

International Link

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意大利共和國總統
喬治·納波利塔諾
GIORGIO NAPOLITANO
President of the Italian Republic

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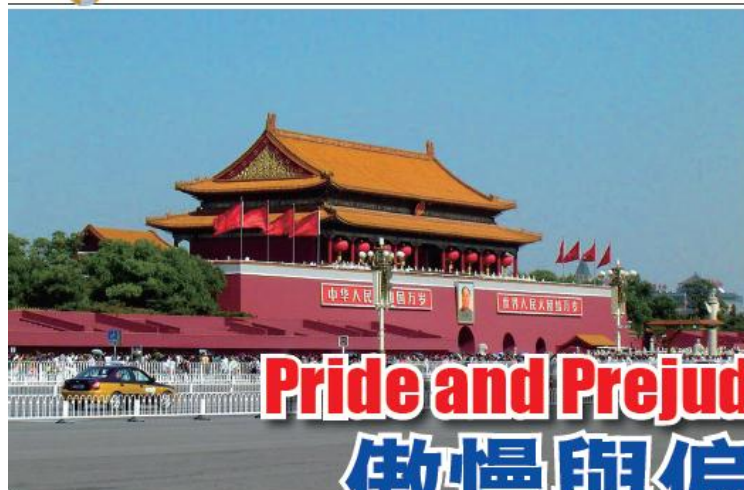
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政論 Editorial



Pride and Prejudice 傲慢與偏見

擁有五千多年歷史的中國，曾出現漢、唐盛世、康乾太平光景，無奈晚清腐敗，中國積弱百年。一個原是文明大國，曾幾何時大受鄰國學習的對象，竟淪為世界列強魚肉之地。自一九四九年新中國成立、特別是國家走改革開放道路後，窮三代人的努力才能成為被世人稱為「在東方崛起的大國」。

正當全球華人以興奮的心情準備迎接今年八月舉行的2008北京奧運之際，西方多國一些人士發出「蘇丹問題」、「人權問題」、「西藏問題」等聲音。這些人士有多少位曾到過蘇丹、西藏？對中國又有多少瞭解？有評論認為這類人士概括可分為一、冷戰思維。他們認為資本主義制度遠勝社會主義制度，務必要把社會主義制度在地球上消失。他們因視中國國情，中國現正走「具中國特色的社會主義制度」的真實情況；二、妒忌中國的崛起。他們總以「中國威脅論」、「黃禍再起」等來貶低中國發展成就。總而言之，以四個字便可概括：「傲慢與偏見」。

當然，我們也明白到近年中國經濟確是取得可喜的成績，但確仍存在這樣或那樣的問題有待改進和完備。包括東西差距、教育的普及與提高、糾正不正之風、人民的修養素質等等。人無完人，何況是一個國家？但總體而言，中國是朝

著好的方向發展。另一方面，我們也不否認樹大有枯枝，全中國十三億人民難免會有些壞份子，例如中國發生雪災、大地震等災害時，發表甚麼「天譴論」、「因果報應」言論、詛咒中國人民，這些肯定是中華民族中的敗類。

常言道：「好事變壞事，壞事變好事」。經歷奧運聖火海外傳遞受辱、「三·一四西藏事件」和「四川八級大地震」後，中國的年青一代及持偏見的西方人士均上了寶貴的一課。以上事件大大增強中華民族的凝聚力、充份體現一方有難、八方支援的民族精神。中國領導人的身先士卒，第一時間走到災區第一線指揮救援，「以民為本」的治國方針，以事實、以行動告訴世人，甚麼才是真正的人權。

當新中國誕生時，西方列強總期望中國的第二代、第三代會把中國推翻改變。但事實上，中國的年青一代，特別曾在海外留學、就業的青年人，他們有機會親身體驗西方國家的真實情況，從而作出理智的判斷，得知中國現今所取得的成績確是得來不易，因此每當國家有難、受辱時定會奮起而出，維護國家利益和民族尊嚴。反觀欲改變中國命運的人，他們仍不明白為何中國的青年人會如此愛國，所以「80後」便成了他們研究中國的新課題。

編輯部



The Painting on Olympic Game Cities 談奧運畫與奧運城市

劉家儀

意義的事。這樣，我在限內，終於完成了一共二十七張畫，其中一幅是現代奧林匹克運動會之父皮埃爾·顧拜旦(Picere Coubertin)的粉彩肖像，所繪城市其實只有廿二個，因為倫敦、巴黎、雅典和洛杉磯都曾多次舉辦兩次奧運，因此各要多畫一張。

由於時間緊逼，準備功夫不足，我對已寫好的一套組畫中一些作品並不滿意，希望有時間重寫。可是光陰如駿馬過隙，轉眼間二零零八年已經降臨，更有別的工作纏身，所以一直未能如願。而且我計劃北京不僅只寫一幅，而是自成一套組畫，香港作為協辦城市，也要寫一幅。

其實我這套《奧運城市風情》的一些作品已在近年一些畫展中展出，不過去年我沒有標明是組畫之一罷了，在去年香港紅荳畫會年展中，我的那幅《北京胡同》便是，有位學生家長看了很喜歡，希望我賣給他，因為是組畫當然不能逐幅賣了。

畫奧運城市，首先應該好好學習奧運的歷史和各奧運城市的歷史和地理知識，更要收集很多有關資料，最理想是能夠親身到過該城市寫生，而不是光靠照片來創作。

奧林匹克運動會有古代和現代之分。古代奧運會源自古希臘，至今已有一千七百多年，直至公元394年羅馬帝國統治希臘後，以基督教為國教，以奧運會為異教活動而禁止舉辦，古代奧運會從此消亡。

十九世紀八十年代，各國人民對恢復奧運會的呼聲日益高漲，法國教育家皮埃爾·顧拜旦於一八八三年向世界提出恢復奧林匹克運動會的建議，一八九四年有三十四個國家參加的國際體育大會於法國召開，會上決定第一屆現代奧林匹克運動會於一八九六年在希臘舉行，以後四年舉辦一次，同時成立國際奧林匹克委員會，制定了《奧林匹克憲章》，以體現古代奧運的傳統精神和現代的創新精神，提高體育運動在教育與現代文明的崇高地位，發揚「團結、友誼、和平、進步」的奧林匹克運動會宗旨，通過公平競賽，促進人類互相瞭解，為建立一個和諧發展、美好世界共同努力。

相信大家都會忘記，二零零一年七月十三日晚上，電視直播在莫斯科舉行的國際奧委會一百一十二次全會上，奧委會主席薩馬蘭奇宣佈投票結果，在非常激烈的競爭中，北京終於以非常榮耀的高票成功獲得二零零八年第二十九屆奧運會主辦權的一刻，我們和全國十三億人民以及全球華人一樣，是多麼的興奮、激動、歡欣，感到光榮、驕傲、吐氣揚眉。而且深信，在中國政府和中國人民全力的支持下，北京市一定能把二零零八年的奧運會辦成一次弘揚奧運精神，促進世界和平，增進各國人民友誼的盛會。

在興奮激動的同時，腦海開始思考，作為中國畫家該如何為這盛會準備一份獻禮以表心意。有一天無意中在銅鑼灣電車總站附近的油交又天橋階梯上，一系列的奧運城市名稱，由此得到啟示，我要寫一套《奧運城市風情》水彩組畫。事有湊巧，不久有一位著名收藏家校友希望我能在短期內寫一套奧運城市水彩畫，與他珍藏的非常齊全的奧運郵票一起在深圳和廣州展覽，我當然樂意做這有



第二屆(1900年)巴黎(法國、聖母院)



第三屆(1904年)聖路易市(美國)



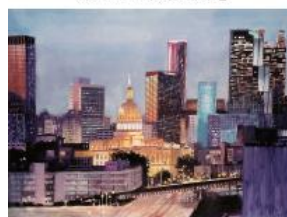
第二十屆(1972年)慕尼黑(德國)



第十四屆(1988年)漢城(韓國、景福宮內宮道亭)



第二十五屆(1992年)巴塞隆納(西班牙)



第十九屆(1948年)倫敦(英國)



第十六屆(2000年)悉尼(澳洲)



北京胡同(China)

作者簡介

劉家儀——原中國廣告展覽有限公司助理總經理，參與籌辦「中國出口商品陳列館」，主持「中國文物展覽館」多年，辦理各類展覽三百多個。原「香港美術專科學校」教師及該校校友會創會會長，出版有「香港禮讚」水彩畫集和「筆墨情緣」書法集。作品多次入選全中國美術展覽和全國水彩畫大展，以及夏威夷水彩畫會年展，先後在國內外展出百餘次，一九九七年首屆全國外經貿文化節獲繪畫特獎。任香港美術界國慶籌委會秘書長二十年，現任香港藝術界國慶籌委會副主席，自一九六八年任香港同胞慶祝國慶籌委會美術界代表至今，香港畫家聯會93-98年兩任會長，是多個畫會顧問和會員，經常應邀任各畫畫比賽評判。現從事書畫教學和創作。



Gerflor, official supplier of Sports Flooring to the Beijing Olympic Games

Taraflex®, world leaders in synthetic indoor sports flooring manufacture, with more than 30 million sqm. installed worldwide, are bringing their expertise to the world's greatest sporting event. Gerflor, through ITTF and FIVB agreements, will supply courts for volleyball and table tennis tournaments during the next Olympic Games in Beijing.



