



POLITICS & CULTURE

Part I

欧罗马风情



Unit 01 政治体系

|01 欧洲联盟条约

Treaty on European Union

Treaty on European Union, also called Maastricht Treaty, was signed on 7 February, 1992, by the members of the European Community in Maastricht, Netherlands. On 9-10 December, 1991, the same city hosted the European Council which drafted the treaty. Upon its entry into force on 1 November, 1993, during the Delors Commission, it created the European Union and led to the creation of the single European currency, the euro.

The treaty led to the creation of the euro, and created what was commonly referred to as the pillar structure of the European Union. The treaty established the three pillars of the European Union—the European Community (EC) pillar, the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) pillar, and the Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) pillar. The creation of the pillar system was the result of the desire by many member states to extend the European Economic Community to the areas of foreign policy, military, criminal justice, judicial cooperation etc.

And there are two important criteria for member states to join euro, which are the ratio of the annual government deficit to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) must not exceed 3% at the end of the preceding fiscal year, and the ratio of gross government debt to GDP must not exceed 60% at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

1992年2月7日，欧洲共同体成员国在荷兰马斯特里赫特签署了欧洲联盟条约，又称马斯特里赫特条约。1991年12月9日至10日，欧洲理事会在荷兰的马斯特里赫特举行，通过并草签了该条约。1993年11月1日，条约在德洛尔委员会任期内正式生效，自此欧盟诞生且形成了单一的欧洲货币——欧元。

马斯特里赫特条约创建了欧元以及欧盟的支柱结构，即欧洲共同体（EC）支柱、共同外交与安全政策（CFSP）支柱以及司法与内政（JHA）支柱。上述支柱系统是基于一些成员国意在将欧洲经济共同体扩大至对外政策、军事、刑事司法和司法合作等领域而创建的。

区内各成员国加入欧元区需满足的两个重要标准是，区内各国都必须将财政赤字控制在GDP的3%以下且各成员必须将国债与GDP的占比保持在60%以下。



词汇 VOCABULARY

1. Draft [dra:ft, dræft]
■ 草稿; 汇票 ■ 起草

2. Pillar ['pilə]
■ 支柱

3. Justice ['dʒʌstɪs]
■ 司法; 正义

4. Military ['mɪlətri]
■ 军事的; 军人的 ■ 军队; 军人

5. Judicial [dʒu:'dɪʃəl]
■ 司法的; 法庭的

6. Deficit ['defɪsɪt]
■ 赤字; 亏损

7. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
国内生产总值

相关介绍 PROFILE

The Delors Commission was the administration of Jacques, the 8th President of the European Commission. Delors presided over the European Commission for three terms (through the last one lasted for around a year). The first term lasted from 1985 to 1988, the second until 1992 and the final one until 1994 making Delors the longest serving President and his Commission is also seen as the most successful. The third Commission was the first Commission of the European Union, the Maastricht Treaty having come into force in 1993.



德洛尔委员会是雅克·德洛尔领导的执政机构，德洛尔作为第八届欧盟委员会主席，连任三届（虽然最后一届仅持续了一年左右），即1985年至1994年，每届任期三年，这也使得他成为任期最长的一位欧盟委员会主席，同时他带领的委员会也被认为是最成功的。在德洛尔第三个任期内，马斯特里赫特条约于1993年正式生效，自此欧洲联盟诞生。

文化链接 TIPS

1991年12月9-10日第46届欧洲共同体首脑会议（欧洲理事会）在荷兰的马斯特里赫特举行。经过两天辩论，会议通过并草签了欧洲经济与货币联盟条约和政治联盟条约，即马斯特里赫特条约。这一条约是对罗马条约的修订，它为欧共体建立政治联盟和经济与货币联盟确立了目标与步骤，是欧洲联盟成立的基础。



102 多元一体

In Varietate Concordia

United in diversity is the official motto (in the English language) of the European Union (EU). Its translations in the other 22 languages of the EU have equal standing. The Latin version, In Varietate Concordia is also used as a compromise. It is one of the newest symbols of Europe, alongside the European flag and anthem but, unlike most, it is specific to the EU rather than originating from the Council of Europe.

