

International Link

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珍惜香港 再創輝煌

Treasure Hong Kong, Come together for a brilliant future!

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North Korea Masikryong Ski 朝鮮 馬息岭滑雪场



5 日 4 夜 建議行程

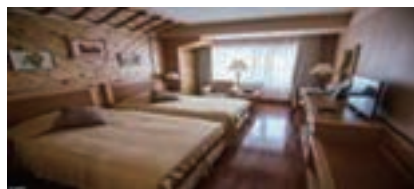
1. 抵達平壤，導遊迎接，入住高麗 5 星級飯店
2. 早餐後，往萬壽台大紀念碑，萬景台故居，主題思想塔，午餐後，前往馬息岭滑雪场 (約 4 小時車程)，入住馬息岭飯店
3. 早餐後，整天自由滑雪，住馬息岭飯店
4. 早上返回平壤，午餐後，往凱旋門，參觀地鐵，少年宮，紀念品店，住高麗 5 星級飯店。
5. 往平壤機場，平安回家



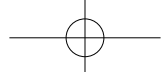
Special tailor made Ski in Masikryong and visit Pyongyang

(suggest 2 nights in Pyongyang/ 2 nights in Masikryong Ski Resort)

行程可隨客人喜好而安排



For enquiry, please kindly contact 2155 3836



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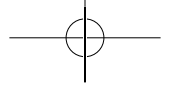
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珍惜香港 再創輝煌

一場由《逃犯條例》修訂而引發的社會動盪，至今已有三個月，事態不單仍未停息，反而有更趨嚴重的勢頭，確令眾人始料不及和不安。

由於近月暴力事件的持續增加，幾乎逢周六及周日均有示威活動之故，已令海內外遊客卻步，旅遊業更成為重災行業，單是內地入境團更下跌了百分之九十，已嚴重影響從業員的生計。正因旅客大幅減少，酒店平均入住率只有三成，部分酒店的出租率還出現只有一成的情況。

此外，香港的出口及轉口業同時也受中美貿易戰的影響，不少公司的業績正在不斷下滑，連多年業績彪炳的香港國際機場，其客貨量上月已下跌逾一成。近日，國際評級機構惠譽及穆迪等都把對香港的評級下調，並對香港的前景持負面態度，情況不容樂觀。目前香港的情況，有人形容是自第二次世界大戰以來最差，比亞洲金融風暴、非典時期還要糟糕。在內因及外因的雙重打擊下，香港上空猶如烏雲密佈，不少市民內心充滿抑鬱，焉有心情消費。

和諧共融 集思廣益

多年以來，香港市民大都敬業樂業、勤奮拼搏，奉公守法，為香港的繁榮安定作出貢獻。香港回歸

後，有賴於法治精神和司法獨立，加上「一國兩制」制度和「基本法」的保障，使香港這一國際城市成為世界的金融中心、貿易中心和航運中心；而市民的生活質素和社會福利相對世界其他一些地方還是可以的。因為香港是我們的家，我們要很好地珍惜和愛護。

有人說，現在香港病了，而且還病得很嚴重。正因如此，我們更應積極查找病源，集思廣益把病醫癒。我們認為，香港政府也要反思，總結這次經驗教訓，今後要多聆聽民意，推出新的政策和措施前要多作諮詢，做事要貼近民情和民意，這樣方能逐步挽回民心、民意及對政府的支持和信任。另一方面，我們也反對各方、各種的暴力行為，主張以和平、理性、非暴力的態度和方法去面對和解決問題。至於政治問題，應要政治解決，否則各種病只能治標而不能治本，過一段時間後，病情又會復發，而且病情還會更為加重。

香港市民擁有關愛共融的優良傳統，希望通過官民的積極共同努力，盡快處理好這次社會危機，令香港再創輝煌！

編輯部



Treasure Hong Kong, come together for a brilliant future!

For recent three months, due to the disputes of Fugitive Offenders Ordinance Amendment, Hong Kong business, especially, the tourism industry devastated by ongoing protests. We also facing a divided situation and appeared the people fight people. Up to today, this situation still going on and no stop sign.

It was not difficult to find out the young students and young people participated almost every protest. Someone said, "The economy is very important for everyone of us in Hong Kong, unless a small minority of people, they did not mind destroying Hong Kong's economy, they have no stake in the society which so many people have helped to build." On the contrary, we still remember that Chairman Mao Zedong talked about

the youth. He said, "The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours." The Hong Kong young people not only our next generation, they also the future of Hong Kong. So, we need to educate them the correct way and give them a way out of crisis.

We reaffirm that we against all kinds of violence, and support the attitude of peaceful, rational and non-violence to handle and solve the problems. On the other hand, political solution to political issues. Unrest must end though the constructive public dialogue for the basis of stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong is our home, we need to protect her!

Treasure Hong Kong, come together for a brilliant future!



我們認識朝鮮民主主義人民共和國甚麼？ What Do We Know about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded on September 9, 1948. During these 71 years, it has been turned from a backward colonial agrarian country into a dignified, powerful socialist country, drawing great attention of the international community. Its features can be seen from various angles.

A Country of Independence

The DPRK is recognized as a “country of independence” and a “country of principle” in the world political circles. It neither dances to the tune of others nor yields to any power and outside forces in the international arena, but says what it has to say. It also conducts state building and activities independently and in conformity with its actual conditions.

In the closing years of the previous century when socialist systems in the east European countries collapsed one after another and confidence in socialism was on the wane across the world, the DPRK, maintaining its principles, followed the road of socialism without

vacillation.

The country's politics of independence owes much to President **Kim Il Sung** (1912-1994) who founded the country. Leading the country for a long time, he had been praised as a world veteran statesman representing the 20th century, a renowned state leader.

The smaller a country is, the stronger it should be in the sense of national pride, and if a country is servile to any big power, the nation would go to ruin—this was his motto.

The Korean people are upholding **Kim Il Sung** as their eternal leader, who laid down a lasting foundation for an independent, powerful country and brought about the wellbeing of modern Korea.

A Country of Unity

The high level of unity of all the people is the most remarkable feature that distinguishes the DPRK from other countries. The whole society and all the people are firmly united around their leader; this is the main source





of the country's strength.

Thanks to the solid unity of the leader, the Party and the masses, the country has developed into a powerful socialist country, braving all manner of trials and difficulties.

It is not fortuitous that the DPRK is called by the international community a “formidable country” and a “country that does what it is determined to do.”

The country's unity is unthinkable apart from the exploits of Chairman **Kim Jong Il** (1942-2011) of the National Defence Commission, whom the Korean people uphold as the eternal General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea. Having started to work on the Central Committee of the WPK in the mid-1960s and leading the Party for a long time, he ensured that all the people and the entire country achieved unity, unprecedented in human history.

Based on this unity, the DPRK develops and advances towards a brighter future without any hesitation or vacillation even under the harshest-ever sanctions by the hostile forces.

A Country with Powerful Military Strength

The military strength of the DPRK is recognized across the world. It possesses modern strategic weapons and powerful means of attack and defence and has an army capable of performing any modern warfare efficiently.

As it is strong in the military aspect, no force dares to provoke the country. Its military strength should not be assessed by the standard of its army. With all the people being armed and the whole country fortified on a high



level, it is literally a “porcupine”.

The country's politics of independence is supported by the powerful military strength as well as by the self-supporting economy.

It adheres to the principle of self-reliant defence. In view of the fact that Korea had suffered all manner of trials by outside forces, it is so natural that the powerful military strength is regarded as a treasured sword with which to protect the security of the country and nation.

The preceding leaders, **Kim Il Sung** and **Kim Jong Il**, paid special attention to building up the country's military capability. Inheriting their idea of giving priority to armed forces, Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un** is turning the country into a military giant, a strategic state recognized by the world.

Source: Consulate General of Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong



朝鮮的國風

Traits of the DPRK

Each country has its own modes of politics and national traits. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has its traits that cannot be found elsewhere in the world.

What should be mentioned first in dealing with the traits of the country is the harmonious whole of its leader and its people. Westerners find it difficult to understand this trait, regarding it as something mysterious. People in Western countries distrust their statesmen in general, and some even entertain internalized hatred towards them.

The tradition of close relationship between the leader and the people in the DPRK originated on September 9, 1948 when **Kim Il Sung**, the eternal president, founded the Republic. Since then, the national leaders have regarded it as their noble duty to believe in people as in heaven and devote their all entirely for the happy life of the people. And the Korean people have followed and revered their leaders not as statesmen involved in administering the country but as their parents whom they share their destiny with.

Another special trait of the country is that all its people help and lead one another forward under the ideal of "One for all and all for one."

While such inhuman acts as parents



abandoning their children and the children killing their parents cut a wide swathe through the West, in the DPRK such beautiful traits as a girl volunteering to look after orphans and a girl being cured of an obstinate disease thanks to the help of her teacher, friends and a medical team are commonplace. A man saved another's child first rather than his daughter when they were drowned in a river. Helping and leading one another forward in difficult situations, the Korean people are advancing vigorously, overcoming all sorts of trials in the face of severe blockade and sanctions imposed by the US and its vassal forces.

The people aiding the service personnel and the service personnel loving the people is another trait unique to the DPRK.

Many countries in the world disburse colossal amounts of money from their national budgets for the maintenance of their armed forces in charge of national defence.



In the DPRK the service personnel regard it as their mission to defend to the death the people's lives and property as befits their sons and daughters and, far from burdening the people, they stand in the vanguard in creating people's happiness.

