而另一方面，传媒描绘的越发“复杂化”的世界，正广泛而深刻地影响着我们对人与事的看法。每一天，我们都能目睹到全球化的“反例”——全球化的恐怖袭击，全球化的电脑病毒，全球化的环境问题，以及全球化的气候变化问题。

Thomas Friedman, author of the “The World Is Flat,” argues that thanks to globalization, our world has become a level playing field because of key technological advancements and historical events. On the other hand, the media, which heavily influence public opinion, portrays the world as a complicated system. Everyday, we are flooded with counterexamples against the benefits of globalization: transcontinental terrorist attacks, international computer viruses, worldwide environmental problems, and the global climate change.

作为 COP15 第一个自发组织的中国青年团队的一员，我感觉，会议中对气候变化的讨论和相关舆论，对我本身认识和理解气候变化这一议题，带来很大的启发。

As part of the first self-organized youth delegation from China to COP15, I feel that the way climate change has been discussed and covered throughout the conference greatly changed my perception and understanding of the issue.

气候变化首先是关于其科学基础的。人们一步一步抽丝剥茧，通过建立模型、推导公式、建立新理论，来尝试解开气候变化的原因和机理。

Does earth have a “breaking” point for the earth to be heated without resulting in drastic environmental disasters? Should the temperature increase be limited to 2 oC as the IPCC and Stern Review suggested or 1.5 oC as a more recent scientific research suggested? There seems to be no consensus over when global emissions need to peak in order to confine the atmospheric carbon dioxide level to a “safe” level. Our scientific framework is not “sophisticated” enough to answer these questions.

随后，担心来了：虽然气候变化的科学基础有待完善，但如果我们未能尽快开始应对气候变化，那可能受到威胁的，将是我们未来的生存。谈判国为了历史碳排放的遗留问题、未来碳排放的分配问题，以及发达国家与发展中国家减排责任的区分问题，进行了激烈的辩论。就我在 COP15 的所闻所感，碳，已经不再是一个化学单质，而已经成为了一个工具，一种限制，甚至一支武器。碳与一个国家的经济发展、社会进步、平等与公平有着千丝万缕的关系，并且代表了一种对人类社会安全、全球稳定、国家安全的潜在威胁。

We fear that if we do not start tackling climate change soon, we risk the future survival of our children. Negotiating parties had heated debates over historic emissions liabilities, future emissions quota, and how

然而，气候变化不仅是一个较缓慢、不断连续的过程，还是一个突变的、可能导致地球生命灭绝的过程。地球会不会存在一个“平衡点”：超过该点，气候变化便会造成灾难性的环境变化？全球气温上升的幅度应该如 IPCC^①和“斯特恩”报告（Stern Review）中认为的 2 摄氏度，还是根据最新研究报告^②得出的 1.5 度？除此以外，对于为将大气中二氧化碳浓度控制“安全”限度中，全球碳排放须在何时停止增长，还未达成共识。我们的科学体系似乎还没有“复杂”到足以回答这些类似问题的程度。

Climate change is about science. We are trying to understand the reasons and mechanisms for climate change, bit by bit and layer by layer, by building models and formulas. However, does climate change in a slow, continuous manner, or in an abrupt manner that wipes out life on earth?

emission reduction responsibilities should be split between developing nations and their industrialized counterparts. It appears to me that carbon is no longer a simple element, but a tool, a restriction, or even a weapon, to be used against a country's economic growth. It represents a potential threat to human security, global stability, and even national security.

COP15 开始前夕，前美国总统候选人约翰·凯利（John Kerry）在他的“我们不能无视气候变化带来的安全问题^③”一文中这样写道：“气候变化为我们的原本已十分不稳定的世界带来了新的混乱、紧张及不安。它以令人瞩目的规模威胁世界，可能带来更多的饥荒和干旱，更严重的全球病害，更多自然灾害，更严重的资源短缺，以及大规模的人类迁移。”我们引入了众多以经济手段来减缓和适应气候变化不利影响

① Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (政府间气候变化专门委员会) www.ipcc.ch

② <http://lyceum.edu.au/wp-content/blogs/3/uploads/Synthesis%20report%20Web.pdf>

③ http://www.huffingtonpost.com/john-kerry/we-cant-ignore-the-securi_b_272815.html

简单看世界

OUR "FLAT" WORLD

的新理念，例如碳税、碳许可证、碳信用额、情节发展机制等。然而，担忧也随之而来：碳税可能带来贸易保护主义；灵活机制对达到减排的目标具有本质上的争议——是“以便宜的价格去排放”，还是“减少排放”；灵活机制并非保障，“减排”，并不是“不排”，而是以较慢的速度、较少的量排放，因此大气中的二氧化碳含量仍然会增加，我们所做的仅仅是延长大气中二氧化碳到达“危险”水平前的时间。此外，复杂的申请过程、数据的误用、高额的认证费用，以及受质疑的实际减排量，都使我们费尽精力“完善”起来的复杂系统，看起来并未达到预期的效果。

“Climate change injects a major new source of chaos, tension, and human insecurity into an already volatile world. It threatens to bring more famine and drought, worse pandemics, more natural disasters, more resource scarcity, and human displacement on a staggering scale,” US Senator John Kerry wrote in an essay entitled “We Can’t Ignore the Security Threat from Climate Change”. To mitigate adverse consequences of climate change, ideas such as carbon tax, emission permit, carbon credit, emissions trading system, and Clean Development Mechanism were introduced. However, people started to worry that carbon taxes would result in trade protectionism. There were also controversy over the nature of carbon reductions where the basic idea seems to be “to cheaper carbon emissions” rather than “less carbon emissions.” By emitting carbon slower, the carbon concentration in the atmosphere will still increase. What we have done is to merely prolong the time before the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere reach a “dangerous” level. Worse, complicated application procedures, misuse of data, the high cost of verification, plus questionable carbon emissions reduction have all contributed to reducing less carbon emissions than expected.

且慢，我们还有更“完善”、更“精密”的理论和方法。如果经济激励手段未能达到我们期待的效果，还有可再生能源的开发和利用、碳回收贮存、可持续技术等可以仰赖的方式。而我们也不可避免地进入了另一种循环——不断以新技术来解决老技术带来的问题。然而，如果缺乏对历史碳排放责任的清晰认识，以及对达成降幅显著、行动快速的减排计划的决心，我们能否在不可避免和无法挽救的灾难性气候变化发生之前，找到需要后续技术解决所带来问题的“终极”技术？

We have other more sophisticated and convoluted theories to tackle the climate change problem. If the economic stimulus package do not work as expected, we can try low carbon technologies such as alternative and renewable energies, carbon capture and sequestration, as well as sustainable technologies. We cannot avoid using new technologies to solve the problems created by existing ones. However, without a clear sense responsibility for our past carbon emissions and resolve to reduce carbon emissions, will the world find the ultimate technology to reverse climate change, before the window closes and climate change becomes irreversible?

诚然，人们至今大部分的努力是一致而具有良好目的的。COP15会议中，每天通过媒体报道来了解会议谈判进程，是十分重要的。不过，虽然媒体报道中提供了很多新思路、新见解，以及更多的选择，但是我们为了解决气候变化问题而通过媒体传达的这样一种日益复杂的体系，对真正解决问题并无太大帮助。我们面临的气候变化问题，可能并不适合以常规的、制造出该问题的同样的思维来解决。因此，创造更复杂的体系，并不意味着我们离问题的解决更进一步。

Admittedly, most of the efforts are well-intentioned. Every day in COP15, the media provide coverage critical to understanding the progress of the climate change negotiations. The media provided new ideas, different opinions and more choices, the media was ineffective in solving the increasingly complicated system created to combat climate change. The climate change problem cannot be solved by the same way of thinking that created the problems in the first place. Therefore, creating a more sophisticated system does not necessarily mean we are moving closer to the solution.

大会期间，每天我们都被媒体的信息所“轰炸”。气候变化的每个组成方面，无论是关于科学的、社会的、经济的，或者道德的，单独来看，都类似盲人摸象，难以令人彻底领会；然而整体来看，每个组成方面如果结合起来，气候变化便更易被理解了。

Every day during COP15, we were bombarded by the media coverage. Understand all the different components of climate change: scientific, social, economic, or ethical, was like a blind man feeling an elephant. It is too complicated to be fully understood when viewed individually. But when taken as a whole, it becomes easier to understand climate change.

COP15的经历带给我最大的启示，莫过于，需要认识事物最本质的原因及后果。作为青年人，我们的视野应明朗，头脑应清晰，目标应明确。

What I have learned most from my experience at COP15 is that there is the need to see the most essential nature of things and cause and effect; As youth, our vision, minds and goals are clear.

世界的本质是“平”的。作为生活在其中的一份子，我们需要的是一个清洁、健康、可持续的环境；而应对气候变化，并不简单，因为在未来，我们需要一个更好、更绿、更适宜居住的、全人类共享的“平坦”世界。

The world is “flat.” We need a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. We need to combat climate change because we want a better, greener, and more livable future on our shared “flat” world.



在这儿不得不指出中国媒体这次最大的失败就是把中国人的利益同全世界人们的利益割裂开来，没有把自己看作是地球人。

The Chinese media's greatest failure was to separate China's interest from the rest of the world's.



中国媒体应更多为地球代言？

CHINESE MEDIA SHOULD SPEAK MORE FOR THE EARTH

司婷婷 团队媒体组成员
Tingting Si Member of the Media Group

由于机票原因，我不得不在12月18日上午离开哥本哈根气候谈判的会场，返京。当时距大会预计结束的时间仅有10小时。在20多个小时的飞行中，我完全与新闻隔绝。尽管我从未奢望大会落幕时各国能签订受法律约束的减排协议，但仍希望尽快得知这个大型闹剧如何收场。飞机一落地北京，也就是北京时间12月20日清晨，我急忙打开世界各大权威媒体的网页寻找答案。果不其然，我满眼看到的词眼就是“失败”和“僵局”，言语中充满了愤怒和失望。但后来却看到中文媒体充满溢美之词的描述，援引联合国秘书长潘基文的话高度赞扬哥本哈根协议标志着“新的开端”。中外媒体描述大相径庭，不禁使人想起了盲人摸象这个成语。

I flew back from the the climate change summit in Copenhagen ten hours before the painstaking negotiations ended. During the 20-hour plane ride, I was completely unaware of what was happening in Copenhagen. Although I never expected the world would reach a climate accord in Copenhagen,

I was eager to know how the 14-day drama ended. Immediately after I landed in Beijing December 20, I wasted no time to browse through the websites of the world's mainstream media. The headlines, filled with words such as "failure" and "deadlock", sounded angry and frustrating. However, as I turned to the newsstand at the Beijing airport, I found the Chinese local newspapers painted a much rosier picture. Many Chinese media reports cited UN secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, who hailed the Copenhagen Accord as an "essential beginning". The starkly different wordings sound as if they were talking about two different things.

但仅仅几小时后，全球媒体的矛头全部指向中国，多数外媒指责中国为达成有法律效力的协议带来阻力，中国媒体也跟着全力反击。这更加激发了我的好奇心，想知道哪种观点更客观，于是我开始大量阅读媒体的后续解读，但读得越多反倒越看不清庐山真面目。

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However, a few hours later, the front page stories across the world unanimously turned on China. Most western media blamed China for blocking a legally-binding treaty in Copenhagen, while Chinese media fought back and defended the Chinese government. Eager to find out what really happened in the last few hours at the meeting, I began to read extensively. But the more I read, the more confused I became.

以下是全球媒体有代表性的几个基调：

中国网 12 月 21 日援引外交部发言人秦刚的话语，称中国在哥本哈根与其他发展中国家的沟通是“充分、透明和顺畅的”。

Here are a few examples to demonstrate what perplexed me.:

China's State-owned news portal China.org.cn quoted Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Qin Gang on December 21 as saying that China's communication with other developing countries at the Copenhagen summit was “full, transparent and unimpeded”.

法新社 21 日援引英国气候变化大臣埃德·米利班德的观点，称中国“绑架了”气候峰会，致使没有达成有法律约束力的协议。

AFP quoted British climate change secretary Ed Miliband on December 21 saying that China “hijacked” the Copenhagen summit by blocking a legally-binding treaty.

《印度时报》21 日称：“大会最大的问题出在中国身上。他们坚决不肯接受以法律约束其减排目标的任何说法。”

The Times of India said on December 21: “The biggest problems of all lay with the Chinese. They firmly refused to accept any notion of legally binding limits on their emissions.”

《时代》杂志 21 日称：“尽管大多数人都会认为哥本哈根会议是个巨大的失败，但这种结论不免过于简单。”

Time magazine said on December 21: “Although many will remember the Copenhagen climate summit as an unmitigated disaster, that's too simple an assessment.”

英国《卫报》独立撰稿人马克·莱纳斯在 12 月 22 日发表了一篇自述体文章，名为《我当时就在现场，所以知道中国是如何阻碍全球达成气候协议的》，且不论文章内容是否客观，莱纳斯真诚、有见地的叙述很容易就让人信服。

Freelance writer, Mark Lynas, published an article the Guardian, “How do I know China wrecked the Copenhagen deal? I was in the room,” on December 22 describing from a first person point of view how China

obstructed negotiations. His sincere and insightful narration easily convinced his readers that his account was objective and indisputable.

此文刊发两天之后，新华社才发文反击西方媒体指责，细数温家宝总理在哥本哈根正面促进大会进程的经历。但事隔两天，尽管文章有理有据，但也无法挽回局面——莱纳斯的文章早就在全球范围内广为流传，国际社会对中国的负面印象已经深入人心，再有理的反驳也显得苍白无力。

Two days later, Xinhua News Agency rebutted the Guardian story with a long article highlighting the positive role Premier Wen Jiabao played in Copenhagen. However true that may be, the rebuttal was too late. By then, Lynas' story had been printed and reprinted all around the world. Negative opinions about China had already formed within the international community. The belated and defensive response from a state-run news agency was a pale tit-for-tat.

因为我当时也并不在场，所以不能断言上述媒体报道哪个更接近事实。但很明显的是，这次参与报道哥本哈根气候变化大会的来自 180 多个国家五千多名注册记者和无数的自由撰稿人中，大多数人都被一叶障目或以感情用事。

Since I was not in the room, I'm not in the position to judge which media was more objective. Nevertheless, it's fair to say that even though the climate summit drew more than 5,000 professional reporters from 180 countries, not including negotiators and NGO activists who volunteered their services as bloggers and twitters, few reported objectively and fairly.

对于记者来说，一个重要的职业准则就是记者没有权利把自己的立场和道德标准强加给读者，我们只能尽量呈现整个画面、提供更多信息给受众，帮助他们形成观点。因此，像在哥本哈根这种全球性会议上，记者应全面报道各国政府、各个利益集团的声音，即便是那些非主流的声音。但可惜的是，没有哪家媒体能做到这一点，他们或者为本国利益效劳，或者去指责别国，这在一定程度上加深了不同利益集团的分歧。其实，媒体更应该促成各国团结合作。

As a journalist, we are trained to remain objective, not endorsing one interpretation over another. Journalists should always try to present a full picture and give their audiences full access to information that would help them make their judgment. Therefore, every media should have reported on the varied viewpoints and endeavors of different governments in Copenhagen and even on the scientists who challenged the mainstream thinking. In this respect, I didn't see many media groups that respected this basic professional ethics at the Copenhagen meeting. Most of them chose to speak on behalf of their own government and criticized other countries. Instead of exacerbating the different views of different countries, the media should report the truth and let the public make their own judgment.



但除了这些不足之处外，西方媒体这次报道完成的比中国媒体好很多。现将造成此次舆论实力不平衡的原因作如下分析：

Nevertheless, the Western media did a better job in covering the big, complicated Copenhagen summit. I have come up with a few reasons why China failed to do as good a job.

首先是经费的困难。在过去的很长时间里，中国媒体由于经费不足，不能派出强大的报道团队去报道国际会议。在此次媒体盛会上，到场的中国记者（包括文字、视频、音频记者，网络记者，博客作者）人数超过百人，但据我了解，除少数几家如中央电视台和财经杂志记者等，大多数到场记者接受了来自各方的资助，如中国政府、一些西方国家政府（如英国、丹麦）、大公司、非政府组织或海外基金会。这样，记者本人就会或多或少的在报道中倾向于接受资助人的观点。

First, it is difficult for China's local media to fund the trip to Copenhagen. Normally, Chinese media organizations have been excluded from covering international conference due to the sheer cost. The Chinese media sent large legions of newspaper reporters, online journalists, video and audio journalists, bloggers and Twitterers to the Copenhagen summit, which is widely hyped as one of the biggest international gathering after. However, among the more than 100 Chinese reporters at Copenhagen, only a few, such as reporters from CCTV and Caijing magazine, were funded by the media groups they represent. The rest were financed by the Chinese government, the governments of a few developed countries, such as the UK and Denmark, big corporations, international NGOs and foundations.

It was unavoidable that the reporters will intentionally or unintentionally report on the interests of their patrons.

第二，气候谈判进程十分复杂，对于初来乍到的记者，他们很难追踪会议进程，更别说看清事件真相。这次会议吸引了5万多名参会人员，整个会议分为多个主线，不确定性很强，也没有全球统一的是非准则，很难定义谁是会议的推动者而谁又是破坏者。对于大多数英文不是很好的中国记者而言，很难听明白大会发言，尤其是发言人操着各种口音的联合国语言，又满嘴术语和外交辞令。因此，为了完成任务，很多中国记者只好选择翻译外国记者的文章。

Secondly, it was difficult to keep track of the negotiations due to their extreme complexity. For the journalists covering the climate negotiations for the first time, they would find it hard to follow the meeting let alone find the truth. There were more than 50,000 registered participants at the Copenhagen summit. The meeting did not have a proper beginning or conclusion, no fixed agenda, no guaranteed results, no universally accepted criteria and, therefore, no clearly defined good guys and bad guys. In addition, most of the sessions were extremely boring and very little progress was made. For most of the Chinese reporters, it was also difficult to understand the talks which were conducted in heavily accented official languages of the UN full of technical jargons and opaque diplomatic wordings. In many cases, in order to deliver a story, they had to follow the reports of the foreign media.

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通常，由于记者不能出席一些重要的闭门会议，我们只能参加各国政府和非政府组织的记者发布会，阅读一些组织提供的会议进程简报，从别人的口中得到一些二手信息。比方说，国际气候变化行动网络 (CAN International) 在会议期间每天出版一期《生态日报》，在会场随处可取。这个材料大大方便了记者的工作，但不可避免的是，我们获得的信息已被加工过，要想得到原汁原味的客观事实，真的不易。

Most negotiations were closed to reporters, who then had to rely heavily on press briefings of individual countries and information provided by environment NGOs, for example the ECO Daily NGO newsletters which were available everywhere in the Bella Center. Although all these had made reporters' jobs much easier, the information they provided had already been screened by certain groups. Truly objective facts were always in short supply.

我们的报道与西方媒体的报道相比之所以缺乏时效性和深度，一个重要原因是我们的记者缺乏经验。气候变化这个话题横跨多个报道领域，它涉及环境、科技、国际政治、经济、贸易和生活方式等。能驾驭它的记者既是个专家也是个通才。许多中国的气候变化记者由于刚刚接触此话题，很多领域都一知半解，他们不愿意研究专业性很强的谈判，更害怕他们干涩的解释让读者不满，因此他们选择去写一些通俗的话题，并打着爱国主义的旗号吸引读者。记得会议刚开始没几天，中国谈判团团长解振华由于注册卡没有本人照片而被会场安保人员挡在门外，同类事情会发生在所有注册卡不符合标准的人身上，这再平常不过，但很多国内都市媒体和网络媒体借此大做文章，好像中国官员在国外受到不公对待。的确，这个报道在国内引起极大反响，并被广泛转载，但它的作用无外乎于煽动爱国主义情绪，无端扩大国家之间分歧，并使人们的注意力偏离了会议主题。

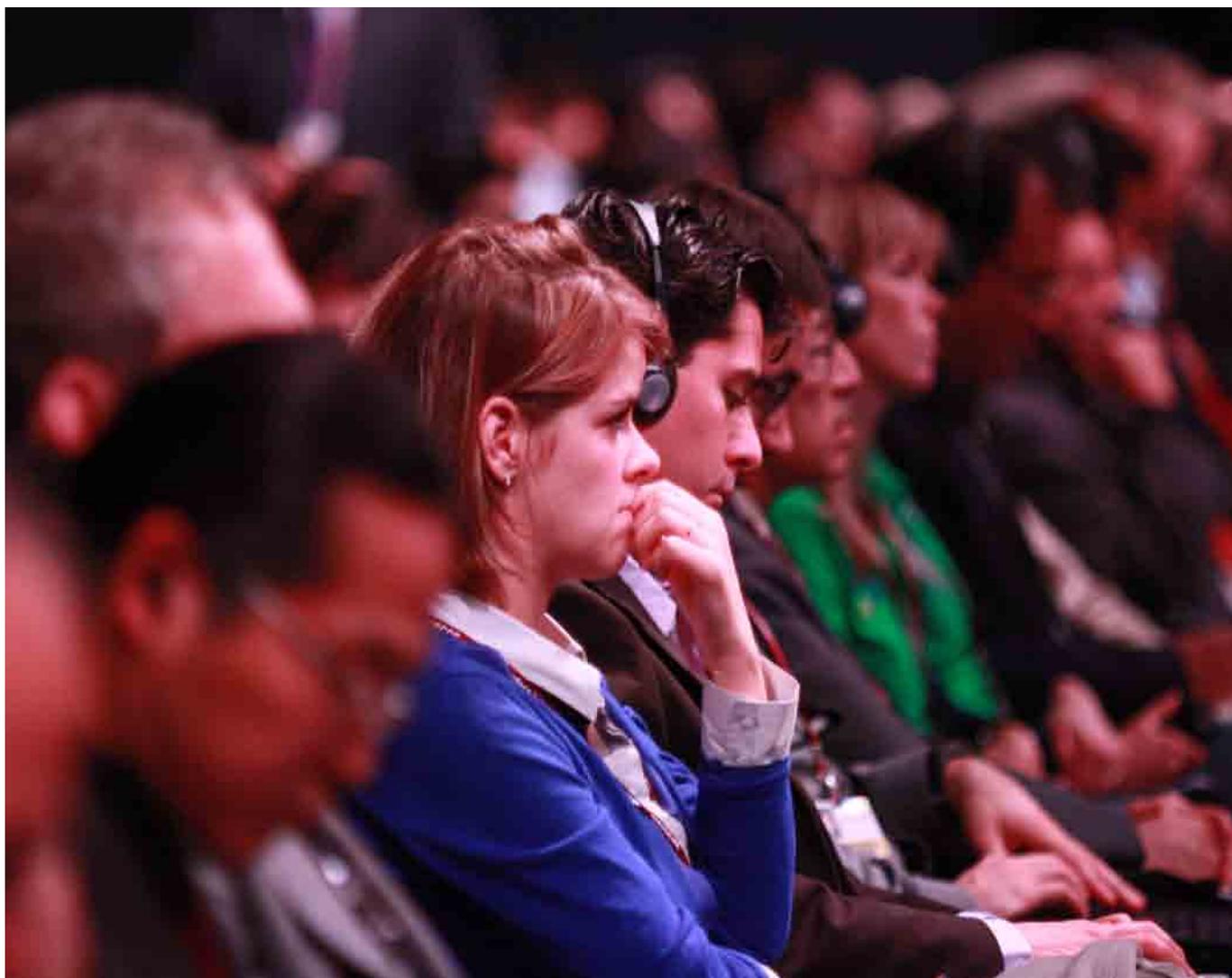
Another reason why most of the Chinese reporters in Copenhagen found it hard to compete with their Western counterparts is that they haven't been following the climate negotiations long enough. The climate change beat crosses over many fields including: environment, science and technology, international politics, economics, trade, lifestyle, as well as activist protests. To navigate the climate change beat requires a journalist to be a specialist as well as a generalist. Many Chinese reporters are new to this beat and are easily overwhelmed by the complexity of the negotiations. Many of them were bored by the technicality of this topic. They were afraid of boring their readers with dry writing. Therefore, many chose to attract readers with sensational stories. A few days after the Copenhagen meeting started, China's chief negotiator Xie Zhenhua was denied entrance into the Bella Center because his registration badge didn't bear his picture, which was required for all participants. This happened to many others that day, but many Chinese metropolitan newspapers and news websites made it a front-page story, interpreting the incident as a huge insult to the Chinese delegation. Their one-sided reporting provoked nationalistic anger across the country.

在这儿不得不指出中国媒体这次最大的失败就是把中国人的利益同全世界人们的利益割裂开来，没有把自己看作是地球人。我们太急于反驳侵犯中国利益的国家，因而偏离了此次报道的重任，即会同各国媒体共同推动全球政府达成协议。我认为中国媒体应该学会自己设计议题，并积极引导国际舆论的主流声音，要更卖力的让外界知道中国在节能减排上的努力和成就——中国正在减少耗能产业，并大力开发使用清洁能源。中国媒体，尤其是针对外国受众的国家媒体，应该更多的让外国人看到我国中西部贫困地区人们的生活现状，而不仅仅是鼓吹中国东部沿海富裕地区以及大城市光鲜亮丽的一面。中国媒体应该让外国受众看到中国存在的众多难题，让他们明白中国真的需要发展空间。虽然在北京、上海等几个少有的大城市中人们的生活水平可以与世界接轨，他们可以开大排量名车、住豪宅、顿顿鱼肉、夜夜笙歌，但在中国的中西部地区却存在着众多的贫困人口，他们物质拥有量很小，很多人从未坐过机动车，家里没有任何电器，每个季节仅有一套衣服。

The Chinese media failed to see themselves as global citizens in this global conference - nobody benefits from a deteriorating global environment. Instead, they took on the opposite side of whoever blamed China's positions in the negotiation and wrote stories fanning nationalism. The Chinese media lost its focus at Copenhagen, only punching back when the Chinese government got punched. The Chinese media should learn to set the agenda and be influential instead of being influenced. The Chinese media's greatest failure was to separate China's interest from the rest of the world's. In fact, China has been committed to restructuring its heavy industry on a large scale to meet the environment goals Beijing has set for the next decade and is aggressively promoting the use of renewable energies. And the Chinese media have to let the rest of world know that 99 percent of the country is not like Beijing and Shanghai. Many people are living in poverty. They don't drive a car. They don't have access to clean water and electricity. And they only have one set of clothing for each season. We didn't sell these facts hard enough to the outside world and that is partly the reason why the Chinese government became the scapegoat for the failure of the Copenhagen summit.

此外，中国媒体不能仅在每年那十几天全球气候峰会期间才关注气候变化问题，新闻记者应该时刻提醒受众关注此话题，并不断丰富自己对此话题的认识。英国BBC新闻在这一点就做得很好：BBC环境记者大卫·舒克曼在赴哥本哈根前曾在北极、孟加拉等受气候变化影响较大的地区长期开展研究，并进行深度报道；BBC网络记者理查·布莱克个人开办了一个气候变化博客，从2008年初开始马拉松式报道，有时一个月会刊登22篇深度博文。

In addition, the Chinese media should follow international climate negotiations consistently, not just when the talks are held every year. They should be constantly reminding their readers of the worsening environment and do their homework before the big meetings. The



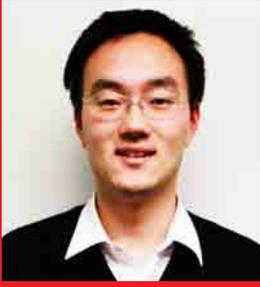
BBC's journalists had fully prepared their audiences for the technical subject long before leaving for Copenhagen. Its environment and science correspondent, David Shukman, reported from the Arctic to measure the thinning of the northern ice and talked to people in Bangladesh, which is being affected by the rising sea levels. His colleague Richard Black has been writing the Earth Watch blog since the beginning of 2008. He has been diligently writing in-depth blog articles on environmental issues.

尽管我指出了中国媒体在此次报道中的很多不足之处，但我们也有成就——我们到了哥本哈根，见识了很多，也学到了很多，起码给未来进步奠定了基础。

Even though the Chinese media reports on Copenhagen had its shortcomings, it also had its achievements. At least, we were there. We learned a lot. .

中国正在赶超日本成为世界第二大经济体，她也将同美国成为推动气候谈判的主角，世界都在关注中国在国际事务上发挥的作用，因此她的媒体也应尽快发展，成为世界主流声音之一。在我们期待坎昆峰会召开的同时，也期待中国媒体再次登台时将变得更加成熟，更加理智。

China is growing quickly and the whole world is watching closely. The country will soon become the world's second biggest economy and is one of the two major countries (the other being the US) to make or break the climate negotiation. Therefore, its media industry needs to quickly become one of the world's mainstream voices as soon as possible. Hopefully, by the time the climate summit opens in Cancun, the Chinese media will be older and wiser.



我是一个人，我能做什么 I AM ONE PERSON, WHAT CAN I DO?

黄磊 团队活动组组长
Lei Huang Leader of the Campaign Group

距离哥本哈根联合国气候变化大会已经快半年了，气候大会从官方结果来看也许不能让大家满意，但作为中国青年代表团的成员，自己却渐渐学着从内心思考。时光流转，我开始问自己，我能做什么？

It has been six months since the conference ended. Perhaps—officially—COP15 did not meet everyone's expectations; as a member of the China Youth Delegation, however, the Climate Change Conference helped me explore my own heart. As days melted into weeks and weeks slipped into months, I began to ask myself: what can I do?

我们的生活不应失去目标，但似乎大家皆为利来，皆为利往。面对现实，我只是一个人，我又能做什么？当我开始询问我的心灵，我的理想似乎开始变得清晰。路漫漫，但怀揣梦想，上下而求索。



It seems people today are being consumed by their need for more: more money, more prestige; faster cars and bigger houses. Understanding that I am only one person against a tide of consumerism, I ask myself what I hope to achieve? But my vision clears when I look into my heart, and I am reminded of a quote: he who looks inside, dreams; he who looks inside, awakens.

从哥本哈根回来，我选择去当环球义工。在周游世界的同时，更加关注非盈利组织，关注环境，从戈尔的新书《我们的选择》到国家地理杂志的4月特刊《水》，从美国亚利桑那州的净水工程到菲律宾马尼拉的拯救Pasig河的行动，自己就像海绵一样的吸取知识，身体力行的去参与，去丰富自己，只想告诉自己：我只是一个人，但我可以做什么。

After Copenhagen, I pursued international volunteering. I paid more attention to NGOs and the environmental movement. I read voraciously, soaking up knowledge like a sponge. I read Al Gore's new book, Our Choice, and National Geographic's Water series. I followed clean water projects, such as the Save Pasig River project in the Philippines. I did so to arm myself: I may be only one person, but there is much I can accomplish.

环球义工的经历，让我更加懂得行动的重要、激励的魅力。当我花上几个月的时间生活在那些遭受环境恶化之痛的人群中间，我不会忘记他们渴求生存的眼神，更不会忘记他们感激的眼神，即使那对我而言，有时只是站起来做些小事情。付出最多的人，收获最多，无论是物质上还是精神上。当你选择站起来的时候，你已经在帮助别人摆脱过去，你也在帮助自己缔造未来。

My experience volunteering made me realize how important it is to act and inspire one another. I spent several months among communities adversely affected by deteriorating environmental conditions. Their pulse, courage, and appreciation as profoundly inspiring; those who serve the most truly reap the most—emotionally, physically, mentally, and spiritually. I can only hope that I gave back as much as I was given.

我们不是大人物，我们似乎不能挥斥方遒；我们只是小人物，但我们依旧能够指点江山。改变世界，并不是不可能。从改变自己开始，改变身边的人，以致改变整个世界。我们能做什么？站起来，看着镜子中的自己，微笑，然后行动。

It is not impossible to change the world, even if we start with just ourselves. What can we do? We can arm ourselves with knowledge and arm ourselves with hope. We can stand up and take action.

最后，想用林肯的一句名言来做为结语：生活的质量不在于时间，而在于生活本身。

In the end, I want to use a quote from Abraham Lincoln to end my article:

"It is not years in your life that count. It is the life in your years."