The European Union has seven institutions: the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the European Council, the European Central Bank, the Court of Justice of the European Union and the European Court of Auditors. The European Parliament (EP) forms one half of the EU's legislature (the other half is the Council of the European Union). The European Commission acts as the EU's executive arm and is responsible for initiating legislation and the day-to-day running of the EU. The European Council gives direction to the EU, and convenes at least four times a year. It has been described by some as the Union's "supreme political authority". It is actively involved in the negotiation of the treaty changes and defines the EU's policy agenda and strategies. The monetary policy of the eurozone is governed by the European Central Bank. The Court of Justice of the European Union consists of three courts: the Court of Justice, the General Court, and the European Union Civil Service Tribunal. Together they interpret and apply the treaties and law of the EU. And the European Court of Auditors aims to ensure that the budget of the European Union has been properly accounted for.

“在多元中团结”为欧洲联盟（EU）的官方格言。这句话同时也被翻译成22种语言，并且具有同等的地位。拉丁语版：In Varietate Concordia 有时也被作为一种妥协的用法。这句格言为最新的欧洲象征之一，其与欧盟旗帜和欧盟盟歌具有同等的地位，不过和多数欧洲象征不同的是，欧盟格言为欧盟特有的象征，而非如其他象征一般多来自于欧洲委员会。

欧洲联盟常设七个机构，即欧洲议会、欧盟理事会、欧盟委员会、欧洲理事会、欧盟中央银行、欧盟法院以及欧盟审计院。欧洲议会（EP）和欧盟理事会共同构成欧盟的立法机构。欧盟委员会作为欧盟的执行机构，负责起草立法和欧盟日常事务。欧洲理事会是欧盟事实上的最高决策机构，每年至少召开四次。有些人将其描述为欧盟的“最高政治权力机构”。它主要处理条约变更的谈判并确定欧盟的政治议程和策略。欧盟中央银行负责制定欧元区的货币政策。欧盟法院主要由三个法院组成：欧洲法院、普通法院和欧洲联盟公务员法庭。三个法院统一解释并应用欧盟的条约和法律。欧盟审计院旨在确保欧盟预算的合理分配。该审计院在每个财政年度负责向理事会、欧洲议会提供一份审计报告。欧洲议会参考该审计报告决定是否审批委员会的预算。该审计院也负责就财政立法和反欺诈行为提出建议。

The court provides an audit report for each financial year to the Council and the European Parliament. The Parliament uses this to decide whether to approve the Commission's handling of the budget. The Court also gives opinions and proposals on financial legislation and anti-fraud actions.



词汇 VOCABULARY

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| 1. Compromise ['kɒmprəmaɪz]
■ 妥协; 让步 ■ 妥协, 和解; 折衷 | 5. Commission [kə'mɪʃən]
■ 委员会; 佣金 |
| 2. Anthem ['ænthəm]
■ 圣歌, 国歌 | 6. Parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt]
■ 议会, 国会 |
| 3. Institution [ˌɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən]
■ 制度; 公共机构; 机关 | 7. Legislature ['ledʒɪsleɪtʃə]
■ 立法机关; 立法机构 |
| 4. Council ['kaʊnsəl]
■ 理事会; 顾问班子 | 8. Anti-Fraud
反欺诈; 反舞弊政策 |

相关介绍 PROFILE

European Union (EU) is an economic and political union or confederation of 27 member states which are located primarily in Europe. The EU headquarters in Brussels, capital of Belgium. The EU traces its origins from the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Economic Community (EEC), formed by six countries in 1958. The Maastricht Treaty established the European Union under its current name in 1993. The latest amendment to the constitutional basis of the EU, the Treaty of Lisbon, came into force in 2009.