They are pushing ahead with grand projects for the welfare of the people, holding high the slogan "Let us take upon ourselves both national defence and socialist construction!"

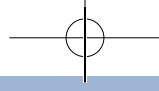
The people, on their part, treat them as their own flesh and blood, and render them material and spiritual support on their own accord.

This relationship between the army and people is called army-people unity in the DPRK.

These traits contribute to consolidating the country's strength and give birth to its miracles and innovations which draw the world's attention.

Source: Consulate General of Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong





朝鲜的三大免费政策

Three Major Policies of the DPRK

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea captures the attention of the world for its three major policies—free education, free medical service and providing houses free of charge. The reason is that these policies are not only perfect but universal.

These policies are not administered only for specific members or units of society but for everyone without discrimination.

Thanks to the enforcement of the universal compulsory education, all pupils and students realize their wishes, enjoying equal rights to learn; university and college students even receive scholarships paid by the state.

Under the universal free medical system, all medical services such as checkup, test, treatment, operation, hospitalization and medicines are provided free of charge; women give birth to their babies under the

best medical conditions in hospitals like the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital.

The houses built at state expense are provided not only to blue- and white-collar workers but to farmers free of charge.

It is quite surprising that the state enforces these policies when it is placed under the sanctions and blockade imposed by the US and its vassal forces.

The country has enforced these policies whatever the situation and circumstance. The universal free medical service can be taken as an example. It was introduced in November 1952, when the Korean war (1950-1953) was at its height; in other words, the system that demands huge funds was introduced at the time when the state had to direct all its human and material resources to achieving victory in the war.

Enforcement of these policies was not suspended

even in the closing years of the last century, when the country was conducting the Arduous March owing to the moves of the allied imperialist forces to blockade and isolate it; the children across the country learned to their heart's content, all the people lived without feeling any worry about medical treatment, and the modern houses built one after another in different parts of the country were provided to the people free of charge.

These policies enforced without letup in the days, when many people of the world were apprehensive about its destiny, struck the world with wonder, and demonstrated that its socialism will be victorious forever.

These policies improve the people's standard of material and cultural living in a systematic way.

There is no limit in the country in improving the people's livelihoods.

The course of progress of socialist construction in the country was immediately the course of the development of these policies on the principle of constantly improving the people's material and cultural living standards.

The country enforced universal primary compulsory education in 1956, and introduced universal and free secondary compulsory education in 1958. In 1959

universal compulsory education system was established. In 1972, it enforced universal 11-year compulsory education for the first time in the world, and in 2012 universal 12-year compulsory education.

As for the universal free medical service, it has developed the system in a systematic way—introducing the district doctor system in the 1960s, turning village clinics into hospitals in the 1970s and raising the specialized levels of medical service in the 1980s and 1990s. In recent years many modern specialized hospitals have been built, like the Breast Tumour Institute of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, Ryugyong Dental Hospital, Okryu Children's Hospital and Ryugyong General Ophthalmic Hospital. It is not fortuitous that WHO praised the public health system of the country as an advanced one in its report published in January 2011.

As for houses, in Pyongyang, the capital of the country, hundreds of thousands of flats had already been built on such streets as Ragwon, Chollima, Changgwang, Kwangbok and Thongil. Recently, high-rise and superhigh-rise apartment houses have been built on Changjon, Mirae Scientists, and Ryomyong streets, and provided to teachers, scientists and other working people.

Source: Consulate General of Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong

世界傑出的名人 Kim Jong Un and the World



Kim Jong Un, Supreme Leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a country which is winning one victory after another by dint of invincible military capabilities and self-development with the nuclear forces and single-hearted unity as the backbone, has been brought into the political limelight in the world.

2 000 Days

The fundamental source of the DPRK's increasing military capabilities is the leadership of **Kim Jong Un**, who is making selfless devoted efforts, day and night, for the good of his people with ardent patriotism.

Under his leadership the country has attained the status of a nuclear power and a space power. The military power is now leaping forward to become an economic and sci-tech power and a civilized nation.

This year he guided the test-firing of ground-to-ground intermediate-range strategic ballistic rocket Hwasong 12, ground-to-ground intermediate-range strategic ballistic missile Pukguksong 2, the ground jet test of a Korean-style high-thrust engine and test-firing of ICBM Hwasong 14 developed by the Academy of

Defence Science. These aroused the great interest of the world.

Mass media and Internet websites of the world, totalling 200 000, reported impressive scenes of **Kim Jong Un** bestowing warm affection for the soldiers and people at the military posts and workplaces he visited and blood-sealed ties of kinship between the leader and his people, praising the outstanding leadership and noble moral traits of the DPRK's leader, who is raising the country's strength to the highest level possible and bringing into fuller bloom the flower of the single-hearted unity unique to the country.

Hong Kong-based Phoenix reported: the DPRK has emerged in the international arena with a new appearance in the short period of time after **Kim Jong Un** began leading the country; **Kim Jong Un** has demonstrated his outstanding leadership abilities.

Radio Sputnik and other media of Russia reported: the DPRK leader is achieving successes one after another in the face of international sanctions and pressure, the greatness of his personality and courage is stirring the whole world; even the US media, which were inclined to accusing the DPRK, are now carrying every day the news of the successes achieved by **Kim Jong Un**.

Malaysian newspaper Guangming Ribao and Myanmar newspaper The New Age reported: The reality of the DPRK, in which a Mallima era of reducing ten years to one has been ushered in, is the fruition of the seasoned leadership of **Kim Jong Un**; surpassing the world standards, extraordinary speed of creation, audacity and immensity are **Kim Jong Un**'s mode of creating in leading the building of a powerful country.

Russian newspaper Veteran and German newspaper Rote Fahne, writing that the international society vividly witnessed the outstanding leadership abilities of

Kim Jong Un over the past five years, emphasized: The service personnel and people under the leadership of a great person will surely win—this is the key to and law



of successes achieved in the DPRK; the strength of a people plus the leadership of an outstanding leader prevails over heaven.

Many people, looking back upon the past 2 000 days, say: Supreme Leader

Kim Jong Un has changed global balance of strength; the world is moved by the words and movements of the outstanding General; the newly-emergent power, the DPRK, is influencing the world situation; the time of the DPRK is just the standard time of the world.

Sun of the World

President **Kim Il Sung** and Chairman **Kim Jong Il** accomplished most successful political achievements noteworthy in the history of shaping the destiny of humankind by authoring and developing the immortal Juche idea, the great guiding ideology in the era of independence. Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un**, carrying forward their cause, is leading his country to a prosperous tomorrow.

Many people of the world say: The DPRK is a country in which the sun does not set;

As there is Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un**, the sun will shine for ever; Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un** is another sun who embraces all people with love and affection; He is the sun of the world, the sun of destiny, whom the people will follow to the end of the earth.

The feeling of respect of the



world progressive people for him, whom they praise and follow as their sun, is reflected in the gifts, certificates of honour, orders, medals and honorary titles, which have been bestowed on him by different countries of the world.

At the ceremony of conveying the certificate and gown of honorary Doctor of Economics of his university conferred on **Kim Jong Un**, the president of a Malaysian university said that it was a source of pride and a historic event for his university to award the highest academic degree to **Kim Jong Un** before the leaders of other countries.

In accordance with the result of an online voting of its subscribers of all social strata, American magazine

Time selected **Kim Jong Un** as the first of the ten persons of the year 2012, and CNN selected him as one of ten persons in the global spotlight. Voters in the annual meeting of 2012 China International News Forum selected him as one of the ten foreign persons of the year 2012.

Giancarlo Valori, Chairman of the Italian General Investment Group, said:

“Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un** is, indeed, the sun of the world, who attracts humankind by dint of politics of love and trust, benevolent politics, that can never be unfolded by any politician in this world.”

Source: Consulate General of Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong



工人的天國

A Country for the Working People



“A hotel for workers, a palace for workers, a banquet for workers... To repeat these unfamiliar words makes me feel impressed by the policy of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea that takes care of the workers.”

This is what a foreigner said after looking round the hostel of the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill.

In January 2017 **Kim Jong Un**, Supreme Leader of the DPRK, visited the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill and looked round the newly-built hostel for workers. The inauguration ceremony was followed. Seeing the hostel on TV screen, people the world over were so surprised that they thought their eyes were deceiving them.

The seven-storey building is equipped with all the facilities needed for providing the highest level of life for the workers—bedrooms, dining room, room for birthday party, sports and recreation rooms, and so on. What attracts special attention is a cooking practice room on every floor, where the workers can cook various foods and also learn cooking skills; they were built in consideration of the reality of the hostel, most of whose boarders are girls.

Featuring illumination by means of sunlight, cooling and heating by means of geothermal energy and a hydroponic hothouse and mushroom cultivation area on the roof, this energy-saving, green-architecture structure can be called a typical architectural structure.

The silk mill had been built before the country’s liberation (August 15, 1945) from the Japanese occupation. When building it to plunder mulberry



silkworm cocoons produced in the rural areas of northwest Korea, the Japanese set up just beside the production site of the mill, equipped with conventional facilities, a so-called hostel and five-metre-high walls around the mill with three-fold wire entanglements above them. In this mill with no labour safety facilities, teenage Korean girls were forced to work for 16-18 hours a day.

Only after **Kim Il Sung**, eternal President of the DPRK, brought the liberation of the country by defeating the Japanese imperialists, could the workers lead a genuine labouring life.



