



@: <UcdYJ'@YWh i fY'GYfjYg#李浩培系列讲座:

发展国际法律秩序中的中欧合作

马克·培恒·德·布里相博法官主讲

& K L Q H V H (X U & R S R I S I Q U D Q H L Y R Q Q R S W L Q H J
, Q W H U Q D M J L R Q Q Q Q U
/ H F W X U - X G J Q H D U F H U G L H Q U L F K D P E D X W

时间和地点：
Time and place:

年月日(周五)上午
北京大学法学院凯原楼 会议室

) U L G D \ 0 D \ D W
5 R R P . R * X D Q % X L O G 3 I Q N L Q Q L Y H U / D L Z W F K R R O

主讲人介绍：
Speaker

马克·培恒·德·布里相博是国际刑事法院法官，曾任欧洲安全与合作组织秘书长、法国外交部法律顾问等。他毕业于圣克劳高等师范学校及法国国立行政学院。

- X G J Q H D U F H U G L H Q U L F K D P E D X U W H J Q M E C at the International Criminal Court. He was previously the Secretary-General of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), D Q G the Legal Adviser to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He graduated from the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Saint-Cloud and the Ecole Nationale d'Administration.

内容简介：
7 R S L F

中国和欧盟的繁荣都有赖于持续的、成功的全球化，对此国际法和国际组织的正常运作至关重要。美国曾为推动全球化进程做出重要贡献，并发明了很多有用的工具，但今时今日可能不再准备担起进一步全球化的重任。如何应对一个多极化的世界，是中国和欧盟共同面对的问题。中国和欧盟的制造者、出口者、贸易者、投资者、律师都能从倡导一个创造和保护规则的更加平衡系统中获益。这就要求国家和地区机构利用经过出色谈判形成的条约，实施更多的公共监督。在市场被强势的一方支配时，倡导使用根据公平和可预见的规则保护其利益的条约工具是中国和欧盟的共同利益所在。另外，中国和欧盟在维持世界和平和安全、充分发挥联合国的潜力、进一步发展全球治理的法律工具（如涉及环境、移民、传染病暴发及非洲的发展等）有很大的互补和空间。

Both the EU and China are heavily dependent for their prosperity on continued successful globalization and therefore on the proper functioning of international law and organizations. The entity that facilitated the process of globalization and invented many of its tools, the US, may now be less ready to take the burden of ensuring its future development. This brings a new challenge to the EU and China to manage a multi-polar world. Chinese and EU producers, exporters, traders, investors and lawyers have a lot to gain from encouraging a more balanced system of creating and protecting norms. That will involve greater public oversight by national and regional institutions, making use of well-negotiated conventions. Wherever markets are regulated by a dominant actor, it is the common interest of China and the EU to promote treaty-based multilateral tools that protect their interest according to fair and predictable rules. There is plenty of scope for complementarity and co-operation between China and Europe also on the legal dimensions of peace and security, making the UN work to its full potential, and in developing further the legal tools and the institutions that are needed to manage global commons (in connection with the environment, migrations, pandemics, and the development of Africa where they are now in the lead).



本次李浩培系列讲座由北京大学法学院和国际法研究与政策中心合作举办。以上画像分别为已故前南刑庭中国法官李浩培（油画，2012年罗伯特·卡鲁索所作）及欧洲国际法学家格劳修斯（壁画，2016年由阿伯特·甘多费所作）。

7 K H O H F V X R U H D Q E J B N L Q Q L Y H U D Z Q F K R L R Q D F R R S H U D W L R Q Z L W K W K
, Q W H U Q D W L R Q D O / D Z 5 H V H D U F K H D Q Q L 3 C R V O L Q J V Z & D E F S Q H V K R Z W K H
/, + D R S H L D R L O F D Q Y D V E \ 5 R E H U W R & D U X V R D Q G W K H (X
\$ O E H U W R * D Q G R O I L