欧盟是由27个欧洲成员国组成的经济政治联盟, 总部设在比利时首都布鲁塞尔。欧盟的历史可以追溯至1952年建立的欧洲煤钢共同体 (ECSC) 和1958年成立的欧洲经济共同体, 当时只有六个成员国。1993年马斯特里赫特条约 (简称马约) 正式生效, 自此欧盟正式诞生。目前, 最新修订的欧盟的宪法基础是2009年生效的里斯本条约。

文化链接 TIPS

“在多元中团结”这句话于2000年5月时在一场来自欧盟15个成员国 (包含: 奥地利、比利时、丹麦、芬兰、法国、德国、希腊、爱尔兰、意大利、卢森堡、荷兰、葡萄牙、西班牙、瑞典以及英国, 又称为 “EU-15”)、多达8万名学生所参加的非官方活动中最先被采纳。



103 欧洲一体化

European integration

Not a few of specialists and scholars deem that regional integration should be divided into five stages, namely establishment of Free Trade Area, Customs Union, Single Market, Economic and Monetary Union and Political Union.

Free Trade Area

The creation of the European Economic Community (EEC) eliminated tariffs, quotas and preferences on goods among member states, which are the requisites to define a Free Trade Area (FTA). Numerous countries have signed a European Union Association Agreement (AA) with FTA provisions. Further, many Balkan states have signed a Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) with FTA provisions. In 2008, Poland and Sweden proposed the Eastern Partnership which would include setting a FTA between the EU and eastern countries such as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

Customs Union

The European Customs Union defines an area where no customs are levied on goods traveling within it. It includes all European Union member states. The abolition of international tariff barriers between EEC member states was achieved in 1968. Andorra and San Marino belong to the EU customs unions with third states. Turkey is linked by the European Union-Turkey Customs Union.

Single Market

A prominent goal of the EU since its creation by the Maastricht Treaty in 1992 is establishing and maintaining a single market. This seeks to guarantee the four basic freedoms, which are related to ensure the free movement of goods, services, capital and

不少专家和学者将区域一体化分为建立自由贸易区、关税同盟、统一大市场、经济与货币联盟和政治联盟五个层次。

自由贸易区

欧洲共同体（EEC）的创立取消了各欧盟成员国之间对物品征收关税、配额和预设的规定，这也是确定自由贸易区（FTA）的必要条件。多数国家签署了欧盟联合协定（AA），其中就设有自由贸易区条款。此外，一些巴尔干国家签署的稳定联合协定（SAA）中也设有自由贸易区条款。2008年，波兰和瑞典拟建东部伙伴关系，其中包括在欧盟和东部国家（例如亚美尼亚、阿塞拜疆、格鲁吉亚、摩尔多瓦和乌克兰）之间设立自由贸易区。

关税同盟

关税同盟规定在一个区域内所有欧盟成员国不能对货物征收关税。1968年，欧洲经济共同体会员国之间的国际关税壁垒被废除。安道尔共和国和圣马力诺属于欧盟关税同盟中规定的第三国。土耳其则通过了欧盟-土耳其关税同盟。

统一大市场

自1992年签订马斯特里赫特条约后，欧盟的一个核心目标就是建立并维持一个统一的大市场。寻求四个基础性自由，即真正实行欧盟内部市场人员、商品、资本、服务的自由流通。



people around the EU's internal market.

The European Economic Area (EEA) agreement allows Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein to participate in the European Single Market without joining the EU. The four basic freedoms apply. However, some restrictions on fisheries and agriculture take place. Switzerland is linked to the European Union by Swiss-EU bilateral agreements, with a different content from that of the EEA agreement.

Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)

An expert group chaired by Luxembourg's Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Pierre Werner, presented in October 1970 the first commonly agreed blueprint to create an economic and monetary union in three stages (Werner plan). The project experienced serious setbacks from the crisis arising from the non-convertibility of the US dollar into gold in August 1971 and from rising oil prices in 1972.