Thanks to the deep concern and warm care of **Kim Il Sung**, eternal President, and **Kim Jong Il**, eternal Chairman of the National Defence Commission, the mill turned into an enterprise good for working; it was refurbished with modern equipment for production, and a nursery, kindergarten, polyclinic, hostel, canteen, sanatorium and other welfare service facilities were set up.

Now thanks to the great love of **Kim Jong Un**, a modern hostel was built for workers. Similar welfare facilities for workers have been built throughout the country, like the hostel of the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill and Munmyong Health Complex of the Pyongyang Electric Cable Factory 326, all at the expense

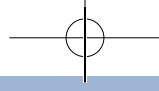
of the state.

These structures for workers are never an outcome of economic calculation. To be noteworthy is the fact that the policies of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea are based on the stand that it must value the workers and that it must give all the best things to them even though they may cost a huge sum of money.

Indeed, the DPRK can be called the one and only world for the working people on this planet which, puts them forward as masters of the country and provides every convenience for them.

Source: Consulate General of Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong





朝鮮的戰略資源 – 自力更生經濟基礎 DPRK's Strategic Resource— Foundation of the Self-Reliant Economy

The First Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held in April this year adopted a decision on further consolidating and developing the country's self-reliant economy.

The foundation of the self-reliant economy can be called a strategic resource unique to the DPRK.

The DPRK has aspired after building a self-reliant national economy from the early times of its founding.

Establishing a many-sided economic structure, building firm bases of raw materials, equipping all the

fields of the national economy with modern technology and training its own native technical cadres—this is the line of building a self-reliant national economy the DPRK has consistently adhered to; it turned down the demand of the Soviet Union to join the COMECON.

It achieved industrialization and developed the rural economy by its own efforts.

The metal industry, the backbone of the economy, relies on domestic raw materials and fuel, and the high-standard machine-building industry which produces CNC equipment is also based on its own technology.



Same is true with the chemical, building-materials and light industries and agriculture.

The foundation of the self-reliant economy has made the DPRK a country strong in independence.

Today different countries in the world are linked to each other economically through globalization. This link, in case a certain country experiences an economic crisis or some countries engage in a trade war, sets off a chain reaction, affecting other countries and regions. To make

matters worse, a small number of speculators with huge capital can drive the economy of a country or a region into crisis.

Some countries that have a bigger say in the world arena seek their political, military and economic gains in other countries through withdrawal of investment, economic sanctions and artificial creation of economic crisis.

In particular, it is very common to see one country

forcing other countries to make political concessions by using aid, loan and trade war as a weapon.

These economic phenomena, however, cannot work in the DPRK which has a firm foundation of its self-reliant economy.

This is the reason why the DPRK, though it has its own voice and does not make any concessions with regard to its independence in the international arena, is not influenced by any other countries.

The foundation of the DPRK's self-reliant economy guarantees sustainable development and prosperity of the country.

It guarantees a peaceful environment in the country. A peaceful environment is prerequisite for the

development of a country.

As it has a strong foundation of its self-reliant national economy, the DPRK could build a strong defense industry by its own efforts. No country in the world would dare ignite a war against it, which has attained the status of a strategic state, and its people are creating their life without fear of any crisis.

The foundation of the self-reliant economy of the DPRK guarantees the development of its political system.

As they have this foundation, the ruling Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government are satisfactorily executing such socialist policies as free education, free medical care and free housing and are going to further expand the benefits of these people-

oriented policies, further consolidating the people's support and trust in the Party and socialist system. To see from another point of view, the people's material life is stable and accordingly there is no social unrest, chaos or disturbance because the self-reliant economy is not affected by worldwide economic upheavals.

The foundation also guarantees sustainable development of the country's economy and culture.

The hostile forces are trying to make its economy collapse through harsh sanctions unknown in the history of humankind. However, the reality shows that the foundation of the country's self-reliant economy is firm and the level of its modernization, scientification

and informatization is being raised day after day. The economy continues to grow while some of its sectors that used to rely on imports are being equipped with production lines based on domestic resources. The development of the economy is giving strong impetus to the development of culture. Investment in education, public health, sports and arts is increasing, bringing remarkable successes.

The future of the DPRK that depends on the foundation of the self-reliant national economy, a strategic resource unique to it, is bright.

Source: Consulate General of Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Hong Kong





哈薩克斯坦總統托卡葉夫獻辭

President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev's Address to the Nation

CONSTRUCTIVE PUBLIC DIALOGUE-THE BASIS OF STABILITY AND PROSPERITY OF KAZAKHSTAN

Dear compatriots!

Dear members of parliament and government!

Congratulations on the beginning of the new parliamentary season!

We are approaching the important part in the newest history of our country.

Approximately thirty years ago, we proclaimed our independence thus fulfilling the dream that our ancestors had for centuries.

Since that time, under the leadership of the First President of Kazakhstan – the Leader of the Nation Nursultan Nazarbayev, our country has become a stable and reputable state in the world.

Thanks to the solid unity of our nation, we have

strengthened our independence and created opportunities for improving the wellbeing of our people.

It was a time of creation and progress, peace and harmony.

The whole world recognized the way of development of the country and called it the Kazakhstan model or the Nazarbayev model.

Today, we are able to double the achievements of our independence and to bring our country to a qualitatively new stage of development.

We can achieve this by maintaining the continuity of the policy of the Leader of the Nation and through systemic reforms.

As you know, this was the basis of my pre-election

programme.

At the moment state bodies are doing the necessary work to implement it.

I will definitely fulfil my promises to the people.

Our work should proceed from the need for the full implementation of the Five Institutional Reforms and the Plan of the Nation developed by Elbasy. The work of the National Modernisation Commission that he created should be resumed.

Furthermore, I would like to express my thoughts on the implementation of our common tasks, in particular, my pre-election platform.

I. MODERN EFFECTIVE STATE.

The political transformation I promised will be gradually and steadily carried out taking into account the interests of our state and people.

World experience shows that explosive, unsystematic political liberalisation leads to the destabilisation of the domestic political situation and even to the loss of statehood.

Therefore, we will carry out political reforms without “running ahead of ourselves”, but consistently, persistently and thoughtfully. Our fundamental principle: successful economic reforms are no longer possible without the modernisation of the country's socio-political life.

“A strong President – an influential Parliament – an accountable Government.” This is not a fait accompli, but a goal towards which we must move at an accelerated pace.

This formula of the political system is the basis of state stability.

Our common task is to implement the concept of the “Listening State”, which quickly and efficiently responds to all constructive citizen requests. Only through a constant dialogue between the Government and society can a harmonious state be built in the context of modern geopolitics.

Therefore, it is necessary to maintain and strengthen civil society, to involve it in the discussion of the most urgent national tasks in order to solve them.

It is for this purpose that the National Council of Public Trust, representative in composition, was created, which will work on a rotational principle.

In the near future, we all have to implement the following measures.

First. Continue the process of party building.

The Nur Otan party, thanks to our Leader and its Chairman, Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, is consistently carrying out the difficult and responsible mission of the country's leading political force.

We must cooperate with other political parties and movements that pursue a constructive policy for the benefit of society.

The main problems that concern our society should be discussed and their solutions should be found in Parliament and in the framework of civil dialogue, but not on the streets.

Deputies can and should use their legal rights, including by sending inquiries to the Government on pressing issues and requiring it to take specific measures.

At the same time, relations between the legislative and executive powers should be mutually respectful, business-like, without artificial confrontation.

As Head of State, I see my task as contributing to the development of a multi-party system, political competition and pluralism of opinions in the country.

This is important for the stability of the political system in the long run.

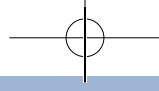
The upcoming elections to the Mazhilis of Parliament and maslikhats should contribute to the further development of the multi-party system in the country.

Second. Effective citizen feedback.

Public dialogue, openness, quick response to the needs of people are the main priorities for the activities of state bodies.

A department has been created in the Presidential Administration that will monitor the quality of reviewing citizens' requests by state bodies and take prompt measures on them.

Often people are forced to turn to the President



because of the “deafness” and closed-off national and local officials.

Repeated complaints about the unfairness of decisions in a particular area mean systemic problems in a particular Government agency or region. Now this should be viewed in this way, and appropriate actions should be taken.

In order to increase the efficiency of the work of civil servants, it is necessary to attract trained young personnel into their ranks.

At the same time, starting in 2020, we will begin to gradually reduce the number of civil servants, and we will use the released funds to provide material incentives for the most useful staff.

By 2024, the number of civil servants and employees of national companies should be reduced by 25 percent.

Third. Improving the legislation on rallies.

According to the Constitution, our citizens have the right to freedom of expression.

If peaceful protests do not pursue the goal of violating the law and the peace of citizens, then they should be embraced and given approval for them to be carried out in the manner prescribed by law, to allocate special places for this. And not in the outskirts of cities.

But any calls for unconstitutional and hooligan actions will be dealt with within the framework of the law.

Fourth. Strengthening the public consensus.

The harmony between social and ethnic groups is the result of the joint work of the whole society.

In this regard, it is necessary to analyse political tendencies and take concrete measures to strengthen our unity.

We need, taking into account the role of the Kazakh people as a nation-building people, to continue building inter-ethnic concord and inter-religious understanding

Our position: the unity of the nation is in its

diversity!

We will continue to provide conditions for the development of languages and cultures of all ethnic groups in our country.

I believe that the role of the Kazakh language as a state language will grow and the time will come when it becomes a language of interethnic communication.

But, to reach this level, what is needed is not loud statements, but our common work.

In addition, it must be remembered that language is an instrument of big politics.