Gerflor 公司是排球比賽場地地面材料的正式供應商。將為北京奧運會在七個場地提供并安裝十四個排球場的共計 11178 平方米的 Taraflex® Sport M Plus® 地面材料。

Gerflor products have been featured at the summer Olympics since Montreal in 1976. Gerflor has once again met the two major conditions for being selected as an official supplier of sports equipment: being recommended to the local organising committee by international federations and, secondly, by being selected by that same committee for offering a global and made-to-measure implementation solution.

In response to the needs formulated by the BOCOG (Beijing Organising Committee of the Olympic Games), Gerflor presented a partnership solution confirming Gerflor's responsibilities in terms, manufacture, delivery, installation, full technical assistance and subsequent dismantling of the prestigious volleyball and table-tennis courts.

With 14 volleyball courts in 7 different locations and 2 table-tennis sites, there will be over 15,000 sqm. of Gerflor Sports Flooring at making its mark at these key events!

Test Events performed by Gerflor:

Before each Olympiad, the Olympic Games organising committees carry out Test Events, which serve as a general rehearsal for each sport. To assist, the Gerflor team went to Beijing to carry out a full technical inspection of each site.

These visits uncovered several risks including the absence of stairway access to many of the sites which will need to be overcome to ensure the events take place without any hitches. Gerflor's long experience with this type of event has been invaluable and will make a key contribution of the success of the games in general.

Table-tennis Test Event (December 2007):

On the University of Beijing site

2 halls dedicated to competition and training with a surface area of 2,175 sqm.

Laid in 3 days by the Gerflor team made up of 2 technicians and 6 assistants

Volleyball Test Event (April 2008):

On the Beijing Institute of Technology and Beijing Stadium sites

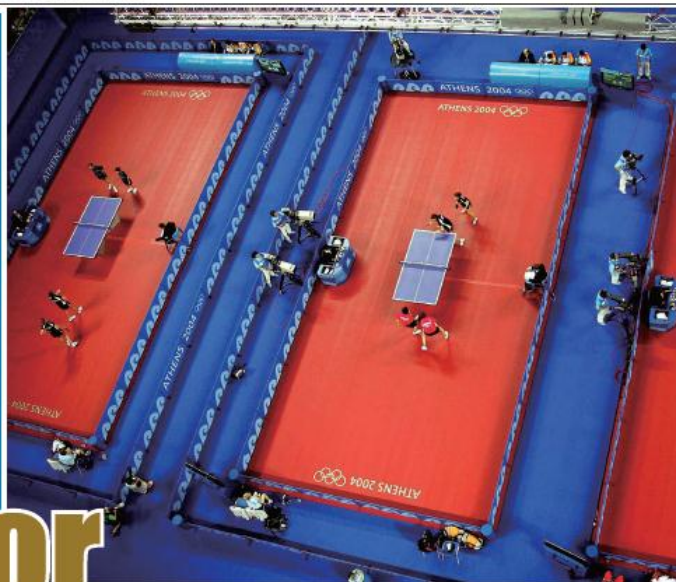
4 halls dedicated to competition and training

Surface area: 2 competition courts (36 m. x 21 m.) + 4 training courts (two 36 m. x 21 m. courts and two 24 m. x 15 m. courts)

Laid in 9 days by the Gerflor team made up of 2 technicians and 6 assistants

Website: www.gerflor.com

GERFLOR



Gerflor

成北京奧運會運動場地 地面材料供應商

1976 年以來，Gerflor 公司一直為奧運會提供專業運動場館地面材料，旗下的 Taraflex® 牌運動場專用地面材料是室內彈性運動場地面材料的領先品牌。該品牌的地面材料在全世界已經敷設使用的達三千多萬平方米。該公司向中國出口其專有技能，以用於 2008 年的奧運會這一全世界最大的體育盛事。Gerflor 公司通過與國際排球聯合會以及國際乒乓球聯合會的合作關係，今年已經成為這兩項體育比賽場地的地面材料提供商。

Gerflor 公司從 1976 年蒙特利爾夏季奧林匹克運動會開始，與奧林匹克運動會合作，今年再一次以自己的實力滿足運動地

面的兩項賽事的主要條件，成為奧林匹克運動會體育場館地面材料的官方供應商。Gerflor 公司經過一些國際體聯的介紹，由於其地面材料的體育性能優越，該公司又能夠突出產品的品質，為比賽場館從總體上提供量體裁衣式的服務，所以為北京奧組委所選中。

因此，為了滿足北京奧組委的需求，Gerflor 公司提出了一個真正量體裁衣式的產品建議。2007 年 11 月 12 日簽署的合作協議明確確切，Gerflor 公司受北京奧組委委託，負責排球場館和乒乓球場館地面材料的製造、提供、安裝、技術支持和拆除。



Gerflor 公司是乒乓球比賽場館地面材料的正式供應商，將為北京奧組委提供并安裝兩座乒乓球場館共計 5307 平方米的 Tauting® Tennis de Table Potting® 地面材料。

排球場館在七個地方共有十四個排球場，另外還有兩個乒乓球場，於用的 Gerflor 公司體育場地面材料總面積達到一萬五千平方米。

Gerflor 公司的現場測試：

在每屆奧林匹克運動會之前，奧組委都會組織測試賽，對於每種單項體育賽事來說，這種測試賽都具有非常普遍的意義。因此 Gerflor 公司的一個小組到北京對所有的技術現場進行了實地技術考察，發現了需要面對的各種限制性條件：有地下的不帶電梯的場館，環繞形的樓梯，入口等處，使得地面材料卷材的供貨和搬運甚為不便。Gerflor 公司的經驗為解決這些困難起到了十分重要的作用。

乒乓球測試賽（2007 年 12 月）：

地點：北京大學體育館。
兩個用於訓練和比賽的排球場館，總面積達 2175 平方米。
由 Gerflor 公司的小組在三天的時間裏敷設地面材料。現場施工的小組由兩名技術員和六名輔助人員組成。
在地面材料的敷設期間，Gerflor 公司培訓了兩名中國的技術人員。由這兩名中國的技術人員負責比賽期間的日常維護和

賽後的拆除。

排球測試賽（2008 年 4 月）

地點：北京理工大學體育館和北京體育館。
六個用於比賽和訓練的場館。
總面積：兩個比賽場地（36m x 21m）+ 四個訓練場地（兩個 36m x 21m，兩個 24m x 15m）
由 Gerflor 公司的小組在九天的時間裏敷設地面材料。現場施工的小組由兩名技術員和六名輔助人員組成。
欲知詳情，請與以下地址聯繫：

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MESSAGE BEFORE PARLIAMENT IN JOINT SESSION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC GIORGIO NAPOLITANO ON THE DAY OF HIS INAUGURATION

The Assembly Hall of the Chamber of Deputies— 15th May 2006

Mr President,
Honourable Deputies,
Honourable Senators,
Distinguished Representatives of the
Regions of Italy.

It is with deep emotion that I am addressing
you today in this Assembly Hall where I have
spent a great part of my public life, and learned
firsthand the significance and value of the
representative institutions that are the supreme
foundation of a republican democracy. Elective

assemblies - Parliament in the first place - are
the forum where a country's issues are debated,
where ideas and proposals are compared and
discussed, the place where the most effective
and widely-shared solutions are sought. The
opening of the new Parliament has occurred in
an atmosphere of strong tensions, at the end
of a fierce electoral competition from which the
two opposite political coalitions have emerged
as both largely representing the electorate. The
assumption of the Government responsibility by



the coalition that has, though slightly, prevailed, is the natural expression of the majority system which Italy adopted nearly fifteen years ago as the regulating principle of a democracy based on an effective alternation.