哥本哈根，这是开始

COPENHAGEN: A START OF A START

熊琳琅 团队活动组成员
Linlang Xiong Member of the Campaign Group

但如果我们能从现在的年纪开始，独立地关注、谈判、思考问题，等到了他们现在所处的地位，我们就有更多的优势和充分的理性去履行轮到我们担当的责任。

If we start to pay attention to the negotiation process and think about these issues, we will be ready to fulfill our responsibility when it is our turn.



逐渐地，我已经养成了这样的习惯：google 当周热点环境政治问题，找到感兴趣的话题，阅读几万字的材料，然后形成一篇 1000 字的气候政治评论，大多数时候，不用返写就可以发表在《纵横周刊》上。而在半年前，我还不知道 AWG 是什么意思。

Gradually, I've formed this habit: I Google a hot environmental policy topic of the week, choose an interesting topic, read a lot of material, and write a 1,000-word analysis. In most cases, my articles are published on FAWJOURNAL without compensation. Six months ago, I didn't know what "AWG" stands for.

决定把申请书交给 COP15 青年团的时候，我以为自己如果能加入这个团队就必然是参与跟进政客谈判的队伍。我的理由很简单：自己学的是政治专业。但很快地，我就怕了。第一次冲击来自于团队邮件中关于 MRV 原则的一次激烈讨论。完整地看完了每一个参与者洋洋洒洒的思想交锋，作为一个还需要维基告知 MRV 是什么的旁观者，我意识到自己的位置只能是一个虚心的初学者。这时起，“政治专业”这个标签显得更像一个笑话。

When I decided to submit my application form to join COP15 China Youth

Delegation, I thought that I would be part of the China Youth Delegation's policy team. The reason was quite naive: I majored in political science. I was wrong. My first giant shock came from the fierce e-mail discussion about MRV principles. I read all the replies and watched the intelligent debate. I needed to search Wikipedia to define the word "MRV." I realized that my role on this team would only be a humble beginner. From then on, my political science degree seemed more like a joke.

两个星期里，即使在离“刀光剑影”较远的活动组里，我也能强烈地感受到气候政治这块磁铁的巨大吸引力。谈判组每天风风火火地奔波于各个会场，消化各种信息，回到青旅也依然挑灯夜谈……而每天他们所带来的关于会议进程的总结，也是我最爱听的。常常，我想参与到这样的头脑风暴里，但听不了几句就会发现自己捉襟见肘的积累根本无法捋清错综复杂的局面，只得作罢。我有点着急了——虽然在团队中的身份是明确的，但对于个人来说，我来这有什么意义？

Even though I spent most of the time far away from the fierce debate, I was strongly attracted by climate change politics during the two weeks in Copenhagen. Every day, the policy team rushed between meeting halls, digested various sources of information, and discussed it until early morning back in the hotel. The part I enjoyed the most was when they gave their conclusion about the current negotiation process. I often tried to participate in these intensive brainstorming sessions, but I had to give up every time because I couldn't make heads or tails out of the complex issues. What I'd learned in this field was far from enough. I became very anxious. Even though I had a role on the team, I couldn't figure out what I was supposed to do on this trip.

总觉得过早地给自己贴标签从某种程度上说不是明智之举，也曾经把这个问题提给过一位长者朋友。他反问，那你讲讲你为什么走上了环保这条路？我想了想，回答他，因为关注公民权利，又亲眼目睹了很多无力的环境维权，所以走进了环境领域，接触了气候话题。他说，所以我不认为你给自己贴的这个标签是年少草率的举动。

I've always consider it wise not to label myself. I once I asked an older

哥本哈根，这是开始

COPENHAGEN: A START OF A START



friend about it. He asked me why I chose to work in environmental protection. I thought about it and replied, "Because I'm interested in civil rights and I have witnessed some ineffective efforts to protect the environment. So I entered this field, then started learning about climate change." Then he said, "Thus I don't think you labeled yourself in a childish and rash manner."

在哥本哈根，几乎每天我都会思考这个问题。彼时，我是一个将过去三年的兴趣都投入到了身体力行的草根行动中的志愿者，一个面临着选择继续深造方向的大三学生。于是，哥本哈根成了一扇再好不过的窗口。我看到争吵、阴谋、混乱、失望，也看到了妥协、承诺、合作、希望。虽然这跟懂不懂气候政治无关，但这让了解气候政治的人感受到了一份责任：作为一个不受任何利益驱使的个体，还原一个真实的局面给更多的人，能唤起更多的人对自己权利的珍视，并在采取行动时能够更独立更理性地做出决定。

I've always consider it wise not to label myself. I once I asked an older friend about it. He asked me why I chose to work in environmental protection. I thought about it and replied, "Because I'm interested in civil rights and I have witnessed some ineffective efforts to protect the environment. So I entered this field, then started learning about climate change." Then he said, "Thus I don't think you labeled yourself in a childish and rash manner."

这样说有些标榜。而事实是，当这张各种利益织成的大网在我眼中逐渐清晰起来的时候，我发现在国内的网络环境中所获取到的信息却并不是这里的真实反映；我还发现以前所认为的纯粹、无私的环境NGO，有时候水更深。当我用自己从专业课上学来的基础理论去理解这些新发现时，我对这个领域的了解逐渐找到了实现的节奏。虽然我每天还是在为自己井底蛙般的无知而焦虑，但这些渐渐明朗的认识至少让我对标签的认同焦虑消失了。我庆幸自己得到了一个站到这样的平台上的机会，看到了单凭一己之力所无法看得到的林林总总，经过一个不安的焦躁过程，重新认识了一个我以为已经认识的自己，在理解气候政治这个与自己息息相关的领域时开始掌握起主动权。

While I was in Copenhagen, I couldn't stop thinking about these questions. I was a volunteer who had spent the last four years' working on grassroots actions as well as a college junior faced with deciding which area to pursue for further study. Thus, Copenhagen was a great opportunity for me. I saw quarrels, intrigue, disorder, and disappointment. I also saw compromise, promises, cooperation, and hope. Even though observing the COP15 negotiations didn't require any special understanding of climate change politics, it gave those of us working on climate change issues responsible sense of responsibility. As an individual not representing any interests, I can tell the truth and call on people to cherish their rights so people can make independent and sensible decisions. This sounds a bit exaggerated. In fact, I saw a web of conflicts by different vested interests. The information reported by some Chinese media did not accurately reflect what happened in Copenhagen. Also, I found that some NGOs who I thought were pure and selfless can actually be more complicated. At the time, I used the theories I learned in school to understand these events. Eventually, I understood more about this sector. Even though I still worried about my limited understanding, these worries gradually went away. I feel so lucky that I had an opportunity to attend COP15 and witness so many new things. After a period of worry, I started to get a better understanding of climate change politics and how it is relevant to all of us.

巧的是，一个在 Twitter 上比较有影响力的北京某著名报刊经济类编辑看到了我偶尔更新的关于会议的思考，在看过团队博客中大家的文章后，他锐推了我的观点，并补充道：这个中国青年代表团的孩子们肯动脑子下功夫，观点都不错，推荐大家关注之。这无异于是对我们团队，也是对我独立思考的努力的一种肯定。

Coincidentally, a relatively influential newspaper editor happened to see my postings on Twitter about COP15. After reading our blog on Sohu.com, he retweeted my postings and wrote, "The students from CYD have given COP15 a lot of thought. Their views are pretty interesting. I recommend everyone follow them." His tweet recognized our team's independent thought.





回国后，这位编辑约我为报社写一篇 COP 感想，在《低碳特刊》的“亲历者说”版面中，我的文章跟李冰冰的访谈割据置之。作为一个长时间关注低碳经济的新闻人，编辑老师又鼓励我为《纵横周刊》（一份基于国别政治的研究性学刊）写气候政治评论。在了解了大量背景资料后，我战战兢兢地写了一篇对德波尔辞职的看法，没想到异常顺利地通过了，收到的回复是：很不错。接着，我就开始了每隔一周为新一期的《纵横周刊》写一篇气候政治评论的工作。这份差事没有报酬，但能让作为初学者的我保持大量的阅读和思考，我已经再庆幸不能了。我母亲也每期都读，她常常在电话里讲，看不太懂，但至少能明白跟电视里报纸上看到的一刀切的说法不一样，要不你什么时候百科我一下？

After I got back home, he invited me to write an essay about COP15 for a very influential newspaper in Beijing. This article was published in its “Low Carbon Special Edition.” I interviewed XXXLi Bingbing. The editor has been following carbon emission reductions for a long time. He later encouraged me to write an analysis of climate politics for an academic journal called FWAJOURNAL. After reading lots of background material, I wrote my first commentary on XXX Yvo de Boer’s resignation. The feedback was positive. Someone wrote, “Not bad.” So I started writing columns on climate change politics. This job is unpaid. But it allows a rookie like me to read and think a lot. I cannot be more thankful. My mother reads every issue of the journal. She often tells me over the phone that she doesn’t understand such professional analysis, but it is different from the black-and-white judgment of the mainstream media. “Will you explain the whole thing to me?” She adds.

上个星期，我在学校做了这学期的第四次分享会，在一门叫“热点问题讨论”的课上用自己的亲身经历向我的同学们展示了 COP 到底是一个意义何在的会议。每次到了交流环节，都会有很多人说这跟他们从报纸上电视里看到的二元论的气候政治不是一码事，也产生了想要独立地去了解这个领域的愿望。也有人问，一个不能左右最终决策的年

轻人去那样一个政客云集的地方有什么意义？这个问题也曾有一位丹麦老太太问过我。戈尔的纪录片给了我启示：再过十年二十年，今天的年轻人就会坐到现在对我们紧闭的谈判场里去。我们现在可以对长辈们的交涉结果失望，指责他们还未到墨西哥就已经把责任推到了南非。但如果我们能从现在的年纪开始，独立地关注、谈判、思考问题，等到了他们现在所处的地位，我们就有更多的优势和充分的理性去履行轮到他们担当的责任。像是堂吉诃德对风车的宣战，至少我现在未见放弃这种努力的理由。

Last week, I gave my fourth talk about my experience at COP15 this semester. I used my own experience to explain what exactly COP is and what does it mean. In every Q&A session, a lot of people said that this is different from what they’d seen on TV and newspapers. Some of them have expressed interest in learning more about this field. Also, some have asked me, “What is the significance of being at the summit when youth have no political influence?” My answer was inspired by Al Gore’s documentary “An Inconvenient Truth”: Ten or twenty years from now, today’s youth will be seated at the negotiation table which are now closed to us. We can be disappointed with the outcome of the older generation’s negotiation. We blame them for shirking their responsibility even though the future rounds of climate change negotiations in South Africa or even Mexico have not taken place yet. However, if we start to pay attention to the negotiation process and think about these issues, we will be ready to fulfill our responsibility when it is our turn. Like Don Quixote’s declaration against windmills, I haven’t had any reason to give up.

回忆起哥本哈根，没有童话，更多的是混乱。不知每一个抱着愿望去到那里的人最终都完成了多少。对我，与其说完成，不如说，这是一个开始。

Looking back, Copenhagen was chaos. I don’t how many people had their expectations met there. For me, it was a start.



“我和你”之上善若水——哥本哈根思绪录
YOU AND ME: TOGETHER LIKE WATER
-THOUGHTS FROM COPENHAGEN

李莉娜 团队政策组组长
Lina Li Leader of the Policy Group

**我和你
在一起
相同抑或是不同
我和你
在一起
万水汇聚成大洋**

**YOU AND ME
COMING TOGETHER
THE SAME YET ALSO DIFFERENT
YOU AND ME
COMING TOGETHER
LIKE WATER TURNING TO SURGING TIDES**



上善若水？

老子说“上善若水。水善利万物而不争，处众人之所恶，故几于道”。说的是，最有德性的好人要像水一样，利于万物却不相争夺，安安静静地在别人讨厌的低洼的地方。但是，发源于近代西方的非政府组织身上的气质却更像是汹涌澎湃的潮水，他们要争夺、要斗争，要到最高、最显眼的地方大声疾呼。中国青年和外国青年在哥本哈根的表现也在某种程度上反映了“上善若水”的不同版本。而既是 YOUNGO 协调人，又是中国青年代表团政策小组组长的双重身份，给了我绝佳的机会以近距离观察这两者：

CHINESE YOUTH VS. WESTERN YOUTH: TOGETHER LIKE WATER?

Lao Tzu said “Supreme benevolence is like water, nourishing all things without trying; content with the low places that people disdain. Thus water is like the Tao.” The idea of water and quiet, implicit charity describes the traditional Chinese view of virtuous people. Western activists are more like surging tides. They fight. They battle. They shout loudly at the highest and prominent positions. To a great degree, the Chinese and Western youth at COP 15 demonstrated the different versions of Lao Tzu’s quote about water. I had the opportunity to look closely at such differences as Chinese Youth Delegation policy team leader and coordinator with YOUNGO.

激进 VS 平和

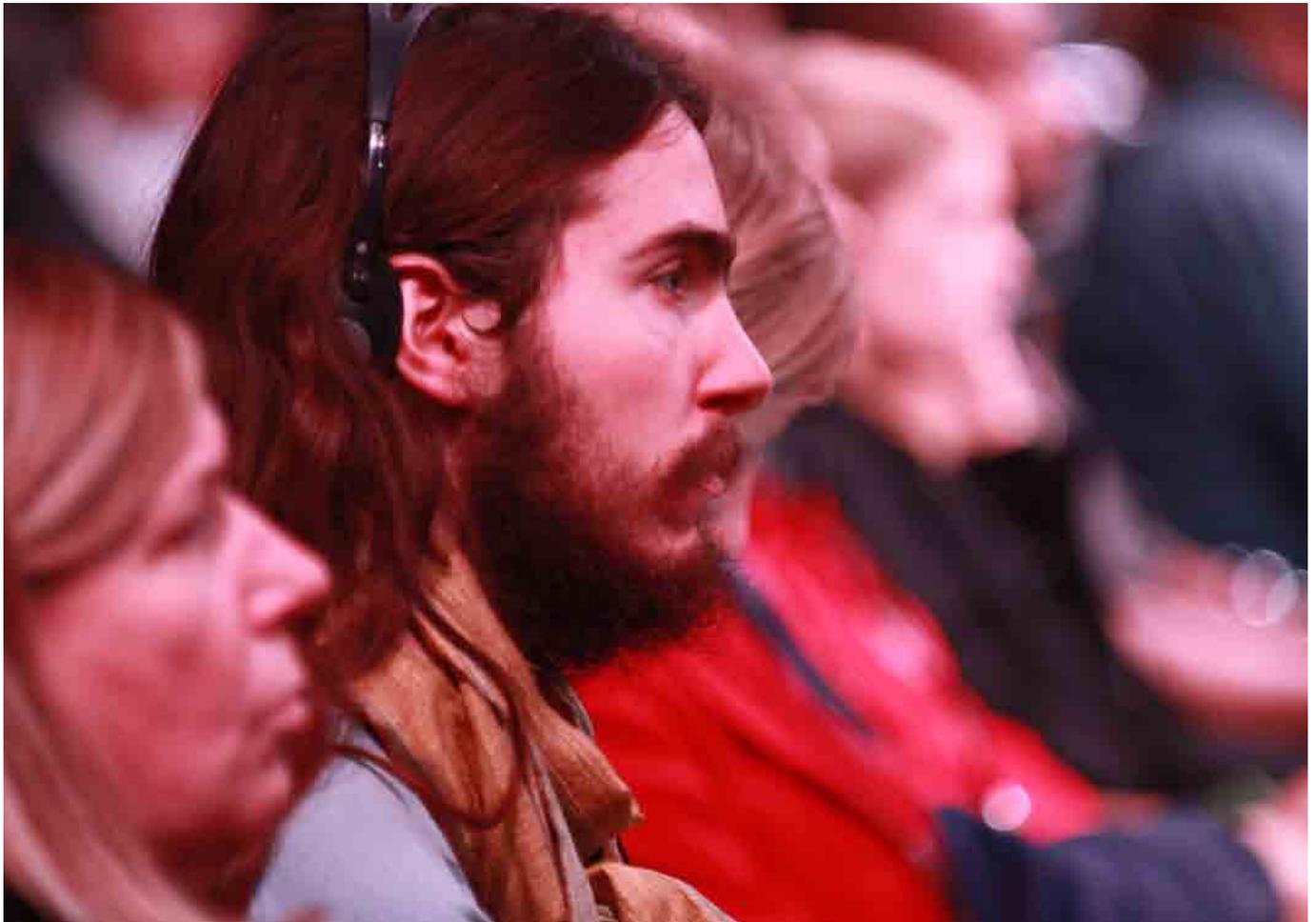
就像汹涌澎湃的潮水与静静的涓涓细流一样，中外青年行动最直观的区别就在行动方式上。外国青年行动的时候，往往采用最激进和最极端的方法来实现“到最高最显眼的地方发出最大的声音”，来赢得“斗争”的胜利，他们会绝食、静坐、游行示威等。相信很多中国人看到绝食者两个字都会很震惊，其实大可不必。我们要看这些行动背后的目的和信息是什么。在 COP15，几个年轻人策划的持续四十多天的绝食行动，不是为了绝食而绝食，他们要传递的信息是“你看，这（做一点点牺牲来实现一个符合人性和道德的目的）是可能的。那么牺牲一点点经济利益或社会福利来实现绿色发展，实现对后代和整个地球的道德也是可能的”。而中国青年的行动主要是以更加平和的方式来进行的，比如展示、文化活动、交流等。

RADICAL VS. MODERATE

The first and most obvious difference between western and Chinese youth lay in how they take action. Western youth usually adopt extreme and radical methods to “speak loudly from the highest position” to win the battle. They might fast, sit-in, protest or demonstrate. I believe most Chinese are shocked when they see the world “fast”, but there is no need to. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon also fasted on the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty. The key to fasting is the message behind it. Several youth from Australia, Norway and other countries planned to

“我和你”之上善若水——哥本哈根思绪录

YOU AND ME: TOGETHER LIKE WATER-THOUGHTS FROM COPENHAGEN



fast for more than 40-days from the Bonn II session though COP 15. They didn't just fast for the sake of fasting. The message they wanted to deliver was very simple but powerful: It's possible. It is possible to make a little sacrifice to save the earth for future generations. The Chinese youth delegation's actions were much more moderate, in terms of demonstrations, cultural events and communication, etc.

反政府性 VS 合作性

行动方式背后其实有更深层的东西。西方的文化和政治传统都支持批判性思维以及反政府。一个基本的信仰是：政府是不完美的，常常会出错，需要民众参与矫正这些错误。所以他们常常会反思自己政府和其他政府的不足，并且大声地表达自己的不满，他们也认为自己有能力知道政府应该如何去做，并有义务敦促政府这样去做。而中国的文化是尊崇权威的，加上我们施行威权主义的政治制度，站在对立面“指教”政府的空间就更小了。还有，过去几十年，身边看得见摸得着的变化让我们更自然地把国家和政府联系在一起，产生亲和感。因此，中国青年无论对自己的政府还是其他政府通常都是比较温和的，带有合作性的，不会过多去直接提出反对的声音。

ANTI-GOVERNMENT VS. COOPERATIVE

There must be deeper reasons behind actions Western culture and political traditions have long been supportive of critical thinking and anti-government actions. The basic belief is that government is far from perfect. It always makes mistakes and needs the public to point out its errors. So they tend to question governments, both their own and other governments. They complain loudly. They also think they know what the governments should do and think it is duty to tell the government what to do. In contrast, Chinese culture and tradition value "authority" very much. Our authoritarian government system has left even little space to oppose the government and tell the government what to do. It's also true that China's visible and tangible changes in the past few decades have made it more natural to link our country with the government. So the China's youth have been very cooperative with both our and other countries' governments. Rarely have we directly opposed the government.

还有一点很有意思，也特别体现了西方青年的批判性思维和反思意识。每当提出一个建议或想法，西方青年的第一反应是：你为什么要这样做？这样做的坏处是什么？有没有更好的方案？刚开始我还很不适

应，这跟我们中国青年谈事情“心往一处想”的氛围差别太大了。但是不久我就发现，他们的这种发问精神和逆向思维其实并不是针对某个人（有个人意见），而是试图通过这种“否定”的方式来激发大家深入审视自己的想法并产生新的想法，最终拿出一个最佳方案。

There is another interesting point. Once an idea was brought up, the Western youths' first reaction was: Why would you do this? What are the risks and disadvantages of doing it? Do we have better options? In the beginning I was quite uncomfortable facing such challenging questions in YOUNGO meeting. But soon I found that their and questions were not personal. They were trying to get everyone who proposed an idea to consider different perspectives and inspire new ideas. In the end, they wanted to come up with the best plan.

政治性 VS 社会性

承接上面一个特点，西方的青年很喜欢做政治性很强的举动，如希望通过自己精心策划的 campaign，借助媒体的力量，甚至跟政府代表面对面，来实现政治层面的一些改变。而中国青年基本把自己的策略定位为社会性的，我们很多活动的目标在于教育社会大众，影响身边的一些人，尤其是其他的青年人。

POLITICAL VS. SOCIAL

Western youth are fond of political action. They hope to to change government policies through their well-designed political campaigns, using the power of media, or talking with political leaders directly. On the other hand, China's youth have adopted a strategy targeting the grassroots. Most of our activities are about educating the public and raising awareness. Our target audience are people around us, especially our peers.

过程 VS 结果

西方青年在身边的政治文化和行为的熏陶下，非常注重做事的流程，设计的时候要保证公平、公开、有效，比如 YOUNGO 无论什么会议和决定都要采用投票和一致通过 / 多数决的方式，并且机会的分配要考虑兼顾发达和发展中国家，兼顾不同的区域，兼顾男女的平衡。所以有些时候，程序至上可能会显得有些死板，尤其是欧洲人，但是他们对整个发展中国家群体和来自发展中国家的青年的倾向和照顾还是很值得肯定的。而我们中国人比较实在，基本就看结果，看做了什么，而不是怎么做的。

PROCESS-ORIENTED VS. RESULT-ORIENTED

Western youth pay great attention to process, principles and rules, ensuring that they are fair, transparent and efficient. For example, all of YOUNGO's substantial decisions have to be voted on and the voting power has to be balanced between developing and developed countries as well as between genders. Sometimes, our European colleagues are quite rigid about the process, however they took care of the youth from developing

countries. The Chinese youth are much more result-oriented. We focus mainly on what we need to do and how to do it.

专业高效 VS 成长中

西方青年无论在市民社会活动还是参与气候变化方面的经验都比我们要丰富的多，他们激进的作风和反政府的特征带来的挑战，也使他们对自己提出更加严格的要求，这些都导致了他们的工作效率更高，规划和组织的专业性更强。举个简单的例子，YOUNGO 每天早上的大会有几十甚至上百个青年组织和代表团的代表参加，并需要就某些动议进行讨论和决议，而在 1-2 个小时内，西方青年们就可以让各方在有组织地充分表达自己观点的前提下达成各项决议。相比，中国代表团曾经十几个人开会几个小时却没有结果。当然，我们还在成长中，不过，我们学习得很快，专业性和工作效率都在不断提高。

PROFESSIONAL VS. DEVELOPING

Western youth have a much longer history of participating in civil society, especially climate change NGOs. Their anti-government characteristics have brought stricter requirements. This has resulted in higher professionalism and efficiency when planning, strategizing and organizing themselves. Here is a simple example. There were roughly 100 youth representing their delegation and organizations at the YOUNGO daily meeting. Within one to two hours, the representatives could vote on at least three proposals and hear updates from different teams. By comparison, our Chinese youth delegation had much less efficient team meetings with a group of less than 20 people. But we are learning fast and improving our efficiency and professionalism.

结束语：水聚成大洋

就像中美青年交流活动带给我们的启示一样：这些区别并不是什么绊脚石。因为我们都年轻，都有绿色之梦，都有一颗开放和热情的心，这些区别恰是中国青年与西方青年不断认识了解、交流对话并一起努力的基石。

Ending Words: From Water To Ocean

What do these differences mean? Like the the lessons we learned US-China youth "Our Shared Future" discussion program, the differences do not drag us down. We are all young. We share the same dream. We are all passionate. These differences have provided opportunities for the Chinese and western youth to continue sharing and working together toward our shared future.

当不同的溪流、河水、大潮、瀑布汇聚到一起，相互激荡，大海才会积蓄更多的力量，更加深邃。

When all the streams, rivers and waterfalls meet, the ocean become more powerful.

第四章 国际合作

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Sino-US Youth Climate

阿尔·戈尔在 COP15:

“前两天，来自美国和中国的青年聚在一起，他们为了同样的目的来到这里，倡导进步。如果你知道他们相互认同的程度，本质，如果你了解他们的热情，那么你会认为这个问题很容易解决。全世界的青年人都感受到了解决危机所需的承诺和奉献精神。”

阿尔·戈尔，诺贝尔和平奖获得者，美国前副总统

Al Gore at COP15:

"There was a meeting within the last two days between young people who came here from the United States who advocated for progress and young people who came from China for the same purpose if you could have heard the level of the agreement and nature and degree of their enthusiasm you would think this problem could be easily solved. Young people throughout the world feel a sense of commitment and dedication to solving this crisis."

Al Gore, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Former Vice President of the United States of America



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中美青年气候外交 Climate Diplomacy

中美青年研讨会：“我们共同的未来”

CHINA-US YOUTH WORKSHOP: "OUR SHARED FUTURE"

张虹琳 COP15 中国青年代表团领队 Holly Chang Team Manager of the COP15 China Youth Delegation

背景介绍

中美两国青年代表着两个最具影响力的传承世代，肩负着实现未来新气候条约的重任。虽然中美两国同为世界碳排放量最大的国家，但两国关系一直错综复杂且多元多面。跨文化的共鸣与交流是一种无法轻易从学校教育中学到的技巧。尽管中美在国家议程中存在深刻的差异与分歧，但是为了维护我们地球的可持续发展，世界需要中美有效地引领以达成全球共识。当全球变暖成为问题之时，我们需要的是，我们未来的一代人要比他们的前辈们更加相互了解和彼此信任。感谢福特基金会和耐克公司的支持，哥本哈根标志着这一进程的开始。

BACKGROUND

American and Chinese youth represent the two most influential inheriting generations, charged with carrying out our next climate treaty. While the United States and China quite simply share the role of being the two largest carbon emitters in the world, Sino-American relationships have always been complex, multi-faceted and difficult. Cross-cultural empathy and diplomacy are human crafts that are not cultivated in our school systems. In order to safeguard the sustainability of our planet, the world needs Americans and Chinese to effectively lead us to a global consensus, despite our deep differences and divergence in national agendas. What we need is for our future generations to have more understanding and more trust than the former generations had when the problems of global warming were created. Thanks to support from the Ford Foundation and Nike Inc., Copenhagen marked the start of this process.

12月10日，50名中国青年（大陆与香港）和50名美国青年作为两国年轻的气候行动者在哥本哈根大学聚集一堂，开展了第一次富有建设性的双边交流。几天前，三名美国青年和三名中国青年（Ben Wessell, Holly Jones, Garrett Brennan, 以及李莉娜, 赵祥宇, 王琛）在贝拉中心共同讨论设计了此次活动。在设计出日程与推进规则后，中美青年通过各自的网络一起努力推动了工作坊的展开，在哥本哈根会场与同时进行的数百个活动竞争参会者的关注。最后，中国青年代表团的全体成员和大约三分之一的美国青年代表团成员共计100多人参与了工作坊讨论。

On December 10th, at the University of Copenhagen, 50 Chinese youth and 50 American youth came together for the first bilateral structured exchange between young climate activists from the US and China. The evening's activities were designed in previous days through joint discussions at Bella Center between three American youth and three Chinese youth (Ben Wessell, Holly Jones, Garrett Brennan, and Lina Li, Shane Zhao and Ann Wang), and moderated by a Chinese American. After designing the agenda and facilitation rules, China-US youth worked together to advertise the workshop throughout their networks, competing

for attention amongst the hundreds of other concurrent events in Copenhagen. In the end, the entire China Youth Delegation and about one-third of the American Youth Delegation attended the workshop, totaling over 100 participants.

一些青年在会后谈到，中美青年工作坊是他们哥本哈根经历的亮点。与一片混乱、相互指责的谈判相比，工作坊创造了难得的安静休战时刻，并提供了可借鉴的具体范例。

Some youth later said that the US-China workshop was the highlight of their experience in Copenhagen. Amidst the chaotic blame-ridden negotiations, the workshops created a rare quiet moment of truce, and a concrete model to build from.

工作坊活动描述

一、你好和HELLO

美食边的非正式讨论：中美青年到达活动场地后都会参与到一个5-8人的小组讨论中。每位参与者都会佩戴醒目的名牌，一边享受中式自助餐，一边开始暖场讨论。美国青年还得到了中国青年赠送的“可持续筷子”作为礼物。

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

PART 1: NIHAO AND HELLO

Informal Discussions over Chinese Food: As participants arrived, they sat in small groups of 5-8 with an equal mix of Chinese and American youth at each table. They began informal ice-breaker discussions while enjoying a buffet of Chinese food. Each participant had a prominent nametag and American youth were presented with “sustainable chopsticks” at the entrance as gifts from the Chinese youth.

“我们的哥本哈根之路”：四位中美青年领袖首先进行了每人五分钟的演讲，介绍了他们到达哥本哈根之前的经历，为之后的小组讨论奠定了基调。他们讲述了自己的想法和奋斗历程，以及对气候变化相关工作的展望。随后，其他100名青年在各自的小组内开始了讨论。每个小组都会有一名协调员，以确保每个人都有发言的机会。提供小组讨论的问题有：

“Our Personal Road to Copenhagen”: Four youth leaders (two American, two Chinese) were pre-selected to give a five minute speech on their own journeys to Copenhagen, to set the tone for small group discussions. Their talks included their own concerns, personal struggles and hopes regarding their work in climate change. After the four speakers, the rest of the 100 youth began to discuss in their own small groups of 5-8 people. Each group had an appointed facilitator to ensure that throughout the evening, everyone would have a chance to talk. Questions were provided to facilitate conversations:



- 你的“哥本哈根之路”是什么样的？
- 你生命中的决定性时刻、并让你参与到气候议题中来的这一时刻，是什么时候？
- 你觉得来到 COP 改变了你什么？离开哥本哈根后，它又将如何影响你的生活？
- 为了今天站在这个舞台上，你克服了怎样的艰难？

-What has your "Road to Copenhagen" looked like?

-What has been the defining moment for you in your life that caused you to be involved in climate issues?

-What do you think has changed (in you) now that you've been to COP and how do you think this will impact you when you return home?

-What's been the hardest thing that you've had to overcome to be where you are today?

在规定的時間（約一小時）結束時，參與者仍然沒有停止討論，他們希望組織者可以給他們更多的時間。他們的一些想法和故事隨後在全組中得到了分享。

At the end of the allotted time (approximately one hour), the youth participants requested more time from organizers, as they were not ready to stop their discussions. A few impressions and stories were later shared with the group at large.

二、我們共同的未來：氣候戰略

在這部分討論中，參會成員重新組成了 10-15 人的小組，從而確保每個小組具有足夠的技術知識來討論氣候戰略。

PART 2: OUR SHARED FUTURE: CLIMATE STRATEGY

For this part, groups were re-arranged so that there were approximately 10-15 people per group to ensure enough technical knowledge to discuss climate strategies for every group.

兩位中美青年分別向大家簡要地介紹了“我們在中國和美國的政治定位，以及如何讓青年運動參與其中”。之後，各小組開始了自己的討論。這

次每組同樣有一名協調人以確保每個人都有發言的機會。提供討論的問題有：

Two speakers (one Chinese, one American) presented a short narrative to introduce to everyone "Where We Are in China and the US politically, and how the youth movement is involved". After the two speakers, the groups began to engage in their own discussions. Again, each group had an appointed facilitator to ensure everyone had a chance to talk, and questions were provided to structure discussions:

- 中美向前邁進的阻礙和機會分別是什麼？
- 在你的社會中，人們真的參與到氣候變化中來了嗎？
- 你認為環境危機“真正”的解決方案是什麼？CCS？核能？水電？
- 為了讓中國、美國有一個可持續發展的未來和繁榮的經濟，如果你是胡錦濤、奧巴馬，你在談判中應該如何行動？

-What are obstacles and opportunities for China and the US moving forward?