I believe it is necessary to enhance the image of non-governmental organisations in the creation of an active civil society.

Therefore, in the near future, we need to elaborate and adopt the Concept of Civil Society Development until 2025.

Preparations for important jubilees and significant events that will be celebrated next year have begun.

Next year, all of us will celebrate Al-Farabi’s 1150th anniversary and the 175th anniversary of Abai Kunanbayuly.

During the anniversary celebrations, we should glorify the works of these genial personalities for our people, without allowing squandering of resources.

We also need to implement the most important celebration – the 30th anniversary of our Independence.

I am convinced that such significant events will contribute to the education of the young generation in the spirit of genuine patriotism.

II. ENSURING RIGHTS AND SECURITY OF CITIZENS.

A key factor in enhancing the protection of citizens’ rights and their security is the substantial reform of the judicial and law enforcement systems.

A number of serious measures must be taken to improve the quality of court decisions.

The right of a judge to make a decision based

on law and internal convictions remains unshakable. However, a thorough analysis of court decisions should be carried out and the uniformity of judicial practice should be ensured.

In public law disputes, when appealing against decisions and actions of authorities, citizens are not on equal footing. Their capabilities are incommensurable with the resources of the state apparatus.

Therefore, it is necessary to introduce administrative justice, as a special dispute resolution mechanism, levelling this difference.

Henceforth, when resolving disputes, the court will have the right to initiate the collection of additional evidence, the responsibility for the collection of which lies with the state body, and not with the citizen or business.

All contradictions and ambiguities of the legislation should be interpreted in favour of citizens.

I would also like to dwell on the following important issue.

We have moved away from excessive repressive measures and harsh punitive justice practices. However, numerous serious crimes still occur in the country.

We got carried away with the humanisation of legislation, while losing sight of the fundamental rights of citizens.

We urgently need to tighten the penalties for sexual violence, paedophilia, drug trafficking, human trafficking, domestic violence against women and other grave crimes against the individual, especially against children. This is my task to Parliament and the Government.

Recent tragic events have also revealed the problem of poaching, as a most dangerous form of organised crime.

Poachers are equipped, armed and feel their impunity. This year alone, two wildlife inspectors died at their hands.

Recently, the criminal activity of a gang of poachers on Lake Markakol in the East Kazakhstan region was stopped.

These are only isolated cases, but poaching has taken deep roots, including with the connivance of law enforcement agencies. Poachers ruthlessly destroy nature – our national wealth.

I instruct the Government to take urgent measures to tighten the relevant legislation within two months.

The issue of a systemic fight against corruption is also on the agenda.

It is necessary to restore anti-corruption expertise of draft regulatory legal acts of national and local authorities with the participation of experts and the public.

It is necessary to use legislative and normative means to regulate the responsibility of the first head of the department where the corruption related crime takes place.

It is also necessary to ensure strict liability of employees of the anti-corruption bodies for any illegal methods of work and provocative actions. They should not have a place in investigative practice.

The principle of the presumption of innocence must be fully respected.

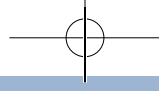
One of the most pressing tasks remains a full-fledged reform of the law enforcement system.

The image of the police, as a power tool of the state, will gradually become a thing of the past; it will become a body providing services to citizens to ensure their safety.

At the first stage, it is necessary to reorganise the work of the Committee of Administrative Police by the end of 2020. This must be done qualitatively and without a gung-ho approach.

The effectiveness of the work of the police depends on the reputation of the police service itself.

Over the next three years, 173 billion tenge will be



allocated to reform the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

These funds will be used to increase wages, provide accommodation, and the creation of modern front-line police offices on the principle of public service centres.

Particular attention will be paid to issues of protecting citizens from natural disasters and technological accidents, which, unfortunately, have become a frequent occurrence not only in our country, but throughout the world.

Professional staff should work in this area.

I instruct the Government to increase the salaries of civil protection employees within the framework of the funds allocated to reform the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and to allocate around 40 billion tenge for these purposes.

We are also faced with the task of establishing a combat-ready army based on a new concept.

The events in Arys showed that serious problems have accumulated in the armed forces.

Finally, it is necessary to streamline all military expenditures and strengthen financial and general discipline in the army. At the same time, it is necessary to increase the prestige of the military service and the material support of the armed forces.

Equipped by professionally trained, loyal officers and military personnel, our army should be prepared to repel threats to the country's security in new geopolitical realities.

III. DEVELOPED AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMY.

Kazakhstan's economy is moving forward despite the global challenges.

From the start of the year its growth has been higher than the world average.

If necessary structural adjustments can be implemented, by 2025, annual sustainable growth of gross domestic product can reach 5% or higher.

In order to give a new impetus to the development of the economy, the Presidential Administration and

the Government should carefully analyse the work of domestic and foreign experts.

We need to implement a number of structural tasks in line with the Long-term Development Strategy 2050 and the Plan of the Nation proposed by Elbasy.

First. Abandonment of the raw material-based mentality and diversification of the economy.

The "knowledge economy", increased labour productivity, innovation development and the introduction of artificial intelligence have become major factors in global progress.

In the course of the third five-year plan of industrialisation, we should take into account the mistakes and shortcomings that have been made earlier.

The Government should take into account all my comments and fully implement the relevant instructions in these matters.

We need to increase real labour productivity by at least 1.7 times.

Raising our reputation in Central Asia as a leader in the region is a strategic task.

This is our political course determined by Elbasy.

Second. Increased returns from the quasi-public sector.

Our state-owned companies have become bulky conglomerates whose international competitiveness is in doubt.

In order to reduce the unjustified presence of the state in the economy, I decided to introduce a moratorium on the creation of quasi-state-owned companies.

We need to understand the genuine contribution of the Sovereign Wealth Fund to the growth of the welfare of the people over the past 14 years since its creation.

The Government, together with the Accounts Committee, must conduct an analysis of the effectiveness of state holdings and national companies within three months.

Quasi-state companies often compete with each

other on the same field. In the field of housing policy, for example, seven state operators are operating simultaneously, and this is only at the national level!

The number of state-owned companies can and should be reduced.

At the same time, one should carefully approach the activities of state-owned companies operating in strategic sectors.

State control over them should be maintained. Otherwise, instead of state monopolists, we will get private monopolists with all the ensuing consequences.

The Government needs to systematically and substantively deal with pricing and tariff issues. This also applies to the goods and services of natural monopolists. It is no secret that prices in our country are high – from food and clothing to the cost of various services.

For example, there are questions as to why the flights of the main air carrier on the most popular routes are much more expensive, sometimes by up to 30%, than in Europe?! What is the reason for the relatively high cost of services at our airports?

Why is the cost of jet fuel for foreign carriers at Kazakhstan airports higher than for domestic?

As a result, the aviation industry of Kazakhstan is losing its international competitiveness, and the country's transit potential is decreasing.

With the connivance of the relevant ministry and departments, an artificial shortage of rail tickets has been created.

Order should be restored in these areas urgently.

Our goal is to ensure the full development of market institutions and mechanisms with the stabilising role of the state.

At the same time, one should not forget about the "economy of simple things". This is a priority area of our work.

Third. Effective small and medium sized businesses are a solid foundation for the development

of cities and villages.

Small enterprises, especially micro-businesses, play an important role in the socio-economic and political life of the country.

Particularly, first of all, they provide rural residents with stable jobs, thus reducing unemployment. In addition, the tax base is created while the local budget is strengthened.

Furthermore, the development of mass entrepreneurship helps overcome paternalistic attitudes and dependence.

Therefore, the state will continue to support businesses.

Around 100 billion tenge has been allocated from the National Fund for this purpose.

However, according to experts, financial support is only received by the businesses affiliated with local authorities.

In fact, new companies and jobs should have been created within the new projects.

This is directly related to "the economy of simple things."

However, local akims have not fulfilled the organisational work.

As a consequence, conditions were not created to increase the tax base, pension contributions, and strengthen the local budget.

In this regard, I instruct the Accounts Committee and the Ministry of Finance to take strict control over the expenditure of funds.

There are plenty of examples of entrepreneurship development in our country. Our whole society needs to support small businesses.

I instruct the Government to develop a legislative framework to exempt micro and small business companies from paying income tax for a period of three years.

Corresponding amendments to the legislation



should enter into force from 2020.

My decision for a three-year ban on inspections of micro and small business entities will come into force from January 2020.

We believe in the integrity and law-abiding nature of our businesses, which should have responsibility towards consumers and citizens. During the moratorium, it is necessary to activate the tools of self-regulation and public control.

In cases of violation by business entities of the prescribed norms and rules, especially in the sanitation and contagious diseases sphere, such companies will be closed, their owners will be held accountable.

We are thus reducing the burden on businesses.

At the same time, there are still numerous problems associated with the actions of law enforcement and regulatory authorities.

Cases of raiding against SMEs have become more frequent.

My position on this issue is well known: any attempts to hinder the development of business, especially small and medium-sized ones, should be considered crimes against the state.

In this regard, additional legislative measures are needed. Parliament and the Government should propose a solution to this problem.

At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen opposition to the shadow economy, to tighten the fight against the capital flight and tax evasion.

Furthermore, the system of state financial support for SMEs needs to be “rebooted”, giving priority to new projects.

I instruct the Government to allocate an additional 250 billion tenge for the next three years under the new “Business Roadmap”.

It is necessary to actively introduce new forms of business support with an emphasis on social aspects – the creation of family businesses, primarily for large and

low-income families.

Particular attention should be paid to the development of tourism, especially eco- and ethno-tourism, as an important area of the economy.