In these circumstances, however, it appears even more necessary to reflect seriously on how relations between the majority and the opposition within a bi-polar political system need to be understood and approached. This does not mean reversing the evolution of Italian democracy that was made possible by the stimuli and contributions from different political forces. The fact that a climate of sheer conflict and incommunicability has set in and frustrates the pursuit of possible common grounds must, however, be regarded as evidence that the pattern of political and institutional relations already established in other Western democracies is not yet fully mature in our country.

But in Italy too democracy based on alternating government must attain full maturity. Mutual acknowledgement, respect and attention between rival political camps; openly discussing competing ideas with decorum in the Parliament and in other elective assemblies; identifying issues which both require and make possible a transparent agreement in the general interest are all elements that can consolidate the new direction of our political and institutional life started with the reforms of 1993 and the elections in 1994, rather than undermine it.

This can only be done by organised political forces and their delegates in representative institutions, underpinned by the awareness and dynamism of civil society. I, who am called to represent national unity, have the duty today to simply convey a message of confidence in response to the need for harmony and equilibrium which is so strongly felt by most Italians. I believe politics has the ability to regain its fundamental and irreplaceable role in the life of the country and in the conscience of its citizens. It can succeed to the extent that it shuns acrimony and small-minded attitudes that would inevitably undermine its power of attraction and persuasion. It can succeed to the extent that it expresses morality and culture, and is enriched by new ideal inspirations. Among these there is the building of a shared memory and identity, as a crucial element ensuring continuity through the normal alternation of different political alliances at the helm of the country.

But no shared memory and identity are attainable unless we go over again, and reconstruct in a spirit of truth, the history of our Republic that was established sixty years ago as the ultimate outcome of the troubled experience of the unitary State and, before that, of the process of the Risorgimento.

Overcoming old, gaping wounds, it is now possible – I believe – to find a common ground in acknowledging the significance and crucial role of the Italian Resistance, while not ignoring shadows, excesses, and aberrations. We can get together, without opening old wounds, in the respect for all the victims and in paying homage (not as a mere matter of form) to the liberation from Nazism and Fascism, to the regaining of independence and dignity by our Italian motherland.

A shared memory as the pre-condition of a common national identity, to be based on the values of the Constitution. In recalling those values we draw upon their strength and vitality which resist all controversy, unscathed. I am referring – and it is appropriate to do so on the sixtieth anniversary of the election of the Constituent Assembly – to those fundamental principles which engraved, in the first few articles of our Constitutional Charter, the features of our Republic. Principles, values, aims that were put on paper yesterday and are today open to new realities and expectations.

The value of work, as the basis of the democratic Republic, demands more than ever a positive recognition of the right to work which is still denied to many. It also demands the protection of work "in all its forms and applications", including the forms that are today characterised by precarity and lack of guarantees.

The inalienable human rights and the principle of equality, "with no distinction of gender, race, language, creed" complement and complete each other within the European Charter that is open to new civil and social rights. They cannot be denied to men and women who are becoming part, as immigrants, of our national community and are contributing to its prosperity.

The value of the centrality of the human person is confronted with the new frontiers of bioethics.

The unity and indivisibility of the Republic has become increasingly interlaced with the wider recognition of the autonomy and role of regional and local authorities.

The protection of linguistic minorities appears to be a far-



sighted strategy that contributes to the prosperity and openness of our national community.

The secular pattern of the relations between State and Church - each one conceived as independent and sovereign in their respective realms - continues to retain its vital importance. Over time, religious freedom and pluralism have been sanctioned, and this process is bound to continue, through agreements promoted by the State.

Also, the development of culture and scientific and technical research, along with the protection of the scenic, historic and cultural heritage, has acquired an unprecedented significance and urgency.

Lastly, the indivisible values of the rejection of war and of international co-responsibility to secure peace and justice in the world, are facing new, complex and tough challenges.

Mr President, Honourable Members of Parliament, Distinguished Representatives of the Regions, who could possibly question the outstanding wisdom

and correspondence to the common good of the constitutional principles and values which I have just set out? From this viewpoint, saying that constitutional unity is the foundation of our national unity is more than appropriate.

Our unfaltering loyalty to the fundamental features of the Constitution of 1948 cannot be mistaken for sheer conservatism. The Constituent Fathers decided in favour of a Constitution 'destined to last' - a rigid but not immutable Constitution - and they defined the procedures and guarantees for its revision. The successive projects to revise the second Part of the Constitution have never questioned its fundamental principles. When the Parliamentary Republic model was chosen, already the Constituent Assembly stressed the need to "safeguard the stability of government action and avoid the distortions of Parliamentarism". This issue is still open and new ones have arisen in recent years, including in terms of the role of the opposition and the system of

guarantees, following the amendments to the electoral law. The Constitutional Revision Act approved by Parliament a few months ago is now entrusted to the final judgement of the sovereign people; in any case the possibility of new reform proposals capable to gain the necessary broad consensus in Parliament shall then have to be explored.

Let me convey here my heartfelt tribute to my predecessor, Mr Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, for the exemplary way in which he has fulfilled his mandate, and above all for the impetus he has given to a more resolute affirmation of Italy's national identity and renewed patriotic sentiments. At the same time no regression to anachronistic fences and scenarios.

As the Constituent Assembly stated, anticipating the events, Europe is a second homeland to us Italians. This has become ever more true during the nearly fifty years elapsed from the the Rome Treaties which, on behalf of Italy, were signed by Antonio Segni and Gaetano Martino. The journey towards European integration and construction had actually begun much earlier, inspired by the prophetic insight of Benedetto Croce and Luigi Einaudi. It was informed by the contribution of very different personalities - those of Alcide De Gasperi and Altiero Spinelli, the far-sighted statesman and the champion of the federalist movement; neither of them was animated by small-minded realism or abstract utopianism.

The crisis that hit the EU last year cannot in any way obscure the progress we have made. We cannot write off the great project of the European Union as the product of a historical phase - when the continent was divided into two opposite blocs - that ended in 1989. Not only have we accomplished the greatest enterprise of peace of the last century in the heart of Europe; not only have we achieved an extraordinary and long-lasting economic, social, civil and cultural progress in the countries that joined the project, but we have also established the roots of an irreversible process of integration among peoples, production systems, currencies, cultures, societies, citizens, and young people in the European nations.

However serious they are, the difficulties encountered in the ratification of the Constitutional Treaty cannot stop this process and Italy, whose Government and Parliament were among the first to ratify that Treaty, is strongly interested and deeply committed to creating the conditions for the coming into force

of a text that will have a genuine constitutional significance.

The feelings of disillusionment and uncertainty prompted in public opinions by a marked slowdown in economic and wealth growth, by the formidable challenges of global competition and the changed roles and equilibria on the international arena, as well as the questions raised by the enlargement of the Union provide good grounds for reflection but cannot deter us. Certainly, to address these challenges, there is no alternative other than relaunching the European construction.

Italy - as an active player in the construction of a more vigorous and dynamic European entity, and Europe - by joining its forces and strengthening its capability to act - shall be able to play an effective, autonomous and unique role in achieving a new international order based on peace and justice. An order of peace which would enable democracy to expand and the cause of human rights to prevail, while at the same time managing development processes so as to help avoid tensions and the risk of war, and check the intolerable and alarming growth of inequalities that harm poorer countries and the peoples hit by all kinds of scourges, such as those in the African continent.

Thus, the main route for Italy remains its commitment to Europe, as President Ciampi passionately stressed over the last few years. I believe that his sentiments were deeply shared above all by our young generations, whose Italian soul and European soul are one, and who see their future as viable only in Europe.

The priority given to the European commitment does not detract from Italy's firm adherence to a notion of Transatlantic relations, of its historic ties with the United States of America, and of relations between Europe and the United States as the pillar of a strategy of alliances, in the free pursuit of common approaches to the most controversial issues, on a basis of equal dignity. It is in such context that we must tackle the tough, disquieting and to a large extent novel threat of Islamic fundamentalist terrorism without hesitation or ambiguity. We must do so without letting this insidious enemy take advantage of any concessions on our part to the logic of a clash of civilisations, and of our forgoing the principle and practice of dialogue between different histories, cultures and religions.