-Are people really engaged in climate change in your society?

-What do you consider "real" solutions to the climate crisis? CCS? Nuclear? Hydro?

-If you were Hu Jintao / Barack Obama how would you approach the US/China in the negotiations in order to have a sustainable future and prosperous economy?

原本設計的研討會時長三小時，但參與者的熱烈討論使活動持續了五個小時以上。

The workshop was designed to last 3 hours in total, but all participants ended up staying for over 5 hours.

新希望：中美青年气候协作

NEW HOPE: US-CHINA YOUTH CLIMATE COLLABORATION

Ben Wessel Middlebury College

2009 年在美国流行的一个词是“希望”。对新总统的希望，对新政策的希望，对新方向的希望。虽然事情看上去并不尽如人意，但许多美国人仍怀有希望。

A big word in the United States this past year was “hope.” Hope for a new president. Hope for new policies. Hope for a new direction. Things were looking bad, but many Americans had hope.

在立法领域，让许多美国人，特别是青年人寄予厚望的是气候变化政策。巴拉克·奥巴马在竞选纲领中承诺将限制碳污染，并向清洁能源生产投资数十亿美元以重振美国经济。尤其是在布什总统的政策长久以来不受国际欢迎之后，我们更希望现在的总统能够领导我们回到国际社会的友好怀抱中去。现在，我们将重新承担起责任，回到向往已久的领导地位上去。

One legislative arena where many Americans, particularly young people, had lots of hope was climate change policy. Barack Obama campaigned on a platform that would revitalize the United States' economy by putting a cap on carbon pollution and investing billions of dollars in clean energy production. Perhaps even more so, we had hope that our president would lead us back into the welcoming arms of the global community that President Bush had forsaken for so long. Now we were going to be responsible again. We would return to being the leaders that we had been for so long.

不幸的是，在 2009 年 12 月的哥本哈根，这种希望却几乎荡然无存了。在过去十年的气候谈判中，纷争贯穿始终，此次的会议也是同样。发展中国家和发达国家相互指责，媒体却在试图使政策冲突简单化，公民社会疲惫、焦虑、绝望，希望似乎远在天边。

Unfortunately, in Copenhagen in December 2009 it was hard to find that hope. The same squabbling that had marked the past decade of climate negotiations was creeping back into the conference center. Developing countries and industrialized countries pointed fingers at each other. The press tried to oversimplify the policy conflicts. Civil society members were tired, anxious, and forlorn. Hope seemed a long way away.

对我来说，新的希望来自于一个令人惊讶的地方。作为一个年轻的美国人（21 岁），我远没有在全球政策谈判的丰富经验，但是在 COP15 商讨的第三和第四天，我已经足够了解，哥本哈根会议不会取得世界最需要的、公平的、目标远大的、有法律约束力的气候协定。我开始找寻其他途径，使这个恶性循环的政治僵局有所变化。我在中国的一群青年人中找到了答案。

For me, new hope came from a surprising place. As a young American (age 21), I am far from a veteran in the world of global policy negotiations, but by the third or fourth day of deliberations at COP15, I knew enough to understand that Copenhagen would not bring the fair, ambitious, and binding climate treaty that the world so desperately needs. I began to seek out other avenues to bring about the change that is needed – an end-around of the gridlock plugging up the political system. I found my answer in a group of youth activists and advocates from China.

哥本哈根的一个中心环节是中美关系。两个国家在政治和科学上互相需要，并且为了达成能带来持久改变的气候协定而共同努力。在 20 世纪的大部分时间，美国都是最大的碳污染国，目前也仍是人均排碳最多的国家，因此，美国需要使中国同意走可核查的清洁发展道路，并由第三方参与监督减排。作为一个经济不断发展、能源需求不断增长的国家，中国需要美国坚决快速减排并为对抗气候危机所需的全球气候转型提供资金支持。但是，似乎没有一个政府愿意让步。缺乏共同目标、彼此间激烈的竞争和脆弱的信任已经严重影响了达成协议的任何机会。

One of the central storylines of Copenhagen was the relationship between China and the United States. Both countries needed each other, both politically and scientifically, in order to achieve a climate deal that would bring about lasting change. The United States, the world's largest carbon polluter for much of the 20th century and by far the largest per capita, needed China to agree to some verifiable path of clean development and the presence of third-party actors to monitor emissions reductions. China, a nation growing ever larger and with a massive hunger for energy, needed the United States to reduce its emissions quickly and steeply and help funding the global energy transformation needed to combat the climate crisis. Neither government, it seemed, was willing to blink. A lack of ambition, competition, and trust sullied any chances for an agreement.

然而，这个中国青年团队与中美政府对未来的展望不同。他们的观点是建立在协作和伙伴关系、信任和共同目标的基础上的。作为参与哥本哈根会议的美国青年气候运动领袖之一，一些中国青年代表团的领队找到我，并希望我帮忙组织中美青年清洁能源峰会。“如果我们的政治家不能达成协议，”他们似乎在说，“也许我们可以。”

This group of Chinese youth, however, had a different vision for the future than those of the American or Chinese governments. Their vision was one built upon collaboration and partnership; trust and shared ambition. As one of the leaders of the American youth climate movement in attendance at the Copenhagen conference, some leaders of the Chinese youth delegation came to me and asked for help organizing a summit between



Chinese and American young clean energy advocates. “If our politicians couldn’t come to agreement,” they seemed to be saying, “maybe we can.”

在多天的组织工作后，我们的工作坊终于开办了。以“我们共同的未来”为主题，中美两个国家的大约 50 名青年聚在一起，似乎做成了政界领导们未能做成的事情——诚恳并且富有成效。我们讨论了多方面的话题，从我们自身参与气候变化运动的经历到我们希望在国际气候协定中能够包含的完美政策，整个讨论气氛活跃、笑声不断。我们并没有在所有的问题上达成共识，但我们理解彼此的处境，那天结束的时候，我们明白对我们每个人来说，最重要的就是为了个人的成长和家庭生活的提升，创造更加安全的气候，建设一个适宜居住的星球。这并不是一场愚蠢的政治表演，而是远大目标和未来计划清洁能源的最后机会。

After days of organizing, our workshop came together. Entitled “Our Shared Future,” about fifty young people from each country came together and seemed to be able to do what our political leaders could not – be honest and productive. We discussed a multitude of topics, ranging from our own personal stories of how we came to be involved in the movement for climate action to the ideal policies that we’d like to see included in an international climate treaty. We laughed and told jokes. We didn’t agree

on everything, but we came to understand where we were each coming from and that, at the end of the day, what was most important to each and every one of us was a safe climate and habitable planet for us to grow up and raise our families in. This was not a silly political dance, it was a last chance for ambition and planning for a clean energy future.

回到位于华盛顿的家后我才意识到，我在那个大厅里与上百位同龄人一起目睹的一切有可能是外交的未来。我们共同建造了一个开放的环境，旨在解决领导人们害怕的重大问题。我们坦诚相对，并不担心意见相左。我们了解这一挑战以及应对挑战需要的政策规模。我们没有逃避差异，并且能够在最艰难的共同行动上取得进步。这就是给我新希望的源泉。

It did not occur to me until after I returned home to Washington, DC that what I had witnessed in that room with one hundred of my peers could be the future of diplomacy. Together, we built an open environment that aimed to tackle the big issues that our current leaders were afraid of. We were frank and not too intimidated to disagree with one another. We understood the scale of the challenge and the policies needed to confront it. We didn’t shy away from our differences and were able to make progress on the most difficult collective action problem this world has ever seen. And that has given me new hope.

COP15 中的中美青年 US + CHINA YOUTH AT COP15

Garett Brennan Executive Director, Focus The Nation

当我回忆起在 COP15 的经历时，记忆中最喜欢的，就是与中国青年代表团的互动。那未必是我刻意期待或寻求的经历，也可以说，它并未出现在我的“议程”中。正是由于当时所处的环境中，每个人每时每刻都有满满的日程，这项活动才更令人耳目一新。在我回首之时，我感觉与中国青年的联系和互动是最自然和最有人情味的，我对此深表感激。这也是伴随我一路走来的感受。

As I think back to my experience at COP15, I remember fondest the interactions with the Chinese Youth Delegation. It was not an experience that I necessarily anticipated or sought out. It was not on my "agenda," you could say. Which is why I think it was so refreshing, considering we were all in an environment where every minute of every day and every person seemed to have a loaded agenda. But as I think back, the opportunity to connect and the interactions that occurred with Chinese Youth are the ones that felt most natural, most human. And I am grateful for it. It is what I carried home.

这种互动使我充满希望。我们共进晚餐，我们努力理解对方的价值观和社区文化的协作，我们寻求共同的全球社会变化，却需要不同的途径来实现。我来自的国家建立在多元和对公平、机遇和幸福的梦想之上。但是我作为一个美国人旅行时，美国的过去和历史影射着骄傲自负、恃强凌弱和貌似正义，而这，并不是我为之自豪的一面。因此，在与中国青年代表互动时，我倍感振奋，希望表现出美国更好的一面。我非常愿意听到你们的故事，你们住在哪里，你们为什么来到哥本哈根，你们为什么参与应对气候变化的行动，在你们的行动中，有没有因为政府体制或生活环境造成的巨大困难。我们共同看到的是，在我们两国，都有一些人愿意一齐努力、密切协作，因此，我们充满希望。

The interactions gave me tremendous hope. Our dinner together. Our collaboration to understand our respective values and community landscapes. The share the global social change we both seek, yet have to approach in very different ways. I come from a country founded on dissent and dreams of fairness, opportunity, and happiness....yet in all my travels as an American, a shadow of my country's past lurked. It is one of conceit, of bullying, of righteousness. That is the side I am not proud of. So as the interactions with Chinese Youth unfolded, I was thrilled at the idea of presenting a better side of America. To hopefully share with you that there are people in our country that want to work together. That believe in collaboration. I absolutely loved listening to your stories of where you live, what inspired you to travel to Copenhagen, why you are motivated to be a part of the solution and how hard it can be at times because of how your government is structured and how life is just simply different in your country.

我所遇到的每一位中国青年代表团的成员都给我留下了深刻的印

象。尽管与骆家辉部长的会面令人沮丧，但我仍非常高兴自己能协助促成此次会面，因为当我们与他坐在一起时，学到了很多。我们学到了很多面对美国政客时将会遇到的问题——要求政客们对他们的经历、传统、热情或动机表现出真实和真诚实在是太困难了。奇怪的是，当我的目光越过桌面，到达坐在一起的中美青年身上时，这一刻，给了我无尽的希望。我对自己说：“我们可以与众不同。作为现在这一切的继承者，我们要用不同的方式来获得需要的解决方案，我们的动力来自比商业更深层次的东西。”目前，我们两国迫切需要对方。如果我们确实能够认可清洁能源是为生命提供动力的最节约的方式，那么在此基础上，世界需要我们共同领导这一进程。

I was so incredibly impressed with every person I met in your delegation, and even though the meeting with Secretary Locke was frustrating, I was so happy to help make that happen because I think we all learned so much from sitting at the table with him. I think we learned a lot about what we're up against with American politicians—about how hard it is for politicians to be real and sincere. With their stories, with their heritage, with their passion or motivation. Oddly, it was that particular moment that gave me hope as I looked across the table at the Chinese and US youth sitting together and I thought to myself, "We can do this differently. We are the ones inheriting this and we will approach the solutions we need in different ways. We are motivated by something deeper than commerce." Our two countries tremendously need each other right now. And the world needs us to lead together if we are serious about making clean energy the cheapest option of powering our lives.

在与你们会面之后，我对两国以激动人心的、前所未有的、具有历史意义的方式进行协作充满了信心。我们可以互相帮助，激发商业、政府和社区的创新性，共同向清洁能源世界迈进。

After meeting all of you, I have confidence that our two countries can collaborate in unprecedented, exciting, historical ways. And that we can help each other's businesses, governments and communities drive the innovation toward living in a clean energy world.

我并不是政治家或科学家。我其实是个歌曲作者和人类真实故事的爱好者。以有益人类的方式改变能源，这件事情使我倍受鼓舞。我将此视为一种生活方式——最终，人类能够活出更好的自己。并且我认为，中美青年就是最好的例子。

I am not a politician. Nor a scientist. I am songwriter at heart, and a lover of real human stories. Changing humanity's energy story in a way that lifts people up is what inspires me. I see it as a way to finally live our better selves. And I think the Chinese and US youth can be the example.

中美青年气候变化宣言为何夭折

THE DISILLUSION OF YOUTH

孟斯 团队媒体组组长 Meng Si Leader of the Media Group

2009年12月19日《哥本哈根协议》在争议中出炉。同日，在哥本哈根的一群中国青年经过激烈争论，决定放弃推出一份名为《中美青年联合宣言》的文件，因为他们感觉自己不能把握可能引发的风险。

On December 19 last year, the controversial Copenhagen Accord was agreed. On the same day, following a heated debate, a group of young Chinese delegates decided to abandon the announcement of a joint China-US Youth Declaration, uneasy about the dangers it might trigger.

这份宣言的产生，源于联合国气候变化谈判期间中美青年的一次交流。宣言回顾了中美青年如何从交流中形成信任和信心，认识到肩负的责任和使命。对于正在走向僵局的谈判，中美青年表达了对全球气候变化现状的关切，期待两国政府付出更多努力。

The declaration in question had grown out of a meeting between the US and Chinese youth groups during the United Nations climate-change summit and described how the two sides had built up a sense of mutual trust and an awareness of their shared mission. It expressed their deep concern about global warming and their hopes that the governments of both nations would step up their efforts in the ongoing negotiations.

但随着中国政府在谈判中面临的国际压力越来越大，这些二十岁出头的年轻人终于决定放弃推出宣言。他们最大的顾虑是：无法控制西方媒体和政客的解读，可能给中国政府带来更大压力，从而给自身带来不可预知的风险。

But, as the conference progressed and the pressure on the Chinese government increased, the Chinese members of this group of twenty-somethings opted to pull back. Their greatest concern was the inability to control interpretation of the declaration by western media and politicians and the risk that their actions could put yet more strain on the Chinese government – and bring unforeseen dangers upon themselves. “We were scared of being used,” says Ren Jiaojie, a journalism student at a well-known Beijing university.

“我们害怕被利用。”就读于北京一所著名高校新闻专业的任姣洁说。去年底，任姣洁和四十多名中国青年出现在哥本哈根会场。这是中国青年参加气候变化国际谈判人数最多的一次，他们希望打破中国青年以往在这个国际议题上的沉默。

Late last year, Ren and around 40 other young Chinese people arrived in Copenhagen, hoping to break the silence of their peers on the international issue of climate change. They constituted the largest Chinese youth group ever to take part in a United Nations climate-change summit.

历史性的光环给这些中国青年带来了超过二百次媒体报道。除介绍中国青年的环保工作、与国外组织交流，团队发起人、来自中国民间组织“中国青年应对气候变化行动网络”的赵祥宇介绍道：“作为一个拥有四亿青少年的国家，中国青年一定要发出自己的声音，表达对气候变化问题的看法和立场。”

The historic event received a great deal of press attention, with more than 200 media reports featuring the delegation's activities. This was a chance to introduce the group's environmental protection efforts and its connections with international organisations – but also to draw attention more widely to China's younger citizens. One of the delegation's members, Zhao Xiangyu, international director of China Youth Climate Action Network, pointed out in an online forum that “China has 400 million young people and they need to make their voices heard, to express their views on climate change.”

他们开展的活动包括扮成中医，给参与者开出环保药方，以呼吁通过改变个人行为来保护地球健康。而在中美青年交流后，他们开始计划“发出自己的声音”，为推动谈判尽到理想中的使命。

Their activities included dressing up as Chinese doctors and handing out “prescriptions” for environmental friendliness – a symbolic gesture to call for protection of the planet's health by changing individual behaviour. But, after a meeting between the China and US youth groups, the two sides started to hatch a plan to “make their own voices heard” and to push for the best possible result in the negotiations.

12月10日，100多名中美青年在哥本哈根大学交流之后，双方各5名代表连夜筹划起草宣言，随后更多中国青年参与了修改。

On December 10, after a workshop at Copenhagen University involving more than 100 members from both groups, five representatives from each side worked through the night to produce a draft declaration, which other Chinese participants then went on to revise.

任姣洁说，但随着事态发展，他们发现谈判远比想象中复杂，不是单纯的环境问题。

But, as time went on, says Ren, the youth groups started to realise that the negotiations were much more complex than they had expected and that the issues at stake were not simply environmental.

中美青年交流并起草宣言当日，包括中国在内的“基础四国”共同推出《北京文本》，这被认为是对偏袒发达国家的《丹麦文本》的回应，

中美青年气候变化宣言为何夭折

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显示出发展中国家与发达国家之间的矛盾。这一矛盾对于长期关注气候变化者并非新闻。但随着美国对中国的公开指责，“世界第一大二氧化碳排放国”的地位令中国陷入尴尬。希拉里·克林顿随后抛出一千亿美元的资金援助和附加条件，即对中国减排透明度的要求，更引领发展中国家向中国施压。此时中国史无前例地面对来自发达与发展中国家的双重压力。此后，美国总统奥巴马在演讲中继续对中国施压。

On the same day that the youth groups were drafting their declaration, the so-called BASIC nations – Brazil, South Africa, India and China – unveiled their draft agreement, now known as the “Beijing Text”. This was seen as a response to the “Danish Text”, which favoured developed nations, and a demonstration of the tension between industrialised and emerging economies. To longstanding observers of climate-change politics, such tension was hardly news. But China was placed in a particularly difficult position this time around. The United States’ public criticism of the country’s status as the world’s largest emitter of carbon dioxide, coupled with requirements for Chinese transparency in Hillary Clinton’s proposed US\$100 billion (683 billion yuan) financial-assistance package, meant that, for the first time, China was under pressure from both the developed and developing worlds. And a subsequent speech by president Barack Obama served only to sustain this pressure.

同时，与美国商务部长骆家辉（华裔美国人）的会面再次令中国青年举棋不定。20分钟的会面，令中国青年有些不愉快。青年代表们本想得到骆家辉的支持，却发现对方的观点主要围绕对中国的指责。参与会面的汪宁回忆说，骆家辉“不谈历史责任，只讨论现状，指责中国二氧化碳排放太多”。

Meanwhile, a meeting on December 11 between 10 Chinese and American youth delegates and the US secretary of commerce, Gary Locke, left the group unsure of their next move. The Chinese participants came away from the 20-minute meeting with the official feeling somewhat

disgruntled. The delegates seem to have expected a more supportive stance from Locke (a Chinese-American), but they found him to be very critical of China. As attendee Wang Ning recalls: “He didn’t discuss historical responsibilities, only the current circumstances, calling China the largest emitter of carbon dioxide.”

短短几天内局势的变化和亲身经历使中国青年内部产生了分歧。“我们不能把握媒体报道的方向，而现在美国却在想办法把矛头指向中国。”参加过《联合国气候变化框架公约》第十四次缔约方会议的李立说。一些持类似观点的中国青年也认为，此时推出宣言很可能被西方媒体（尤其是美国）放大为中国青年公民对其政府的施压，对中国不利。这是中国青年不愿看到的。

The changes and experiences of those few days split the group. “We have no control over media reports and the United States is looking for ways to put China on the spot,” said Li Li, a youth delegate who had attended the previous UN climate-change conference in Poznań, Poland. Some other members agreed, believing that the declaration was likely to be exaggerated by western media, particularly in the United States, and presented as a case of China’s young citizens putting pressure on the government – to China’s detriment. This was not what they wanted to see.

一位疲于应对谈判和媒体攻势的中国政府代表团官员私下对前来询问的青年说，这是个政治问题，他们不懂，不该参与。而另一位中国谈判官员给出了积极评价，并特别嘱咐他们在宣言中提到《京都议定书》、双轨制、共同但有区别的责任，以及对中减排努力的肯定。对此，一些中国青年认为，这种语调容易被西方媒体解读为对政府观点的简单附和，仍将对中造成负面影响。

They consulted an official from the Chinese delegation, who, exhausted by the negotiations and the battle in the media, told the group that this was a political issue that they did not understand and should keep out



of. Another Chinese negotiator had a more positive view and suggested that they mention the Kyoto Protocol, the twin-track mechanism and common but differentiated responsibilities in their declaration, along with affirmation of China's efforts to reduce emissions. But some of the young Chinese believed this would simply be seen as an attempt to echo the government view – again creating a negative impression.

鉴于经验不足，中国青年也曾征询不同的 NGO 和媒体人士。“有的建议利用这个机会，多要求发达国家减排。但另一派声音说我们不用搞得这么政治化。”参与写宣言的马逢蕾说。一位《中国青年报》记者则告诉他们不必考虑太多，只要想做做的事、说想说的话，发出青年的声音。各种意见碰撞，使“我们共同的未来”原本纯粹的动机，失去了理想中的力度。

Due to their own lack of experience, the group also asked for advice from NGO staff and journalists. Ma Fenglei, who helped to write the declaration, recalls: “Some suggested we use the opportunity to call for developed nations to make further cuts. But others said we shouldn't get too political.” A reporter from the China Youth Daily told them not to think too hard about it – to do and say what they wanted and to let the voice of youth be heard. As a result of this clash of opinions, an idea that had been motivated by a simple desire – to work for a common future – lost the impact that the group had hoped for.

“中国青年不应在这个公共议题前，就这样沉默离开。”在英国读书的孙茜仍支持发出宣言。而部分主张放弃者认为，缺少足够准备而仓促发言并不明智；另一部分认为，对全人类命运的热情和责任感固然重要，但居第一位的责任感仍应绑定国家利益。有中国记者建议宣言以声援政府、给美国施压为目的比较稳妥。

Sun Xi, a Chinese student based in the United Kingdom, still thinks the group should have published the declaration: “It's a public issue, and the young people of China should not have left without saying anything.” But some of those who advocated abandoning the declaration believe that a rushed statement would have been unwise. Others say that, while a sense of responsibility for the fate of humanity is important, responsibility to national interests should come first. Some Chinese reporters suggested it would have been more prudent to use the declaration to support the Chinese government and put pressure on the United States.

“即使不提中国一亿五千万贫困人口，就算平均下来，中国人均 GDP 仍排在世界一百多名，中国无法承担过大的责任。”北京大学学生社团 CDM Club 会长孙小明说。

“Even if you ignore China's 150 million impoverished people and just look at the averages, China's GDP per capita is still not in the top hundred

globally,” says Sun Xiaoming, head of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) club at Peking University. “China cannot take on too much responsibility.”

李莉娜作为《联合国气候变化框架公约》下的青年组织网络联络人，对国内外青年有更多观察。她说：“与中国青年相比，西方年轻人很少经历经济发展给生活带来的深刻变化，因此在考虑气候变化问题时，很少想到本国国力与民生问题。”她认为，尽管公民意识已见萌芽，但对本国实际困难的关注，和精神上对官方的自觉依附，仍然主导着他们的思维方式。

As a Focal Point of the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) Youth Constituency (YOUNGO), Li Lina is well informed about youth groups, both in China and overseas. “Unlike in China, young westerners have rarely experienced the real changes that economic development can bring and therefore tend not to consider issues of national strength and personal livelihood,” she says. Although the beginnings of social awareness are now visible in China, she believes opinions are still guided primarily by concern for problems that the nation faces and a reliance on government action.

12月19日，各国首脑齐聚贝拉中心，就气候变化协议最后交锋，同晚，中国青年在旅馆投票，结果是：保持沉默。

On December 19, national leaders gathered in the main conference venue, the Bella Centre, for a final meeting. That same night, the Chinese youth delegation met in their hotel and held a vote. The decision: to remain silent.

回顾宣言搁浅始末，有些青年在博客中表达了公民个体面对政治谈判的无力感。但李莉娜说：“也许中国青年可以继续尝试，试探我们参与政治的底线在哪里。”她认为，尽管短期内，现实处境和思维方式的惯性，使中国青年在国际主义和国家利益中面临的两难，超乎他们能力所及，但除从自身生活方式做起，中国青年可以在更多调研的基础上，在国内用更强势的姿态与政府进行对话，勇敢探索政治上的推动。她说：“毕竟现在已经不是二十年前的社会环境。”

Blogging later about how the declaration had failed, some of the participants expressed a sense of powerlessness in the face of political negotiations. “Perhaps young Chinese people will continue to experiment with methods of political participation,” says Li Lina, though she recognises that, in the short term, combining globalisation and a sense of national interest has created an intractable dilemma for China's young citizens. However, in addition to making changes to their own lifestyles, young, well-informed people can start to take a tougher stance when pushing for political action at home, she says. “After all, it's no longer the society of two decades ago.”

中美清洁能源和气候变化协作

US-CHINA COLLABORATION ON CLEAN ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

苏 静 美国可再生能源理事会 中美项目顾问 Jing Su Advisor, US-China Program at American Council On Renewable Energy (ACORE)

2010年5月16日，位于迪斯尼梦幻世界的香港迪斯尼宾馆里正在期待一个特殊的代表团，气氛如往常一样甜美、充满希望。下午三点左右，在大厅表演的“小王子”和“小公主”们将会见到一群目光犀利、精明老练的代表，其中一位便是美国商务部长骆家辉，他带领着美国商业发展高级代表团来到中国。在我看来，那些享受童话和魔法殿堂的小朋友的天真无邪，和世界商业领袖的机敏睿智形成了有趣的对比。是的，中美两国的政治家和商业大亨已经齐聚这里，为应对气候变化带来的挑战，为创造可持续的繁荣而共同努力。魔法奇迹可能出现！

On May 16, 2010, the Hong Kong Disneyland Hotel is expecting a special delegation. As usual, the air is scented with sweetness and hope. Around 3 PM, the little princes and princesses playing in the lobby ran into a group of delegates. Leading the senior-level US business development mission was United States Secretary of Commerce Gary Locke. For me, it was an interesting contrast between innocent little kids playing in Disneyland and world business leaders. Yes, politicians and businessmen from both the US and China have come here to work together to tackle the challenge of climate change. Maybe there will be magic!

为什么是中国和美国？

1. 削减碳排放

作为二氧化碳排放的“领袖”——碳排放总量共占全球40%的份额——中美两国必须承诺在投资、分享和应用清洁能源措施方面成为领军人物。达到这一目标最有效的方法是中美合作。正像骆部长所说：“中美两国进行合作，并共同成为清洁能源、能源效率和应对气候变化方面的世界领袖，这一点是非常重要的。毕竟，两国在未来的50年中将要排放比过去150年总和还要多的温室气体。”

WHY THE US AND CHINA?

1. Carbon Emissions Reduction

As leaders in carbon dioxide emissions—with a combined 40 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions—the US and China must take the lead in inventing, sharing and applying clean energy solutions. The most efficient way to achieve this goal requires

the US and China to cooperate. As Secretary Locke noted: “It is important for China and the US to work together to become world leaders of the entire world for clean energy, energy efficiency, and fighting climate change. After all, the two countries will produce more greenhouse gas emissions in the next 50 years than the past 150 years combined.”

很明显，我们正面临着令人生畏的气候变化挑战。两国领导人已经意识到，如果想要达到减碳和其他相关目标，就必须共同协作而不是相互对抗。中国承诺到2020年，把基于2005年的碳强度（如每单位国民生产总值的碳排放）减少40%到45%，美国也制定了到2020年碳排放比2005年水平下降17%的目标。

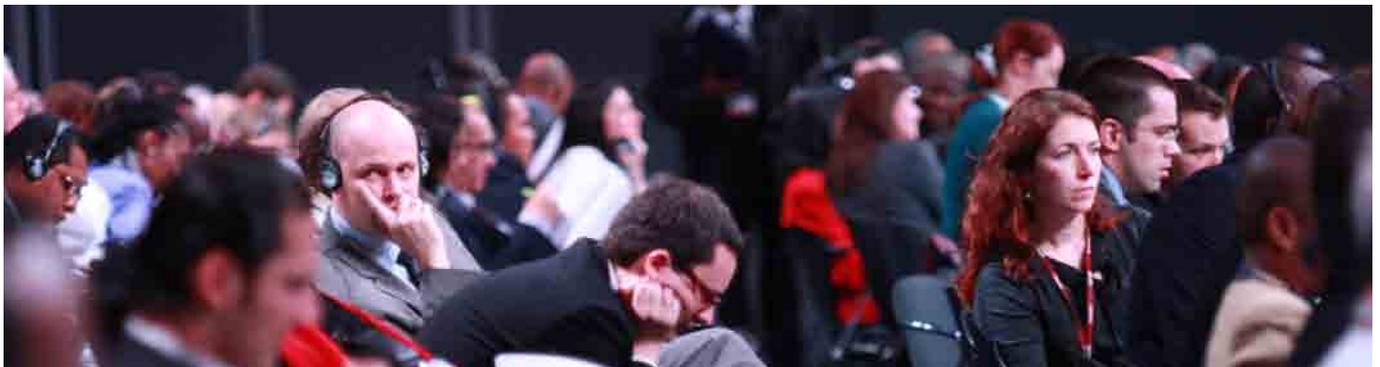
Obviously, the climate change challenge we are facing is daunting. Leaders of both countries see the need to collaborate rather than to confront each other if they want to achieve carbon reduction targets and other related goals. For example, China has promised to reduce its carbon intensity (i.e. carbon emissions per GDP) by 40%-45% of 2005 levels by 2020; the US set its 2020 carbon emissions target of 17% below 2005 levels.

2. 绿色就业和经济激励

全球金融危机之后，主要经济体都在急切地寻找新的经济增长领域。中国已经将新能源列为“七大战略性新兴产业”之首。美国也将清洁能源产业作为最有潜力的产业之一，因为它可以创造相当数量的“绿色”工作机会。为了满足控制气候变化和经济激励的需要，来自太平洋两岸各个层面的政治家、商业领袖和科学家已经准备在实质上而不是象征性地进行协作。

3. Green Jobs and Economic Stimulation

After the global financial crisis, policymakers are urgently looking for new economic growth areas. China lists renewable energy as the top “Seven Strategic Emerging Industry.” The US also considers the clean energy industry to be one of the most promising industries because it creates a number of “green” jobs.



3. 中美互为战略伙伴

1) 中国需要发展成熟的清洁能源技术。

6月联合国发布的低碳发展报告称，中国需要超过60项关键技术来实现主要工业领域碳强度降低的目标，这些领域包括发电、交通、建筑、炼钢和化学工业。然而，中国现在还没有核心技术来制定解决方案。鉴于这些前所未有的挑战，中国应该从其他国家获得最先进的技术。美国作为世界上技术最先进的国家，无论是能源部所属的国家实验室还是私人部门，都开发了多种多样的清洁技术。

3.The US and China are Strategic Partners

1) China needs clean energy technology

The United Nations published a low-carbon development report this month, saying that China needs more than 60 key technologies to realize its carbon intensity reduction goal in industries such as power generation, transportation, construction, steel and chemicals. However, China does not possess the core technology to provide the solutions. Given these unprecedented challenges, China should take the best technologies from other countries. The US has been developing a variety of clean technology solutions both in their national laboratories under the Department of Energy (DoE) and in the private sector.

2) 美国也可以从中国制造的低成本、高质量的清洁能源产品中受益

中国的制造业基地可以使清洁能源技术更高效，更有竞争力。例如，从2008年7月开始至今，中国制造的风力涡轮机成本已降低27%，低于国外产品的20%，并且风力比煤电更能吸引投资者。中国将清洁能源的成本降至比传统能源更低，中美两国，实际上所有的国家都将从中获益。

2) The US will also benefit from low-cost and high quality clean energy products made in China

China's manufacturing base enables clean energy technology to become more cost-effective and competitive. For example, since July 2008, the cost of wind turbines produced in China has declined by 27%, making Chinese wind turbines 20% cheaper than foreign ones. In Chinawind power is becoming more attractive than coal-generated electricity to

investors. The US and China will benefit as China drives the cost of clean energy below that of conventional energy.