The 750th anniversary of the Golden Horde should be commemorated in terms of attracting the attention of tourists to our history, culture and nature.

For the development of tourism, it is important to ensure the construction of the necessary infrastructure, primarily roads, as well as the training of qualified specialists.

Fourth. Support for national businesses in international markets.

It is necessary to drastically increase the effectiveness of state support for exporting companies.

I speak, first of all, about medium-sized business.

Meanwhile, we do not have effective state support measures for this particular segment of entrepreneurs, especially regarding the sale of products. We need to support our SMEs.

I instruct the Government, within the framework of the State Programme for Industrial and Innovative Development, to develop a set of measures to support high-performance medium-sized businesses, including through tax, financial, and administrative incentives.

It is necessary to seriously intensify efforts to attract foreign direct investment, without which the potential for further economic growth will be limited. This is one of the priority tasks of the executive branch.

Within the framework of the Strategic Plan for the Development of Kazakhstan until 2025, appropriate targets are set for each industry and region.

Their achievement is the direct responsibility of the heads of state bodies, especially regional akims.

Kazakhstan has embarked on developing a digital economy.

There is a lot of work to do. Our task is to strengthen our leadership in the region in terms of the

development of info-communication infrastructure.

The Government will have to adapt the legislation to new technological innovations: 5G, Smart Cities, Big Data, blockchain, digital assets, and new digital financial instruments.

Kazakhstan should have the reputation as an open jurisdiction for technological partnership, construction and placement of data centres, development of data transit, participation in the global digital services market.

The Government should continue to support the activities of the Astana International Financial Centre (AIFC), which, in essence, has acquired constitutional status. The AIFC could become a platform for the development of the latest digital technologies together with the Nazarbayev University.

Fifth. Developed agricultural industry.

Agriculture is our main resource, but it is far from being fully utilised.

We have significant potential for the production of organic and environmentally friendly products that are in demand not only in the country, but also abroad.

We must gradually increase the amount of irrigated land to 3 million hectares by 2030.

This will ensure growth in agricultural production by 4.5 times.

The Ministry of Trade and Integration and the Ministry of Agriculture should strongly support farmers with the marketing of their products in foreign markets.

The Government has already been tasked in this regard. This is a priority.

Furthermore, we need to move away from only exporting raw materials, which reached 70%, while the load of processing enterprises is only 40%.

An urgent task is to attract foreign investors to the agricultural sector. Discussions are already underway; the Government needs to achieve concrete results.

I would like to specifically address an issue that is of public concern.

As Head of State I repeat: our land is not for sale to

foreigners. This is not allowed.

All insinuations on this issue must end. At the same time, our task is to ensure the effective use of land.

The issue of inefficient use of land resources is becoming increasingly relevant.

The situation is compounded by the low level of direct taxes on land.

Many of those who received land leases for free from the state keep the land for future use without working on it. A whole layer of so-called “latifundistas” has developed in the country. They behave like a “dog in a manger.”

It is time to begin the seizure of unused agricultural land.

Land is our common wealth and must belong to those who work on it.

The Government and Parliament should propose appropriate mechanisms.

This is all the more important because without a solution to this issue, it is already impossible to have a qualitative development of domestic agribusiness.

Today, the increase in meat production rests not so much on the problem of breeding stock but on the problem of the lack of land for farmers to grow fodder crops. Feed availability is less than 60%.

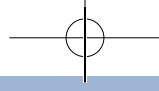
Improving agricultural productivity is impossible without ensuring appropriate conditions for a quality rural life.

We will continue to implement Elbasy’s special project “Auy! – El Besigi”.

We have to solve the extremely difficult problem of maintaining small villages. Regional standards have been developed, which should now be implemented in more than 3,000 rural settlements.

I instruct the Government to allocate 90 billion tenge in the next three years in addition to the 30 billion tenge allocated this year for the implementation of Auy! – El Besigi.

These funds will be used both for solving



infrastructure issues – transport, water supply, gasification, – and for the repair and construction of schools, hospitals and sports facilities.

The expenditure of these funds should be under the strict control of all Government agencies.

Sixth. Fair taxation and sound financial regulation.

Despite the growth of GDP and incomes of the population, inequality within Kazakhstan society still remains and is even increasing.

This is an alarming factor that requires special attention.

I believe it is necessary to modernize the tax system with a focus on a more equitable distribution of the national income.

The Government should also pay attention to the growing volume of social contributions.

On the one hand, they ensure the stability of social and pension systems.

However, there are risks that employers will lose incentives to creating jobs and increasing wages. Businesses will go into the shadow.

Therefore, I instruct the Government to postpone the introduction of additional pension contributions in the amount of 5% until 2023. We will then return to this question.

During this time, the Government, business representatives and experts should calculate the options and come to an agreed decision taking into account the interests of both future pensioners and employers.

The Government must impose a ban on all payments and fees that are not provided for by the Tax Code. These are, in fact, additional taxes.

A separate problem is improving the quality of the current tax system.

It should stimulate companies to invest in human capital, in raising labour productivity, technical re-equipment and exports.

Non-cash payments should be introduced

everywhere, eliminating the constraining factor – a high banking commission. To achieve this, it is necessary to actively develop non-banking payment systems with relevant regulatory rules. With the obvious simplicity and attractiveness of this segment, it should not become a channel for money laundering and capital flight from the country. The National Bank should establish effective control in this area.

The next issue is the support for the export of non-oil products. The issue of applying simpler and faster VAT refund procedures needs to be considered.

One of the most problematic issues in our economy is the insufficient volume of lending. Over the past five years, the total volume of lending to legal entities, as well as small and medium-sized businesses, has decreased by more than 13%.

Second-tier banks cite a shortage of good borrowers and make provisions for excessive risks in the cost of credit.

The problem of quality borrowers, of course, exists. But you can't just pass on your responsibility and take only the easy route.

I expect the well-coordinated and effective work of the Government and the National Bank on this issue.

Another problem – debt load, especially of socially vulnerable segments of the population, – has led to the need for emergency measures. You are aware of this.

This problem has gained social and political urgency.

Therefore, I entrust the Government and the National Bank to prepare within two months for the implementation of mechanisms that are guaranteed to prevent the repetition of this situation.

The lack of effectiveness of monetary policy is becoming one of the obstacles to the country's economic development.

Lending to businesses should be ensured by second-tier banks on acceptable and long-term terms. By the

end of the year, the National Bank needs to complete an independent assessment of the quality of assets of second-tier banks.

Seventh. Effective use of the National Fund.

It is necessary to reduce expenditures from the National Fund on solving current issues.

These are the resources of future generations.

The use of the National Fund should be allocated only for the implementation of programmes and projects aimed at the formation of a competitive economy.

The amount of guaranteed transfers used should gradually decrease to 2 trillion tenge from 2022.

It is necessary to significantly increase the effectiveness of the Fund's investment.

I task the Government, together with the National Bank, to elaborate concrete proposals to improve the mechanism of the use of the National Fund by the end of the year.

Eighth. Increase of salaries.

As the success of large mining companies increases, we see that the wages of our citizens have not significantly grown.

As this concerns the social welfare of the population, the Government must remain persistent in this regard.

I instruct the Government to consider the issue of incentives for employers to increase wages.

IV. NEW STAGE OF SOCIAL MODERNISATION

The country's budget should be focused on two main objectives – the development of the economy and solving social problems.

The social sphere should focus on the following areas.

First. Improving the quality of education.

The effective methodology of accounting for the balance of labour resources has not yet been developed in our country.

In fact, the domestic training system is out of touch

with the real labour market.

Around 21,000 school graduates annually do not have access to vocational and higher education.

This group of young people is the basis of the unemployed and marginalised. Many of them are exposed to criminal and extremist movements' influence.

We need to identify the pupils' abilities and move towards a career guidance policy.

This policy should be the basis of the national standard of secondary education.

Demand for technicians in our economy is very high, but capabilities of the national education system are low. Enterprises have to invite relevant professionals from abroad. We need to correct this situation quickly.

The difference in quality of secondary education is growing between urban and rural schools.

The main problem is the deficit of qualified teachers in rural areas.

Therefore, we need to expand the scope of the program "With diploma to the village" and continue the work on a new level. I task the Government to finance the programme with up to \$20 billion tenge next year.

It is necessary to select talented rural youth and prepare them for domestic and foreign higher education institutions.

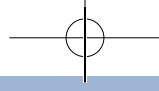
I task the Government to develop a roadmap to support gifted children from less well off and large families.

Governments and akims should have the opportunity to make such children attend youth clubs and centres and summer camps.

Now I want to focus on the quality of the higher education.

Only half of the country's higher education institutions ensure a 60 per cent employment rate for their graduates.

Therefore, it is necessary to consider the reduction of their number.



It is no secret that there are universities that are engaged in selling diplomas instead of quality education.

By banning them, we should strive to improve the quality of the teaching in educational institutions.

Another problem with education is the uneven financing and the inefficiency of the modern regional governance system.

It is necessary to transfer the functions of managing the education departments and administration of budgetary funds from the district level to the regional level.

It is necessary to introduce a special financing order at all levels of education.

The poor quality of textbooks is another urgent problem.

Providing students with quality textbooks is a direct responsibility of the relevant ministry.

These measures are not going to have an effect if we do not improve the social standing of teachers.

That's why I have instructed, at the August conference, the doubling of teachers' salaries over the next four years. This means that next year salaries of teachers will grow by 25%.