It is not illusory to imagine that this outline of Italy's foreign policy approaches could be shared by opposite political



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coalitions. Within such framework, it is for the Government and the Parliament to suggest actions that may help dialogue and negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, with the full acknowledgment of the right of the State of Israel to live in a secure environment, and the right of the Palestinian people to live in an independent State. It is time to banish the weapon of suicide terrorism, and firmly oppose any resurgence of anti-Semitism.

Action is also needed for a resolution of the bloody crisis still ongoing in Iraq; for the stabilisation of the democratic process in Afghanistan; for the pursuit of a positive outcome for the alarming tensions with Iran.

More specifically, it is up to the government and the Parliament to find solutions for the recall of Italian troops from Iraq. Today, this Assembly is united in a reverent and deeply-felt homage to all our fallen soldiers, who have represented the painful price of missions abroad carried out with dedication and honour, whatever the measure of agreement in deciding on them.

Honourable Members of Parliament, Distinguished Representatives of the Regions, if I now turn my attention from the critical European scenario to the state of our country and our direct responsibilities, I can only afford a few, brief considerations without dwelling on subjects which, more than others, are to be addressed through a debate between different political approaches and stances. In this respect as well, I can only convey a message of confidence, without indulging in pessimistic analyses on the inevitable decline of our economic and financial system, nor, however, underestimating the weaknesses and the problems to be surmounted – in the first place, the problem of public debt, and that of the weaknesses of our production system.

Italian businesses have proved capable to meet the challenge of operating in open and liberalised markets; they have also shown their will to engage seriously in the promotion of growth, innovation

and internationalisation. They do not expect the State to introduce or retain undue protections, but to promote the competitiveness of the system, as well as private and public investment, and to revive the process of infrastructural development which played so significant a role in the years after World War II. But the requirement to remove unjustified constraints and limitations is matched by the requirement to ensure effective and efficient rules and controls.

Our country cannot renounce its outstanding tradition in the industrial and agricultural sectors that still continue to make significant progress, including in terms of technology. This has recently made possible an impressive recovery from serious crises, and the emergence of new and flourishing industrial realities. It is at the same time imperative to strengthen and modernise the services sector, and enhance with courage and far-sightedness Italy's unique natural, scenic, cultural and artistic heritage.

This is all the more true for the policies for Southern Italy; its regions constitute an essential axis in the comprehensive revival of national growth, not least because of their strategic importance in the new, broad perspective of investment and trade flows between the Euro-Mediterranean area and Asia. No further words on my part are necessary, Distinguished Members of Parliament and Regional Representatives, given the deep-rooted ties, and political and personal experience that link me to the South. No further words are required to convey to you a hope and a wish so strongly felt.

Out of my overall political and personal experience, I am deeply convinced that the revival of our economy is linked to the revival of social justice, to the fight against increased inequalities and new types of exclusion and poverty, to a consistent commitment to job creation, to a higher rate of employment and activity, to the urgent improvement of the conditions of the working and retired population, and to renewed guarantees for



the dignity and security of work.

We need more justice and social cohesion. While in this respect a decisive role must be played by the trade unions, which are however facing a rapidly changing labour market that requires the clear willingness to accept innovation, the entrepreneurial forces as well have an interest and a duty to understand and support policies that enhance cohesion and solidarity.

When, in facing so complex problems and so heavy constraints, we wonder whether we can succeed, we ought to look at Italy's assets and resources. These are the regional and local institutions which exert their autonomous powers as part of a responsible and loyal partnership with the State, relying on the joint commitment of the public administration at the exclusive service of the nation; a rich social and cultural fabric that provides a valuable potential of subsidiarity, thanks to past and current contribution from intermediate communities, lay and religious associations, voluntary and non-profit

organisations. These assets are the participation of the people from the bottom up, which can be encouraged and channelled by local institutions.

And then there are the families, like the ones we have seen over the last few weeks mourning the military fallen in Nassirya and Kabul. Industrious and modest families who teach their children the sense of duty towards their motherland and their society. Families which are Italy's greatest riches.

Also, we can rely on the great resource represented by women's energies – let me recall here the great figure of Nilde Iotti – that are not mobilised or made the most of in the fields of work and public life – these prejudices and barriers, resulting in a tremendous waste of resources, can no longer be tolerated. Lastly, we count on the resources young men and women can receive from an educational system that up to the highest level should provide equal opportunities of development to the individual, and reward the merits and the dedication to study and work.



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All this justifies a non-rhetorical confidence in the future of our country.

Our future, however, is also linked to issues such as those existing in the broader scenario of the European area of freedom, security and justice. The challenge of the fight to organized crime – an aggressive presence that continues to have a heavy impact on the chances of development of our South – remains tough, like that of the fight against the new threats of international and domestic terrorism. We feel confident, however, at the thought that the State, including in the last few years, was able to rely on the effective, joint action of the Judiciary and law enforcement agencies. Because of my government responsibilities, I have had an opportunity to know them more in depth and to value their commitment and enthusiasm, and now wish to express to them all our most heartfelt gratitude.

Certainly, the issues of collective legality and morality remain unsolved and alarming, including in areas that we had hoped would not be affected. And unfortunately the state of the administration of justice is still critical, especially in terms of the length of trials.

Relations between politics and the Judiciary are still too tense; this interferes with the fulfilment of a supreme constitutional function and wounds the dignity of those who are called to discharge it. Also in this most sensitive area, and in the necessary processes of reform, there is a strong need and demand for harmony and equilibrium.

Politics and the institutions are therefore facing serious and complex tasks. This is a difficult time for Italy. But the years that followed World War II and Liberation were not only difficult, they were tragic. Italy had inherited a terrible material and moral destruction and had to overcome the shock of an electoral and ideological clash, such as the one that had split the country into two parts on the choice between the monarchy and the republic. At the time, the sense of a common national mission prevailed –

the greatest evidence of that being the Constituent Assembly – and got the better of all difficulties, overcoming the, though legitimate, ideological and political disagreements. My call for unity today is therefore not intended to gloss over the actual existence of harsh disagreements especially at the highest levels of national politics; its aim is rather to promote among Italians a new meaning of the mission to be fulfilled so as to give new impetus and cohesion to our society, and ensure that our country play its appropriate role in Europe and across the world.

This is perhaps the appeal that shall be better answered in deep Italy, the Italy of a hundred small provinces, the Italy of daily labour, moved by the will to progress and that my predecessor travelled throughout, bringing back the picture of a common purpose and action steadier than is commonly believed.

I consider it my duty to commit myself to encouraging a less antagonistic interaction between the political forces, and broader and more constructive convergences throughout the country. I am going to do this with the necessary sobriety and in the respect of the limits set by the Constitution in force to the role and powers of the President of Republic. A role of guarantor of the values and checks and balances of our Constitution; a role of moderator and moral suasion based on a sense and duty of impartiality in performing the Presidential responsibilities.

As a representative of national unity, I welcome of the reference contained in the message sent to me by Pope Benedict XVI – to whom I convey my respectful thanks and greetings. I welcome the reference to human and Christian values that are the heritage of the Italian people, knowing well the deep historic relations between Christianity and Europe. And it is necessary to recognise in a secular way the social and public dimension of religion and to concretely develop co-operation in Italy between the State and the Catholic Church in



many fields, in the name of the common good.

At the beginning of his mandate, the President of the Republic wishes to pay homage to the Constitutional Court, as the supreme guarantor that has been watching for fifty years over the full compliance with our Basic Law; to the Higher Council of the Judiciary which is the expression and bulwark of the Judiciary's autonomy and independence from any other power; to all the public administrations; to the State organisations and agencies, in particular the Italian Armed Forces who distinguish themselves for the increasing level of their modern professionalism and efficiency, and all the different and distinct forces that co-operate in safeguarding the citizens' security.

Particular attention must be given to the schools and Universities, and to those who have the responsibility to keep the profile of education high. A firm commitment to ensuring the freedom and pluralism of the media is owed to this domain, as an inescapable condition for democracy.

My grateful and respectful thought goes to all my predecessors. These personalities were representative of diverse ideal inspirations and popular traditions, but all cherished the fundamental values of freedom, justice, solidarity.

Let me recall in particular the first President of the Republic, Mr Enrico De Nicola, who was the symbol of reconciliation during a difficult historic transition. Old ties linked our families; also, both of us, at different times, represented in Parliament our great, generous, and tormented city of Naples.

Mr President, Honourable Members of Parliament, Distinguished Representatives of the Regions, I bow before this Assembly in which all the Italians identify themselves, including for the first time the Italians working and living abroad – their communities can now voice their needs and expectations. I will not at any time be President just for the majority who elected me. I will give attention and respect to all of you, to all the ideals and policies you express. I shall spare no efforts for the sake of the general interest, so as to be able to rely on the confidence of the representatives of the people and of the Italian citizens without distinguishing between allegiances.