3) 中国学习美国应用市场机制解决环境和能源问题

美国已成功实施环境许可交易系统，允许煤电厂在整体二氧化硫限制排放的范围内交易二氧化硫补贴，从而减轻酸雨问题。与命令控制方法不同，以市场为基础的机制可以帮助社会用最低的成本达到排放目标。有了美国的先例，中国可以创立自己的环境许可交易，其中也包括国内自愿碳市场。

3) China can learn from the US on how to leverage market mechanisms to solve environmental and energy problems

The US has been successfully implementing the environmental permit trading mechanism to alleviate the acid rain problem. The mechanism allows coal-fired power plants to trade their SO₂ allowances within the limit of an overall SO₂ cap. Unlike the command-and-control method, market-based mechanism can help society achieve the emission target at the lowest cost. China can create its own environmental permit trading exchange based on the US model, which includes domestic voluntary carbon market.

我们已经做了什么？

1. 政府间层面

1) 中美能源合作 (ECP)

2009年11月17日，胡锦涛主席与奥巴马总统共同宣布启动新的中美可再生能源合作伙伴关系。两国元首都认识到，鉴于中美两国市场规模巨大，尽快在两国投放可再生能源能够显著降低全球相关技术成本。新的合作伙伴关系指导下的项目内容包括制定可再生能源路线图、地区投放、高压电网现代化、先进可再生能源技术以及公共和私营部门的参与。

What have been done?

1. Government-to-Government Level

1) US-China Energy Cooperation (ECP)

On November 17, 2009, President Hu Jintao and President Barack Obama announced the launch of a new US China Renewable Energy Partnership.



中美清洁能源和气候变化协作

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The two presidents recognized that, given the combined size of the US and China markets, accelerated deployment of renewable energy in the two countries can significantly reduce the cost of these technologies globally. The activities under the partnership include Renewable Energy Road-mapping, Regional Deployment, Grid Modernization, Advanced Renewable Energy Technology and Public-Private Engagement.

中美两国正在实施一系列政策，努力推进新能源投放。《美国复苏与再投资法案》计划为可再生能源和高压电现代化拨款超过 250 亿美元，并扩大了 2012 年之前在可再生能源生产和投资领域的税款减除。另一方面，中国已经制定了目标，到 2020 年，非化石燃料将满足全部能源需求的 15%，为了达到这个目标，中国还针对风力和生物能发电实行回购电价。新的伙伴关系将便于双方扩展可再生能源合作，并加速向清洁能源经济过渡。

The US and China are implementing a range of policies to advance the deployment of renewable energy. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) includes more than \$25 billion available for renewable energy and grid modernization and extends tax credits for renewable energy production and investment through 2012. On the other hand, China has set a goal of generating 15% of all its energy needs from non-fossil fuels by 2020 and has implemented a feed-in-tariff for wind and biomass power to help meet this goal. The partnership will leverage renewable energy efforts in both countries and accelerate the transition to a clean energy economy.

2) 加州 / 江苏次国家协作 (州对省)

加州在环境管理方面杰出的领导力超越了美国联邦的标准。与此类似，中国的江苏省以数目众多的新能源工业（如无锡尚德和常州天合光能等）和主动环保的精神在中国众多省市中遥遥领先。

2) California / Jiangsu Sub-national Collaboration (State to Province)
Much like California's exceptional leadership in environmental standards which goes beyond federal standards, Jiangsu is home to a number of renewable energy companies, such as Suntech and Trina, and environmental protection initiatives ahead of many provinces in China.

2009 年 10 月 2 日，阿诺德·施瓦辛格州长和罗志军省长共同宣布，加州和江苏省已经建立伙伴关系，通过分享在能源效率、节能、可再生能源方面的成功气候政策和吸引企业、学术界参与的经验，共同应对气候变化。

On October 2, 2009, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and Governor Luo Zhijun announced that California and Jiangsu Province formed a

partnership to cope with climate change by sharing successful policies related to energy efficiency, energy conservation and renewable energy.

2. 企业间层面

政府建立协作框架之后，就到了企业界大显身手的时候了，最近就宣布了一个吸引眼球的项目——加州中部计划，打算建造一个 500 兆瓦的太阳能电站。投资者来自中国，太阳能电池组件在江苏省建造并在加州组装，建设、安装和运作由中美两国共同完成。这便是成功的开始。在以后的日子里，美国公司将经历出口量增长，而中国公司将在美国创造更多的工作机会。

2. Business-to-Business Level

Once the governments set up a framework for collaboration framework, it is time to give business community a demonstration of feasible project. One eye-catching project that was recently announced is the 500 MW solar power station is planned to be built in central California. The investors are from China, the solar modules produced in Jiangsu Province but assembled in California, and the construction, installation and operation of the project are done by both American and Chinese companies. It is a great start. In the future, US companies will export more clean tech products while Chinese companies will help create more jobs in the US.

未来的挑战

尽管从理论上讲，中美在清洁能源领域的协作会取得双赢的结果，但仍有一些问题需要解决。

CHALLENGES AHEAD

Even though clean energy collaboration between the US and China is a win-win situation on paper, there are several wrinkles that need to be ironed out.

首先，中美需要更好地了解彼此的商业文化。

中国实行社会主义市场经济体制，而美国实行资本主义市场经济体制。因此，对美国政府和企业来说，中国市场时常显得神秘莫测。例如，美国项目开发人员认为，与中国的国有企业竞争实在太难，因为这些企业有时宁愿牺牲投资回报也要争取到特许风力项目。所以，美国企业界和贸易联盟总是说，虽然中国想要打入美国市场，但中国并没有为在中国做生意的外国公司提供同等机会。

First, the US and China need to better understand each other's business culture. China has a socialist market economy, and the US has a capitalist market economy. Therefore, the Chinese market often looks mysterious to the US government and businesses. For example, US project developers find it very hard to compete with Chinese state-



owned enterprises because their Chinese counterparts are sometimes willing to sacrifice return on investment in order to win wind concession projects. Therefore, US businesses and trade associations claim that China does not offer equal opportunities to foreign companies doing business in China.

其次，双方需要消除贸易壁垒。

双方都曾使用或威胁使用保护主义措施。中国规定，风力发电厂70%的涡轮机必须来自本地。现在美国正在考虑在一项重要的补贴项目上附加“购买美国货”的要求。中美两国不可能一边讨论气候变化协作，一边计划使用贸易壁垒。

Second, trade barriers need to be removed. Both countries have imposed or threatened to impose protectionist measures. China has ordered that wind farms must source 70% of its turbines locally. The US now is considering imposing “buy American” requirements on a key subsidy program. The US and China cannot discuss collaboration on climate change in one room, and contemplate on trade barriers in the other room.

最后，双方要充分了解在哪些领域可以创造绿色工作机会。

美国企业界担心，如果使用中国制造的设备，他们就会失去在清洁能源技术方面的竞争优势，并为中国提供制造业领域的绿色工作机会。然而，美国不应该只把注意力集中于销售设备的利润上。事实上，一项分析表明，如果使用中国生产的3兆瓦普通风力涡轮机，美国公司至少会获得这一假想风力发电场总价值的44%。在光电池产业，零售、配送、安装和维护设备将是美国公司的重要收益来源。

Finally, fully understand where the green jobs will be created. The American business community worries that if they use the equipments produced in China, they will lose the competitive edge in clean energy technology and cede green manufacturing jobs to China. However, the US should not focus solely on the profits from selling equipment alone. In fact, an analysis reveals that US companies would capture at least

44% of the total value of a hypothetical US wind farm using generic 3 MW Chinese wind turbines. In the solar business, retailing, distributing, installing and maintaining equipment are proving to be significant value creators for US companies.

建议

中国只有尊重知识产权，才能提高本土创新能力，才能让美国愿意转让最需要的技术给中国。同时，美国也需要抓住这一黄金机遇向中国出口技术。毕竟，那些技术风险和成本太高，不适合在国内大规模使用，已闲置多年了。美国也应该明白，中国有其他的选项，比如从欧洲国家进口技术。

RECOMMENDATION

China will improve its indigenous innovation capacity and the US will feel comfortable transferring the much-desired technologies to China only if China respects intellectual property rights. The US also needs to take this golden opportunity to export to China technologies that have been sitting on the shelf for years because they are too risky and costly to be deployed widely in their own country. It should also realize that China has the option of importing from European countries.

你们的角色

对于仍在大学学习，但正努力考虑职业道路的你们来说，我确实能够想象你们希望为低碳经济前景做出贡献的热情。可持续发展需要先进的技术、金融创新产品和有效的政策。无论你处在哪个领域，都可以帮助中美两国向更加清洁和繁荣的社会迈进。

YOUR ROLE

For those who are still in college trying to determine your career path, I can imagine how much you could contribute to reducing carbon emissions. Sustainability initiatives need to be supported by advanced technologies, innovative financial products and effective policies. No matter which area you are in, you can help China and the US to become a cleaner and more prosperous society. (Shenzhen, China)



全球青年应对气候变化的故事 Stories from Glob

“青年是目前在气候变化领域很活跃的团体，中国青年应当发出自己的声音，不仅仅是在cop15。中国青年应该首先理解气候变化问题对全球所有人的重要性，和对中国的特殊重要性，尤其是对中国的经济转型的意义；其次是做好自己该做的事情，为中国走低碳道路做出自己的那一部分贡献；第三是影响他人做同样的事情。”

高风 UNFCCC 法律事务处主任

"The youth are one of the more active constituencies for climate change, and Chinese youth should learn to elevate their voices, not only for COP15. Chinese youth should first understand the issue of climate change and its global importance, and particularly the special significance of China's economic transition and then youth should make their own contributions and help carve China's pathway to a low-carbon economy. Third, youth should influence others to do the same."

Feng Gao, Director of Legal Affairs Programme, UNFCCC



**PLANET
NOT
PROFIT**

**CLIMATE
JUSTICE
NOT**

**THE POLITICS
NOT THE
CLIMATE**

System Change
means

Global Climate Youth

“在哥本哈根的灰烬中微笑”

"SMILING IN THE ASHES OF COPENHAGEN"

Michael Plesner Vice President, Energy Crossroads Denmark

哥本哈根——这个位于欧洲中心的城市，曾被认为是充满希望的“气候变化之都”，并在 2009 年 12 月举办了最令人期待的气候变化峰会。然而，峰会不尽人意的结果却如龙卷风般袭来。我绝没有夸大，即便失败的迷雾正渐渐散去，可是欧洲很多青年的理想已经破灭，还有许多仍心存疑虑。但是，我，一个在哥本哈根土生土长的青年依然在灰烬中微笑。或许你会问，何以如此？

Copenhagen - the once promising capital of climate change located in the heart of Europe - hosted the most anticipated climate summit, COP15, in December 2009. It hit us like a tornado. I will not lie. Leaving the failed summit, most of Europe's youth had been shattered and many still have doubts. Yet, here I sit - a local kid smiling in the ashes of Copenhagen. Why?

欧洲青年的希望：2009 年我目睹了来自欧洲各地的青年人为增进理解相互交流有关气候和能源的复杂问题而做出的巨大努力。在丹麦，那些参加过联合国气候峰会的人仍在马不停蹄地访问小学，向青少年解释峰会的重要性，并告诉他们如何参与。我所在的组织“Energy Crossroads Denmark”发明了“改变游戏”，这是一项重大的创新——用最简单的乐高积木和游戏卡，让参与游戏的人学习、讨论、梦想并塑造欧洲的新能源未来。游戏极富成效，上百个来自各年龄层和各领域的人们都愿意利用周末参与游戏，我认为这种情况正说明欧洲青年对学习、分享和参与所抱有的真诚愿望。

Young European Hopes: In 2009, I've seen youth from all parts of Europe put a tremendous effort into understanding and communicating the complex climate and energy issues. In Denmark, those who have participated in a UN climate summit went on tour visiting primary schools and explaining to the youngsters about the importance of the summit and how they could take part. My organization Energy Crossroads Denmark created 'Changing the Game', a serious innovation using simple tools such as LEGO bricks and game cards to allow any participant to dream, learn, discuss and shape a new energy future for Europe in a productive manner. Hundreds and hundreds of people from any age and any discipline have spent their weekends playing this game and I think this illustrates the sincere desire European youth have to learn, share and take part.

此外，我还亲身体会到了欧洲青年在与国外青年之间建立和加强联系方面无可比拟的强烈意愿和能力。2009 年暑假，我有幸带领一个由欧洲青年代表组成的志愿者团队到达北京。他们将大部分时间都用于准备、开会、讨论以及与中国朋友交换看法。如果全球气候谈判也能这么有趣、有效就好了！之后，我与 COP15 中国青年代表团的会面使我进

一步认识到加强欧中青年的联系有多么重要。看到那么多中国青年为了学习和分享观点专程来到天寒地冻的丹麦，我既激动兴奋又倍受鼓舞。

I also experienced the unparalleled willingness and ability that European youth have to meet and strengthen bonds. In the summer of 2009, I was lucky to bring with me to Beijing a volunteering team of young European representatives, who spend a big part of their summer preparing, meeting, discussing and exchanging opinions with what quickly became our Chinese friends. If only the global climate negotiations were as fun and productive! My later encounters with the China Youth Delegation at COP15 opened my eyes to how important the bonding between EU and Chinese youth really is. I was thrilled and inspired by seeing so many young Chinese people way all the way up in the frozen lands of Denmark just to learn and share opinions.

上面提到的故事已经展示了在欧洲青年甚至所有青年身上可以发现的品质，这些品质在“后哥本哈根时代”显得比以往任何时候都更加重要。下面，我想详细说明欧洲的青年气候运动以及欧洲人民对气候变化的看法。

The abovementioned stories illustrate the qualities found in European youth - and in youth in general. These qualities are needed more than ever in the post-Copenhagen era. It reminds us of the capacity and drive that exists in the European youth. Now, let me explain in more detail about the youth climate movements and attitudes in Europe.

欧洲青年气候运动

欧洲青年气候运动是将欧洲主要青年气候组织联合起来的首次尝试。这些青年气候组织融合了来自不同国家（比如英国青年气候联盟和丹麦的 K 一代）、地区（比如东欧合作发展网络）和全球联盟的分支机构（如地球欧洲的青年朋友和 350.org）。

EUROPEAN YOUTH CLIMATE MOVEMENT:

The European Youth Climate Movement was the first attempt to organize a coalition of the major European climate youth groups. The member groups are a mix of national entities (like UK Youth Climate Coalition and Generation K from Denmark), regional entities (such as the Cooperation and Development Network of Eastern Europe) and sub-entities of global coalitions (such Young Friends of the Earth Europe and 350.org).

在我看来，欧盟青年联盟的首次尝试是在 2008 年波兰的 COP14 会议上。从那时开始，欧盟青年（以出席联合国峰会的青年为代表）的



政治诉求始终如一：欧洲应当承诺到 2020 年至少减排 40%，并且不能以其他方式补偿！欧洲的大部分青年在按照过去反核武器的理念生活，因此核能技术通常并不在减排 40% 需要采用的技术之列。我想，今年 4 月，由 12 万人组成的人体链条敦促德国政府关闭核反应堆的事件已经清楚地表明了这一点。

As I see it, the first major tryout of the EU youth coalition was at the COP14 in Poland in 2008. Since then, the political calls from the EU youth (present at UN summits) have been consistent: Europe should commit to at least 40% carbon emissions reductions by 2020 - without offsetting! Most youth in Europe grew up under the legacy of past anti-nuclear protest. Thus, nuclear power is not commonly considered to be part of the technology mix that should get the job of 40% reductions done. I think this was clearly illustrated when 120,000 people formed a 120 kilometer-long human chain urging the German government to shut down its nuclear reactors, in April 2010!

尽管发起不久，欧洲青年气候运动已经相当成功地将注意力转移到他们的政策主张上。他们也与国家首脑和欧洲议会议员进行了多次讨论。毋庸置疑，欧洲青年气候运动潜力巨大。它走向成功要面临的主要挑战是需要团体中保有持续的领导力，同时还要确保自身作为代表的角色（这也是所有青年气候运动面临的共同挑战）。

Despite being a newly formed body, the European Youth Climate Movement has been fairly successful in getting the attention directed toward their policy claims. There has been many discussions with heads of states and members of the European Parliament. Undoubtedly, it holds great potential. The main challenge for it to succeed is to have consistency of leadership in the group, while at the same time making sure that it is a representative body (a common challenge to all of the youth climate movements).

“在哥本哈根的灰烬中微笑”

"SMILING IN THE ASHES OF COPENHAGEN"

欧洲已经组建了整体联盟，但在国家层面还需更多努力，这样才能在欧洲进行强有力的气候游说。在丹麦，我们已经有一些青年非政府组织在努力进行着重大计划，然而目前还没有尝试将各方的声音联合起来，各个团体仍然各自为政。

While an overarching coalition seems to be forming at a European scale, much still needs to be done at the national level in order to attain powerful youth climate lobbies in Europe. In Denmark we have several youth NGO's working on great things, yet there has been no recent attempts to unite the voices. Consequently, the groups continue to work alone.

沮丧的青年

基层也并不平静。作为一个生在长在哥本哈根的人，我可以保证，2009年，哥本哈根的每个人都在谈论气候，而且并不是所有的内容都令人高兴。在这一年中，沮丧的情绪在许多丹麦青年心中逐步增加。颇受期待的“世界商业峰会——关于气候变化”会议于五月底举行，这次

Change, which was held in the end of May, was the spark that lit the fire as we witnessed the first major collision between young climate activist and the police here in Denmark. I was invited to be a mediator for a meeting between youth belonging to a group called “Our Climate - Not Your Business” and the organizers of the World Business Summit. Here, I realized how far and deeply the frustration had reached. As their name indicates, the Danish youth in this group were raging against big multinational corporations who were profiting on ‘false climate solutions’ or purely engaging in ‘green washing’. Their frustration was clear and understandable. You must realize that throughout 2008 and 2009, everybody was whispering about the coming failure of the COP15. This left an opening for big corporations to promote themselves as the only true hope for avoiding catastrophic climate changes. Yet, many people understood that most of their promises were vague and that some had no sincere wishes to mitigate the challenges at hand.

因为在解决全球变暖问题时，没有国家比中国更重要。同时，也是由于我们从 350 举办的活动中已经知道有才华的中国青年是如何应对气候变化的。

Bill McKibben, 350.org 创始人，明德学院驻校学者

会议正是导火索——我亲眼目睹了丹麦气候运动青年领袖和警察的第一次冲突。当时，我受邀在名为“我们的气候——与你无关”的青年团体和世界商业峰会组织者之间进行调解，我才意识到这种沮丧情绪的程度之深。正像他们团体的名字表明的那样，这个组织中的丹麦青年对那些大型跨国公司名为“气候解决方案”，实为谋利或纯粹的“漂绿”行为愤怒之至。他们愤怒、不满、沮丧的情绪有明确的理由，也完全可以理解。我们必须认识到，从2008年到2009年，每个人都在窃窃私语，谈论即将到来的COP15或许将以失败告终。大企业趁虚而入，纷纷标榜自己是避免气候变化灾难的仅存希望。然而，人们都明白，他们的承诺多是空话，一些企业并非真的怀有改善当下困境的真诚愿望。

FRUSTRATED YOUTH:

Things have been stirring on the ground level as well. Coming from and living in Copenhagen, I can assure you that in 2009, climate was on everybody's lips... and not all of it was blissful. Frustration had steadily been building up among many Danish youth during the year. The much anticipated World Business Summit on Climate

当然，并不是所有的青年都像“我们的气候——与你无关”的成员那样沮丧。但它确实表明了正在形成的一种趋势，并且显示了许多欧洲青年对气候变化与能源问题的热情、关注和深刻感触。

Surely not all youth have been as frustrated as the people in “Our Climate - Not Your Business”. However, it illustrates a trend that has been building up. It also illustrates how passionate many European youth are when it comes to climate change and energy issues.

那么，下一步是什么呢？大部分欧洲青年已从峰会失败的阴影中走出，原本信心破灭的我们又重新开始积蓄力量了。我们正逐渐从预见失败的迷梦中苏醒。尽管2009年青年和警察的冲突加剧了分裂，尽管还有一些人感到沮丧（这样当然是合理的），但是在过去的几个月中，欧洲北部并没有出现大规模的冲突。谢天谢地！现在，我们必须确保欧洲青年的能力和热情得到最佳发挥，为了做到这一点，我们必须用已经取得的许多成功来提醒和鼓舞自己，并且把共享快乐作为重点。



“There is no country more important to solving global warming than china, and because we knew from our 350 campaigns just how talented china's youth were in this regard.”

Bill McKibben, Founder of 350.org and Scholar in Residence at Middlebury College

What's next? After the failed summit, the shattered youth of Europe are starting to regain strength. We are waking up from the perceived failure. Despite the clashes between youth and police in 2009 which did more to separate than to unite, thankfully no major collisions have been seen in the northern parts of Europe for the past several months. Now we must help make sure that the capacity and passion of the European youth are put to good use by reminding and inspiring ourselves of the many successes we have already achieved... and by focusing on having fun!

现在是时候做出我们希望看到的改变了。我越来越希望，欧洲青年气候与能源运动能更加切实，并行动起来——在交流和谈判之外做出努力。这种愿望可能是基于我们关注气候谈判可能的持续失败。所以，我们怎样才能实现这种变化呢？从我所在的组织来说，我们已经开始学习在住房和其他建筑上实现小规模能源技术必需的技能了。

It is time to implement the changes that we want to see. I am noticing an increasing desire within the youth climate and energy movements in

Europe to become more practical and create 'hands on change.'. This desire is likely fueled by the seemingly continuous failure of the very negotiations we have been focusing our attention toward. So how can we achieve this transition? Speaking of behalf of my own organization, we have started to acquire the skills needed to construct and implement small-scale energy technologies on houses and buildings.

对于那些继续沿政治道路前行的人来说，挑战仍然存在。在COP16到来之前，欧洲非政府组织有可能在国家层面联合起来，并影响欧洲气候青年运动吗？我对此尚存疑虑，不做出结论。

For those who continue down the path of politics, the challenges remain. Will it be possible to unite European NGO's at national levels and leverage this in the European Climate Youth Movement toward COP16 in Mexico? I leave this question open.

350 的全球行动与中国伙伴

350'S GLOBAL ACTIONS AND ITS CHINESE PARTNERS

Jamie Henn Communications and East Asia Director, 350.org

2008年，美国作家、环保主义者 Bill McKibben 和一群来自全球各地的青年共同组建了国际气候运动组织 350。在过去两年的发展中，350 的影响力迅速扩大，目前它已经拥有数十万的支持者和超过 500 个合作机构，而这些机构几乎遍布地球上所有的国家。

In 2008, the international climate campaign 350.org was founded by a small group of young people from around the world and American writer and environmentalist, Bill McKibben. Over the last two years, 350.org has expanded rapidly to include hundreds of thousands of supporters over 500 partner organizations representing nearly every country on Earth.

作为 350 的创始人之一，我很荣幸能够与许多不同的机构共同协作。中国青年应对气候变化行动网络（CYCAN）及其在中国的合作方非常高效、勤奋、有远见，并且具有振奋人心的力量。这些特质是很多其他组织无法企及的。在过去的一年中，CYCAN 展现出了优秀的领导力，并成为全球青年网络中的楷模。我非常希望能够在未来看到它的成功。

As one of the founders of 350.org, I have had the privilege of working with many different organizations. I have found few partners as inspiring, effective, hardworking and visionary as the China Youth Climate Action Network (CYCAN) and its allies in China. The leadership that CYCAN has shown over the last year has been a model for youth networks around the globe and I greatly look forward to seeing its success over the coming years.

最新的科学成果表明，350ppm 是大气中二氧化碳含量的上限。为了支持将二氧化碳含量降至 350ppm 以下的目标，350 在 2009 年集中力量组织了国际气候变化行动日活动。我们将行动日定在 2009 年 10 月 24 日，超过 180 个国家的 5200 多个活动都在这一天进行。顶尖的国际媒体，包括 BBC、《纽约时报》、《世界报》、CNN 等，都在首页报道了这一事件，使数百万人明白了气候行动的重要性。《外交政策》把这一天称为“有史以来规模最大的全球运动”。

In 2009, 350.org focused on organizing an International Day of Climate Action to show support for the goal of reducing CO2 in the atmosphere below 350ppm, the safe upper limit according to the latest science. The day of action took place on October 24, 2009 with over 5,200 events in more than 180 countries. Leading international media outlets, including the BBC, New York Times, Le Monde, CNN and more, gave the events front page coverage, helping educate millions of people about the importance of climate action. Foreign Policy magazine called the day the “largest ever coordinated global rally of any kind.”

10 月 24 日的活动包括大规模游行，比如在埃塞俄比亚的亚的斯亚贝巴举行的 15000 人大游行。其他的活动主要关注气候变化的影响，例如在斐济海滩和澳大利亚大堡礁水下进行的活动。很多活动以公共教

育为重点，从坦桑尼亚到美国都举行了一系列讲座和工作坊。学生和青年人在这项运动中扮演了重要角色，有了他们的线上组织技巧和努力工作，才使 350 为世界所知。

The events on October 24 included large rallies, like a 15,000 person event in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Other events highlighted the impacts of climate change, like a rally on the beach in Fiji or underwater at the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. Many events focused on public education, with lectures and workshops taking place from Tanzania to the United States. Students and youth played an important role in the campaign, spreading 350.org around the world through their online organizing skills and hard work.

在本次重要的全球行动中，CYCAN 组织了 10 月 24 日的“中国青年应对气候变化行动日”活动，被称为领导中国参与活动的先锋力量。在这一天，全国各个大学组织了超过 300 个活动，并且向世界展示了中国在清洁能源上的领导力。中国的活动受到了众多媒体的报道，其中，《华盛顿邮报》将其作为首页新闻，向美国民众展示了中国青年与美国协作应对环境挑战的意愿。

CYCAN led China's participation in this important global event by organizing China Youth Climate Action Day on October 24. The day united over 300 events at universities across the country, perhaps the most widespread day of environmental awareness in China's history, and demonstrated China's clean energy leadership to the world. The events in China were profiled in many places, including the Washington Post, which gave the story front-page coverage, showing the US public that Chinese youth were ready to partner to solve our environmental challenges together.

10 月 24 日的六周之后，全球领袖在丹麦的哥本哈根聚集，共同参加具有历史意义的联合国气候会议。350 将 50 多名来自全球南方的青年带到哥本哈根，希望努力提高来自发展中国家青年的声音。在会议召开的两天前，350 还与其他青年领袖共同举办了青年会议，吸引了超过 1000 名参加联合国气候谈判的青年。在一年前的波兹南联合国气候会议上，我十分沮丧地看到，美国有几十位参会青年，而来自中国的青年寥寥无几。而哥本哈根则是另外一种情况：中国青年积极参与了许多不同的公民社会集会，组织了关于中国应对气候变化和发展清洁能源的分享活动，并协作举办了重要的中美青年对话活动。

Six weeks after October 24, world leaders met in Copenhagen, Denmark for the historic United Nations Climate Meetings. 350.org brought over 50 youth from the Global South to Copenhagen in an effort to raise the voices of young people from developing countries. For the two-days before the conference began, 350.org's staff also worked with other youth leaders to host a Conference of Youth for over 1,000 young attending the UN Climate Talks. At the UN Climate Meetings in Poznan a year earlier,



I was dismayed to see only a few young people from China, compared to dozens from the United States. In Copenhagen, it was a different story. Chinese youth actively participated in many different civil society meetings, organized events that helped share China's experience with climate change and clean energy, and coordinated an important dialogue between Chinese and American young people.

由于哥本哈根并未达成强有力的协议，我们还有更多的工作要做。事实上，在 350，我们 2010 年的口号是“开始工作”。我们希望能使世界各地的市民、商界人士和各类组织都参与到努力解决气候问题的行动中来。在 2010 年 10 月 10 日（10/10/10），我们会举办全球聚会，来庆祝全世界气候问题解决方案的诞生，此项活动将从北京延伸到华盛顿。

The lack of a strong agreement in Copenhagen leaves us with more work to do. In fact, at 350.org, our slogan for 2010 is, “Get to Work.” All around the world, we are looking to involve citizens, businesses, and organizations in an effort to create climate solutions. This 10 October 2010, (10/10/10), we will host a Global Work Party to celebrate climate solutions around the world, from Beijing to Washington, D.C.

我们希望能新的活动中与中国的合作方共同努力。最近我们正在进行“三国智”活动，这是一项在中国、美国和印度的学校中举行的清洁能源竞赛。“三国智”的目标是提高学生解决气候问题的能力。这项竞赛也是在三国之间架起桥梁的好机会，我们可以向世界表明，通向未来的竞赛，三国需要将协作提到一个新的高度。

We also look forward to working with partners across China on an exciting new effort, the Great Power Race, a clean energy competition on campuses in China, India, and the United States. The goal of the Great Power Race is to increase students' capacity to help create climate solutions. The Race will also be an opportunity to build bridges between each country and demonstrate to the world that the race to the future will require a new level of collaboration between all three nations.

在解决气候危机方面，人类还有很长的路要走。然而，全球青年网络的迅速发展使我们有理由充满希望。去年，青年气候网络向我们共同的事业注入了能量、远见、领导力和承诺，如果世界其他领域也能如此，那么，我们就一定能够建设一个可持续的平等的未来。在 350，我们希望今年，甚至今后很多年，都能和中国的伙伴继续合作。

Humanity still has a long way to go in our efforts to solve the climate crisis. Yet, the rapid rise of youth networks around the world provides many reasons for hope. If the rest of the world can find the same energy, visionary leadership, and commitment that the youth climate network has brought to its work over the last year, we will be well on our way to ensuring a sustainable and equitable future. At 350.org, we look forward to getting to work with our partners in China again this year and hopefully for many years to come.

For more information, please visit:
<http://www.350.org>

2050 年你多大？——记 YOUNGO

HOW OLD WILL YOU BE IN 2050? - ABOUT YOUNGO

李莉娜 团队政策组组长 Lina Li Leader of the Policy Group

引子

时间：2009 年 12 月 10 日早上 地点：哥本哈根贝拉中心

整个贝拉中心是一片橙色的海洋 - 年轻的脸庞，澄澈的眼睛，自信的笑容，橙色的 T 恤，正面写着“2050 年你多大？”(How old will you be in 2050?)^①，背面写着“不要括弧我们的未来 (Don't bracket our future)”^②。在贝拉中心的入口处，他们把零碳制作的橙色围巾送给匆匆走进来的谈判代表，围巾上写着“生存是不能拿来谈判的”(Survival is not negotiable)。我也是这橙色海洋中的一滴水，而这些水滴是如何汇聚起来的呢？

答案：YOUNGO。

INTRODUCTION

Time: Morning, Dec 10, 2009 Place: Bella Center, Copenhagen

The whole place is full of a flood of orange- young faces with bright eyes, confident smile and all in vibrant, bright orange, carbon- neutral T-shirts. The T-shirts have “How old will you be in 2050^①?” on the front and “Don't bracket our future^②” on the back- two very powerful messages from youth to the negotiators here. CO2- neutral scarves with the words “Survival is not negotiable” were distributed to negotiators in exchange for a verbal commitment to ensure survival of this and future generations. I was one of the drops of the “flood of orange” and how did all come together?

The answer: YOUNGO.

再看哥本哈根的“历史性”

联合国气候变化框架公约 (UNFCCC) 第十五次缔约方大会 (Conference of Parties, COP 15) 是历史性的，它不仅是“最后机会”^③，最多媒体关注，最高规格^④，还有重要的一点，那就是青年最大规模和最高规格的参与。青年参与 COP 最早可以追溯到 COP 9、COP 10，但是那时候是零散的，是由一些国际环境组织带去的，并不具备独立性。而 2009 年的 COP 15，青年这个群体首次作为正式利益相关方被认可，作为 YOUNGO 这个集体的身份出现，而且人数首次超过历史最高记录的 1500 人 (来自至少 130 个国家)。更重要的是，我们的会议、活动以及与 UNFCCC 秘书处和各国政府的联系也是以“青

年”的名义进行的。我第一次感觉到，青年不仅仅是大人们口中的“未来”，更是我们自己手中的“现在”！

HISTORICAL COPENHAGEN

The COP 15 (15th Conference of Parties) of UNFCCC was historical, not only because it was “last chance”^③, caught largest media attention, and with highest level involvement^④, but, I believe, also because of the “historical” youth involvement. Youth participation in COP dates back to COP 9 and 10, when they were taken by some environmental NGOs separately and not independent. But for COP 15, youth as a whole was, for the very first time, recognized as “stakeholder”, presenting by collective identity of YOUNGO. Over 1500 youth, from at least 130 nations, participated as part of YOUNGO. More importantly, all our meetings, activities and contact with UNFCCC Secretariat and other governments were under the name of “Youth”. For the first time, I strongly felt that youth were not only the so-called “future” by grown-ups but “now” in our own hands!