The situation in science requires special attention. Without it, we cannot ensure the progress of the nation. Another question is to what extent is our science high quality and effective?

The Government should consider this problem from the point of view of increasing the level of scientific research and its practical application.

Second. Support for the institution of family and childhood, the creation of an inclusive society.

Protecting the rights of children and combating domestic violence should be our priority.

It is necessary to deliberately address the problem of high suicide rates among adolescents.

We have to create a holistic programme to protect

children affected by violence, as well as their families.

Particular attention should be given to families with children with disabilities. According to official statistics, over 80,000 children are registered as having a disability.

The Government should develop measures to improve the medical and social support of children with cerebral palsy.

It is necessary to expand the network of small and medium-sized rehabilitation centres for children within walking distance.

We must create equal opportunities for people with special needs.

I talked about this during my election campaign. Now I instruct the Government to allocate at least 58 billion tenge for these purposes over three years.

Particular attention is required to strengthen the health of the nation. It is important to develop and promote sport among all age groups.

It is necessary to ensure the maximum availability of sports infrastructure for children.

The development of a mass sporting culture needs a pyramid structure. On top there will be new champions, and at its base a healthy and active youth and, ultimately, a strong nation.

Legislative support for this course is required, as well as the adoption of a Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Mass Sports.

2020 is declared the Year of the Volunteer. The urgent task is to expand the participation of citizens, especially youth and students in volunteer activities, to instil in them the skills for an active life. This is an important part of our work to strengthen civil society.

Third. Ensuring the quality and accessibility of medical services.

We are still seeing regional imbalances in the health of our population, especially in maternal and infant mortality.

Yes, these gaps are decreasing, but they remain large and significantly exceed those in developed countries.

The Government must create a list of health priorities for each region and introduce a budget based on such a list.

On January 1, 2020, Kazakhstan will launch a system of compulsory social health insurance.

I want to re-assure everyone: the state will maintain a guaranteed amount of free medical care. More than 2.8 trillion tenge will be allocated for its financing over the next three years.

The implementation of the compulsory social medical insurance is designed to improve the quality and accessibility of medical services.

Under the three-year budget, an additional \$2.3 trillion tenge will be allocated for the development of our healthcare system.

The Government needs to be extremely responsive in implementing the social health insurance scheme to prevent its further discrediting.

We no longer have room for mistake.

Fourth. Support for those who work in culture and the arts.

We have not paid sufficient attention to those working in the field of culture including library, museum and theatre staff.

Their salaries have not increased in recent years.

As a consequence, workers in this field, especially young professionals, cannot participate in affordable housing programmes.

Such a situation is undermining the reputation of the profession, the lack of relevant staff has become obvious.

Next year, the Government should increase the salary of those working in the cultural sector.

Besides, social benefits that apply in the fields of education and health should also be provided to the workers of the cultural sector.

Fifth. Further development of the social support system.

The state is taking measures to support citizens in need.

But a number of decisions were not fully thought through.

As a result, we face a serious increase in dependency attitudes. Over the past 5 years, the number of recipients of targeted social assistance in Kazakhstan has grown from 77,000 to more than 1.4 million.

The amount of funds allocated from the budget for social support since 2017 has increased more than 17 times.

In other words, more and more people choose not to work or, even worse, hide their income to receive social assistance. Cases of wealthy families receiving social assistance have been covered in the media.

Once again, I note. As set out in our Constitution, the state is focused on social welfare and must fulfil its obligations to citizens.

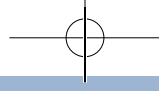
The Government is obliged to proceed from this principle in its work, and additional funds must be found by eradicating wasteful expenditure and by increasing revenues.

Reserves for this, of course, are available. The Ministry of Finance is working to increase revenue. But more effort is needed including in areas such as customs.

Elbasy at a meeting of the Nur Otan political council drew special attention to streamlining the public procurement process. The Ministry of Finance has begun improving procurement, but legislative measures are also needed.

Public procurement is a field where money is wasted – according to some estimates, up to 400 billion tenge per year – which could go towards finding the solution of acute social issues.

In 2018, 4.4 trillion tenge was spent on public



procurement, of which 3.3 trillion tenge or 75% took place in a non-competitive way with only one supplier.

It is time to end this “feeding trough” for officials and “clingers-on” of various kinds.

Returning to targeted social assistance, the Government should adjust the way it is allocated so that it becomes transparent, fair and encourages people to seek work rather than pursue an idle lifestyle.

Assistance should mainly be given to those who work.

At the same time, we need to take care of children from low-income families.

They require the introduction of a guaranteed social package. This should include help for preschool children, free hot meals for all schoolchildren, the provision of school supplies and uniforms, payment of medical, including dental care and reimbursement of public transport travel expenses.

All these measures should come into effect on January 1, 2020.

The Government, together with the Atameken National Chamber of Entrepreneurs, is required within a month to develop a special programme for the participation of mothers of large families in micro and small businesses, including through home working.

Sixth. I would also like to draw attention to the development of our domestic pension system where serious problems have accumulated.

At the moment, the funding of pensions is sufficient. But in 10 years, this situation may change.

The number of working citizens making pension savings will decrease significantly while the number of pensioners will increase.

At the same time, the amount of investment income received from pension assets remains low.

Therefore, the Government, together with the

National Bank, should carry out substantial work to increase the effectiveness of the pension system.

Currently, a working person can only access his pension savings on retirement. But the desire of people to use these funds during their working lives is understandable.

I instruct the Government by the end of the year to consider how the targeted use by working citizens of part of their pension savings, for example, for buying a house or getting an education might be achieved.

In order to reduce costs and improve the quality of investment asset management, I instruct the Government to look at consolidating the extra-budgetary social security system by creating a unified social fund and introducing one social payment.

V. STRONG REGIONS – STRONG COUNTRY.

In this area, we need to focus on the following tasks.

First. Improving the efficiency of local authorities.

People should always have access to local authorities. This is an axiom but not a reality.

I consider it possible to introduce, as a pilot project, a system for assessing the effectiveness of local authorities.

For example, if, as a result of a survey or online voting, more than 30% of residents believe that the akim of a city or a village is ineffective, this could be the basis for the creation of a special commission by the Presidential Administration to study the problem and make relevant recommendations.

Second. Reform of the system of interbudgetary relations.

The current system of interbudgetary relations clearly is not stimulating akimats of all levels to create their own development base of small and medium-sized businesses. The regions are poorly motivated to search

for additional sources of income.

Starting next year, additional tax revenues from SMEs will be transferred to the regions.

But this is not enough. The time has come to review the organisation of the budget process at all levels. A major role should be played by the genuine involvement of the population in the formation of local budgets.

District, city and rural levels of Government should become economically more independent in solving problems of local importance. Their rights, duties and responsibilities should be clearly regulated in legislative acts.

Third. Managed urbanisation and a unified housing policy.

The previously adopted laws “On the status of the capital” and “On the special status of the city of Almaty” played a positive role, but today they need improvement.

It is necessary to expand the competencies of the akimats of the three largest cities, including in the field of urban development policy, transport infrastructure, and the formation of an architectural vision.

The large population of a number of cities is no longer a matter of pride, but a reason for concern in terms of meeting fully the socio-economic needs of residents.

We can see the pressures of overpopulation on our largest cities and at the same time a lack of human and labour resources in cities such as, for example, Pavlodar and Petropavlovsk, where proper conditions are created to welcome new residents.

The Government must take effective measures to manage migration processes.

In my election programme, I noted the need to develop a unified housing policy.

The basic principle is to increase housing affordability, especially for socially vulnerable segments of the population.

The Government needs to develop a unified model of housing development in the country to move away from the practice of adopting disparate programmes.

For example, within the framework of the “7-20-25” programme which was originally supposed to be based on social security, the average level of the borrower’s family income is expected to be around 320,000 tenge per month. People with low incomes could not afford to participate in it.

Therefore, this year, on the initiative of Elbasy, a new programme “Baqytty Otbası” was launched with a preferential rate of 2% and an initial payment of 10%. These are very favourable conditions.

By the end of the year, at least 6,000 families will purchase housing under this programme, primarily large families and those raising children with disabilities. As of 2020, 10,000 such families will be provided with housing annually.

The Government should define clear criteria for participating in the programme and ensure its strict administration. Support should be provided exclusively to those who need it.

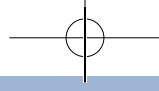
My instruction to the Government is to resolve within three years the backlog of low-income large families that are currently waiting for housing. Their number is around 30,000.

Citizens who do not have an income for the purchase of housing must be given the opportunity to live on a social benefit lease.

For these purposes, by 2022, the state will allocate more than 240 billion tenge.

New measures should be developed to involve the private sector in this work and to use the mechanisms of the public-private partnership.

People are dissatisfied with the opaque way akimats decide priority for social housing.



By the end of the year, the Government should create a unified national accounting system for waiting lists for rental housing, as well as for obtaining preferential housing loans under the “Baqytty Otbasý” programme.

Despite the reduced wear on utility mains from 65% to 57%, this indicator remains high.

In addition, out of 78,000 apartment buildings, more than 18,000 require repairs.

It is necessary to allocate at least 30 billion tenge to the regions over two years in the form of budget loans for the modernisation and repair of housing.

I instruct the Government to provide for this mechanism and tightly control the effectiveness of the development of these funds.

Regional development budgets by 2022 will exceed 800 billion tenge.

I instruct the akims, together with local maslikhats, to provide half of these funds for co-financing the modernisation of housing and communal services and solving urgent social problems of residents from the regions.