Long live the Parliament!

Long live the Republic!

Long live Italy!



“Is there a Future For European Integration?” 歐洲整合是否有未來？

**LECTURE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC,
GIORGIO NAPOLITANO,
AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS on 12 October, 2006, London**

First of all I should like to thank you for inviting me to speak once again in such a prestigious institution. I gladly accepted this invitation, not least since it enables me, in my present institutional role, to make Italy's voice heard within these walls, with proud traditions of free thinking and liberalism, on a subject very close to my heart.

These traditions I came to know well during many a visit also to other renowned centres of research and debate such as Trinity College in Cambridge. I often visited there Piero Sraffa, a scholar and an exceptionally gifted thinker who worked in Cambridge for many years and honoured me with his friendship. He was one of those Italians who never lost touch with his native country. During the dark years of the fascist dictatorship he generously and discreetly helped a number of prominent anti-fascist figures.

But he identified himself so closely with Britain and with the scientific community which had welcomed him so openly that he chose to live in Cambridge for the rest of his life.

I am here today to discuss an issue that has been presented to you in the form of a question: "Is there a future for European integration?"

Although I am a convinced supporter of

European unity, thus interpreting and representing a basic and constant tenet of Italian policy and public opinion, I shall not attempt to elude the more problematic and controversial aspects raised by the question. In other words I shall try to avoid taking a conventional and rhetorical approach.

And I shall do so despite the growing tendency, both in Italy and in other member states, to react to oversimplified arguments in favour of European integration with similarly simplistic judgements against.

The history of European integration is undoubtedly a great success story. It tells of a Community which finally leaves behind the destructive rivalries of European powers and their bloody conflicts for hegemony.

Of a continent which, out of the ravages of the Second World War, embarked on a process of integration and liberalization, laying the foundations for its own rebirth under the banner of social market economy.

It speaks too of a family of nations which gradually spread its model of reconciliation and progress to all countries willing to join. It did so by promoting democracy, abolishing frontiers and fostering economic and civil advancement in all the

nations which, one after another, became members of a project born in the Fifties. It is the story of a Union which developed its own institutions and mutually-agreed rules together with a common market and a single currency and which aspires today to achieve growing weight and greater authority on the world scene by speaking with one voice.

By surveying the scale and extent of the progress made, what we should ask ourselves is not so much how the Union could have survived so many crises and changes but how it has been able to achieve so much.

And yet our fellow citizens are showing signs of discomfort and concern. The low turnout at the polls in the 2004 European Parliamentary elections and the referendum results in France and The Netherlands on the Constitutional Treaty were clear signs.

Few periods in history underwent such a rapid transformation and such a profound upheaval of political, economic, social and cultural structures. Faced with the complexities of a growingly interdependent and increasingly hard-to-govern world, some of our fellow citizens are questioning the capacity of the European Union to provide adequate solutions to the pressing problems and challenges of daily life. They include unemployment, immigration, the environment, energy crises, terrorism and other threats to international stability.

Such concerns are particularly felt among young people who, for the first time - and after decades of uninterrupted economic growth - fear that their incomes will eventually grow more slowly than those of previous generations. It is true that such questions arise over issues that often lie beyond the objective responsibilities of the European Union and outside its competencies.

But although national governments bear a fair share of responsibility for dealing with such problems, the European Union represents our most concrete hope for the future.

At a time when opportunities and dangers are global in scope, there can be no exclusively national solution.

There are indications that over the next five years China's GDP will continue to grow at between Eight and Ten percent; that the United States will grow at between Two and Three percent; and that the European Union's will average a mere Two percent.

If those trends are confirmed through the subsequent decade,

and if emerging economies succeed in achieving their potential, then after 2020 not a single European country would be entitled to sit in a multilateral forum like today's G7.

Only a United Europe can successfully take part in global competition and defend the interests of its Member States in trade negotiations with the rest of the world.

Europe is not lacking in the resources - human, entrepreneurial, scientific and technological - required to overcome its economic difficulties. But it can only succeed in doing so if certain conditions are met.

The single market has to be completed and extended to all sectors, with the removal of all remaining forms of protectionism threatening to compromise the rise of European companies capable of competing on global terms.

Competition between enterprises in the various European countries must be free and governed by clear, mutually-agreed rules. There must be safeguards against any resurgence of nationalistic tendencies.

The Euro Zone - and I know Britain has a vested interest in its stability - needs an efficient development strategy. Coordinated and converging reforms are necessary to make our economic systems more compatible with the demands of rapidly-changing markets.

Governance of the economy alongside the existing governance of monetary policy is essential if we are to overcome the challenge of growth so that we can provide wealth to our citizens and contribute to harness the process of globalization. This will involve opening up our markets to trade from the poorer countries and directing investments towards them. It will also require common rules and guarantees of everyone's rights.

Europe can only succeed by focusing on quality, advanced technology and innovation. We must invest in human capital and devote more resources to research. We must foster stronger scientific and cultural exchanges within the Union.

Europe used to be the cradle of modern science, the continent where the first universities were born.

We cannot allow ourselves to forget it now that the issue of reinforcing the activities and the appeal of our research institutes and centres of learning becomes a vital priority.

The first universities were originally international in character since they were organized so as to promote collaboration between the various "nations" that composed them. They arose



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thanks to the mobility of professors and students ; had it not been for that Bologna, Oxford, Cambridge and Paris would have merely remained local schools. The very word "University" referred to a community of mentors and students from the widest reaches of our continent.

Well, in today's Europe integration cannot be achieved without full freedom to study, travel and work unhindered. Cultural horizons expand in a space that has no barriers. Opportunities for civil and cultural growth arise, as do chances of training and employment for our youth.

Such conditions encourage and at the same time presuppose increased collaboration between scholars from various countries. They promote the creation of Community scientific research centres as the European University in Florence.

The European Union encourages mobility of both students and teachers ; it provides a legal framework for mutual recognition of Degrees, Certificates and Diplomas. It partly finances such mobility by offering grants for students and teachers wishing to attend one of more than 2000 universities in Thirty-one European countries.

The European Union has helped two million young people to study abroad, learn new languages and discover the legacy and cultures of different nations, thus instilling in them a sense of belonging to a single community of shared values. Centuries-old assumptions and prejudices have begun to crumble and disappear.

With their wide variety of forms and great wealth of content, classes taught in Europe's universities seek to achieve the same common task and goal :

the development of individuals ;

the spreading of a knowledge which consistently promotes a deeper understanding of human and social realities ;

an education truly conscious of its own traditions, but also aware of the possibility and need for continuous evolution and change.

But let me go back to the very beginning of the

European adventure.

The resolve of the founding fathers of the European Community and of the generations which came after the war has been crucial to avoid the outbreak of new, destructive conflicts in the heart of our continent.

But that is no longer perceived as a sufficient basis for further integration.

Thanks to more than sixty years of uninterrupted peace in Europe, our youth tend to consider war as a remote spectre, as a threat of no direct concern. At the same time, in a world that is becoming increasingly globalized, they witness the crises and the conflicts, the inequality and poverty, which still characterize so many regions, both near and far from Europe, and perceive them as part of their lives and as a challenge to their own consciences.

No future can exist without a memory of the past. That memory must be preserved. But the Union is called upon to offer new perspectives for the future. By clearly indicating the direction it intends to follow Europe will succeed in fostering a strong sense of European identity in all its Member Nations.

That is the prerequisite for engaging in any ambitious or difficult political undertaking.

It is now up to Europe to consolidate peace over the whole continent, bringing Western Balkans into the Union and contributing to a grand design aimed at constructing peace in the world and creating a more just and secure international order.

This requires a great capacity for joint action in the fields of foreign policy, security and defence.

Although Europe and the world are no longer divided in two blocs, no longer dominated by the confrontation between opposing superpowers, we are called on to respond to challenges and threats that undermine peace and civil coexistence.

Those challenges include rapidly- growing immigration due to a declining birth rate in our countries and pressure from disinherited masses fleeing the world's poorest regions in search for less inhuman working and living conditions. Defining



joint policies in this field thus appears increasingly urgent.

As a matter of fact, the vitality of the European model also depends on our capacity to integrate new forces and energies from the outside - with all their various cultural heritages and different identities - and to bring them into our system of rights and rules.