UNFCCC YOUNGO，即 Youth Constituency of UNFCCC，代表青年非政府组织 “Youth Non-Governmental Organizations of UNFCCC”，是市民社会在 UNFCCC 中的九个 constituency 之一，其他的 constituency 包括环境非政府组织 (ENGO, Environmental NGO)、企业和行业非政府组织 (BINGO, Business and Industry NGO) 等。Constituency 不是一个正式的“组织”，而是松散的平台、市民社会组织和个人的聚合体。Constituency 带来的是这些组织和个人所代表的市民社会的一部分 (如 YOUNGO 代表青年)，可以在 UNFCCC 的谈判过程中有正式的陈述时间 (intervention)，向谈判代表和政府官员们发出声音，表达关切，推动谈判发展；在会议场馆有独立的办公室和日会地点，有直接与政府和联合国的高层代表和官员进行对话的机会。但是其象征性的含义也不应该被忽略，被承认为 constituency 是正式被 UNFCCC 接纳为“利益相关方”，说明它认为你对谈判有影响，谈判议题跟你有关系，你的声音应该被倾听，你应该被纳入整个谈判和国际政治的过程中。

①、为什么选择 2050 年？因为无论科学家还是政治家都把这一年作为一个关键节点。IPCC (政府间气候变化专门委员会) 的权威报告指出，如果想要避免不可逆转的悲剧性的全球变暖，到 2050 年二氧化碳浓度必须降低至少 80%。而今天的青年，或许刚刚开始他们的职业生涯，他们将用未来的四十年向低碳甚至零碳的社会努力，到 2050 年也差不多要退休了。今年的大人们 (谈判桌上的人，公司里的 CEO，政府中做决策的高官)，大部分都活不到 2050 了。见：YOUNGO 报告：《COP 15 上的青年》<http://www.scribd.com/doc/29964027/Youth-COP15-The-Youth-Climate-Movement-s-Coming-of-Age>。

②、国际谈判的文本，每一句话都有很多个括弧，谈判各方经过博弈和妥协，最终决定留下哪些，去掉哪些，当所有的括弧都被移掉，谈判也就顺利结束。所以这句话反映的是，不要因为谈判的不顺利而影响到青年的未来、地球的未来，也就是说，气候谈判一定要成功。

③根据 2007 年在印尼巴厘岛举行的第 13 次缔约方会议通过的《巴厘路线图》的规定，2009 年末在哥本哈根召开的第 15 次会议将努力通过一份新的《哥本哈根议定书》，以代替 2012 年即将到期的《京都议定书》。考虑到协议的实施操作环节所耗费的时间，如果《哥本哈根议定书》不能在 09 年的缔约方会议上达成共识并获得通过，那么在 2012 年《京都议定书》第一承诺期到期之后，全球将没有一个共同文件来约束温室气体的排放。这将导致人类遏制全球变暖的行动遭到重大挫折。也因为这个原因，本次会议被广泛视为是人类遏制全球变暖行动最后的一次机会。<http://finance.ifeng.com/news/20091127/1516298.shtml>

④、共有 120 多位国家元首和政府首脑前来参加哥本哈根气候变化大会。

⑤、一直找不到特别好的词来翻译 constituency，索性就用英文吧。

YOUNGO, Youth Constituency (standing for “Youth Non-Governmental Organizations”), is one of the nine civil society constituencies of UNFCCC. Constituency is not a real “organization”, it is to some degree decentralized platform and aggregation of organizations and individuals of civil society. It brings the part of civil society such organizations/ individuals represent, the official intervention time at UNFCCC negotiation sessions to express your voice and concerns to the negotiators, your own office and meeting spaces, and opportunities to dialogue with officials from government or the Secretariat etc. Meanwhile, we shouldn't forget the symbolic benefits of being a constituency. It is a formal and public recognition as a legitimate and independent stakeholder group, indicating that you are relevant to the topic of negotiation, you are influential and your voice should be heard.

YOUNGO 从何而来

建立属于自己的青年 constituency 的想法可以追溯到 2004 年，在布宜诺斯艾利斯举行的 COP10。随着参与 COP 的青年从当时的不到 50 人发展到 2007 年 (COP 13) 的超过 200 人，到 2008 年 (COP14) 的 500 多人，青年气候变化运动越来越有组织性、独立性、持续性和国际性。青年组织虽然不像“大人们”的成熟组织那样拥有丰富的资源，但是凭着热情、能力以及不断提升的气候变化知识和经验，他们集合在一起准备 COP，分享各自的战略和想法。而他们的表现也向联合国气候大会的组织者和参与者们证明了自己的能力、创造力、和影响力。就这样，经过几年的酝酿，随着时机的成熟，2009 年，青年作为独立 constituency 的申请被正式提交到 UNFCCC 秘书处，10 月，秘书处正式批准此项申请，“青年”同“妇女”、“农民”一起，成为 UNFCCC 承认的公民社会集合体大家庭中的三位新成员，从 2009 到 2011 年是“预备期”，最终有关青年 constituency 身份的决定将会在 2011 年的 COP17 之前公布。

HOW DID YOUNGO COME

A youth constituency status was first discussed of COP 10 in Buenos Aires. A large proposal for youth organizing at the UNFCCC including securing constituency status was drafted at COP 11. These conversations

continued through COP 12 at Nairobi and COP 13 in Bari, as youth participation steadily grew from less than 50 to over 200. A more organized, more independent, more committed and more global youth climate network was developing. Although youth are not as rich of recourses as grown-ups, with their passion, rising capacity, climate knowledge as well as experience, they prepared together for COP, sharing their strategies and ideas. Their efforts and activities also impressed organizers and other participants of COPs, proving their creativity, capability and influence. The movement was then established enough to be a separate constituency. In 2009 the application was formally submitted to and approved by the UNFCCC. Together with “Women& Gender” and “Farmers”, YOUNGO has joined the UNFCCC family as new member, and we are on 2-year probation currently due to be permanently formalized prior to the COP 17 in 2011^⑤.

YOUNGO 在哥本哈根做了什么

虽然 YOUNGO 还很年轻，但得到了极大的关注和支持，YOUNGO 不仅提升了青年人参与 UNFCCC 谈判进程的合法性，而且提高了整个青年的参与度和代表性（尤其是有更多发展中国家青年参与进来），更是青年在媒体和公民社会中形象和地位的一次飞跃。

WHAT DID YOUNGO DO AT COPENHAGEN

Although as such a new member, YOUNGO has already gained a lot of attention and support. It improved the legitimacy of youth involvement in climate negotiations, as well as participation and representativeness of youth (especially from the global south). It also was a rise of the public portfolio of youth in media and civil society. Some highlights include:^⑥

青年大会 CONFERENCE OF YOUTH, COY 正式谈判开始之前的“青年大会” (COY) 传统始于 2005 年蒙特利尔的 COP11，到哥本哈根已经是第 5 个年头了 (COY 5)。这次会议在 YOUNGO 的协调下由一群国际化的志愿者团队组织，并得到荷兰政府的赞助。有来自 100 多个国家、超过 700 名青年参加了 COY 5，创历史之最。在两天的会议上，他们培训、分享经验、提升能力；他们就关心的谈判议题进行讨论、辩论

① .This is the theme of a very successful campaign in 2009. Why we chose 2050? Because 2050 is a reference year for both climate science and politics. The Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states that if we wish to avoid catastrophic global warming, global carbon emissions must decrease by at least 80% by 2050. Today's youth, now just beginning their working lives, will work for the next 40 years de-carbonising society. They will likely retire in the 2050 decade. See: Youth At COP 15, YOUNGO report, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/29964027/Youth-COP15-The-Youth-Climate-Movement-s-Coming-of-Age>

② .For those who are not so familiar with international negotiations in UN, the negotiating text originally have included a lot of brackets, and parties need to agree/bargain on removing all the brackets and finalize it to something everyone can accept when the negation finishes. Hence, this message means don't harm the future of youth- future of earth because of troubles in the negotiation.

③ .According to Bali Roadmap agreed at COP 13, parties were supposed to have completed a new agreement in Copenhagen. Considering the time needed for mapping details and preparing for implementation, if such agreement couldn't be passed in Copenhagen, there won't be bound commitment to reduce greenhouse gases after 2012 when the first commitment period of current Kyoto Protocol. So COP 15 was said to be “last chance” for human community to combat climate change. <http://finance.ifeng.com/news/20091127/1516298.shtml>

④ .Over 120 heads of states attended COP 15 which was by far the largest ever.

⑤ .For details see: Youth At COP 15, YOUNGO report, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/29964027/Youth-COP15-The-Youth-Climate-Movement-s-Coming-of-Age>

⑥ .For details and special links, see: Youth At COP 15, YOUNGO report, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/29964027/Youth-COP15-The-Youth-Climate-Movement-s-Coming-of-Age>

2050 年你多大?——记 YOUNGO

HOW OLD WILL YOU BE IN 2050? - ABOUT YOUNGO

并达成共识;他们相识、相知,并成为跨越国界和不同文化的好朋友。COY 5 可以说为 YOUNGO 的 COP15 拉开了正式帷幕。

COY, CONFERENCE OF YOUTH The tradition of COY, youth delegates gathering prior to the official negotiations, had started from COP 11 (2005, Montreal). This year, COY 5 was supported with generous funding from the Government of the Netherlands and ran by an open team of dedicated international volunteers. The largest in history, it attracted over 700 youth from over 100 countries to attend. At the two - day conference, they collectively discussed and shared, built their capacity; policy positions were discussed, debated and coordinated; they got to know each other, networking and became friends cross-border/cultures. COY5 just raised the curtain of YOUNGO for COP 15.

大会陈述 虽然非政府组织的各个 constituency 在大会上都有发言时间(通常不超过 2 分钟),但这是青年第一次发出自己独立的声音。无论是 18 岁的非洲女孩在大会第一天用尚显稚嫩的声音说“你们用了我整整一生的时间在谈判,还不够吗?”,还是来自秘鲁的 23 岁男孩在最后一天的会议上声嘶力竭,大声疾呼“我们要求……”,YOUNGO 在会议上的陈述(背后有专门的青年工作组(working group,)准备内容和确定发言人选)总是最动人、最有特色的。

YOUNGO INTERVENTIONS Although all constituencies had chance to deliver interventions (normally in less than 2 minutes), it was the first time for youth to say their own voice independently. No matter it was the 18-year-old African girl asking “you’ve negotiated through my entire life, isn’t that enough?”, or the 23-year-old demanding with shaking voice “here we the youth ask for...”, YOUNGO’s interventions were always the most touching and impressive.

青年和未来一代主题日 2010 年 12 月 10 日,整整 14 个小时,所有的青年和青年组织全情投入在贝拉中心,强力展现了青年在参与、推动谈判以及参与全球行动的坚定决心。除了开头提到的橙色海洋之外,这个主题日还包括:多个政府和联合国高层代表面对青年的有关气候解决方案跨代质询(Intergenerational Inquiry on Climate Solutions),连续六个由青年团体独立组织的边会(话题涉及妇女儿童的领导力、教育、代际平等、保护森林等),8 个迷你边会,青年的记者招待会等。

YOFUGE DAY, YOUNG AND FUTURE GENERATIONS DAY The 14 hours throughout the day of Dec 10, 2010 provided a powerful showcase of youth work around the world and determination of youth participation in the negotiation process. Besides the flood of orange mentioned at the introduction, YoFuGe Day also included: Intergenerational Inquiry on Climate Change (where representatives of UN agencies and governments discussed with young people), six side events organized by youth



organizations covering topics of empowering women and girls, education, intergenerational equity, forest protection etc., eight mini-side events, and a closing youth reception.

青年展区 由 15 个青年组织展台连在一起组成的青年展区在整个贝拉中心入口最显眼的位置,每天都有四场迷你边会在这里举行。主题性的“展区”在 COP 历史上还是第一次,这个展区给所有的青年和青年组织提供了展现风采、促进交流和寻找新的合作者的平台。这个充满激情的见面、交流和工作区域给略显死板的国际谈判中心增加了一抹亮丽的色彩。

Youth Arcard Comprised of 15 youth-related booths in the exhibition area (right at the entrance gate), the themed booth area Youth Arcard was the first one in COP history. It was a place for all actors in the youth movement to display their success stories, identify synergies and develop new partnership. The exiting meeting, sharing and working place added some bright color to the some-how “boring” negotiation hall.

高层吹风会 UNFCCC 秘书处给予 YOUNGO 极大的协助,其中之一就是他们组织的一系列高层吹风会,让青年和国际组织或政府的高级官员们面对面。对话中,高层们向青年分享相关政策、谈判进程和对青年角色的看法,青年也提出关切的问题和自己的目的。参加过高层吹风会的高级官员包括:

IPCC 主席 Dr Rajendra Pachauri,

丹麦环境部长 (COP 15 大会主席) Connie Hedegaard,

联合国秘书长 Ban Ki-Moon,

墨西哥环境和资源部长 (COP16 大会主席) Juan Rafael Elvira,

长期合作独立工作组 (AWG-LCA) 主席 Michael Zammit Cutajar,

京都轨道独立工作组 (AWG-KP) 主席 John Ashe,

联合国秘书处气候变化特使 (智利前总统) Ricardo Lagos.

BRIEFINGS The secretariat has provided a lot of support to YOUNGO, one of which is to organize high level briefings, where youth and high level people from government and agencies could talk face to face, share their intentions, concerns and questions and learn the political processes and perspectives. The following people had joined in the briefings:

- Dr Rajendra Pachauri, Chair of the IPCC
- Connie Hedegaard, Minister for Climate Change, COP15 President (Denmark)
- Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary General
- Juan Rafael Elvira, Secretary for Environment and Natural Resources, COP16 President (Mexico)
- Michael Zammit Cutajar, AWG-LCA Chair
- John Ashe, AWG-KP Chair
- Ricardo Lagos, Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General on Climate Change, former President of Chile

影响政策 YOUNGO 的青年们通过参加官方代表团 (至少 25 个国家代表团中吸纳了青年人), 设计和组织政治 Campaign, 与官方代表会面 (如圆桌会议), 非正式商谈, 向秘书处提交正式建议书等形式积极影响相关方的政策和谈判进展。

INFLUENCING POLICY YOUNGOers have seek to influence national and international policies in diversified ways, e.g. joining in official government delegations (at least 25 countries both south and north included youth on their delegation), designing and organizing political campaign, direct meeting with delegates (round table etc), unofficial talks, submissions of recommendation to the secretariat.

青年与媒体 YOUNGO 的媒体协调人带领了一个由四个小组组成的媒体工作组: 新闻通稿组、记者会组、能力建设组和社会媒体组。来到哥本哈根的青年很多本身就是摄影师、记者、blogger、作家、电影制作者, 他们用镜头和笔记录、表达。

那么, 2050 年你多大呢?

YOUTH AND MEDIA With the Dutch funding, YOUNGO hired an experienced youth Communications Coordinator, who led its Communications Working Group with four sub-teams focusing on press releases, press conference, media capacity building and social media coordination.

SO, how old will you be in 2050?

听听大家都说了什么

“YOUNGO 年轻和积极向上的面貌给其他年轻人、更加广泛的社会各阶层和谈判代表们带来了希望。和青年们交谈会让你变得乐观和充满希望, 而这在跟 ‘老古董’ 们谈话的时候是不会发生的。” Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, IPCC 主席。

“(青年们让) 谈判代表们停下来, 提醒他们究竟在这里做什么更加有益的。你们(青年)的角色和作用是十分重要的。” Yvo de Boer, UNFCCC 秘书长。

“参与 YOUNGO 让我意识到气候变化是我们这一生都要应对的问题。如果没有参加 YOUNGO, 我将错过很多机会, 当然, 也就没有这么丰富多彩的经历。” 澳大利亚青年代表, 澳大利亚国家大学国际关系和中国专业, 21 岁。

“尽管未来还有很多事情要做, YOUNGO 已经在缩小发达国家和发展中国家青年参与气候变化的差距方面做出了很大贡献。这对每个人来说, 都是很好的取长补短、互相学习的机会。” 非洲青年代表, 24 岁。

“YOUNGO 让气候变化显得更加真实, 不光是谈论数字, 而且关乎道义上的结果。大部分的政治家们也是父母 - 我们提醒他们, 他们的选择和决定将影响到他们孩子的未来。”

想加入吗?

YOUNGO 的结构大体是 “两个联络员 (Focal point)+ 一个协调小组 (Bottomlining Team)+ 若干工作组 (Working Group/Affinity Group)”。YOUNGO 的联络员每年选举一次, 通过全球范围内投票方式确定两个人 (分别自发达国家和发展中国家), 作为 YOUNGO 下的青年组织和个人与 UNFCCC 秘书处、各国政府和其他 constituencies 联系的纽带。我和来自新加坡的 Wilson 是 YOUNGO 第一任联络员 (2009-2010.3)。联络员也是协调小组的重要成员, 这个团队要保证整个 YOUNGO 的正常运转, 比如建立工作组、设计 YOUNGO 决策流程、处理赞助事宜、创建面试流程和面试小组等。而工作组则负责某一块的运作, 包括政策、媒体、能力发展、行动等。值得一提的是, 到目前为止, YOUNGO 日常运营的所有人都是志愿工作, 没有报酬。我们用梦想和行动证明了 “没有什么不可能”。

在哥本哈根期间, 和这样一群国际青年一起工作, 我真的被他们的热情和专业所鼓舞。很多人连续几天不睡觉, 嗓子都哑了, 但却从未放弃。这是一群充满了理想主义的青年……谈到未来, 我觉得中国青年可以更多地参与 YOUNGO, 跟其他国家的青年交流合作, 对于我们来说, 这不仅是一个国际的平台, 可以集合大家的力量在更大范围做更多事情, 创造更大的影响力, 更是一个很好的学习、锻炼和提高自己的机会。以下是三种与 YOUNGO 亲密接触的方式:

- google group: unfccc_youth@googlegroups.com
- 网站: youthclimate.org
- wiki site: <http://sites.google.com/site/unfcccyoungo/>

第五章 不同声音

DIFFERENT VOICES

China Youth, Let's

“青年是世界的希望，而中国青年团队是由一批自发环保的有理想有抱负的年轻人组成，作为联合国环境署，我们理应支持，因为这些可爱的年轻人实际上在支持我们的工作和主张。在下次活动时，建议向联合国气候大会递交呼吁书，呼吁全世界青年人行动起来，共同应对气候变化。”

王之佳，联合国环境规划署，特别协调员

"Youth is the hope of the world. China Youth Delegation to COP15 was made up of youth with dreams and ambitions to protect the environment voluntarily. As the UNEP, we are supposed to support youth, because in fact, those young people have been supporting our work and standing."

Zhijia Wang, Special Coordinator, UNEP



中国青年，说你说我？

Let's Talk About COP!

中国青年代表团媒体报道 QUOTES FROM MEDIA

新华网 2009 年 12 月 11 日报道了中国青年在气候变化领域中所展开的行动与想法。“CYCAN 筛选了 40 名青年前往哥本哈根去进行演讲、组织活动、散发小册子以告诉世界中国青年在气候变化领域中做了些什么。周灯林说：‘由于我们过去很少有机会参与到这样的活动中，使得国际社会对中国青年的行动知之甚少。我们必须要让他们知道’。”

BBC 中文网 2009 年 12 月 10 日在哥本哈根会场对团队中的张优、熊琳琅、詹育锋、杨梦椒四位青年进行了访谈。

2009 年 12 月 10 日人民网英语版报道了中国青年代表团在哥本哈根举办的活动。

2009 年 12 月 15 日中国日报报道了中国青年在中国生态环境领域中所付出的努力。

On December 11th, 2009, Xinhuanet.com reported the thoughts and actions of youth in China concerning climate change. "CYCAN selected and sent 40 young people to Copenhagen. They delivered speeches, organized activities, handed out pamphlets and told the world what youth in China had done for tackling climate change. Zhou Denglin said, "Since we didn't have many opportunities to participate in such activities, the international community knew little about the actions by youth in China. We must let them know."

On December 10th, 2009, BBC UKChina interviewed four China youth delegates in Copenhagen conference hall, namely, Zhang You, Xiong Linlang, Zhan Yufeng and Yang Mengjiao.

On December 10th, 2009, People's Daily Online English reported the activities held by China Youth Delegation in Copenhagen.

On December 15th, 2009, China Daily covered a story about the efforts made by youth in China for ecological environment .



“我在整个贝拉中心乃至整个哥本哈根看到了与此次气候大会相关的中国元素（新闻发布会除外）全部出自这些年轻人之手。他们中的绝大多数人来自参加会议的‘中国青年代表团’，每个人都能用流利的英语向别人介绍他们的活动。一群朝气蓬勃的年轻人在向世界展示：中国的青年人关注气候变化，并且要表达自己的声音。一位在美国公司工作的美籍华人看到此景对我说，他参加过无数的国际会议，从未在任何一个场合看到过中国人通过这种张扬的方式表达自己。他对这些年轻人赞不绝口。”

——《环球企业家》记者手记

“在哥本哈根气候大会期间，活跃着一批中国人，他们作为非政府组织（NGO）成员，在大会期间发出作为中国公民的环保之声。这支公民队伍中，中国第一支自主发起的青年民间组织——COP15中国青年代表团，尤其引人注目”

——《新京报》

“12月17日，美国国务卿希拉里·克林顿在峰会上发表演讲时，特意提及中美青年的交流。她说：‘如果你听了中美两国青年就气候变化问题的讨论，你会发现他们轻而易举地达成了一致，这也许就是未来的希望所在。’”

——新华网

“代表团的42名青年中有来自中国高校的环保组织成员，有海外留学生。虽然背景不同，但都有共同理念，这就是代表团的口号——‘刻不容缓’。它道出了应对气候变化、实现世界低碳减排的迫切性。”

——中国网报道

“闫文静同学在接受采访时表示，中国青年代表团代表了中国成千上万积极、热心、主动投身于低碳环保，节能减排与应对气候变化行动的有志青年，代表团旨在哥本哈根举行的联合国气候变化大会上展示中国青年的风采，让全球瞩目中国的风貌，让世界聆听中国的声音。我们将在此次行程中向世界证明：中国青年有毅力，有决心，有能力与全世界热爱地球的公民一道，共同创造一个洁净，绿色，美好的未来！”

——中国大学生在线

“世界各地的媒体开始采访在现场的中国青年代表团，向团员们了解情况。可能是头一次听到来自中国青年的声音，以及中国青年对气候变化的关注，一位纽约来的记者显得很惊奇，同时也很赞赏——或许，中国青年代表团参会的意义也正是在于此。”

——《每日经济新闻》

“中国青年COP15代表团——中国第一支自主发起的青年民间代表团，把中国青年的声音带到了哥本哈根。气候峰会进入第三天，中国青年代表团以‘中医诊断，为地球开出药方’为题举办活动，利用中医治疗慢性疾病并需要较长治愈周期等特点，与气候变化有长期影响和较长恢复期的特点相对应。活动颇具中国特色。”

——《大公报》

“记者了解到，这些中国青年还引起了其他代表团的注意。11日，美国商务部长骆家辉在哥本哈根大会匆匆露面，短暂的停留中，会见了青年代表。”

——《北京青年报》

“气候变化问题让人们抹平贫富、文化等种种差异面对共同命运，而青年则更有可能成为这种新观念的开拓者。从环境报道的角度，我觉得这是报道气候变化与青年的独特意义。我希望能亲历人们与‘自私的基因’的战斗，虽然它将异常艰难和漫长。”

——孟斯，COP15成员

“No Other Way, NOW！别无选择，即刻行动”。鲜红的T恤配上这个掷地有声的口号，一群7日出现在哥本哈根气候大会会场上的中国青年十分显眼。他们正不断向媒体和外国代表介绍低碳和节能的理念和立场。

——《华西都市报》报道

“代表团的成员王怡婷告诉记者，他们希望以中医的象征形式，提出一个应对地球变暖‘中国式的解决方案’。”

——《新京报》报道

中国青年代表团媒体报道 QUOTES FROM MEDIA

All the Chinese elements related to the Climate Change Conference that I have seen in Bella Center even Copenhagen came from those young people, most of which were members of China Youth Delegation. Every delegate could introduce their campaign to others in fluent English. A group of young people full of vigor and vitality demonstrated to the world that youth in China paid close attention to climate change and they wanted to have their own voices heard. A Chinese-American working in an American company told me that it was the first time that he had seen Chinese people expressing themselves in this way despite numerous international conferences that he had attended. He spoke very highly of those young people.

Global Entrepreneurs

During the Copenhagen Conference, a group of people from NGOs in China were active and tried hard to send out their voice of environmental protection. Of all the Chinese attendees, the COP15 China Youth Delegation, the first non-governmental delegation initiated by youth, was especially eye-catching.

The Beijing News

On December 17th, Hilary Clinton, Secretary of State of America, mentioned the exchange between youth from China and the US in her speech in the conference. She said, "If you heard the discussion between youth from China and the US about climate change, you will find that they agreed with each other easily. Maybe that's the hope of the future."

Xinhuanet.com

42 young people of the delegation included members of environmental protection organizations in Chinese colleges and overseas students. Delegates with different backgrounds came up with the same idea, which is also the slogan of the delegation: No Other Way!! NOW!. The urgency of tackling climate change, building a low-carbon world and reducing emission was spoken out by the slogan.

China.com.cn

Yan Weijing said, China Youth Delegation represents tens of thousands of active young people who devoted themselves to low-carbon environment, energy conservation and emission reduction. The delegation aimed to demonstrate the will of youth in China and have the voice of China heard. We will prove to the world that youth in China with determination and capabilities will create a clean, green and bright future together with other people who love earth all over the world.

UNIVS.cn

Global media began to interview the China Youth Delegation. A journalist from New York was surprised to know the attention of youth in China to climate change and gave credit to them. Maybe that's the significance of the youth delegates to attend the conference.

National Business Daily

COP15 China Youth Delegation, the first non-governmental youth delegation initiated by youth in China, took the voice of youth in China to Copenhagen. On the 3rd day of the conference, China Youth Delegation held a campaign with the theme of "Traditional Chinese Medicine: A Prescription for the Earth". The characteristics of the traditional Chinese medicine is to heal chronic disease in a relatively long period, which is similar to the long-term influence and the long recovery period of climate change. It was a campaign with Chinese characteristics.

Ta Kung Pao

These Chinese young people also caught the attention of other delegations. On December 11th, Gary Locke, Secretary of Commerce of America hurried to Copenhagen Conference and met with the young delegates during his short stay.

Beijing Youth Daily

Climate change is a problem that all the people have to face despite different economic or cultural situations. Youth is likely to pioneer this new concept. In the eyes of an environmental journalist, it is the special significance of reporting climate change and youth. I hope I can experience the battle of people against their selfish genes by myself although it must be remarkably tough and long.

Si Meng, Leader of the Media Group

No Other Way, NOW! Red T-shirts and this powerful slogan helped youth from China catch a lot of eyes in Copenhagen Conference. They kept trying to introduce the idea of low carbon and energy conservation to media and foreign attendees.

West China City Daily

Delegate Wang Yiting told the journalist, by the symbolic meaning of traditional Chinese medicine, they hope to propose a solution to tackle global warming with Chinese characteristics.