Fourth. Infrastructure development.

Obviously, residents of different regions of the country have different levels of access to clean drinking water, natural gas and transport infrastructure.

It is necessary to intensify the work on levelling this inequality.

At the instruction of Elbasy, the construction of the first phase of the Saryarka gas trunk pipeline network is

nearing completion.

From next year, work will begin on the construction of distribution networks in the cities of Nur-Sultan and Karaganda, and later in the Akmola and North Kazakhstan, regions.

For these purposes, the state will allocate 56 billion tenge. As a result, more than 2.7 million people will have access to natural gas.

Over the next three years, around 250 billion tenge will be allocated to provide our citizens with clean drinking water and sanitation.

The full and high-quality implementation of the Nurdy Zhol programme should be monitored closely by the executive branch.

This is a strategic project whose effective modernisation will improve the entire transport infrastructure.

For these purposes, until 2022, the state will invest more than 1.2 trillion tenge.

The Government had allocated huge amounts of money before. But these funds overwhelmingly disappeared into the air, or rather, into the pockets of officials, which is why there is still not enough clean water or modern roads and other infrastructure.

This time, the Government and Parliament, together with the Accounts Committee, must ensure the absolute efficient use of budget funds.

The Government needs to intensify efforts to improve the environment, expand the use of renewable energy sources, and cultivate a respect for nature. In

this regard, the campaign “Birge – Taza Kazakhstan!” deserves approval and must be continued.

Parliament is to discuss and adopt a new version of the Environmental Code.

In general, the Government in the coming period should increase the efficiency of its activities. The people of Kazakhstan are waiting for concrete results.

Dear compatriots!

We have entered a new stage in reforming the country. We must fulfil these important tasks to a high standard.

Every citizen of the country should feel positive changes.

I demand Government agencies work rapidly and achieve real results.

It is unacceptable to carry out reforms for the sake of reforms.

Each minister and akim should have a list of key performance indicators.

It determines the level of their achievement.

Government ministers, heads of state bodies and regions, state-owned companies and institutions are personally responsible for the relevant reforms.

To ensure accountability for progress, I have recently signed a decree to gauge the situation in the country, including in each region through regular surveys.

Government agencies responsible for social and economic policy should work to meet the needs of society now and in the future. For this purpose, it is

necessary to strengthen the system of monitoring, analysis and forecasting.

Therefore, I ask Parliament to establish the Institute of Legislative Research and Expertise at the request of our deputies.

This new institute should help improve the quality of our laws.

Dear people of Kazakhstan!

We know well the issues that worry our people.

We are developing an action plan to tackle each of these areas.

We have a great responsibility.

I have great confidence in every citizen of the country and know they are concerned about the destiny of our country.

Kazakhstan is our common home!

I invite all of you to contribute to our national prosperity.

A constructive public dialogue is the basis of peace and stability.

In the words of the great Abai, “Unity must be in minds.”

Elbasy’s message “The unity of the people is our most valuable treasure” remains our guiding principle.

Harmony and unity, wisdom and mutual understanding help our nation move forward.

Our destination is clear, and our way is open.

I hope that together, the country will achieve even greater success!

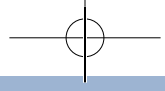
I wish all of you wellbeing and success.

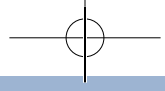
歐洲日 2019 (北京) Europe Day 2019 (Beijing)



歐盟駐華大使 郁白 (右)
- Mr. Nicolas Chapuis, Ambassador of the European Union to China
(right)







葡萄牙駐澳門及香港總領事館舉行慶祝「葡國日」招待會 Reception on Celebrating the "Portugal Day"

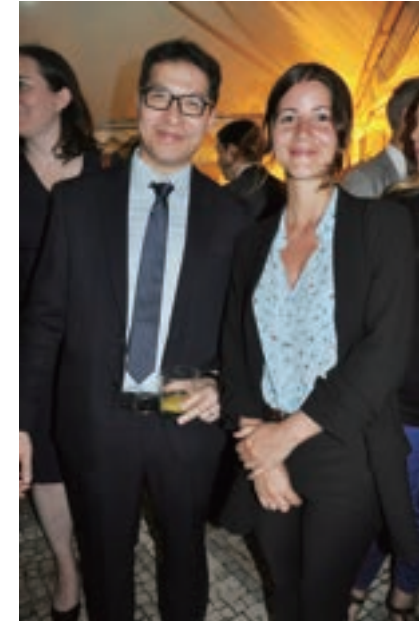
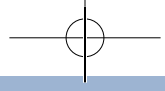


Mr. Paulo Cunha Alves, Consul General of Macao and Hong Kong



Mr. Fernando Chui Sai On, Chief Executive of Macao SAR





俄羅斯駐香港及澳門總領事館舉行慶祝俄羅斯國慶招待會

Reception on the occasion of the National Day of Russia

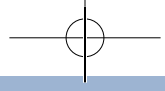


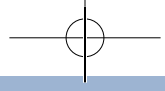
Mr. Alexander Kozlov, Consul General of Russia in Hong Kong



Mr. Matthew Cheung Kin-chung, Chief Secretary for Administration of HKSAR







法國駐香港及澳門總領事館舉行 慶祝巴士底日招待會

Reception on the occasion of the Bastille Day

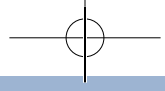


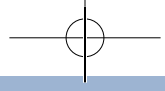
Mr. Alexandre Giorgini, Consul General of France in Hong Kong

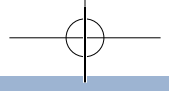


Mr. Matthew Cheung Kin-chung, Chief Secretary for
Administration of HKSAR









越南駐香港及澳門總領事館舉行 慶祝越南社會主義共和國七十四 周年招待會

Reception on the occasion of the 74th Anniversary of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

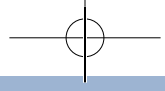


Mr. Tran Thanh Huan, Consul General of Vietnam in Hong Kong



Mr. Paul Chan Mo-po, Financial Secretary of HKSAR







澳幾會一行拜訪全國政協副主席何厚鐸

中國澳門幾內亞經濟文化促進會主席張敬文、理事長余榮讓、監事長林潤榮等一行，獲全國政協何厚鐸副主席親切接見，並向何副主席介紹該會的會務狀況和工作。

張敬文和余榮讓首先感謝何厚鐸副主席百忙之中撥冗接見，並感謝何副主席指導該會工作。張敬文介紹幾內亞的情況。幾內亞於一九五九年十月四日與中國建交，是第一個與中國建交的非洲國家，一九六四年一月，國務院總理周恩來訪幾內亞，外長陳毅陪同。一九六零年九月，幾內亞總統塞古·杜爾訪京，並簽訂中幾貿易與支付協定。二零一七年雙邊貿易額達二十八億美元。幾內亞以農業礦業為主，天然資源豐富，鋁鐵礦儲藏量居世界第一，其次是鑽石黃金。

他指出，幾內亞出生嬰兒死亡率81%，全國國家級醫院兩所，行政區醫院七所，省級醫院二十六所，衛生中心三百四十九所，衛生站二千九百八十七所，私人診所一百四十二所。平均

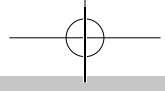
約一萬人擁有一名醫生。平均壽命約六十歲。在教育方面，中國自一九七三年開始接受幾內亞留學生，至今已近千名赴華求學，其中獲獎學金留學的約一百五十人，亦有部份幾內亞留學生正於澳門的高等院校攻讀學位。

余榮讓表示，我國與幾內亞有着六十年的深厚友誼，中國當年重返聯合國以至北京申奧，都獲得幾內亞等一眾非洲友邦的大力支持，我們理當表示感恩。國家舉辦中非論壇，重視非洲盟友，澳門具有中葡論壇的經驗和背景，可從中發揮更大作用。