By developing a fruitful dialogue between Europe's citizens and residents coming from outside our boundaries we shall succeed in strengthening the civil tradition of a continent which has always been influenced by multiple encounters, syntheses and osmoses. For copying with diversity is the very basis of the Union's cohesion.

The threat of international terrorism generated by Islamic fundamentalism, which suddenly emerged with the appalling attack of September 11, must be faced with all necessary means, including Europe's contribution to military missions such as those promoted by the United Nations.

Such a threat requires us to remain open to dialogue between

different cultures and religions and to effectively integrate foreign communities. In doing so we should not force their assimilation nor give up to preserving the legacy of principles and values which distinguish our nations and our states.

The development of a common foreign and security policy and the creation of a common space of freedom, security and justice are closely intertwined.

They are two parts of the same objective of reinforcing at the same time the cohesion of European societies and the role of Europe in such a complex world.

Nor can there be any doubt about the importance of the transatlantic ties, the need for intensified collaboration between Europe and the United States, in order to operate a successful strategy of peace and security : a strategy aimed at stopping the advance of terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and illegal international trafficking.

Renewed transatlantic ties are essential to both sides. Unforeseen confrontations lie in store and no superpower can



hope to control them alone.

Looking from a European perspective at all the changes that have occurred in recent history we cannot but feel powerfully stimulated to abandon visions that have long been overtaken.

The warning which Jean Monnet issued in concluding his Memoirs in 1976 is more relevant today than ever :

"We cannot stop when the whole world around us is in motion? Today our peoples must, just as our provinces did yesterday, learn to live together under freely-agreed rules and institutions if they wish to achieve the dimensions needed for them to progress and keep control over their destinies. The sovereign nations of the past no longer provide the right framework for resolving the problems of today".

What those words spoke of was not the need for mere collaboration or traditional alliances between sovereign states but of integration leading to forms of shared sovereignty in which powers are conferred by sovereign nations to supranational institutions.

That was the path which Europe followed in moving to closer unity from the Fifty's on. It featured a unique combination of new supranational institutions - such as the European Commission and the European Parliament - and institutions such as the Council of Ministers and the European Council, representing Member Nations.

Individual nations did not disappear nor did they lose their own identity. They undoubtedly still retain a relevant role.

This formed the basis for the gradual enlargement of the European Union's membership from Six to Fifteen then from Fifteen to Twenty-five and soon Twenty-seven. The reunification of Europe in democracy and peace was made possible by the fall of the communist regimes of Central and Eastern Europe, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the continent's decades-old division into opposing blocs.

The question now is whether the political will is there in our countries to continue that process of integration.

Or, on the contrary, is there a risk of suspicions and fears prevailing? Is the temptation of settling for less ambitious goals making ground?

Let us face up to those suspicions and fears. What causes misunderstanding and concern seems above all the word "integration" ; the very idea of integration itself.

I am aware of raising a delicate issue here, a question to which the United Kingdom is particularly sensitive because it goes to the very heart of national sovereignty.

My view is that those fears are unfounded.

People have argued that the stated objective of an ever closer integration conceals the aim of completely abolishing sovereign states.

But that was not the expression used in the European Community founding treaty and in the Treaty of Maastricht. What they rather use is another, very different formula, "an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe". The potential misunderstanding was, however, taken into account and a different wording was used in the preamble and articles of the Rome Treaty of 29 October 2004.

I should like to dwell a little longer on the significance of that Treaty, not so much to go into the merits of the political debate over its fate.

You already know my strong belief in the necessity to complete the ratification process as a democratic obligation toward those European citizens who have already expressed their will to ratify. Eighteen out of Twenty-seven have ratified so far.

We owe them respect. We should always listen to our peoples' voice.

Anyhow, I rather prefer to discuss here some of the general implications raised by the recent political debate and clarify an issue that may be felt as divisive by European public opinion.

To be clear, a more widespread fear than the one

about the wording I just mentioned concerned and still concerns what is perceived as a creeping expansion of the competencies of the Union, and more specifically the growing initiatives of the European Commission.

This, it has been argued, had happened in the past and could well continue in the future. But a very clear and open debate took place on just that point in the Convention on the Future of Europe held in Brussels from 2002 to 2003.

That discussion aimed at providing satisfactory answers to the concerns voiced by a number of countries, including the United Kingdom.

The new Treaty - in the text then agreed by the Inter-Governmental Conference and signed in October 2004 - set out with unprecedented clarity what the Union's exclusive areas of competence were, and reaffirmed the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

A special Protocol was devoted to those principles, in which the various modalities of their application were clearly defined.

Full account was taken of the need to keep the Commission from intervening over-invasively and from expanding its legislative role too much.

Tighter rules were introduced and national Parliaments were given the right to dispute projects submitted by the Commission or other organs of the Union, and if necessary to have them re-examined or withdrawn.

If those are the fears that have grown up in government circles and public opinion in various countries, prompting demands for change in the practices that gradually took ground in the Union, then the 2004 Treaty clearly created the right conditions for bringing about such change.

But another, more important change was and is required to respond to the dissatisfaction with and detachment from the European project expressed by those European citizens who feel left out of the Union's decision-making process and powerless to influence it.

In effect this raises the question of democracy in the Union. This issue is partly addressed by giving greater power to the European Parliament and strengthening relations between the European and national Parliaments.

But it also calls for new and systematic forms of consultations with civil society and a novel form of participatory democracy as well as social dialogue.

This too, however, was widely discussed at the Brussels Convention, which reached important solutions that were agreeable to all.

Naturally, there can be no strengthening of democracy in the Union if the democratic legitimacy of the European Parliament is put into question, notwithstanding the fact that it is elected by universal suffrage just as any other freely-elected parliament.

Nor can democracy be reinforced in the Union if such legitimacy is recognized only to national institutions and in particular to national parliaments.

These bodies should certainly have a greater voice in the decision-making process, with greater control over the policies expressed by their respective governments in the Council of Ministers, and with more attention to them paid by the European Parliament. But the latter's role remains crucial.

Lastly, it is right to maintain that many things should change as far as the Union's policy options are concerned - starting with its budget priorities as suggested by a recent report sponsored by the European Commission itself.

Also to be reconsidered is the Union's capacity to effectively implement the innovative policies that have been announced - from the Lisbon strategy to the reform of the labour market. And I'm referring here to the Kok's report.

But difficulty or reluctance in proceeding in that direction largely depends on a lack of political will, or if you prefer on a crisis of political leadership.

And that can be remedied only if decision-makers in all Member States take the time to reflect on the radical changes which have taken place on the world stage and in our own societies. By doing so they become more aware of the renewed need to forge ahead with the process of integration in a Europe that is now reunited.

Modern politics and economics have not just a national or global dimension. There exists also a European dimension as shaped and brought into operation by the integration of our countries in the Community of Six and now in the Union.

Demand for Europe has been growing and is now heard throughout the world.

We have a duty to respond to this call.

And if - as Prime Minister Blair powerfully declared in a speech to the European Parliament in June 2005 - no one wants "to retreat to a common market", because Europe is "a political



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project", and the Union is "a common political space in which we live as citizens", we must draw the appropriate conclusions together.

First and foremost, we should produce a Treaty which, whatever its name, solemnly confirms the framework of principles, rights, objectives, institutions and rules in which all Members of the Union can recognize themselves after the great enlargement, and which makes the Union an unprecedented and united community of states and peoples. No academic dispute over the term Constitution can take away this necessity from us.

It should be kept well in mind in discussing how to resolve the crisis over ratification of the Treaty, which was signed in October 2004 on the basis of a difficult compromise reached after long negotiations.

The other consequence to be drawn from a reflection on the lasting validity of the European political project, now more relevant and irreplaceable than ever, is to renew and strengthen the Union's institutions.

It is not enough to claim a Union with projects and results. No one can take decisions and see them through, no one can respond convincingly to their citizens in terms of delivery if the rules for deciding, by majority vote if necessary, are missing and if stronger institutional means are lacking.

Do we really want a common foreign and security policy? Well then, we must, as the 2004 Treaty agreed, provide ourselves with a Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union supported by a European external service.

And we must equip ourselves with a structure for permanent cooperation in the field of defence.

The European Council's unanimous decision in June to participate in a United Nations mission in Lebanon, in a situation critical to the return of peace in an area of crucial interest, represented an important signal of new-found unity and political will at the highest level in the Union.

But we need to create the proper institutional

conditions enabling Europe to develop a capacity for initiative systematically as well as an enhanced presence on the world scene.