The Beijing News

畅所欲言话“哥”行 LET'S TALK ABOUT COPENHAGEN

1. 为什么想要加入 COP15 中国青年代表团？

熊琳琅：想看到真实的国际气候谈判是什么样，想通过亲身经历做出独立的思考和判断。想了解其他国家和地区的年轻人在做些什么，以及我可以做什么。

孟斯：我希望跟随团队亲赴哥本哈根谈判现场，通过自己的观察而非过去被动接受的方式了解国家间气候谈判和公民社会行动。同时，也是我学习气候变化报道的宝贵机会。

任姣洁：我非常渴望能够近距离了解中国在这场世界性政治大会上是如何表现的，中国政府如何开展外交政治博弈，国与国之间如何就有关未来生存与发展权进行利益的谈判与交锋，国际社会媒体与 NGO 又是如何应对此项世界重大事件的。

詹育锋：我想主要是给自己争取一个突破自己的机会吧，与国际友人交流、学习，参与国际会议，这在我原求的学习、生活中不可想象。



2. 在去哥本哈根的准备过程中，什么事情最让你印象深刻？你认为最大的挑战是什么？

李立：我想最重要的就是我们从小有想法到真正实现的过程，我们有着同一个目标而一起去努力，这里面包含着每一个参与者的辛勤努力。最大的挑战在于我们对于团队的把握，也就是如何使这支队伍成为能代表中国青年的优秀团队。事实上这一点我们做的不是特别好，我想这里我们需要反思，反思我们对于自己和团队的能力期望值过高与现实我们所不能及的矛盾。这里有太想让更多中国青年参与的因素，也有浮躁的因素。

刘彦君：我印象最深刻的就是在去哥本哈根之前我们开展的会议。因为时间很紧张而准备工作非常多，我们在那一个月开了很多会议，不过会议都是很有成效的。最大的挑战是时间紧张，包括组建团队、培训和策划活动在內只有一个月的时间，不过我们还是比较满意的完成了。

任姣洁：在前往哥本哈根之前的培训让我印象最深刻，因为那次活动开始让我真正熟悉和认识我们团队成员，并且记住了很多人的名字。我认为筹备过程中最大的挑战源自如何在短短1个月时间里组建起一支优秀的团队，彼此间有很好的交流、沟通和协作。

詹育锋：如果你想得到100分，你必须付出比120分多得多的努力。就我负责的那部分而言，我想最大的困难就是如何使活动更简单而又更有意思，并且是可实施的，因为你对场地完全没有概念。

3. 这次活动在哪哪些方面改变了你和你的认识？

李莉娜：这次经历使我有梦想破灭的感觉。我们的确带着好奇心前去，也看到了许多的问题。但是经过自我反思和队友的鼓舞，我又重新充满了希望。我对中国青年的领导力充满热情和希望。

谢梦：去哥本哈根之前，我对于解决问题的可能性非常悲观，但在旅途中重获了希望。现在我相信个人的力量可以产生改变，我们可以实现自下而上的变化。现在我对解决

气候变化问题充满希望。

张倩：我的想法改变了。如果我们意识到现存的框架没有发挥作用，为什么不积极地改变呢？

陈冀很：挽救人类永远不会迟，只是代价会越来越高。

刘彦君：对我最大的改变是我将留在 NGO 工作，或者做其他有关气候变化的绿色职业。我将它作为我的奋斗目标。

孟斯：与其说改变，不如说填补空白。西方媒体对中国政治的关心和多样化的报道令我看到新意。

熊琳琅：个人生活中的低碳很重要，但永远不要认为气候政治与我们无关——它关系到每一个人的家庭、未来。

余乐：在哥本哈根之行中，我逐渐意识到公关技巧在世界谈判中是多么的重要，我也不得不承认自己在大会结束后感到压力很大，有些失望，未来我们还有很长的路要走。

詹育锋：对气候变化的认识是：它真的不是一个简单的气候问题，而被人为的政治化、经济化，是一个复杂的短期内无法达成统一共识的问题。对于自身的认识：你可以做很多事情，很多你预想之外的事情。

4. 你对中国媒体与外国媒体在涉及 COP15、中国及美国报道方面有什么看法？

司婷婷：我认为大部分参与报道的媒体都只站在自己国家的立场上发言。没有一个新闻机构是完全公平，毫无偏见的记录了这场辩论。也许这场会议规模太大，人们很难看到全景。另外，各国没有尽力理解其他国家的政策。每个人关心的都是他们从最后的协议中如何收益或是如何承担最少的责任。

马逢雷：中国媒体需要一个更开放的视角，更加独立，辩证的分析谈判局势，多做一些思考和有深度的报道。西方媒体在这个方面做得更好，但是西方媒体也有他们支持的利益集团，他们的报道并不像大多数中国人想象的那样是中立的。

李莉娜：中国媒体在报道 COP15 时并不专业，他们主要关注场边的新闻并且摘抄别人的新闻。他们没有真正理解形势，所以并不能发挥建设性的作用。国外媒体也有偏见，尤其是对中国，但并不是因为他们恶意相向，而是由于多方面的原因，比如文化差异，中国的行为和交流方式等。

任姣洁：中国媒体在国际传播方面与国外大媒体存在很大差距，中国媒体记者只注重向国内民众报道会议传递与中国政府有关的信息，忽视了向世界民众传播来自中国的声音，包括中国对大会的解读、政府与民众的观点、政府与民间行动等。我们还是缺乏国际话语权。

汪宁：这是一个战场。很显然，中国政府应该从哥本哈根吸取教训。世界媒体追逐着美国的声音，而中国找不到有效的方式来表达思想。《卫报》的文章在很大程度上影响了谈判进程。西方国家并没有积极地改变谈判局势，但他们轻易地把中国推到了风口浪尖。

孙茜：COP15 可能是目前唯一一个我不需要通过媒体而是亲历的国际大事。与会期间我每天看报道，上网读新闻，

看国内网友的评论，发现很多时候真相都打了折扣。当然，我们无法准确再现全部会议细节，但希望通过不同媒体不同角度的报道，能让读者用自己的判断得到一个相对来说更正确的认识。

5. 你如何看待联合国谈判进程？你将如何改变它？

陈冀良：这是解决问题的一个重要平台。但是想要真正解决问题我们还需要其他的平台。显然，目前的政治意愿并不足以使联合国达成有效的全球协议。我们不需要改变，但却是要努力在人民和政府间构建信任，了解意愿。



黄婧：联合国的磋商过程进展非常缓慢，可能为了达成公正必须牺牲部分效率，但是对于联合国的议事程序是否能达成公平正义还是有质疑，因为议事程序的制定并不是所有国家共同达成的，因此游戏规则本身可能就不公正。希望能有机会研究一下国际公约的议事程序，使它尽可能公正一点。

熊琳琅：进程艰难，效率低，话语权依然是发达工业国家的。在以争取国家利益为外交最基本目标的情况下，很难达到妥协。我希望市民社会的力量可以更强些，寻找更多的合理表达渠道，去影响政府谈判。

李莉娜：我只能说很失望。联合国谈判太没有效率，而且这还不是最糟糕的。最大的问题是联合国谈判是为了解决问题，但国际政治的逻辑却使问题更加恶化，这是由于狭隘的国家利益和缺乏互信。我的看法是要改变现状还有很长的路要走，除非产生真正的可以近距离感知的气候危机，才会有更多的解决途径出现。

张倩：从我所看到的情况来说，谈判过程非常痛苦，费时和没有效率，对于不同的观点，比如青年的观点，并没有适当加以考虑。谈判体系需要改变，可能需要尝试新的模式。最后的决定不应该取决于一小部分相关方的利益。我还没有想出改变的方法，但“我们决不能用产生问题的思维方式来解决问题”。

闫文静：我觉得联合国不是一个仲裁机构，而是提供了一个平台给各个利益集团进行博弈。政府需要有更专业的知识（包括文化）和技能，联合媒体进行公关。

畅所欲言话“哥”行

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汪宁：谈判过程非常微妙也很艰难。让170多个不同的利益相关方共同签署一份文件确实很难做到。我非常希望能够有更多的双边合作以完成减排目标。

曹原：联合国谈判的程序非常的没有效率。在会场中，别说会议谈判本身，就连会谈程序都存在了不少混乱和管理上的失误。当然，谈判的成功还是主要取决于国家的政治意愿。没有这种基本的意愿，再好的谈判程序或者体系也是空谈。

张虹琳：我认为，联合国谈判的进程本身似乎更喜欢西方的习惯和文化，加之混乱的后勤管理，导致了许多挫折和误解。我听说有一个“安全故障”，导致中国气候谈判官解振华有三天无法进入贝拉中心进行气候谈判。如果这是真的，这本身就已经不可挽回地伤害了中方谈判的善意。在未来，我认为COP会议需要在沟通过程中具有极大的创新性和文化敏感性，并创建一个跨语言、跨文化、能够在心理上达成多方共识的有利环境。



6. 这次活动中最美好的回忆是什么？

张倩：我最美好的回忆是和美国青年的交流。每个人都很开心，我甚至开始想象如果中美青年被绑架到外星球并且在那里生活，我们就能够解决所有现在两国间看似无法沟通的分歧。

司婷婷：在空旷寒冷的贝拉中心度过忙碌工作的一天后，我看到了我们的团队，大家穿着统一的服装，我们相互微笑并交换当天会议的信息。在充满数十万各国人民的大房间里，看到说同样语言的熟悉的朋友，让我感受到了实在的温暖。

任姣洁：中美青年合作共同起草宣言的过程。虽然最后失败了，但是过程中团队成员的参与、互动以及大家思想交流碰撞，让我印象最为深刻和难忘。

王怡婷：最美好的回忆是和中国青年组成的团队共同努力，结识大家，参加游行，骄傲地告诉所有人，“我们来自中国！我们希望立刻达成协议，别无它法”。

马逢雷：团队是最令人激动并且振奋人心的部分。我从团员身上学到了很多。

7. 关于此次活动，你最感激的是什么？

司婷婷：当然是尽力促成这件事的赞助商啦！我一定的感谢他们对中国青年活动的支持。我相信他们的投资有很好的回报，因为这次旅程确实让我们拥有了一生难得的经历。我认为未来不会再有一场毫无成果的气候变化谈判闹剧。我还想要感谢金桥，因为它将我们联系在一起并给我们提供了这个难得的机会。谢谢你们！

赵祥宇：感谢团队中的每个人，你们会是未来改变中国的生力军。

王怡婷：我要特别感谢Holly, Ann和祥宇还有很多其他努力促成这个代表团成行的人。因为你们的远见卓识和勤奋努力，无论是参与者还是整个社会都会受益。这是一个真正的社会企业。

闫文静：我感谢团队中的每一个人，从他们身上我感受到了生命的激情和梦想的力量。我也感谢COP15的每一个资助者，是他们让我们哥本哈根之路得以成行。

马逢雷：感谢此次行程的组织者，因为这是第一次尝试，筹资和组织都消耗了大量的精力。感谢组织者的勇气和胆识。

马静：开眼界的活动我参与了很多，但是这次活动中，认识的这些朋友们，是我见过的最有热情兼具能力的一群。是的，是“一群”，像是一个缩影，也是我们国家未来的希望和索引；我希望我们的这次哥本哈根之行，能成为一个注脚，无论是在我们的成长路上，还是大家的记忆中。

王蕊：这个活动的成功举办得益于每个人的积极参与。不仅要感谢赞助商们让我们有机会去哥本哈根参加这次气候大会，最要感谢的是团队每个成员的合作、理解和包容，让我们这次活动取得成功。

熊琳琅：从头到尾亲眼看到这场会议从万众瞩目到满地狼藉，这个过程很戏剧也很感慨。认识这么多神奇的朋友，他们各自的亮点给了我很大启发，找到自己今后努力的方向。以及，旅途中的种种波折给予我的都是很独特的经历。

畅所欲言话“哥”行

LET'S TALK ABOUT COPENHAGEN

孙茜：感谢赞助商，理想再远，也是建立在经济基础上的。希望我们没让你们失望。

帮助建立科学技术和大众科学知识之间的桥梁。

8. 你对明年代表团有什么建议？

王怡婷：着重进行针对个人的筹资。如果个人使用团队经费，那么应该签订协议并向团队提供反馈。我想这种方法可以使个人更加珍惜这个机会，从而在过程中发挥建设性的有成效的作用。我们应该吸纳更多从小城市和偏远地区来的人。（比如来自受气候变化影响严重的地区，应该有更多“气候变化的受害者”而不是养尊处优的青年）这些青年在当地的影响力会非常强大。

陈冀隼：研究课题，启发他人学习，辩论和行动。

熊琳琅：从个人来说，低碳生活应该从一种时尚变成习惯。经常参与和气候变化、环境保护话题相关组织或活动的志愿者，不断更新自己的认识。关注气候谈判，不要认为政治太遥远，戈尔的电影里有这样一句呼吁年轻人的话：“告诉你的父母，不要毁坏你将生活的世界。”

应该有更具体的“政治议程”，更专业，目标更实际。（我们不仅要表现和展示，更要发言和讨论）与国外青年更多交流（应该专门留出资金，而不仅是遵从赞助方的要求）



孙茜：准备，准备，准备。前期准备太重要了，不然到了现场也会手足无措，跟着会议也像听天书。由于队伍比较庞大，内部沟通是个问题。怎样才能有效地开会，把信息迅速地在整个团队中传展开，是一个挑战。

谢梦：很遗憾有很多人将气候变化仅仅视为一个环境问题，这也是青年对此缺乏认识的原因之一。我认为每个青年都可能发现他们对气候变化的至少一个方面感兴趣，每个青年都可能参与进来并在此领域中做出贡献。青年参与气候变化并没有特定的方式。（灵活性，创造性和多样性是我们的标签）最理想的方式就是每个人都能以自己喜欢的方式参与自己感兴趣的领域。我们不应该总是谈论环境或是绿色科技，我们可以向大家展示气候变化问题的其他方面，如青年运动，政治，林学等。

马逢雷：在谈判的参与过程中，要更好的发挥青年人的影响力，充分行使青年的公民权利，青年团应该进行更多的谈判背景知识的调研，并对现场可能的结果做一些预测。在这些内容的基础上，谈判团才能够做出合理的举动，推动谈判。另一个方面是，团队需要更好的组织。

余乐：应该给年轻人提供更多参与解决气候变化问题的机会，包括参加每一次的COP。我们现在缺的就是真正关心并且真正懂得气候变化问题的青年。

孟斯：加强专业性（思辨能力）培训，严格筛选人员，加强管理和团队透明决策制度。

李莉娜

1. 首先使自己充满力量
2. 关心，学习并了解
3. 与同伴一起努力，发现自己感兴趣的领域
4. 善于利用人脉和媒体
5. 全球着眼，本地入手

9. 你认为青年应该如何投身于气候变化的议题中呢？

王悦悦：

我觉得现阶段一个比较严重的问题是说空话的多做实事的人少。很多时候一谈参加于气候变化活动就是做公益做宣教，内容比较空洞而且老生常谈。而真正实际地去做一些研究、做一些发明然后能事实来说话拿成果来说话的太少了。应该采取一些措施来激励做实事的人，并

王怡婷：我们精力充沛，创造力强，有效地在自己的社区传播“气候变化迫近”的理念。我们可以更加专业地进行气候科学调研，清洁环保创新，社会企业家精神建设，非盈利活动。所有这些都是为了给社会带来有效的环境变化。中国青年（尤其是正在崛起的中产阶级，拥有实力但受到自身的局限）应该有超越物质满足的热情（甚至重新定义快乐）。我认为只要发现自己的技能和特点，每个人都可以为解决方案做出贡献。

畅所欲言话“哥”行

LET'S TALK ABOUT COPENHAGEN

1. Why did you want to join the COP15 China Youth Delegation?

Xiong Linlang: I wanted to see the real international climate negotiation. I wished I could think independently and decisively. I wanted to know what young people in other countries do and what I can do.

Ren Jiaojie: I really hoped to understand how China performed in this international conference, how the Chinese government performed in this political game, and how countries negotiated about future rights of survival and development. Besides, I was interested in how media and NGOs reacted to this big issue.

Zhan Yufeng: I wanted to improve myself. It was unimaginable to talk with foreign friends and attend international conferences in my previous experience.

Meng Si: I wished I could go to Copenhagen myself. I wanted to know international negotiations and civil society by observing rather passively accept. Meanwhile, it was a rare opportunity for me to learn how to report climate change news.

2. What do you remember most about the experience leading up to Copenhagen? What was the biggest challenge in the preparation work?

Li Li: The most important thing is that we are from ideas to actions. We work hard together for the same goal. Every participant has put his efforts in. The biggest challenge is how to improve this delegation to an outstanding team representing youth in China. In fact, we need to rethink about the disagreement between expectations and real capabilities.

Liu Yanjun: Our preparation meetings impressed me most. We had a lot of meetings due to tight schedule and arduous work. We only had one month to organize the delegation and trainings, etc. Fortunately, the result was satisfactory.

Ren Jiaojie: Our training before going to Copenhagen was impressive. During the training, I started to know other delegates in the team. The greatest challenge was how to organize an outstanding delegation with effective internal communications and coordinations in only one month.

Zhan Yufeng: You have to exert much more efforts if you want to be perfect. The most difficult part was how to make the

campaign simple, interesting and feasible, especially when we were not clear about the site.

3. In what way have you or your perceptions changed since the trip?

Li Lina: I was deeply "de-structured" and full of delusion after the trip. We did go with curiosity and back with many questions and problems we see. But after self-reflections and inspired by some teammates, I feel full of hope again. I feel very passionate and hopeful for better Chinese youth leadership.

Marina (Xie Meng): Before I went to Copenhagen I was very pessimistic about the possibility to solve the issue. I gained hope during the trip. I now believe in the power of individuals to make changes happen, that if we cannot have the change upside down, we can make it happen from downside upward. I am now hopeful that climate change can be tackled.

Zhang Qian: The change of thinking: If we felt the existing framework does not work, why don't proactively bring changes?

Chen Jiliang: It will never be too late to save the human race, it will only be more and more expensive.

Liu Yanjun: I will work with NGOs, or other "green" jobs related to climate change. I have set the goal and I will work hard.

Meng Si: I would say filling a gap. I was surprised to see the diversified reports about China politics from Western media.

Xiong Linlang: Low carbon is important in individuals' life, but never think climate politics has nothing to do with us—it concerns everyone's family and future.

Yu Le: During the trip to Copenhagen, I gradually realized public relations was really important in international negotiations. I had to admit I felt disappointed and stressful after the conference. We still have a long way to go.

Zhan Yufeng: Climate change is not a simple climate problem. It is a complicated issue related to politics and economics. It is an issue that can't be agreed upon in a short period. Also, from the experience in Copenhagen, I know I can do many things beyond my expectation.

畅所欲言话“哥”行

LET'S TALK ABOUT COPENHAGEN

4. What did you think of the reporting done by Chinese and foreign media on COP15, China, and US-China relations?

Si Tingting: I think most of media reporting on this event tended to speak on behalf of their own countries' interests. There is no single news organization that is completely fair, unbiased and neutral in reporting this debate—perhaps the meeting was too big for people to understand all sides. Additionally, no country is doing enough to understand others' policies. The concern that people had for the final accord was how they could benefit the most or take the least responsibility.

Ma Fenglei: Chinese media needs to be more open in its perspective and more independent in its analysis of the negotiations. It needs to do more thinking and in-depth reporting. The Western media does a better job in this area, but they are also supported by some interest groups—they aren't as neutral as Chinese people think.

Li Lina: The Chinese media was a lot less professional in covering COP15. They focused mainly on side stories and lifting excerpts from other media sources. They lacked real understanding, which is why they didn't play a constructive role. Foreign media had some bias, especially towards China, but this isn't because they are "evil," but for a multitude of reasons—i.e., cultural differences, and China's own behavior and manner of communicating.

Ren Jiaojie: There's a huge gap between Chinese and foreign media in terms of international communication. Chinese journalists only focused on passing along information related to the Chinese government. They ignored reporting about the people—including their interpretation of the General Assembly, government and public points of view, and official versus the public's actions. We still don't have an international voice.

Wang Ning: This is a battlefield. Obviously, the Chinese government should learn from Copenhagen. International media was following the US' voice, but China was unable to find an effective way of delivering its own. The Guardian article was hugely influential during negotiations. Western countries did nothing good to change the negotiations, but they easily threw China under the bus.

Xixi Sun: COP15 is, at present, the only major event I have witnessed firsthand as opposed to through media reports. During the conference, I read papers, the online news, and domestic forums every day. What I discovered was that the truth was often compromised. Naturally, it's impossible for every detail to be remembered and reproduced, but I hope that through these different media reports, and the different perspectives within them, readers will be able to judge for themselves.

5. What did you think of the UN negotiation process? Would you make any changes to it?

Julien Chen (Chen Jiliang): The UN is an important platform to address the issue. But to solve the problem, we need additional platforms. Clearly, there is insufficient political, which is why the conference was unable to broker a global accord. While

we may not need to change the UN or the process per se, we really must work on building trust and willingness among people and governments.

Huang Jing: The negotiation process is very slow. Perhaps expediency is sacrificed in favor of the fairest results, but I still doubt whether UN proceedings can achieve fairness when not all nations have agreed upon them. Perhaps the rules themselves are not just. I hope to have the opportunity to study international procedures and maybe make them a bit fairer.

Xiong Linlang: The process was difficult and inefficient. Developed countries still had the most say over the proceedings. The basic goal of diplomacy is to compete for one's national interests, which makes it difficult for anyone to compromise. I hope that can grow stronger and more able to influence official negotiations through the appropriate channels.

Li Lina: I can only say 'disappointment.' The UN negotiations were utterly inefficient, and that wasn't the worst of it. The biggest is that the UN negotiations were meant to find a resolution to this problem but politics—narrow national interests and mutual distrust—got in the way. I think that changing the status quo would take too long. When people finally can see and feel the urgency of the climate change, solutions will appear.



畅所欲言话“哥”行

LET'S TALK ABOUT COPENHAGEN

Amy Chang (Zhang Qian): From what I saw, the negotiations were incredibly painful, time-consuming, and inefficient. Different opinions, i.e., opinions from the youth, were not properly taken into account. The system of negotiation needs to be changed, possibly a new form of negotiation. Final decisions should not rest on the interests of a small group of stakeholders.

I don't know how one would go about changing this. I do know that "we cannot solve a problem using the same mindset that created it."

Yan Wenjing: I think that the UN is less of an arbitrating body and more of a platform for interest groups to play out political games. Governments need professional (and cultural) knowledge and technical skills, media savvy, and good PR.

Wang Ning: Negotiations were tricky and tough. It's hard to get over 170 parties with competing interests to sign one document. I really wish more bilateral cooperation could be initiated to set emission reduction targets.

Cao Yuan: The negotiations were hugely inefficient. Putting aside the negotiations themselves, the process was riddled with management confusion and errors. Of courses, any progress or achievement in negotiations will rest on a country's political will. If there isn't even that, the best system or process is going to be an empty one.

Holly Chang: I felt that the UN negotiation process itself seemed to heavily favor western habits and cultures, and amongst the logistical chaos, the conditions were ripe for frustration and miscommunication. I had heard there was a "security glitch" which barred Xie Zhenhua, China's lead climate negotiator, from entering Bella Center for three days into the UN negotiations. If this were true, this alone could have irreparably damaged the goodwill of Chinese negotiators. In the future, I feel that the COP meeting needs dramatic innovation in communication processes and cultural sensitivities in order to create a psychologically conducive environment for consensus across the many languages and cultures.

6. What activity do you have the best memories of?

Amy Chang (Zhang Qian): The function with the US youth. Everyone was so happy that night. I somehow imagine that Chinese and American youths were kidnapped and taken to an alien planet to live there, we would be able to resolve the seemingly unbridgeable difference between the two nations now.

Si Tingting: There was one time after a long day of working inside the huge and bitter Bella Center, I saw youth from our delegation and they were all wearing the same red COP15 shirts that I was. Then we smiled and exchanged notes about

our busy day. It was just so lovely and warm to see friends, speaking the same language and knowing each other so well, in that massive room filled with hundreds of thousands of people from all across the world.



Ren Jiaojie: Drafting the China-US youth agreement. Although the effort did not succeed, the process by which team members interacted and exchanged ideas was truly profound, memorable and greatly influenced me.

Wang Yiting: For me, working hard with the rest of the delegation, learning about each other, and going to events proudly telling everyone, "We are from China, we want a resolution now, and there is No Other Way."

Ma Fenglei: The team was the most exciting and inspiring part. I learned so much from them.

7. What are you most thankful for regarding the trip?

Si Tingting: Definitely the sponsors who made it all happen! I am definitely grateful for their support for China youth activities. I would say they got a pretty good return on their investment—this experience was truly once-in-a-lifetime. I don't believe there is going to be another climate change negotiation with the same results—or lack thereof—in the future. I am also grateful to Golden Bridges for connecting us with such a wonderful opportunity. Thank you, everyone!

I am grateful to all of my teammates—you are a force of change for China.

畅所欲言话“哥”行

LET'S TALK ABOUT COPENHAGEN

Wang Yiting: I feel very grateful for Holly, Ann, Xiangxu, and many others who worked so hard to make the team happen. Their vision and diligence has built an enterprise that is beneficial to both its participants and society as a whole. This is a social enterprise in its fullest sense.

Yan Wenjing: I am grateful to every delegate: from them I have learned what the power of one's passion and dreams can do. Also, I am grateful to all of the COP15 sponsors, who made the Copenhagen trip possible.

Ma Fenglei: My thanks go to the organizers of the trip. Because this was the first attempt, a lot of energy was poured into fundraising and management. I am grateful for their courage and wisdom.

Ma Jing: I have attended a number of eye-opening events previously, but these friends are the most passionate and capable that I have ever seen before. I think of this group as China's future hope. I hope our trip to Copenhagen will become a footnote in our future development or in our memories.

Wang Rui: This trip's success required everyone's participation. I am very thankful to the sponsors for offering us this opportunity to go to Copenhagen. I am most grateful to the delegates' cooperation, understand, and tolerance, which allowed us to achieve success.

Xiong Linliang: It was dramatic to watch the outcome of the conference. Knowing friends were close by to inspire me, helped me work hard to find my direction. The twists and turns of this journey have been an incredibly unique experience.

Xixi Sun: I want to thank our sponsors. Hopefully we did not let you down.

8. What suggestions do you have for next year's delegation?

Wang Yiting: I think more emphasis should be paid on individual fundraising. If an individual is using team funds, then an agreement should be signed to provide support to the team. I think this would make people more appreciative of the opportunity to play a constructive role in the process. I think more people should be brought in from small cities or remote regions—especially where climate change has hit the hardest in China—i.e., climate-affected people rather than privileged youths. The publicity they would be able to garner on the local level could be enormous.

Lastly, I think the delegation should have a more specific "political agenda." It should be more professional and pragmatic with its goals—i.e., not just to "show" or "display," but to "speak" and "discuss." We should engage more with youth from other countries and allocate funding for that purpose, not just on a sponsorship basis.

Sun Xi: Preparation, preparation, preparation. The period of preparation before the conference is so important. Otherwise, you won't be able to follow the negotiation process. Internal communication, i.e., holding meetings and passing information effectively, is a challenge since we're a rather large delegation.

Ma Fenglei: I believe youth can be more influential in the negotiation process. I think they should exercise their civil rights. Our delegation has to do more research into the background of the negotiations and make their own predictions. Based on its knowledge, the delegation can act reasonably and promote the negotiations. Lastly, I think the delegation must be organized a bit better.

Wang Yueyue:

1—Focus on the selection of delegates and team-building

- 2—Reduce the size of the delegation and let everyone play a role
- 3—Strengthen training, hold model climate negotiations (if possible) in order to teach delegates how analyze policies or at least understand the stances of different parties
- 4—Strengthen internal communication, information and resource sharing

Meng Si: Strengthen professional training for the delegates and make the selection criteria stricter. Strengthen management and make the decision-making process more transparent.

9. How do you think young people should engage the climate change issue?

Wang Yueyue: I think one of the most serious issues right now is that there are more people who talk than act. Most of the time, public education campaigns have served as the primary way to engage the public. It is cliché and impractical. We should take measures that encourage people to research and create solutions. We should help build a bridge between science and technology and public knowledge.

Julien Chen (Chen Jiliang): Study, educate, inspire others to do the same, debate, and act.

Xiong Linliang: For individuals, living low-carbon lives should become a habit, not a fashion. Volunteers for environmental groups should keep abreast of developments in the sector. Young people should pay attention to climate negotiations. Don't think politics is some far-off concept. There is a sentence in Al Gore's film: "Tell your parents not to destroy the world where you will live."

Marina Xie (Xie Meng): It's a pity that most people continue to regard climate change as no more than an environmental issue. It

is one of the reasons why youths have had only limited exposure to the issue thus far. I think it's possible for every youth to find at least one aspect of climate change that interests them and to engage that aspect, and make their contributions in that area. I haven't thought of any particular way that youths can engage the issue. Flexibility, creativity, and diversity are our trademarks. The ideal way is for everyone to contribute to the areas that interest them, in whatever way they feel comfortable. Also, perhaps, instead of talking about the environment or green technology all the time, we can also discuss other aspect of the climate change fight—the youth movement, politics, or forestry, for example.

Yu Le: We should give youths more opportunities to participate in solving climate change, including attending COP conferences. What we lack right now are youths that really care and understand climate change.

Li Lina:

- 1—Empower yourself first
- 2—Be concerned, study, and understand
- 3—Work hard with peers, discover your area of interest
- 4—Use your networks and the media
- 5—Connect globally, act

Wang Yiting: We have been energetic, creative, and effective educators ourselves in communicating the urgency of climate change. What I think we can do is strengthen climate research, clean industrial/environmental protection innovation, social entrepreneurship, and non-profit activity. All of these would aim to bring effective environmental and social changes into our community. Chinese youths—especially the rising middle class, powerful but limited thus far to its own circle—should find a passion beyond the materialistic. I think everyone, if able to find their skills and niches, can be part of the solution

第六章 以终为始

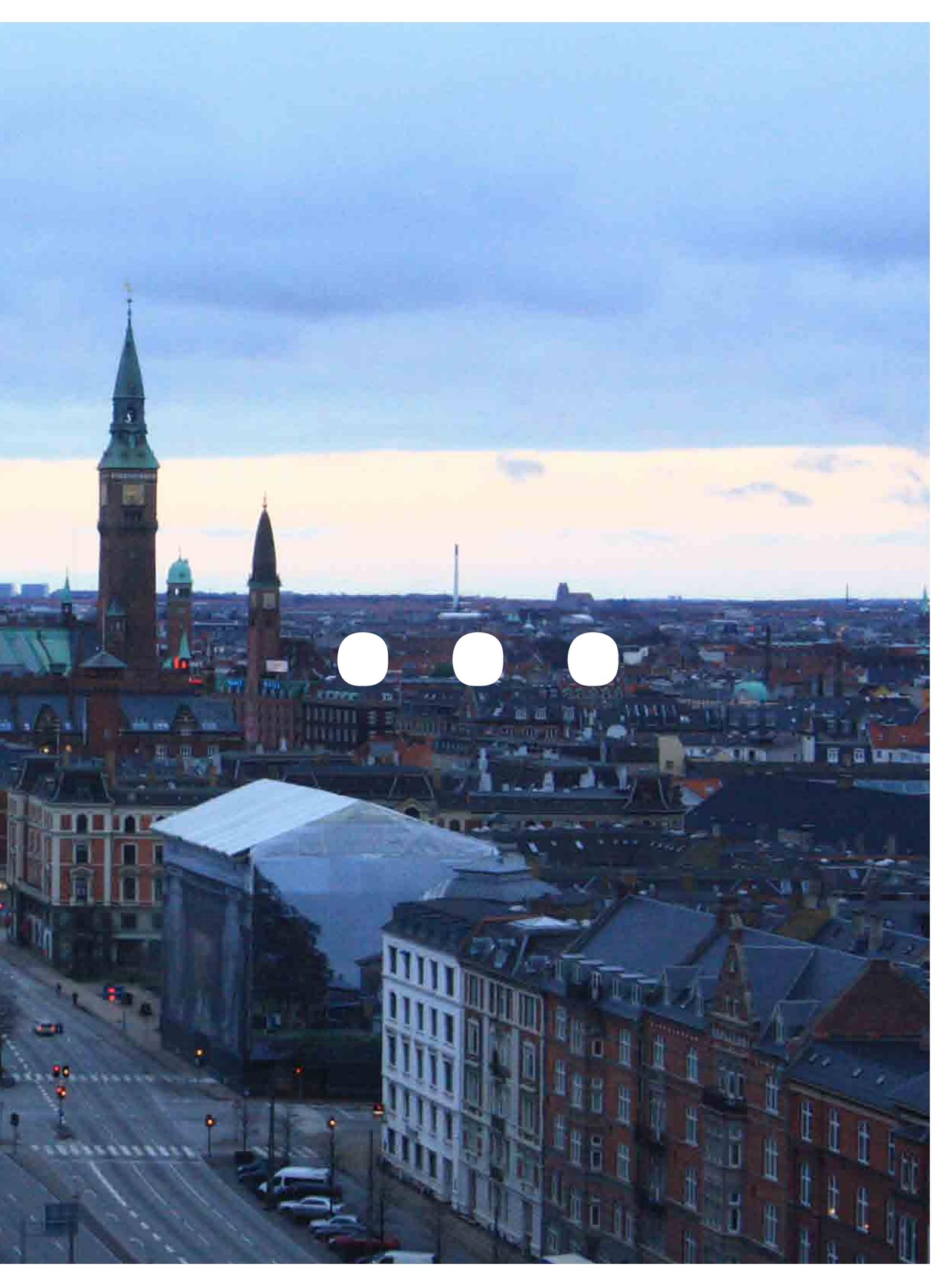
NOT YET THE END

“未来是属于你们的——因为你们年轻，因为你们来自中国。但是美好未来的出现还需要很多努力，保护环境的意识和诚实的态度。”

Tim Flannery, 澳大利亚科学家, 著有《天气制造者》

"The future is yours - both because you are young and because you are Chinese. But it will take a great deal of hard work, environmental awareness and honesty to ensure that your future is a bright one."

Tim Flannery, Australian Scientist and the Author of The Weather Makers





感触仍徘徊 FEELINGS THAT LINGER

张虹琳 中国青年代表团领队
Holly Chang Team Manager of the COP15 China Youth Delegation

我们生命中的许多重要时刻，时过境迁，其中细节已渐渐淡忘。但当时所念所感，却常留心中。

During the most important events in our lives, they say that we often forget the details of what we said or what we did. But what usually lingers in our memory is how we felt.

北京 IN BEIJING

还记得当初受邀承担这个项目的时候，我又激动又紧张的心情。那是2009年10月，我和祥宇同乘一辆出租，用我们惯用的“中式英语”闲聊着天气、中国和青年的未来。祥宇说他有个关于哥本哈根的点子，但是还没有资金，没有计划，也没有任何相关的经验。谈话在进行，而我的脑子在想着也许我自己也帮不上太大的忙。但和其他人不同，我和祥宇的友谊是建立在强烈的信任感和共同的使命感之上的。于是我说：“好吧，我们带些青年去哥本哈根”。等我回到家，仔细回味我们的谈话和我的承诺，才发现兴奋和慌张同时占据了我的心间。

When I was first approached to take on this project, I remember feeling both inspired and nervous. I think I was sharing a cab ride with Shane Zhao in October 2009, rambling in our usual “Chinglish” way about the weather, China, and the future of youth. Shane said he had this idea about Copenhagen, but he had no funds, no plan and no experience. As the conversation continued, I remember thinking I didn't have much to offer. But Shane and I had a rare friendship with a strong sense of trust and shared missions. So I said something like “OK, let's bring some youth to Copenhagen”. Later at home I would think about our conversation, and vacillate between feelings of excitement and panic.

一个月后，我变成了一个发狂的疯子。我和我的好友兼同事王琛在无数个夜晚通宵达旦地工作，疯狂地改写筹款申请，安排一个庞大代表团的后勤工作，以及培训团队成员的气候知识。与此同时，我们也把支持项目的重任摊给每一个成员，以及任何愿意支持他们的家人朋友。

A month later, I had become a crazed madwoman. My best friend and colleague, Ann, and I were pulling many all-nighters in a row, frantically rewriting countless versions of funding proposals, juggling the logistics of

organizing a big delegation trip, training our teams on climate knowledge, while we gave pitches to everyone and their grandmother to support our cause.