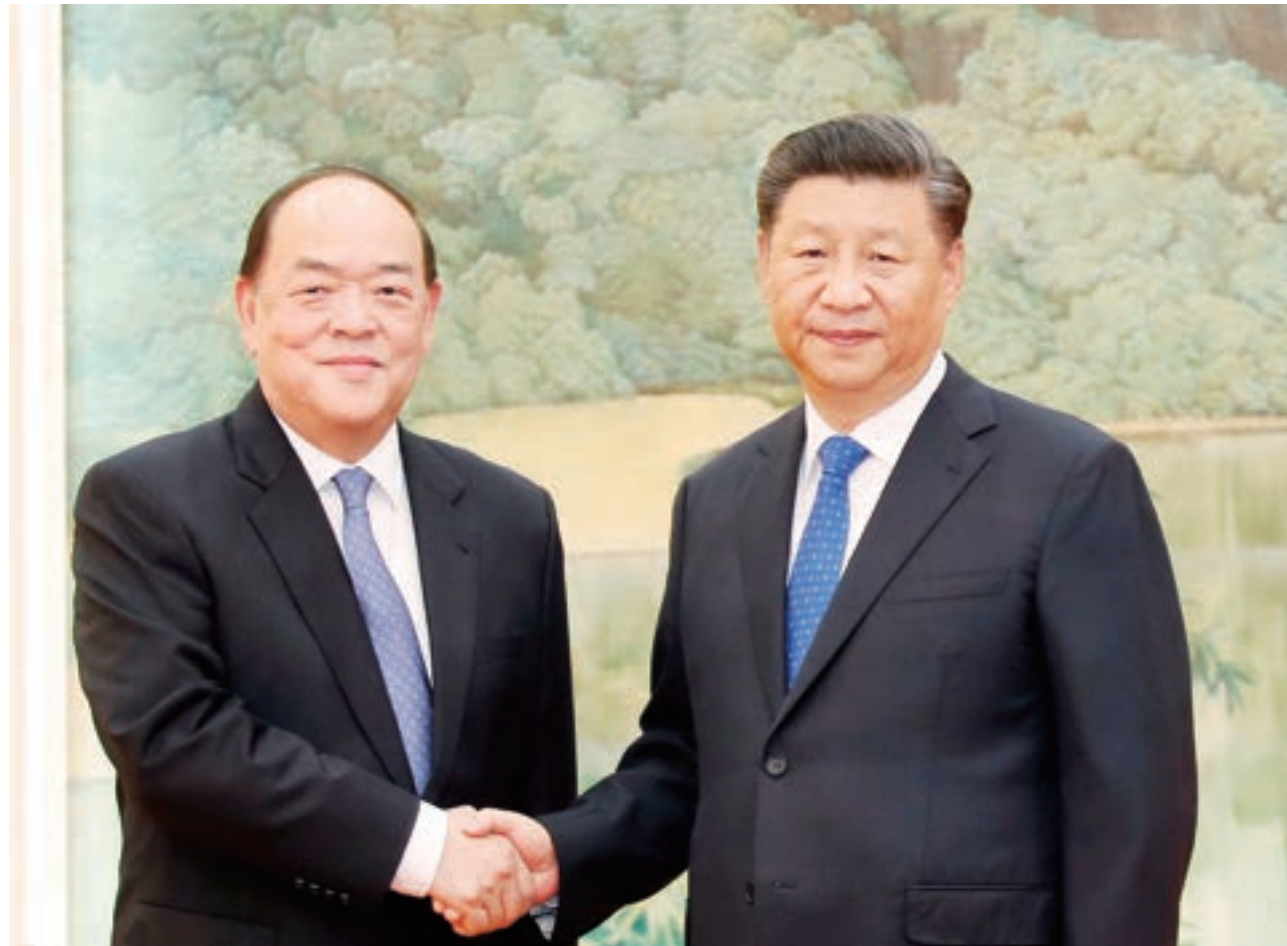
何厚鐸副主席表示，幾內亞與祖國風雨同路六十載，鼓勵該會在經貿文化方面做好平台，利用澳門的平台角色，支持「一帶一路」建設。何副主席特別關心幾內亞的醫療狀況，建議該會可組織澳門的醫療隊伍，為幾內亞民眾提供醫療服務。

出席是次會面的還包括該會副主席林德昌，大會秘書何偉才，副理事長李麗麗、黃鴻翔，副監事長孔秀珊，理事余曦陶、林僑慶，監事呂華榮。





祝賀賀一誠當選 澳門特別行政區行政長官



國家主席習近平與澳門特別行政區第五任行政長官賀一誠親切握手。



國務院總理李克強與澳門特別行政區第五任行政長官賀一誠親切握手。



國務院總理李克強向賀一誠頒發國務院任命澳門特別行政區第五任行政長官的國務院第 719 號令。



國務院總理李克強簽署的國務院第 719 號令，任命賀一誠為澳門特別行政區第五任行政長官。

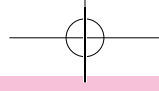


國務院總理李克強與澳門特別行政區第五任行政長官賀一誠等合影。

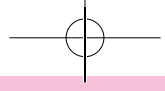
美食博覽 2019

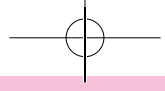
Food Expo 2019



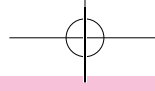












歐洲食品 – 傳統與質量

我們在世博會上度過了三天 – 二零一九年美食博覽會的廣度，迷人的城市獨特的美麗和氛圍，以及其色彩，風味和香氣的多樣性的啟發，使我們知道明年我們會再回來的！

我們來自歐洲，推出了一系列產品，在「歐洲食品 - 傳統與質量」計劃中展示。我們優秀廚師和美食家的專業知識和才能使我們能夠創作出富含三大關鍵成分的菜餚：傳統、質量和安全。

我們的口號是「享受！來自歐洲！」和「歐洲食品 – 高品質、安全、富有品味！」

「歐洲食品 – 傳統與質量」是促進歐盟食品的新計劃的標題，跨越三年，由多學科聯盟開發和實施，由波蘭共和國肉類加工肉類生產者協會領導，加上全國水果和蔬菜生產者聯盟聯合組織。這兩個組織的名稱應該已經給你一些關於食品進口商的提示，消費者和媒體可以期待我們的服務。

香港一向也受各種國家美食啟發，「歐洲食品 - 傳統與質量」計劃的團隊一直致力鑑賞及帶來最完美及精緻的歐洲烹飪傳統和傳統美食，旨在提高香港群眾對挑選食物的意識，同時提高這些優質食品的知名度和銷售額。

最佳方式展示推廣產品的價值和優勢在於使用新鮮食材 – 包括新鮮、冷藏和冷凍牛肉（牛頸肉、里

脊肉）、豬肉（豬頸肉、里脊肉、里脊肉、肩膀、火腿、指關節）肉類產品，以及優質家禽，配以新鮮和加工過的水果和蔬菜 – 來自歐盟的蘋果漿果高叢藍莓和苦莓果。加上邀請來自歐洲的一群知名廚師，開了「歐洲食品」展位的迷你餐廳 – 為消費者、餐館老闆、經銷商、食品進口商和媒體代表提供烹飪節目、品嚐會和會議。我們對眾多感興趣的參觀者以及我們產品的積極反饋感到驚喜。

項目專家回答了許多關於歐洲糧食生產安全的問題，生產高質量產品的原則以及「從田間到餐桌」的生產過程。我們的論點使參觀者信服，包括優良的氣候和作物土壤條件，州最先進的技術，遵守動物福利原則和法規，以及在歐盟和全球範圍內生效的質量標準和系統開展所有活動 – 最重要的事項包括 HACCP（危害分析和關鍵控制點）、GMP（良好生產規範）、GHP（良好衛生規範）、GAP（良好農業規範），以及 ISO 標準（質量管理體系）。

我們在離開香港之前，相信我們的計劃，產品和關於如何在餐館，酒店和家庭廚房使用它們的烹飪技巧將引起人們對歐洲各方面產品的興趣。我們也希望來自歐盟的牛肉、豬肉和禽肉以及水果和蔬菜將成為您用餐的主食。



「美食博覽 2019」波蘭參展團舉行記者招待會

Tasteful Europe – Tradition and Quality

the unique beauty and atmosphere of the city, as well as inspired by the diversity of its colours, flavours and aromas. We at ready know we'll be back next year!

We came from Europe with a promotional offer of products, presented within the "Tasteful Europe - Tradition and Quality" programme. The expertise and talent of our outstanding chefs and gourmets enabled us to composed dishes enriched with three key ingredients: tradition, quality and safety.

These were the staples of the offer that we brought to Food Expo 2019, presented at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre on our "Tasteful

Europe" stand, dominated by our slogans: "Enjoy! It's from Europe!" and "European Food - high quality, safe and full of taste!"

"Tasteful Europe — Tradition and Quality" is the title of a new programme promoting food from the European Union, spanning three years, developed and carried out by a multidisciplinary Consortium, led by the Association of Butchers and Producers of Processed Meat of the Republic of Poland, co—organised by the National Union of Groups of Fruit and Vegetable Producers. The names of these two organisations should already give you some hints at to what food importers,



Mr. Mirosław Adamczyk, Consul General of Poland in Hong Kong

consumers and media can expect at our stand.

Fascinated and inspired by the diversity of national cuisines, which can be found in Hong Kong, the organisers of the "Tasteful Europe — Tradition and Quality" campaign connoisseurs of things that are perfect and most exquisite in European culinary heritage and traditional cuisine worked out a programme aimed at raising the awareness of Hong Kong audiences about selected groups of food products, as well as increasing their popularity and sales.

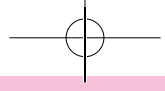
The best way to present the values and advantages of the promoted products — fresh, chilled and frozen meat and meat products, including fresh, chilled and frozen beef (beef neck, tenderloin), pork (pork neck, loin, tenderloin, shoulder, ham, knuckle), meat products, as well as high quality poultry, served together with fresh and processed fruit and vegetables — apples, berries, highbush blueberries, and chokeberries from the European Union, included engaging a group of renowned chefs from Europe, who opened the "Tasteful Europe" mini restaurant at our stand, offering culinary shows, tasting sessions and meetings with consumers, restaurant owners, distributors, food importers and media representatives. We were pleasantly surprised by the

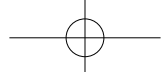
large number of interested visitors and positive feedback enjoyed by our products.

The programme experts answered numerous questions about the safety of food production in Europe, principles of producing high quality products and the "from field to table" production process. Our arguments, which convinced the visitors, included excellent climate and soil conditions for crops, state-of-the-art technologies, compliance with animal welfare principles and regulations, as well as conducting all activities on the basis of quality standards and systems in force in the European Union and worldwide. The most important ones include HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point), GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice), GHP (Good Hygiene Practice), GAP (Good Agricultural Practices), as well as ISO standard (Quality Management System).

We are leaving Hong Kong with the belief that our programme, our product offer and culinary tips on how to use them in restaurants, hotels and home kitchens will spark interest in products that are European in all their aspects. We also hope that beef, pork and poultry meat, as well as fruit and vegetables from the European Union will become a staple of your meals.







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