I will not go into it now, but it is clear to all of us what new decision-making rules and institutional instruments are needed if the Union is to be allowed to deal also with the challenges and threats I mentioned earlier in my remarks.

All of us together need to think of Europe as a community, in the name of its values, its history and its traditions, while we must cultivate a sense of common destiny.

We must turn it into a community capable of action because it is united in diversity.

With this aim in mind, a precious stimulus in identifying the changes needed in how the Union is managed has come, and may again do so, from the United Kingdom.

Your country, with its own sensibility deriving from its own history - but then the history of every European nation is different from all others' - contributed decisively to the birth of the European ideal.

First by standing up heroically against Nazi fascism during the Second World War.

Then by pointing - as Winston Churchill did in a prophetic speech - to the prospect of a "regional organisation of Europe" to be undertaken without delay: "If we are to form a United States of Europe, or whatever name it may take, we must begin now".

And in effect, the great enterprise of European integration was launched some years later with a different name: "Community".

The endeavour goes on.

It is not over and Europe still needs the United Kingdom as a source of equilibrium on the continent and as an inspiration for its civil and democratic future.

We are about to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Treaty of Rome. But, in the words of that speech in Zurich long ago, we still need "an act of faith in the European family".



Speech by the President of the Italian Republic Giorgio Napolitano

on the occasion of his visit to the European Parliament
Strasbourg, 14 February 2007

GIORGIO
NAPOLITANO

Mr President,

I thank you warmly for your kind and friendly words, which reflect the way we felt and worked together during the time of our close collaboration. We worked together, each in his own capacity, particularly on the Constitutional Treaty, to which you have just renewed your resolute support. You too may be assured of my deepest respect and of my very best wishes as you begin your important mandate.

Mr President Pötering,

Mr Vice-President of the Commission,
Representatives of the Council,
Honourable Members of Parliament,

I return to this Chamber with the same sense of belonging as I felt during my time as a Member of the European Parliament. A sense of belonging to the parliamentary institution as such and, beyond that, of belonging to Europe. I was a member of my country's Parliament for several decades, but I felt at home here right from the start of my mandate as an elected Member of this Assembly. I settled in without problem because from 1979 at least the European Parliament has had the same dignity, authority and democratic legitimacy as any freely-elected national parliament. There was no contradiction because I have always believed and still believe that there should be

no incomprehension or antagonism between the European Parliament and national parliaments - only reciprocal respect and fruitful cooperation.

And, above all, I have always been convinced that one can represent the views and the interests of one's own country in the European Parliament just as well as in any national parliament. Here, in the Chambers of Strasbourg and Brussels, one's views and interests can be voiced according to a broader vision of problems and options, which should be considered from a European standpoint in the interests of our national communities. What unites all of us is at root the sense of belonging to Europe in terms of a common heritage of values and ideas, traditions and hopes. And in terms also of a project intended to create a new political and institutional entity capable of meeting the challenges of the times we live and those of the foreseeable future.

All this accounts for the fact that serving in the European Parliament is a special kind of experience. It is a place where the role of representative political groups is never determined by narrow and conflicting national considerations. To be sure, the various groups may sometimes find themselves at odds on important issues and vote in a significantly different manner, but generally speaking they share the same idea of

the fundamental objectives to be pursued in order to progress in building up a united Europe.

When - as it has so often happened in recent decades - the choice lay between going forward and making Europe stronger and wider, and stopping or indeed turning back, the European Parliament always played a dynamic role. It chose clearly and overwhelmingly to press ahead with the task of Community construction and to broaden the horizons and ambitions which the job required.

Indeed, following the major innovation represented by the adoption of universal suffrage in European Parliament in 1979, there appeared to be no alternative to strengthening the European Union's parliamentary and constitutional foundations if the democratic basis of the process of integration was to be reinforced and if full rights and participation were to be guaranteed to its citizens. This was underlined by the European Parliament on 14 February 1984 - exactly 23 years ago - when it approved a Draft Treaty aimed at setting up the European Union. That project, drawn up and debated at the initiative of Altiero Spinelli, unfortunately never became a Treaty. And despite the long and not unfruitful process which followed, and which was often inspired by Spinelli's original plan, many new questions remained open, and many new ones arose.

So that when the disappointing Treaty of Nice was signed, and Member Governments agreed on the need to address the major themes of Europe's future and to launch a full-scale constituent process, the Parliament resolved to make its own contribution and to join in finding satisfactory answers to the questions posed in the Laeken Declaration of December 2001.

Yes, the European Parliament may be proud of the particularly dynamic role it played during that phase, and especially during the Brussels Convention at the level of working groups, plenary sessions and the Presidency itself.

2001, 2002, 2003: there was no pause during those years, but there was real reflection - serious and deep reflection. The text presented to the Inter-governmental Conference for final decision was brimming with analyses and was the product of long and thoughtful discussions. It was, to be sure, a compromise but not a bad one. Common ground was found between different points of view and all parties - including the European Parliament - sacrificed some of their demands and proposals in order to find an accord and advance the cause of

European unity and integration.

Well then, Honourable Members of Parliament - can that Treaty - rightly called a "Constitutional" Treaty - today really be said to be dead? Are we sure that the extraordinary and drawn-out political and cultural effort it entailed has in fact come to nothing? Can we be certain that the signatures of 27 Heads of State or Government at the bottom of that document are no longer worth the paper they are written on?

Of course we fully appreciate the traumatic impact of the vote expressed against the Constitutional Treaty in the referendum held in two of the European Community's founding Member-Countries. And we also understand the problems posed by creeping doubts and scepticism in other countries as to the future course of the European Union and the Union's present state and prospects.

We are certainly paying a price for having failed to make more of an effort to associate our citizens with the great decisions taken on European integration and unification; to inform public opinion in all our countries of the extraordinary progress and results achieved in the past 50 years; and to tell them about the new and ever more pressing need to strengthen the European Union and increase its unity and scope.

But this does not mean we should underestimate the logic of the Constitutional Treaty signed in Rome in October 2004, nor the solutions it offered. The latter have already provided concrete, albeit partial responses - which should be made more widely known and appreciated - to the demands of citizens asking, for greater transparency and democracy in the Union, among other things.

While the Constitutional Treaty generally found a fortunate middle ground it should also be recalled that a good compromise involves accepting some points of view and giving up others. This should not be forgotten at a time when there is talk of going back to work on the 2004 text. No one should think that they can now shift the balance of the compromise that was reached before in favour of their own agenda. Embarking on new negotiations could mean opening up a Pandora's Box, with the risk of having to start again from scratch and of setting off a discussion whose outcome and duration are unpredictable.

Eighteen of the 27 Member Countries have ratified the Treaty on behalf of 275 million European citizens. They deserve respect for having honoured the commitment they made in Rome. But it



GIORGIO NAPOLITANO

should also be clear that respect is also due to the different majorities expressed in the French and Dutch referenda and that the concerns voiced by those votes should be fully addressed and clarified.

But it is time for Europe to break out of its impasse. Following the great enlargement it cannot seriously be doubted that the Union needs to redefine the overall framework of its values and objectives and to reform its institutional set-up. Working on a Draft Constitution for Europe was not a formal exercise, nor was it a whim or a luxury. It corresponded to a deep need on the part of Europe at this moment in time.

Nor may one today offer a Europe based on projects and results as alternative vision and strategy. To be sure, the Union has not stood still during the past two years. It fully demonstrated what it could do on the international scene when spoke with one voice on the war in Lebanon and sent a new and arduous peace mission to that region and to the entire Middle East. Alongside renewed political drive, positive developments during that period included a number of several important directives - finalized with the substantial contribution of the European Parliament thanks to its powers under the co-decision procedure - and agreement on an albeit limited increase in the meagre prospects offered by the 2007-2013 budget.

But given the present institutional framework not much progress can be expected in achieving any substantial results. It is certainly important to draft and launch new common policy guidelines as the Commission did recently on the environment and energy - problems which have clearly become critical as a result of climate change and of the tensions over oil and natural gas supplies. But we know from long experience that documents, opinions and even white papers from the Commission can produce scarce results or very slow progress, as demonstrated by the long years spent trying to agree on a joint European policy on

immigration.

We well know that the launch of the joint European currency was not followed up with the kind of economic governance needed to achieve the objectives formulated in the grand design offered by the Lisbon Strategy.