The debate on EMU was fully re-launched at the Hanover Summit in June 1988, when an ad hoc committee (Delors Committee) of the central bank governors of the twelve member states, chaired by the president of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, was asked to propose a new timetable with clear, practical and realistic steps for creating an economic and monetary union. The Delors report of 1989 set out a plan to introduce the EMU in three stages and it included the creation of institutions like the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), which would become responsible for formulating and implementing monetary policy.



欧洲经济区 (EEA) 协定允许挪威、爱尔兰和列支敦士登不需要以欧盟会员国身份就可以加入欧洲统一大市场。同时上述四个基础性自由也对其适用。但是对渔业和农业有一些限制。瑞士则与欧盟签订双边协定，协定内容与欧洲经济区协定内容有所区分。

经济与货币联盟 (EMU)

由卢森堡总理兼财务部长皮埃尔·维尔纳带领的一个专家团队于1970年10月首次一致提出分三个阶段创建经济与货币联盟的蓝图 (维尔纳计划)。但由于受到70年代美元对黄金的不可兑换危机和石油危机的冲击，该项目遭受挫折。

1988年6月汉诺威峰会召开时期，由欧盟委员会主席雅克·德洛尔带领，12个欧盟成员国中央银行行长出席的临时委员会重新讨论经济与货币联盟议题，要求拟定一个全新的日程表，列出创建经济与货币联盟的清晰、实用、现实的步骤。1989年的德洛尔报告制定出分三个阶段介绍经济与货币联盟的计划，其中包括创建如欧洲中央银行体系等机构，负责制定、实施货币政策。



词汇 VOCABULARY

1. Integration [ˌɪntɪˈɡreɪʃən]
■ 集成; 综合

2. Customs ['kʌstəmz]
■ 海关; 关税

3. Tariff ['tærɪf]
■ 关税

4. Abolition [ˌæbəʊˈliʃən]
■ 废除; 废止

5. Prominent [ˈprɒmɪnənt]
■ 显著的; 卓越的

6. Bilateral [ˌbaɪˈlætərəl]
■ 双边的

7. Convertibility [kənˌvɜːtəˈbɪlɪti]
■ 可兑换; 可转变性

人物介绍 PROFILE

Jacques Lucien Jean Delors (born 20 July, 1925, in Paris) is a French economist and politician, the eighth President of the European Commission and the first person to serve three terms in that office (between January, 1985 and December, 1994). Here quoted from the International Herald Tribune that “Mr. Delors rescued the European Community from the doldrums. He arrived when Europessimism was at its worst. Although he was a little-known former French finance minister, he breathed life and hope into the EC and into the dispirited Brussels Commission. In his first term, from 1985 to 1988, he rallied Europe to the call of the single market, and when appointed to a second term he began urging Europeans toward the far more ambitious goals of economic, monetary and political union.”

1925年7月20日, 雅克·德洛尔出生于法国, 后来成为一名经济学家、政治家, 同时也是第八届欧盟委员会主席, 成为第一位自1985年1月至1994年12月连任三届的委员会主席。以下内容摘自国际先驱论坛报: “在欧洲悲观主义情绪最深重的时期, 德洛尔先生的出现将欧洲共同体从泥潭中解救出来。虽然他曾经在法国只是一位名不见经传的财政部长, 但是凭借自己的经验和期盼, 他最终加入了欧共体和当时处在萎靡时期的布鲁塞尔委员会。在他的第一个任期内, 即自1985年至1988年, 他带领欧洲成立统一大市场; 第二个任期内, 他开始督促欧洲朝向建立经济货币和政治联盟这一宏伟目标迈进。”