我仍清楚地记得一次出差回来时那激动振奋的心情。在我离开期间，青年代表团的成员自发组成了他们自己的子团队（政策组、媒体组、活动组），并且有效地安排好了下一步的任务。短短几天时间，这些原本陌生的年轻人已经形成了一个统一的代表团的模样：每个人都准备为这个高于自身的使命和愿景，贡献出他们所能做到的一切。

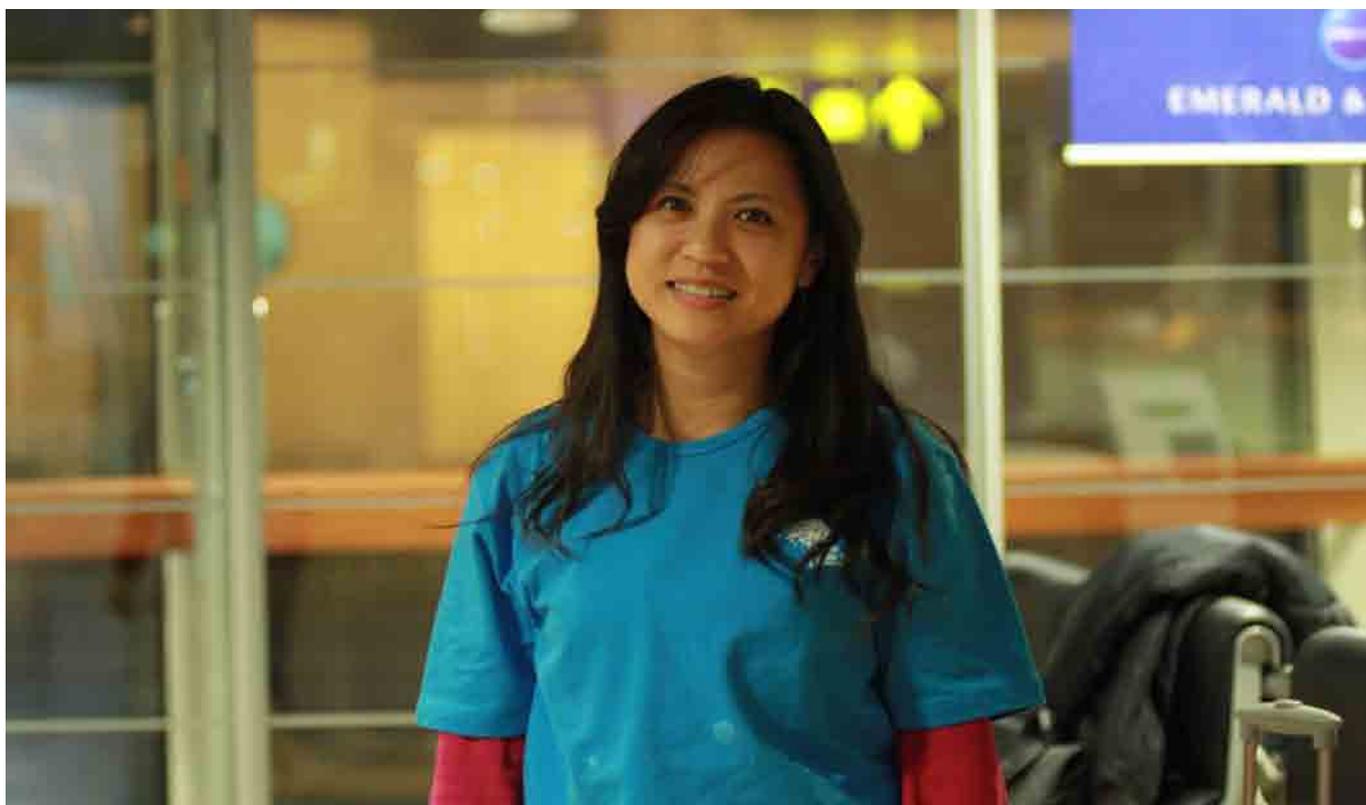
I remember feeling my spirits lifted after I went away for a business trip and came back. While I was gone, all the youth delegates had organized their own sub-teams (Policy, Media, and Campaign) and managed to efficiently delegate all the upcoming tasks. In a matter of days, these young strangers had formed the semblance of a united delegation; prepared to put forth the best they each could offer to a mission larger than themselves.

那时候，王琛，祥宇和我已经向上百家机构申请资助，但仍杳无音信。每一个凌晨，在我的客厅，我们轮流互相激励“不要放弃！”“没有退路！”，而私下里，我却非常害怕让代表们失望，害怕我们三人无法再从绝望中产生勇气。

By this time, Ann, Shane and I had approached nearly 100 organizations to support our initiative with no clear confirmation of funds. At wee hours in the morning in my living room, we would take turns motivating each other with words like “Don't give up!” and our slogan “No Other Way!” Privately, I was gripped with fear that we were going to let the delegates down, and that the three of us could no longer distinguish our courage from our desperation.

距大会开始还有不到两周的时候，我们收到了第一批捐助者（耐克，YOUNGO，福特基金会）的确认，他们将提供一笔不小的资金以支持我们的使命。当我第一眼看到收件箱里的邮件时，我兴奋地挥舞着手臂上蹿下跳。怀着对第一朵希望之花的感恩以及巨大的放松感，我再也控制不住自己的眼泪。

Less than two weeks before the start of the conference, our first three



major donors (Nike, YOUNGO, and The Ford Foundation) confirmed significant funds to support our mission. When I saw the emails in my inbox, I would jump up and down, flapping my arms in elation. Then in private I would unravel into tears with immense release and gratitude for the first real signs of hope to complete our mission.

之后，我冷静而镇定地发了一封邮件给团队成员们告诉他们这个好消息。我用平静的语气，让这个好消息听起来就像早已预料之中一样，就像我们从未崩溃绝望过，就像事情从未脱离控制。

Later, I remember sending a calm and cool email to the team to inform them of good news, making sure to sound like we had of course expected funds to come all along, and things were completely under control.

十一月的最后一周，我们仍然资金不足，而已经承诺的捐款也不能及时到账。更糟的是，可能提供最大资助的中国公司完全退出了。我仍然记得，当我告诉团队这个消息的时候，那让人心碎的安静。

In the last week of November, we were still under-funded. We also discovered that even the donations already pledged would not arrive in time for practical purposes. And to top it off, our biggest potential Chinese funder had backed out completely. I still remember the painful silence when we announced this news to the team in Beijing.

时间越来越紧迫，我们被迫做出一些艰难的决定。我们冒险用自己本人的信用卡支付了三十八人的机票和住宿费用，如果被我们的长辈知道了，他们大概会冲着我们大喊“不行！”。但我们还是匆匆收拾行装，在箱子里装上写着“没有退路”的T恤，还有大大的“GREEN CHINA”充气字母，奔赴丹麦。

As the days dwindled, we were forced to make some tough decisions. We decided to take the risk of buying all 38 flights and accommodations on our personal credit cards. If our elders knew about what we were doing, they probably would have scolded at us, “No way!” But defiantly, we rushed to pack for Denmark, stuffing our luggage with t-shirts that said “No OTHER Way”, and big inflatable letters that spelled out “GREEN CHINA”.

哥本哈根 IN COPENHAGEN

12月4日我们降落在哥本哈根，而天空却向我们浇下了冰冷的雨水。中转站赫尔辛基机场正在举行罢工，而我们的行李根本没有到达这里。我们找到了旅馆并住了进去，可是这几天我却一直被疲劳和资金困扰压得透不过气来。我们终于来到了这里，可来到这里的我们却如此焦头烂额，疲惫不堪。

When the first pod of us landed on December 4, Copenhagen's skies were spitting freezing rain down on us. Helsinki airport was on strike and our luggage never arrived in Copenhagen. We found our way to the hostel and checked in, but those first few days, my chest was heavy with fatigue and financial worries. We had arrived at last, but we were utterly exhausted, wearing eyes like refugees.

第二天一大早，我们协调好每个人T恤的颜色，然后赶往第五次青年会议的会场。我会永远记得整个会场上来自全世界数千青年所散发出的巨大能量，这能量提醒着我们为什么我们应该身处其中。这些青年聚集于哥本哈根，来到这里学习，分享与合作。他们的赌注，是他们在世界的未来生存。中国青年虽然迟到了，却也最终成为其中一员。

The next morning, we all got up early and coordinated t-shirt colors, then rushed to attend the 5th Annual Conference of Youth. I will always

感触仍徘徊

FEELINGS THAT LINGER

remember the buzz of energy that hit us at the conference, from the thousands of young people from around the world, reminding us why we needed to be there. They had all gathered in Copenhagen ready to learn, share, and collaborate, and stake a claim on their future survival on this planet. Chinese youth had finally arrived at the party.

几天后，联合国大会正式拉开了帷幕。让我感到宽慰的是，我们顺利通过了后勤安检。然而，在这短暂的安心之后，我却傻了眼：数以百计的非官方活动和政府协商同时进行，哪一个都不甘示弱地争夺着我们的注意力。我在论坛和论坛之间跑来跑去，而电脑却在会议中心丢失了。那时的感觉就如同我要参加一个马拉松，在已整装待发之际却被切断了双腿。

A couple days later, the official opening ceremony of the UN negotiations took place, and I felt relieved that we seemed to all be managing with the conference's security logistics. But shortly after my brief moment of relief, I was blindsided by the blitz of hundreds of non-governmental events in Copenhagen, launched in parallel with the official negotiations, all vying for our full attention. That night, I was rushing between forums and lost my laptop inside the conference center. I felt as if someone had cut off my leg at the beginning of a marathon.

和我自己一时的混乱不同，我们团队的媒体、政策和活动小组都开始全力运转。所有人都忙着开展活动、合作、发博客，和几千个来自不同国家和行业的人面对面交流。无数紧迫的任务像雪崩一样压下来，而在管理这个团队时总要不不停地做出各种决策。成员们似乎总是分散，而唯一陪伴在我身边的，只有紧张的情绪。

Unfazed by my personal snafu, our Media, Policy and Campaign Teams launched into a full run. We all started campaigning, collaborating, blogging and having face-to-face conversations with thousands of people from other countries and other sectors. The minutes became an unending avalanche of urgent tasks, intense lessons and moment to moment decisions on managing the delegation. The delegates seemed to always be scattered, and nervous tension became my only loyal companion.

在那些混乱的日子里，我曾经的工程师经验急切地敦促着我要创造更多管理工具以及自上而下的管理方式以保障代表团的效率。但有人提醒我，这是一次实验，不管会有多混乱，这都应该是一个由中国青年领导、用他们的热情自上而下展开行动的团队。于是我只能振作起来，看着代表团成员们一头扎进这陌生又巨大的全球公民社会运动中去。

Throughout those days, the corporate engineer in me wanted very badly to create management tools and more top-down structure to control and increase efficiency for the delegation. But others reminded me that this

was supposed to be an experiment in bottom-up activism, led by Chinese youth, however messy that would be. So I braced myself as I witnessed our delegates diving headfirst into the strange and roaring global civil society movement at Copenhagen.

在一片混乱中，每当陌生的人群里出现了代表团成员熟悉的面孔，总能让我安心。而很多陌生人也表现出了让人意想不到的好意。当年轻的艺术家 Jason 发现中国青年用于购买食物的钱包紧张时，他便给我们送来了成箱的面包和水果。我永远不会忘记他的好意。而他本人在送来两次食物之后，便从我们面前消失了踪迹。

Amidst the mayhem, I found comfort in always seeing the familiar faces of our delegates in a sea of strangers. There was also extraordinary kindness from strangers. I will never forget the young artist named Jason who delivered boxes of bread and fruit to our hostel after he discovered that Chinese youth were tight on cash for food. After he dropped off the boxes on two separate occasions at our hostel, I never saw or heard from him again.

我还记得在中美青年“共同的未来”工作坊上，两国青年讲述自己故事时那温暖的笑声。每个人都有自己不同的道路，却殊途同归，相聚在哥本哈根。即使中美两国在关于环境问题的责任和解决方法上针锋相对，青年们面对不同的意见时却展示出了其本身无穷的智慧。在紧张情绪蔓延的哥本哈根，我们创造了一个舒适的环境，如同硝烟中的安全区。

I still remember the warmth of laughter when young people from China and America shared their stories at our US-China youth workshop titled "Our Shared Future". Every personal journey started in parallel yet eventually converged in Copenhagen. Even during the contentious debates of US and Chinese national responsibilities and approaches to climate problems, there was a sense that the youth drew a lot of wisdom from diverging perspectives, and we created a momentary safe-zone from the hostility unfolding elsewhere in Copenhagen.

我也不会忘记自己躺在床上发着烧的那个晚上，当王琛和祥宇拜访完 SEE 基金会的杨鹏回来时，带回了一件他赠与的礼物。那是一个电热水壶。这样一个小小的礼物让我惊喜万分。在这个又湿又冷的城市，能喝上一杯热水泡上几碗泡面，是一件多么让人高兴的事。

There was one night I will always remember when Ann and Shane returned from a rainy visit with Yang Peng of the SEE Foundation. I had been nursing a fever in bed at the hostel, and they surprised me with an electric flask that Yang Peng had gifted to us to boil water. It was such a simple gesture but brought me such joy, just imagining a few days of the hot drinks and bowls of noodles we could finally make in the cold and wet city.

当哥本哈根谈判进入到最后阶段，超过 100 名国家元首、名人已然到场，此时的会场犹如部族之间的战场，充斥着足以搬上好莱坞银幕的曲折情节：严阵以待的安防措施，耸人听闻的媒体报道，还有挫败感越来越强的民间活动家。哥本哈根的空气里弥漫着狂喜，困惑和怀疑的味道。

Our delegates' climate change blogs began receiving hundreds of thousands of hits from mainland China. At the same time, we also started to find the faces of some of our young delegates published by international newswires alongside looming headlines that implied China's sole guilt in negotiation failures. I felt torn with worry for the safety of our delegates, while trying very hard to remain focused on our missions.

我们关于气候变化的博客开始得到来自中国的数以万计的访问，同时，我们也看到一些代表的面孔出现在国际新闻上，配以含蓄暗示中国是气候谈判最大障碍的刺目标题。一方面担忧着代表们的安全，心里却不断提醒自己要把重点放在代表团的使命上。

In the culminating days, our group debated exhaustively on whether to publish a US-China youth joint statement. We wanted to send a positive message and signal an insistence on building trust and shouldering shared responsibilities amongst American and Chinese youth. But we became paralyzed by the uncertainty of how the international media would portray our efforts, amidst a mounting PR crisis for China and breakdown of trust in Copenhagen. We never published our statement in the end.

在最后冲刺的几天里，代表队就是否发表美中青年联合声明进行了彻底的讨论。我们希望传递积极的信息，同时表达在中美青年之间建立互信关系和共同责任的意愿。但是，在中国面临严重公关危机，在哥本哈根严重欠缺信任的氛围的情况下，我们对可能面临的外媒报道的基调忐忑不安。我们最终也没有发表这份联合声明。

When I finally arrived back in Beijing, I felt like a famished soldier returning from war. I spent Christmas Day quietly recounting the past weeks, mindful that our efforts were far from perfect. I privately wondered if I had failed the team, or if I should have done more to bring about a more positive outcome.

终于回到北京的时候，我感觉自己像刚从战场归来的士兵，饥渴劳顿。我独自回想着这几个礼拜的经历，就这样静静地度过了圣诞节。我不断反思着，我有没有令团队失望，我们是否已经竭尽全力，或者，我自己是否还能做得更好。

永不止步 MOVING ONWARD

回望当初，我知道我们的哥本哈根之行其实是一件罕见的壮举。我们原本只是一群组织松散的草根青年，没有资金，没有行政权利，也没

有科研能力。我们只是想向世界传达我们对气候变化的关注，传达联合国气候公约与中国的未来一代息息相关的信息。参加联合国气候变化会议的经历让我们深刻体会到政治谈判的复杂，以及提升沟通能力的重要性。我相信我们的努力，成功地提高了中国主流社会、特别是青年一代们的气候意识。

In hindsight, I realize that we accomplished a rare feat. We started as a loose grassroots group of Chinese youth with no money, no government authority, no institutional capacity. We simply wanted to show the world that we cared about climate change, and that the future generations of China were an important stakeholder of the United Nations climate treaty. The COP15 experience educated us all in the complexities of the political negotiation process and on the critical importance of building capacity to communicate. I believe our efforts were successful in helping to inspire a new consciousness of climate change amongst the mainstream in China, especially for the younger generations.

即便如此，哥本哈根之行带来的最大的感受还是任重道远。这只是一个起点。气候变化是中国在发展和崛起过程中必须面对的诸多重大问题之一。这些在因特网伴随下成长起来的青年们，有些事情能比年长一代做得更好。但是我们离完成使命还有很长的路要走。这一次，我比以往都更强烈地感觉到我们需要支持和继续这种有益的青年活动，培养更具全球竞争力的青年一代。

Nevertheless, the feeling that lingers most from Copenhagen is a sense that our work is not over. It is just the beginning. Climate change is one of many critical issues that China must address as it develops and rises in global importance. The youth are inherently better at doing some things than adults could ever be, having grown up with the internet in a rapidly changing world. But we are far from completing our mission. More so than ever before, I am convinced that we need to support and institutionalize these types of youth efforts to harness their unique strengths and foster a more globally competent generation.

对我来说，哥本哈根永远意味着纯粹的意志，年轻的勇气，以及鲜活的情感。随着我们的青年踏上新的旅途，我希望哥本哈根留给他们的激情和信念能常伴左右。毕竟，用心感受，才有关切；关切之深，才能行动；付诸行动，才能缔造未来。

For me, Copenhagen will always stand out as a rare time of pure intentions, youthful courage and raw emotions. As our youth delegates lean forward into the rest of their lives, I hope their feelings of passion and conviction from Copenhagen will linger on. After all, it is only if we feel that we care. And only if we care will we act. And it is only if we act shall we all be saved.

感谢

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李燕	绿色和平	张志雄	阿拉善 SEE 生态协会
刘兵	绿色和平	仲伟宁	中国中央电视台
刘鉴强	中外对话	庄陈有	香港大学
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王晓军	绿色和平		
王则开	全球可持续发展论坛		

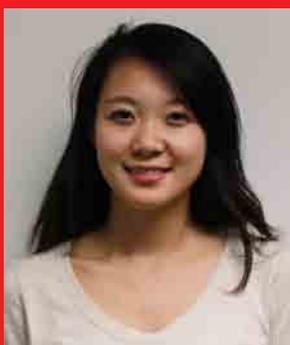
Adrien Bory	Copenhagen Climate Council	Poe Yang	Tencent
Ailun Yang	Greenpeace China	Qian Cheng	German Watch
Alex Wong	World Youth Dialogue on Sustainability	Qingtai Yu	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Belle Ho	The University of Hongkong	Sarah Severn	Nike
Ben Wessel	Middlebury College	Satinder Bindra	UNEP
Bill McKibben	350.org	Serena Gao	Climate Change
Bing Liu	Greenpeace China	Shenyu G.Belsky	Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Chan-yau Chong	The University of Hongkong	Simon Kbuski	
Dan O'Brien	Edelman	Ssemwogerere David	Energy Crossroads East Africa
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Fuqiang Yang	WWF International	Tim Flannery	Copenhagen Climate Council
Garett Brennan	Focus the Nation	Tzyy Wang	Hill&Knowlton
Gary Locke	U.S. Secretary of Commerce of the United States of America	Victor Arrington	Future Generation
Hannah Jones	Nike	Weining Zhong	CCTV
Haoliang Wu	The Beijing News	Whit Jones	Energy Action Coalition
Holly Jones	Sierra Student Coalition	Xia Guo	Society of Entrepreneurs & Ecology
Jamie Henn	350.org	Xiaojun Wang	Greenpeace China
Jessy Tolkan	Energy Action Coalition	Yan Li	Greenpeace China
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Jingjing Li	WWF China	Yi Liu	Beijing Youth Daily
John Fitzgerald	Ford Foundation	Yidi Zhang	Tencent
Julian Chen	Heinrich Boll Foundation	Yue Zhang	Yuanda Enterprise Group
Jun Shang	Xinhua News Agency	Zaidong Zhang	Tip Top International Real Estate
Karin Bruce	Tallberg Foundation	Zhe Zhang	China Radio International
Kelly Lau	Nike	Zhenhua Xie	National Development and Reform Commission
Kyle Gracey	SustainUS	Zhi Lv	Shan Shui Conservation Center
Lai Xie	The Beijing News	Zhijia Wang	UNEP
Michael Plesner	Energy Crossroads Denmark	Zhixiong Zhang	Society of Entrepreneurs & Ecology
Nathan Wyeth			
Peng Yang	Society of Entrepreneurs & Ecology		
Penghui Li	Center for Environmental Education & Communication of Ministry of Environmental Protection of China		
Perrier Wang	Amuse Works Group		

团队成员介绍



曹原是一名在美国宾夕法尼亚大学就读的学生，是 COP15 中国青年代表团一员参加了联合国气候变化会议。她在进入大学时加入青年应对气候变化行动网络 (CYCAN) 成为其国际协调员，参与组织了一些关于气候变化知识普及的活动。哥本哈根会议的经历让她学到很多有关气候变化与国际政治的知识。利用假期，她积极寻找和气候变化、能源有关的实践机会，将课内外所学的理论付诸于行动。

Yuan Cao, is an undergraduate at University of Pennsylvania, having transferred from Franklin Marshall College. Compared with many youth who have been dedicated to environmental issues for many years, Yuan is quite new in the field of climate change. Her interest in climate change started two years ago when she first started to volunteer as an international coordinator for China Youth Climate Action Network (CYCAN). After COP15, Cao Yuan is committed to continuing research and study in the field and working with communities around her on the issues of climate change.



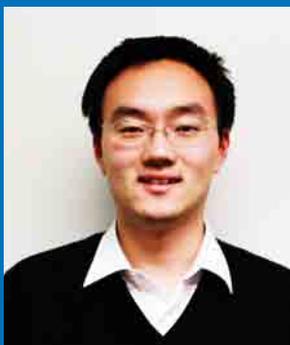
费晓静毕业于中国人民大学生态学专业。作为中国第一家青年环境组织绿色大学生论坛的总干事，她一直致力于青年环境领袖的培养和意识启发的工作。她曾组织过近 30 次培训，发起并组织北京奥运水环境调查等项目。费晓静还活跃在中国的环保 NGO 领域，先后在绿色和平、WWF、乐施会等机构进行实习和志愿者工作。现在，她工作于道和环境与发展研究所，负责气候变化相关项目。

Xiaojing Fei graduated from Renmin University of China and majored in Ecology focusing on climate change effects on specific ecosystem. As a cofounder of China Green Student Forum, the first youth environmental NGO in China, she does a lot work in environmental protection of China, especially in environmental youth leadership training and awareness advocacy. For over five years, Fei has held volunteer positions in many NGOs in China, including WWF, Greenpeace, and Hong Kong Oxfam. She currently holds a position at DAO Research Institute for Environment and Development in charge of their climate change program.



黄婧是中国政法大学环境法专业博士，一直关注气候变化谈判的法律问题。自 2006 年起，她一直在中国政法大学“污染受害者法律帮助中心”担任志愿者，为污染受害者提供免费法律咨询。作为 COP15 中国青年代表团谈判组的一员，她深切感受到气候谈判中国代表团中鲜有法律专家在一定程度上制约了中国对本次谈判带来的影响。2010 年 8 月，她赴美国马里兰大学法学院学习一年，准备回国后撰写一篇与气候变化相关的博士论文。

Jing Huang is a PhD candidate on Environmental Law in China University of Political Science and Law (CUPL), with special interest in the legal issues on climate change. Her master's thesis is on the Compliance Mechanism of Kyoto Protocol. Since 2006, she has been volunteering in the Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims (CLAPV), an environmental NGO in China, to provide free legal advices to pollution victims. She found that the Chinese Climate Delegation were mostly politicians and technical experts, but few had legal expertise, which may restrict the influence of Chinese Delegation in COP negotiations. She is currently studying at University of Maryland School of Law as a visiting scholar. After returning, she will focus on writing her PhD thesis on climate change.



黄磊毕业于上海交通大学，曾就职于贝恩咨询，随后自己创立培训咨询公司，现就职于罗兰贝格管理咨询公司。在哥本哈根的 COP15 会议中，黄磊担任中国青年代表团活动组组长，带领团队完成了多项活动，并在会场中通过扮演中医问诊的角色，极具创新性地让全球青年了解中国，了解中国青年。会议结束后，他用半年时间参加了一个国际志愿者项目，通过与各地 NGO 的接触，他对环境、志愿者及慈善事业有了更深的认识。

Lei (Robert) Huang graduated in Shanghai Jiaotong University in 2007 and began his career as a management consultant in Bain & Company. He later co-founded a training company focused on offering classes and lectures on how to choose a career path and how to communicate and build confidence. After COP15, Robert decided to travel around the world and regards it as his mission to inspire more people to stand up and change the world. His motto is "Never be the prisoner of the past, instead be the architect of the future."

PROFILES OF THE YOUTH DELEGATES



李莉娜是 COP15 中国青年团政策组组长，现就职于壳牌中国，并担任青年应对气候变化行动网络 (CYCAN) 理事。李莉娜本科毕业于中国人民大学，并在北京大学从事环境政治和能源政治的研究，获得国际政治硕士学位。李莉娜曾走遍全球十多个国家，参加过众多国际会议和国际活动，拥有非常丰富的国际交流经验。2009 年 7 月，李莉娜经过国际选拔成为 YOUNGO (被 UNFCCC 正式承认为“利益相关方”) 第一任两名全球“联络人”(Focal Point) 之一。

Lina Li received her MA from Peking University in International Politics focused on Environmental Politics in 2010, and received her BA from Renmin University, majoring in Diplomacy. Lina has been involved in the Climate Change conference since 2008, and was selected as one of the two YOUNGO “focal points” representing the official youth constituency to the UNFCCC in Copenhagen. Lina has played an important role in China’s youth climate movement, and has experience working closely with numerous related youth organizations and initiatives. Lina is currently a board member of the China Youth Climate Action Network (CYCAN) and shall be organizing the China Youth Delegation for COP16 in Cancun.



李立毕业于解放军信息工程大学，曾创建学校环保协会，并参与河南省青年环境组织“绿意中原”的创建工作中。2007 年他当选为第四届中国大学生环境组织合作论坛 (CEF) 总协调。论坛结束后，他代表 CEF 与其他 6 家青年环保组织一同发起筹建了“青年应对气候变化行动网络”(CYCAN)。他也曾做为中国青年代表参加了第十四、十五届联合国气候变化大会 (COP14、COP15)。现在的他正在准备出国读书事宜。

Li Li graduated from The P.L.A. Information Engineering University and holds an Information Management and Information System degree. He led the China Youth Climate Action Network(CYCAN) from 2007-2010. When he was a sophomore in College, he started an environmental protection association on campus. In 2005 he united 20 universities in Henan province and founded the Green Henan. In 2006 he participated in the College Environmental Forum (CEF) that focused on energy conservation and emission reduction. Li was later elected as the Deputy-Secretary-General for the Forum. In 2007, he founded CYCAN with six other youth environment organizations. Li attended COP14 in Poznan prior to attending COP15 in Copenhagen.



刘美琦毕业于北京林业大学，现在北京大学生命科学学院攻读保护生物学博士学位。她非常关注动物福利、野生动物贸易和湿地保护，曾参加过 2008 年 WWF 的湿地使者活动和 2009 年野鸭湖高校观鸟大赛。在了解到气候变化对生物多样性造成的严重影响之后，她开始关心 COP 会议，并很幸运地成为了 COP15 中国青年代表团的一员，在哥本哈根度过了大学生涯中最难忘的一段时光。

Meiqi Liu has been studying wildlife and natural reserve management in Beijing Forestry University since 2006. She will be attending PKU to learn conservation biology as recommended by giant panda expert Professor Lv Zhi in 2010. Liu is a vegetarian and aims to be a conservationist, devoting her whole life to protecting animals. Liu can play several musical instruments and participated in the Olympics and Paralympics as a volunteer in 2008, and was a program leader in the Roots & Shoots program from 2007-2009. Focusing on animal welfare, wildlife trade and wetland conservation, she participated in the Wetlands Ambassador Program sponsored by WWF in 2008 and Beijing bird-watching contest in 2009. Liu began to be concerned with COP conferences after she realized that climate change can have a serious impact on biodiversity.



刘彦君是北京林业大学地图学与地理信息系统研究生。从本科加入环保社团开始，她就一直关注环境领域的各种活动，并于 2007 年加入绿色大学生论坛参与培训和国际交流项目。2009 她作为千名青年环境友好使者代表赴日本参加中日韩三国青年峰会，开始参与和气候变化相关的活动，并有幸参加了 COP15 中国青年代表团。回国后她开始在 NGO 实习，工作主要集中在新能源和节能产业的政策分析、NGO 实习生项目等。

Yanjun Liu came from Shaanxi Province and is currently pursuing her MS in Geography Information Systems at Beijing Forestry University. In 2007, she went to Japan for Tripartite Environmental Student Summit as a delegate of 1000 Environmental-friendly Youth Ambassadors Action, where she started to focus on climate change issues. She is now working in a firm focused on policy analysis of new energy and saving energy industries. She also participated in youth activities in climate change such as International Youth Summit of Energy and Climate Change. After COP15, she decided to work for Climate Change issues as her life career.

团队成员介绍



马逢蕾本科毕业于清华大学环境科学与工程系。目前她在杜克大学研究环境管理与清洁能源发展，学习如何从经济和社会的角度更好地理解环境问题并掌握实际的解决策略。作为第一届“国际青年能源与气候变化峰会”的主席，她和团队共同致力于提高青年应对能源危机及气候变化的行动力。参加哥本哈根气候变化大会更让她认识到了青年身上的责任，以及青年这个群体对环境问题所起到的积极作用。

Fenglei Ma received her BS in Environmental Science and Engineering at Tsinghua University and she is currently pursuing her MS in Environmental Management at Duke University, focusing on clean energy development. Fenglei was the founding chief secretary of the International Youth Summit on Energy and Climate Change, the first student initiated energy youth conference in China, and played a leading role in the management of COP15. She is currently working in the Energy and Transportation department at the Rocky Mountain Institute.



马静毕业于中国人民大学环境学院，现在美国耶鲁大学攻读环境管理专业。大学中的专业学习让她对环境的理解超越了原来的热情和呼吁，明白与此相连的不单纯是自然科学家们所担心的生态破坏、物种灭绝等问题；更直接的是依赖于环境而生的人们的生存和发展，以及与之相关的社会经济问题。哥本哈根之行更让她看到了气候变化问题的复杂性和实现可持续发展路程的艰巨。

Jing Ma recently received her B.S. in the School of Environment and Natural Resources in Renmin University of China. Jing was the leader of the policy group at COP15, and has received recognition from WWF for her potential and dedication. More than the average youth delegate, Jing has studied the comprehensive problems related to social and economic issues that directly affect the environment people rely on. She is currently pursuing her MS at Yale University majoring in Environmental Management.



孟斯是 COP15 中国青年团媒体组组长。她现就职于环保媒体“中外对话”，担任网站执行编辑，其工作包括采访、拍播客、写文章等。COP15 后，她在中外对话网站中编辑了“哥本哈根回顾”专题，重新梳理谈判进展中的关键事件，同时对中西方媒体报道的异同进行了比较。此外，她还牵头组织 COP15 团队与济溪讲堂的青年朋友进行交流。2010 年 5 月，她参与协调了首届中国环境报道颁奖项目。

Si (Scully) Meng is the managing editor of Chinadialogue, a bilingual online environmental media organization. At Chinadialogue, she compiled the Copenhagen Review, listing all the key events in the negotiation process, which also enabled her to compare the viewpoints of Chinese and western media. Her article The Disillusion of Youth was published on chinadialogue's website and printout journal. In May, she successfully coordinated the first China Environmental Press Awards. According to Meng Si, environmental journalism is in a broader scale closely connected with economics, the evolution of legal system and civil societies.



孟宜涵是外交学院英语专业美国研究方向研究生。2009 年 9 月她来到青年应对气候变化行动网络 (CYCAN)，成为国际事务部的协调员之一，渴望为发展中国青年自己的 NGO 做出贡献。此后，她组织了中国青年应对气候变化行动日活动，全程参与了 COP15 中国青年代表团的筹备工作并最终成为其中的一员到达哥本哈根。哥本哈根的经历使她深刻地认识到，只有学习更多的专业知识，才能更好地解决气候变化问题。

Yihan Meng is a postgraduate student majoring in American Studies in the English Department of China Foreign Affairs University. In September, 2009, she joined China Youth Climate Action Network (CYCAN) as a international coordinator, where she helped to organize China Youth Climate Action Day and helped to organize the selection process for the COP15 delegation. The experience in Copenhagen made her believe that more expertise was needed to tackle climate change better.



任姣洁是 COP15 中国青年代表团媒体组成员，现就读于清华大学新闻与传播学院，主修新闻学，兼修经济学。她在哥本哈根大会期间主要负责团队官方微博主编工作及媒体事务，会议结束后负责团队书籍主编工作。在大会之后她又投身于第二届“国际青年能源与气候变化峰会”的筹备中，担任峰会新闻中心主管，负责峰会的媒体、新闻及宣传事务。从 2010 年 4 月至今，她一直在《新世纪周刊》“环境与科技”报道组实习。

Jiaojie Ren is a senior student from the School of Journalism and Communication of Tsinghua University, majoring in journalism and minoring in economics. She was in charge of the team official blog and delegation materials during the UN Climate Change Conference. After that, she had been the chief editor for a year to compile and organize the team book Start from Copenhagen. In March of 2010 she joined the organizing committee of the 2nd International Youth Summit on Energy and Climate Change and became the manager of News Center, responsible for the publicity of the Summit, the contact with guests and journalists, the daily operation of the News Center and the Summit Press Conference. At present, she is doing her internship in the environment and technology report group in New Century Weekly.



司婷婷于 2004 年毕业于北京外国语大学，同年加入中国日报社。在中国日报从事环境报道的近两年中，她一直关注通过商业途径解决环境问题以及促进节能、清洁能源技术的开发和大规模使用这两方面，并采访了许多清洁能源企业的主管。2009 年底她随同 40 多位中国青年赴丹麦参加联合国气候变化大会。从哥本哈根回国之后，她申请了剑桥大学的 MBA 项目，希望毕业后能从事推广清洁能源技术商业项目的工作。

Tingting Si is from Jinan in Shandong province and has witnessed since young the disappearance of the natural artesian springs in her hometown. At the age of 7, Tingting received an award for persuading citizens to reduce household water usage. Tingting graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University in 2004 and has worked at China Daily as a journalist for six years. She has written opinions on current affairs, covered the Beijing Olympic Games and researched China's macroeconomic news. Recently, she has focused on China's clean energy sector and the global climate change negotiations. Tingting was an exchange scholar at the East West Center in Hawaii in '05 and '06. In the past two years, she has done many interviews with the CEOs of clean energy firms around the world. Tingting was recently accepted into Cambridge University to pursue her MBA. After graduation she plans to seek a career to promote the transfer of clean energy technologies from developed countries to the developing world through business.



孙茜就读于英国牛津大学。2009 年初，孙茜与大学同学们共同创办了社会型企业 SUCHEN (Sustainable Chinese Enterprise)，对青年领袖进行气候问题的教育，培养他们用企业家精神寻找解决方案。孙茜是科菲安南的“全球人道主义青年峰会”的百名参与者之一，并且成为 COP15 中国青年代表团的一员。2010 年 2 月，孙茜作为中国青年代表参加了“One Young World”峰会并成为第一届峰会大使。

Xi (Xixi) Sun is currently a third year undergraduate at Oxford University, studying Engineering, Economics and Management. Xixi co-founded Sustainable Chinese Enterprise (SUCHEN) to educate future leaders on issues of climate change, and to train them to think in the entrepreneurial way to seek solutions. Xixi was one of the 100 participants at Kofi Annan's Global Humanitarian Forum's Youth Forum at Geneva this year, and she was also invited to attend the senior forum as a youth representative. In February 2010, Xixi represented China Youth at the One Young World where Counsellors including Desmond Tutu, Muhammad Yunus and Kofi Annan were present to guide discussions and give feedback.



孙小明是北京大学清洁发展机制协会 (CDMClub) 会长。2009 年 6 月，她作为中国青年代表参加了瑞典泰尔伯格 (Tallberg) 论坛，并与泰尔伯格基金会共同组织了“Rework China”合作项目，在中国成功举办“低碳生态集成解决方案竞赛”，鼓励参赛者以系统性的思维、变革性的视角看待并解决当地能源和气候变化问题。参加完 COP15 后，她与很多志同道合的青年朋友又共同举办了第二届“国际青年能源与气候变化峰会”，担任峰会筹委会秘书长。

Xiaoming Sun is currently pursuing her MS in Geography at Peking University. She is the incumbent president of the CDM Club, and has been active in the area of environment ever since 2004. She has helped to organize many recycling campus programs in 2007 and also attended the Tällberg Forum 2009, and worked on the project of “Rework China” in cooperation with Tällberg Foundation. After COP15, she led the CDM Club to organize the “International Youth Summit on Energy and Climate Change, IYSECC 2010”, in cooperation with Green Students Association of Tsinghua University and China Youth Climate Action Network.

团队成员介绍



汪宁在清华大学学习环境工程与经济学的四年中对如何通过市场机制解决环境问题产生了极大的兴趣，同时也意识到了政策手段在解决环境问题当中的重要性。2009年他参与组织了第一届“国际青年能源与气候变化峰会”，对相关产业有了更为深入的了解。在前往美国杜克大学深造的过程中，他继续积极投身到青年环境活动当中，成为中国青年代表团的一员。

Ning Wang gradually became interested in solving environmental issues by market mechanism after his four years' study on environmental engineering and economics. During his last year in Tsinghua, he was devoted to organizing International Youth Summit on Energy and Climate Change. He is currently pursuing his MS at Duke University, but continues to pay close attention to youth campaigns in China. Wang Ning believes that we need changes in technology, policy and market to completely drive away the conventional development modules for a sustainable future, and the youth are an important part of the solution.



王琛现就职于中国社交网络 P1.cn，担任战略发展总监，同时兼任青年应对气候变化行动网络 (CYCAN) 监事会监事。王琛曾任金桥慈善机构战略发展总监，期间担任 COP15 中国青年团的核心筹备成员和活动组组长。目前，王琛正努力运用她在文化、传媒和推广等方面的广泛经验及资源开始一个中国绿色生活主流化的项目，期望以创新的方式从社会角度正视并应对环境和气候变化问题。

Ann Wang received her BA in English from Beijing Foreign Studies University, and has since worked in various western lifestyle publications and high-end luxury membership organizations. She is currently the Strategic Development Director for The Golden Bridges Foundation and was instrumental in the fundraising efforts for the COP15 China Youth Delegation. She concurrently holds a business development position at a leading private social networking site in China, P1.CN. Ann currently serves on the supervisory board of the China Youth Climate Action Network. Ann's personal mission is to inspire and awake the social responsibilities among her peer generation, to take a creative approach and attract a new generation for sustainable living.



王蕊现在在美国 Babson 商学院进行本科的学习。作为中国青年代表团的一员，她在丹麦哥本哈根亲历了联合国气候变化大会。会场上各国的勾心斗角使她深刻明白，政治和经济利益的纷争始终是影响谈判成功与否的决定因素。而各国青年在面对气候变化这个关系到全人类生存问题时所表现出的激情和对谈判结果的不满与愤怒又让她感动不已。此次经历改变了她的价值观，她决定今年继续关注 and 参与 COP16，让中国青年的呼声传得更远！

Rui Wang participated in the COP15 China Youth Delegation as a high school student, and is currently attending Babson College as a freshman. Wang Rui received sponsorship for her high school to attend COP15, and is recognized by her hometown's university professors for her environmental activism, despite still being a high school student. As a Post-90s child, she greatly feels the weight of her country's future on her shoulders, and attending Copenhagen gave her great insight into the political backdrop and conflicts surrounding the climate negotiations.



王娅琦是清华大学核能与新能源技术研究院硕士研究生，曾参与过农业部在北京和中国南方的能源调研，撰写过低碳城市建设产业分析报告。此外，她参与、组织了多次有关气候变化的学生活动，如第一届“国际青年能源与气候变化峰会”，新加坡“亚洲青年能源峰会”，作为中国青年代表团成员参加哥本哈根气候变化大会。她认为，哥本哈根之路通向的是需要所有人共同努力去实现的低碳未来。

Yaqi Wang is a candidate for MS in the Institute of Nuclear and New Energy, Tsinghua University. She once attended the Asian Youth Energy Conference in Singapore and has a history of participating and organizing student activities on climate change, and took part in organizing the first "International Youth Summit on Energy and Climate Change".

PROFILES OF THE YOUTH DELEGATES



王怡婷就读于美国和丽山大学，主修环境研究和国际关系。2009 年暑假她前往印度新德里科学与环境中心完成了一篇关于家用太阳能电器在印度市场走向的报告。此外，她一直积极参与青年应对气候变化行动网络 (CYCAN) 的工作，完成了其首本发展报告的编纂和翻译，并成为 COP15 中国青年代表团的一员。目前，她正在联合国环境署肯尼亚总部实习，利用各种社交媒介协助其项目活动在中国推广。

Yiting Wang is a senior at Mount Holyoke College majoring in environmental studies and international relations. Yiting recently completed her communications internship at the United Nations Environment Programme in Kenya working on spreading activities to a broader Chinese audience through social media, and currently volunteers as an international coordinator for the China Youth Climate Action Network. After COP15 Yiting stayed in Copenhagen as part of a study-abroad scholarship in Denmark and has worked with Energy Crossroads Denmark Chapter, learning about the highly developed and efficient Danish energy supply system and its advancement in wind energy and the role of youth. She is currently working on developing more China-US climate exchange and also works with African Youth Initiatives on Climate Change to pool together resources for young people to help implement energy-saving and less-polluting cooking stoves in Kenya.



王悦悦是 COP15 中国青年团媒体组组长，负责团队对外联系媒体工作。王悦悦就读于清华大学建筑学院建筑环境与技术系，曾任 AIESEC 清华主席，期间与团队成员一同创立了 AIESEC 在中国的第一个清洁能源教育项目。在哥本哈根气候变化会议之后，她开始关注贫困和教育问题，并于 2010 年秋季赴印度参加社会企业孵化项目。

Yueyue Wang, a senior student in Tsinghua major in Building Environment, is focusing on energy efficiency of buildings. In 2008, she and her team co-founded the 1st clean energy education in AIESEC China, in 6 cities 11 key universities with more than 7500 attendees. In early 2009, she was selected as the only undergraduate representative to join the 2041 Inspire Antarctica Expedition, experience the real beauty of south pole and witness the impact of climate change. She is now responsible for communication of COP 15 China youth delegation. With an interest in poverty and education issues, Yueyue will be working in India for an Social Enterprise Incubator project in autumn, 2010.



吴惠娟现于牛津大学地理环境学院攻读硕士学位。她曾任职于英国顶尖工程咨询公司，并在此后参与了很多国际项目和会议。她在 2007 年出席了哈佛亚洲学术年会，并在 2008 年参与了联合国亚太可持续性水资源研究。2009 年 11 月她加入了 COP15 中国青年代表团，并于 2010 年 2 月参加了“One Young World”峰会。今后，惠娟希望能够在国际组织工作，成为不同文化之间沟通的桥梁，为建设可持续的未来贡献力量。

Huijuan Wu is a Shell scholar at the University of Oxford, pursuing her MS in Water Science, Policy and Management. Born and raised in SW China, Huijuan witnessed environmental degradation during fast economic development, and at an early age formed a strong commitment to sustainability. She holds an BS in Environmental Engineering, where in her senior year, she was accepted to the UK China Grad Work Experience Prom, and worked at one of UK's leading engineering consultancies. Huijuan participated in the Harvard Project for Asia-pacific Region in 2007, and worked for the UN ESCAP, researching "eco-efficient water infrastructure in Asia" in 2008. Following COP15 she attended the One Young World Summit as a China delegate. In the future, Huijuan seeks to serve international organizations as a cultural bridge, and to develop sustainability-related policies.



谢梦是香港大学法律系的本科生，于 2008 年参与举办了“亚洲青年气象峰会”，自此开始关注气候变化及其相关议题的活动。组织峰会的经历让她意识到解决气候变化的迫切性，也启发她从不同角度、立场思考问题。她是香港气候变化青年组织 (Climate Change 的前身) 的成员。哥本哈根之行启发她从新的角度反思气候变化，令她意识到解除这个威胁全球危机的钥匙掌握在每个人的手里。

Meng (Marina) Xie is pursuing a Bachelor of law (LLB) at the University of Hong Kong. Her engagement in organizing the Asian Youth Climate Summit 2008 marked the beginning of her journey in climate change related activities. She is a long-time member of Hong Kong Climate Change Coalition (now renamed Climate Chance), the first youth group focusing on climate change issues in Hong Kong. Her trip to Copenhagen as a member of the Chinese Youth Delegation inspired her to look at the issue from a new perspective. She now believes that the solution to the most eminent issue is at the hand of individuals and she would like to pass on the belief to others.

团队成员介绍



熊琳琅是四川大学国际政治专业的本科生。2006年，她参加了在伦敦举行的“世界气候变化学生峰会”，从此开始专注于气候变化领域。熊琳琅是学校环保社团的负责人之一，参与了世界自然基金会、绿色江河、根与芽等环保组织的多项活动，在校园推行“地球一小时”、进行气候主题演讲、开展环境教育等。COP15之后她成为《纵横周刊》的一名评论员，撰写与气候政治相关的评论并在《新京报》等报刊杂志上发表文章。

Linlang Xiong is a junior at Sichuan University, majoring in International Politics. Growing up near the Yangtze River, she was interested in nature and cared about the environment since a young age. In 2006, she went to London to attend the “International Student Summit on Climate Change” as one of the seven representatives from China. Linlang is a core member of many environmental protection organizations at her school and has volunteered for WWF, AAF, Roots & Shoots, and Green River, even providing environmental education in Wenchuan after the earthquake in 2008. After COP15, Linlang began to write climate politics analysis for FAWJOURNAL as a commentator and has written articles for Beijing News and other papers.



严晓玮现在就职于欧中领导力与社会责任研究中心，司职研究员。在过去的几年中，她在法律、媒体、心理学、商业及非政府组织服务方面进行了探索。参加完COP15会议之后，她坚信每个人都可以通过成为一个“更好的自己”使世界变得更美好一点：这不仅是指采取某些特定的行动，更是指为自己及周围的人从客观及主观上都创造一个更和谐的环境，她将致力于支持更多人挖掘自身的“和平”。

Xiaowei Yan has been exploring in law, media, psychology, business and NGO in the past years. She is currently working as a researcher in Shanghai's China-Europe International Business School (CEIBS) Center for Leadership and Social Responsibility, and has always been curious and sympathetic about everything in nature. After COP15, she firmly believes that everyone can improve oneself to make the world better. It is not only about taking certain actions, but also creating a more harmonious environment. She seeks to support more people to find inner peace, which she believes can lead to a better world and a brighter future.



闫文静来自四川，现在西南财经大学社会工作发展研究中心工作。她曾参与社区发展、志愿者管理、儿童保护、贫困地区教育等多个领域国内国际NGO项目。从哥本哈根回国后，她发起成立了社会创新协会，组织了西南财经大学第一届社会企业大赛，和其他7名青年人一起运营“我可比”公益网站。此外，她还参加了英国大使馆文化教育处社会企业家技能培训，并将与同事一道在成都创建一个社会企业。

Wenjing Yan came from Sichuan. She is really a traveling addict and has traveled alone in 26 countries. She received her BA in Economics and MA of Management, and is now working in the Research Center of Social Work Development in Southwestern University of Finance and Economics. In her opinion, Sustainable Development is closely related to social development and youth. She has participated in numerous projects sponsored by WWF, Canadian Fund, Save The Children and other international NGOs. Last summer, she was an intern in Grameen Bank in Bangladesh and gained basic knowledge about Social Enterprises. After COP15, she created SIA (Social Innovation Association) in her university and organized the first SE competition in SWUFE. She is also operating a non-profit website wecancompete.com with seven other young people. She recently completed the British Council Skills Training Programme for Social Entrepreneurs and is planning a local SE programme with her colleagues in Chengdu.



杨馥荣是对外经济贸易大学法学本科生，曾在印度德里进行公益实习，宣讲HIV/AIDS知识并深入贫民窟进行街头青年生存状态调查。2010年她参加了加州伯克利大学 STRAIT TALK 海峡寻新论坛，与成员一起探讨新的海峡两岸解决方案。此外，她还是2010年中日韩大学生商业竞赛决赛中国选手代表，与日本和台湾队友合作探讨全球平台可能性。现在的她是全球创业大赛中国赛区媒体主管，并竞选成为COP16中国青年代表团核心团队成员。

Furong Yang is a law major in the University of International Business and Economics. Previously, Furong did an AIESEC internship in Delhi, India, where she tried to raise the public awareness of HIV/AIDS and do surveys in slums about how youth on the street survive. In early 2010, she went to Vietnam as one of the representatives from Mainland China and volunteered to build pigpens for the local people with Taiwanese teammates. Then, she attended the STRAIT TALK forum held in the University of California, Berkeley to discuss the normalization of cross-strait relations. Her team won the championship of OVAL International Business Contest and she is responsible for media and communication in the organizing committee of Global Social Venture Competition 2010 China. Yang Furong is working as a trainee in the “Adopt a Negotiator” program for COP16.

PROFILES OF THE YOUTH DELEGATES



杨梦椒来自四川成都，因为关注大熊猫而开始投入环保事业，相继加入了成都根与芽、四川大学环保志愿者协会、GreenSOS 等组织，主要从事环境教育的志愿工作。在参加“气候大使”项目时，她用自己的实际行动向公众宣传气候变化知识，从哥本哈根归来后，她在成都地区相继进行了 6 次公众宣讲，并决心投身于草根环保的行动当中。

Mengjiao Yang's Chinese name reveals the fact that she came from the spicy Chengdu, Sichuan Province. Concerned about the Giant Panda, she stepped in the field of environmental protection, and joined the Roots&Shoots, Chengdu Office, GreenSOS and the Environmental Volunteer Association of Sichuan University. As the Vice-President of the association, she is mainly engaged in environmental education and has organized many different kinds of youth activities in Chengdu. She also participates in the "Climate Ambassador" project in order to advocate for Climate Change issues to the public by her own action.



余乐，就读于北京大学城市与环境学院生态学系，兼修经济学，参与环境管理等领域的科学研究。2008 年他加入北京大学环境与发展协会，开展了包括环境类讲座、环保书刊义卖、废旧电池回收、赴外地环境调研在内的多项环保活动。哥本哈根气候变化大会结束后，他开始重新思考青年人在气候变化问题上所应扮演的角色，并决心从判断力和执行力两个方面提高自己，期待在未来肩负起更多责任。

Le Yu is an undergraduate at the College of Urban and Environmental Sciences in Peking University. In 2008, he served as VP of the Environmental Development Association of Peking University, mainly responsible for initiating environmental protection activities including workshops, charity sales of environmental books and magazines, waste battery recycling, social investigation and field research. He gradually realized that environmental issues were closely connected with economics, management, politics and science, and declared economics as his second major while working in environmental management. Yu Le is also a member of the CDM Club at Peking University.



詹育锋就读于北京服装学院美术系公共艺术专业，一直专情于绘画、艺术设计领域。2009 年 9 月他加入青年应对气候变化行动网络 (CYCAN) 哥本哈根会议中，他用图片和视频记录了会场中发生的一幕幕，协助完成团队各个宣传活动，试图用青年独特的视角去分析思考所发生的这一切，并在回国后尝试在自己的作品中传达这些信息。刚离开大学校园的他决定继续留在 CYCAN，为推动中国青年参与应对气候变化的行动而努力。

Yufeng Zhan is a public arts graduate from the Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology, devoted to communication, painting and design. In September of 2009, he joined China Youth Climate Action Network (CYCAN) and started to support climate change initiatives as a designer. He was in charge of all design-related work for COP15, including its logos, websites and all publications. After COP15, Yufeng became totally committed to climate change issues, and unfazed by many institutional challenges at CYCAN. Yufeng also led the institutional reform of CYCAN, and is now its Executive Director, having helped to form its first fully functional Board of Directors. Yufeng plans to build his leadership and passion to serve many other youth organizations in China to participate in the fight against climate change.



张斌来自清华大学环境科学与工程系，同时也是清华大学学生绿色协会的成员。他曾赴菲律宾和越南帮助当地贫困居民建造房屋、改进农作方式，并多次参与到学生绿色协会的活动中，倡导节约用电和减少白色垃圾，给民工子弟小学学生开设环保课程。进入大四，他开始重点关注气候变化问题，成为了 COP15 中国青年代表团的一员。

Bin Zhang is a senior student in the Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tsinghua University, and is also a member of Tsinghua University Student Green Association. He has participated in programs to help the poor in Philippines and Vietnam to build houses and improve their farming. In previous programs, he advocated for the reduction in white pollution, energy usage and has taught environmental protection in primary schools. COP15 helped Bin to realize the complexity of climate negotiation and the significance of international cooperation in facing climate change. He plans to pursue a PhD and continue working in the field of energy and climate change.

团队成员介绍



张冬栋以优异的成绩毕业于美国博懋女子学院城市研究专业。她曾参与创建了青年应对气候变化行动网络 (CYCAN)，并在中国、印度、南非、美国参与有关清洁能源、企业可持续发展、青年创业等项目。她热衷于通过人力资本发展和领导力建设来推动和改善社会环境的创新。目前在 ICF 国际咨询公司工作，并同时为 ECSEL-- 一个专为中国大学生和青年职业人士设计的社会创业项目提供顾问支持。

Dongli Zhang has lived and worked on four continents, and she has implemented projects related to clean energy, corporate sustainability, and youth entrepreneurship in China, India, South Africa, and the United States. She co-founded the China Youth Climate Action Network and currently works at ICF International, after receiving many accolades and rewards in the China youth and sustainability field. She serves an advisory role at ECSEL, a social entrepreneurship program designed for Chinese university students and young professionals. She graduated magna cum laude from Bryn Mawr College with a major in Urban Studies. After COP15, Dongli began to support the founding of social entrepreneurship programs with a new program called VJoin.



张虹琳, 美籍华裔, 社会企业家, 现居北京, 在中美两国拥有十年大型项目管理经验。她曾是一名运营工程师, 并负责管理 UPS 总部大楼中预算高达 13 亿美元的项目。2007 年, 她倾尽积蓄建立了金桥慈善机构, 希望帮助中国的 NGO 并在中国和西方之间搭建和平交流的平台。在哥本哈根大会召开前不久, 张虹琳被任命为中国基金会中心筹备组的核心成员, 并致力于提升慈善行业的透明度。

Holly Chang is a Chinese-American social entrepreneur based in Beijing with 10 years of large-scale executive management experience in both the US and China. She previously worked as a plant engineer, managing fast-tracked projects with budgets up to \$1.3 billion at the international hub for UPS. In 2007, she invested her life savings to establish The Golden Bridges Foundation to strengthen NGOs in China while acting as a peace-building platform between China and the Western world. Shortly before the UN Summit in Copenhagen, Ms. Chang was appointed as a core member of the preparatory task force for the China Foundation Center, a new initiative advancing transparency in philanthropy. She was in charge of developing international strategy and relations leading up to The Center's launch in July 2010. Ms. Chang holds a B.S. in Civil Engineering, a B.S. in Psychology and a M.B.A. with a thesis on the China market.



张倩毕业于香港大学环境科学及生态毒理学专业, 现在 AECOM 公司担任环境顾问, 也是支持公司可持续发展办公室的积极分子。印尼巴厘岛会议的经历激励了她与其他 12 位志同道合的学生一起, 成立了香港本地第一个青年气候行动组织——“Climate Chance”, 并举办了第一届亚洲青年气候峰会, 建立了基于香港的全球性气候青年行动组织网络原型。2009 年 12 月张倩作为中国青年代表团的一员参加了哥本哈根联合国气候变化大会。

Qian (Amy) Chang is a MPhil graduate of environmental science and ecotoxicology from the University of Hong Kong (HKU). Now working as an environmental consultant for an engineering consulting firm, AECOM. Amy participated in COP13 in Bali, Indonesia, inspiring her to set up the first youth climate action group in Hong Kong with 12 other HKU students. This organization, now rebranded as Climate Chance, hosted the first Asian Youth Climate Summit and created the prototype of the Hong Kong-based global youth climate action network. In 2009, she embarked on the BP Inspired Antarctic Expedition as one of 50 young advocates from all over the world to promote sustainability, renewable energy and substantial actions that will change the real world. Amy continues to work as an environmental engineering consultant in Hong Kong.



张优是北京四中高二年级的一名学生，17岁的她作为青少年气候特使，是COP15中国青年代表团中年龄最小的成员。进入高中她开始尝试在分析化学、化学工程课题中进行有利于资源循环利用的研究。她在担任中国青少年发展基金会小天使行动基金学生主席期间，把关于地球家园的影片《HOME》推广到了北京市的中小学中，借此宣传可持续发展的相关知识。她将在大学继续学习化学或环境相关内容。

You Zhang is a junior in Beijing High School NO.4. As the representative of Chinese teenagers, she was the youngest member of the COP15 China Youth Delegation. Zhang You plays the piccolo, the flute, and enjoys dancing, public speaking, calligraphy, and acting as a Master of Ceremony. When she was in middle school, her articles about environment protection were published in magazines. When she was the President of China Youth Development Foundation Little Angels Action, she started a project which promoted a movie named HOME about protecting earth to all the elementary and middle school students in Beijing. Zhang You plans to continue to study chemistry or environment, and seeks to start her undergraduate degree in the US.



赵祥宇是COP15中国青年代表团赴哥本哈根气候变化大会行动的发起人和总协调者，现担任青年应对气候变化行动网络(CYCAN)理事会理事。赵祥宇高中毕业后就同美国福布莱特学者共同创建了环保视频网站“中国绿色脉搏”，之后他加入青年应对气候变化行动网络(CYCAN)开始负责国际事务，后又在金桥慈善机构担任青年项目总监。

Xiangyu (Shane) Zhao is the Lead Youth Initiator of the COP15 China Youth Delegation. After Zhao graduated from High School in Tianjin in 2006, he traveled around China to study his country and its environmental problems. He later co-founded the first bilingual video podcast in China called "China's Green Beat" with an American Fulbright scholar. He later became the International Director of China Youth Climate Action Network and helped to initiate over 300 events across China on October 24, 2009 and securing many important international partners. Zhao has formerly held positions at The Golden Bridges Foundation and Bloomberg New Energy Finance. He has been recognized as a Tallberg Forum 2009 New Leader Fellow, a participant in Robert Swan's 2010 International Antarctica Expedition, and has received training from Al Gore as a presenter of The Climate Project China.



赵小鹭本科毕业于北京理工大学，现就读于美国密歇根大学环境工程专业。2009年初，赵小鹭于肯尼亚联合国环境署总部实习，主要负责青少年及体育相关事宜，参与了北京奥运环评报告、Tunza国际青少年环境会议、联合国环境署二十五届理事会等工作。哥本哈根会议后，赵小鹭意识到作为一名环境工程的学生，她现在真正能做的是学习更多关于政策制定以及谈判相关的内容。

Xiaolu Zhao is a postgraduate student majoring in Environmental Engineering at the University of Michigan. Her interest in environmental issues started from her undergraduate studies in Beijing Institute of Technology. She served in the Beijing Olympics as a volunteer for two years, where she learned about environmental waste related issues. In the beginning of 2009, Xiaolu started her internship at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Kenya. Her core tasks were related with children, youth and sport, such as Beijing Olympics Environmental Assessment Report, Tunza International Children and Youth Conferences, and UNEP 25th Governing Council. The experiences in UN conferences taught that people will show you more respect only when your homeland strengthens their practices.

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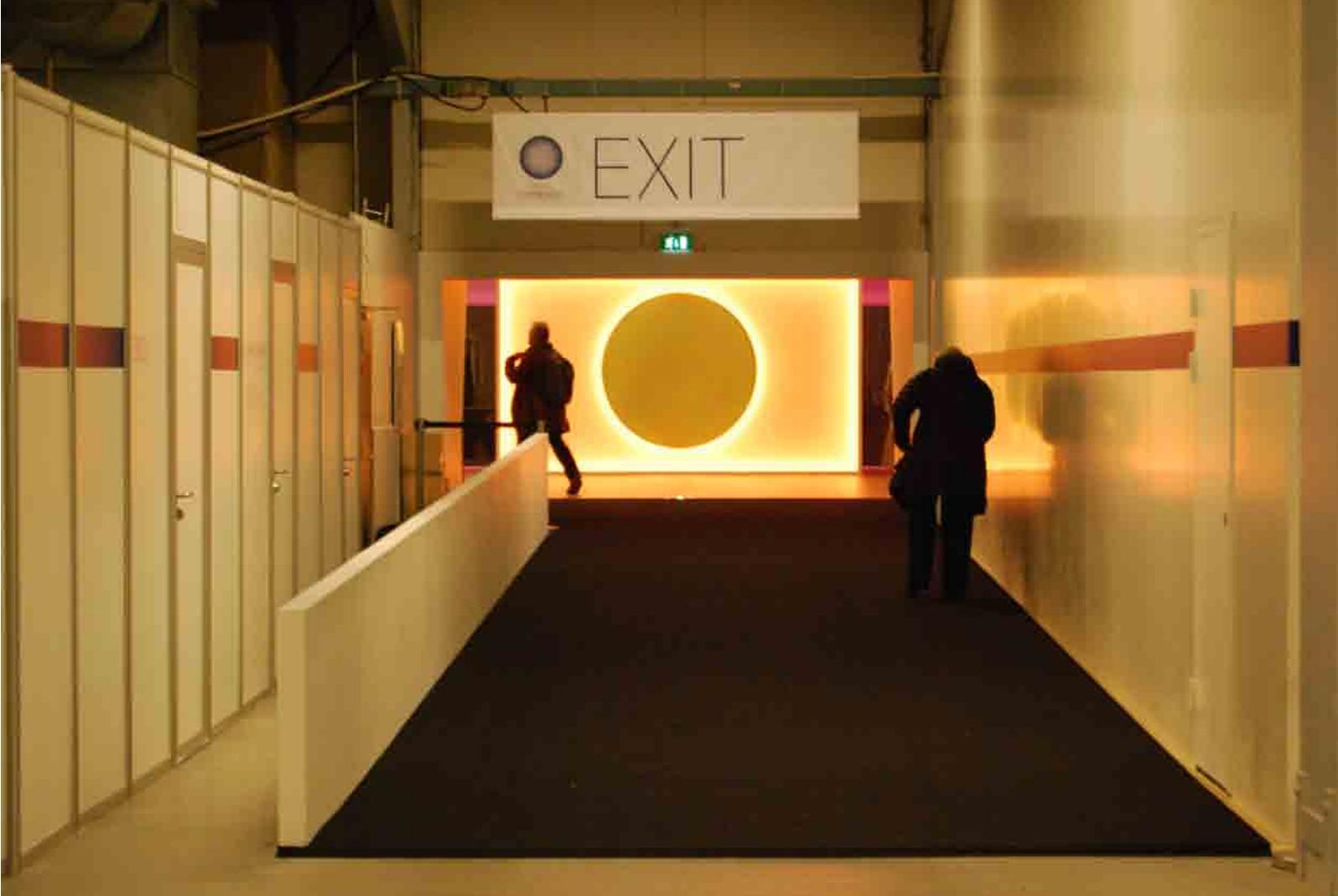


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