文化链接 TIPS

欧洲一体化在经济上强化了欧洲各国之间的经济关系, 增强了欧盟对外的经济竞争力, 提高了国际经济合作水平; 在政治上增强了欧盟各国在世界上的影响, 强化了世界多样化趋势的形成与发展, 有利于抑制美国搞单极世界图谋; 在文化上有利于世界文化的传播与发展; 在安全方面强化了欧洲各国经济联系, 使欧洲各国经济相互融合和渗透, 总体看有利于维护世界和平与安全, 但可能增加了各国经济的风险。

Unit 02 欧洲的节日

104 圣诞节 Christmas Day

Christmas Day, literally Christ's mass, is an annual commemoration of the birth of Jesus Christ, held generally on December 25. According to popular tradition and information from Luke 2:7, in which describes the birth took place in a stable, surrounded by farm animals and Jesus's mother Mary wrapped him in cloths and placed him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn.

Christmas is a civil holiday in many of the world's nations and is an integral part of the Christmas and holiday season. In terms of celebration traditions, Christians celebrate Christmas in such various ways as attendance of church services. Putting up special decorations at Christmas Day is also one of popularized ways to celebrate. This way of celebration will trace back to 15th century, it was recorded that in London it was the custom at Christmas for every house and all the churches to be "decked with holm oak, ivy, bays and whatever the season of the year afforded to be green". And one of the most world-renowned decorations is Christmas tree, which is traditionally decorated with garland, tinsel and candy canes, baubles, as well as Christmas lights. The exchanging of gifts is one of the core aspects of the modern Christmas celebration, making the Christmas season the most profitable

圣诞节，字面意思是基督弥撒，是每年纪念耶稣诞辰的节日，一般在每年的12月25日。依据民间传统和路加福音2:7中所描绘的景象，因为旅馆里没有多余的房间，所以耶稣出生在一个马厩里，周围有很多家畜，耶稣的母亲用棉布将他包裹着放在马槽里。

在全球许多国家，圣诞节是在假日季节的一个民间节日。就其传统庆祝方式而言，基督教徒一般都会以各种方式庆祝，例如参加教堂服务。在圣诞节当天挂上特殊的装饰也是较为流行的庆祝方式之一。这种庆祝方式要追溯到15世纪，据记录，在伦敦，圣诞节当天每家每户和所有教堂都会“装饰圣栎硬木、常青藤、月桂叶以及其他只要在这个季节是绿色的植物”。其中最为盛名的装饰品要数圣诞树了，传统上，圣诞树上都会挂有花环、金属箔、糖果藤、圣诞彩球以及圣诞灯。同时，交换礼物也是现代人们庆祝圣诞节





time of each year for retailers and businesses throughout the world.

The traditional colors of Christmas are green and red as red symbolizes the blood of Jesus, which was shed in crucifixion, while green represents eternal life and in particular the evergreen tree, which does not lose leaves in the winter.

的主要方式之一，这对于全球的零售商和其他商人来说也是每年盈利额最高的一个时节。

圣诞节的传统颜色是绿色和红色，因为红色象征着十字架上流淌着的耶稣的血液，绿色代表永恒的生命，尤其是常青树，因为它在冬天从不落叶。

词汇 VOCABULARY

1. commemoration [kə.memə'reɪʃən]

■ 纪念；庆典

2. manger ['meɪndʒə, -dʒə]

■ 马槽；牛槽

3. integral ['ɪntɪgrəl]

■ 完整的；整体的

4. holm oak

■ 圣栎硬木

5. garland ['gɑ:lənd]

■ 花环

6. tinsel ['tɪnsəl]

■ 金属箔

7. bauble ['bɔ:bl]

■ 圣诞彩球

8. crucifixion [kru:sɪ'fɪkʃən]

■ 刑罚；苦难；十字架

背景知识 PROFILE

Gospel of Luke

《路加福音》是新约圣经中的四本福音书中的一本，一般排在第三部。路加福音主要讲述耶稣奇迹般的出生、治愈和预言、耶稣受难篇、救赎篇以及耶稣升天的内容。这本福音是四本福音中对耶稣的一生、尤其是出生前及童年生活描述最多的。