Well then, what are the decisive steps now needed to breathe life into projects and to allow Europe to start performing seriously? Crucial here is the strength of institutions and of political commitment. It is vital that the Union be equipped with institutions stronger than the resistance put up by those of its Member-States who are still fighting to defend anachronistic prerogatives and illusory national ambitions.

The Constitutional Treaty dispelled any fears and doubts about a centralized super-state. It made clear how responsibilities are distributed and guaranteed in full respect of the principle of subsidiarity. It could indeed be argued that it did too little to adjust administrative rules and decision-making procedures in tune with the challenge of an enlarged Europe, and too little also to set much-needed new common policies in motion.

The biggest steps envisaged under the Constitutional Treaty are those towards a foreign and common security policy, an effective European space of freedom, security and justice, structured cooperation in the field of defence and strengthened cooperation in other areas. But if new negotiations take place and if anyone then tries to re-discuss those innovations, starting with the appointment of a European Foreign Minister and the creation of a European Service for External Affairs, one can be sure that others would demand that the 2004 Treaty be completed or integrated with new, bolder and more coherent decisions to further the process of integration. Understandably, there would be calls for extending the fields where majority rule applies in the Council: especially so because abandoning unanimous decision-making does not preclude but, rather, helps produce broad-

based agreements and acceptable compromises in a brief period of time.

With the reopening of the negotiations, there would also be a renewed call for dropping the unanimity rule when deciding on future reforms of the Treaty and their entry into force.

Absolute realism is thus required on everyone's part. Together with realism, determination is also needed in order to stop the tendency now re-emerging to weaken and water down a decision taken more than 50 years ago. The choice then was a Europe capable of integration, a continent at once single and many, rich in its diversity, conscious of its common heritage and civilization, and strong in combining cooperation between national governments with a new supranational dimension.

We shall soon be celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome and it is important that we take the opportunity then to confirm that vision and that choice, explaining the reasons behind it and the new hopes for the future.

It was in Paris as long ago as 1950 that the "Community Idea" was born, pointing to the more distant horizon of a European Federation and of a United States of Europe. And we look to Paris today, confident that a responsible contribution will be offered to overcome the crisis set off by the failure to ratify the 2004 Treaty. Our friend France has such a high sense of its role in Europe and in the world that it will not fail to provide us with its now decisive contribution.

Mr President, Honourable Members of Parliament, I have drawn your attention to several fundamental elements of the framework surrounding the decisions to be taken in the near future. I have also avoided going into the merits of the various hypotheses recently broached at juridical, technical and political level to try and find a way out of the institutional impasse. Italy looks with complete confidence to the German Presidency both because of the principles and values invoked by Chancellor Merkel in this very Chamber and because of her confirmation of the objective of securing the adoption of the Constitutional Treaty.

However one defines the roadmap that people are talking about today, it is important that we agree that by the time the 2009 elections are held our citizens should have

a Constitutional Treaty already in force, together with its message and its programme.

On that basis mine is intended as an appeal to the sense of responsibility and to the political will of all those who play a part in leading our countries. We are all aware of the scale of the new threats, challenges and opportunities before us. Europe can play a role in international relations and in global development, can find renewed élan and dynamism and count in the world only if it strengthens its own cohesion and unity and quickly adopts - as the Union - the institutions and resources it needs. The alternative - and we should all be aware of this - is a dramatic decline in the role of all our countries and of the historical role of our continent. Let me repeat the words with which Jean Monnet concluded his memoirs in 1978: "We cannot stop when the whole world around us is in motion". Thirty years later those words are even truer and indeed they have the ring of a nagging inner voice that can no longer be ignored.

Let the forces that lead our countries show themselves to be up to the challenge, let them find a way of unleashing a new European political will.

And may the voice of the European Parliament resound louder than ever, urging us to coherence and courage as it has so often done in the past.

Italy will play its part and will make its contribution as it has from the beginning of the process of integration. A contribution symbolized by the figure of a far-sighted statesman, Alcide De Gasperi, and of an impassioned prophet and fighter for the European ideal, Altiero Spinelli, the centenary of whose birth is being celebrated this year. In looking to the example they set and in reaffirming Italy's commitment to Europe I know I am speaking for my country's political forces as a whole and expressing the deepest convictions of its citizens.

At the same time I wanted to address you, Honourable Members of Parliament, on a more personal note given the emotion felt by one who, sitting on these benches and taking part in the life of this Parliament, learned the lesson well that the cause of our peoples, of our nations and of our common future is served only by working for a united Europe.

GIORGIO NAPOLITANO



Biography Giorgio Napolitano



Giorgio Napolitano was born in Naples on June 20th, 1925.

He graduated in law from Naples University in December 1947, with a dissertation on political economy entitled *Il mancato sviluppo industriale del Mezzogiorno dopo l'unità e la legge speciale per Napoli del 1904* (The Failure to Bring about Industrial Development in Southern Italy after Italy's Unification and Special Legislation for Naples in 1904). In 1945-46 he engaged actively in the Student Faculty Councils movement, and was a delegate to the first National University Congress.

In 1942, as an undergraduate in Naples, he joined a group of young anti-Fascists and in 1945 he joined the Italian Communist Party, of which he was a militant and then a leading figure until the Democratic Party of the Left was established.

From the autumn of 1946 to the spring of 1948 he was a member of the Secretariat of the Italian Economic Centre for Southern Italy, chaired by Senator Paratore. He took also an active part for over 10 years in the Movement for the Rebirth of Southern Italy, since its foundation in December 1947.

He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the first time in 1953, and with the exception of the 4th Parliament he was a Member of Parliament until 1996, always re-elected in the Naples constituency.

His parliamentary activity began as a member of the Budget and State Holdings Committee, and focused - also in debates on the Floor of the House - on the issues of Southern Italy's development and national economic policy.

In the 8th (from 1981) and 9th Parliaments (until 1986) he chaired the Communist group at the Chamber of Deputies.

During the 1980s his activity focused on international and European policy issues, both as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and (from 1984 to 1992 and from 1994 to 1996) of the Italian delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly, and also through manifold political and cultural initiatives. As far back as the 1970s he was an active lecturer abroad, visiting International Policy Institutes in the UK and Germany and several US Universities (Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Chicago, Berkeley, SAIS and CSIS in Washington).

From 1989 to 1992 he was a Member of the European Parliament.

On June 3rd 1992, in the 11th Parliament, he was elected Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and remained in office until the end of that Parliament in April 1994.

During the 12th Parliament he was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Chairman of the Special Committee on the Reorganisation of Broadcasting Sector.

During the 13th Parliament he served as Minister of the Interior and for the Coordination of Civil Protection in the Prodi Government, from May 1996 to October 1998.

Since 1995 he has been the President of the Italian Council of the European Movement.

From June 1999 to June 2004 he chaired the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the European Parliament.

In the 14th Parliament the then Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Pier Ferdinando Casini, appointed him as Chairman of the Foundation of the Chamber of Deputies, an office which he held until the end of that Parliament.

On September 23rd 2005 he was appointed life senator by the President of the Republic, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi.

On May 10th 2006 he was elected President of the Republic with 543 votes. He was sworn-in on May 15th, 2006.

In acknowledgement of his dedication to the cause of Parliamentary democracy and his contribution to the rapprochement between the Italian Left and European Socialism, in 1997 he was awarded the Leibnitz-Ring International Award in Hannover for his "lifelong" commitment.

In 2004 he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Political Science from Bari University.

He contributed in particular to the journal *Società* (Society) and, from 1954 to 1960, to the journal *Cronache meridionali* (Southern Chronicles), with essays on the Mezzogiorno (South of Italy) debate following the Liberation, on the thinking of Guido Dorso, on agricultural reform policies and on Manlio Rossi-Doria's theses on the industrialisation of Southern Italy. In 1962 he published his first book *Movimento operaio e industria di Stato* (Workers' Movement and State Industry), with special reference to

the analysis of Pasquale Saraceno.

In 1975 he published the book *Intervista sul PCI* (The Italian Road to Socialism: An Interview by Eric Hobsbawm with Giorgio Napolitano of the Italian Communist Party), which was translated and published in over 10 countries.

In 1979 he wrote *In mezzo al guado* (At Mid-Crossing), about the period of the so-called "democratic solidarity" (from 1976 to 1979), when he acted as spokesperson for the PCI and handled relations with the Andreotti government on economic and trade union issues.

In 1988, in his book *Oltre i vecchi confini* (Beyond Old Boundaries), he addressed the problems that arose in the years of the thaw in relations between East and West, at the time of President Reagan in the USA and President Gorbachev in the USSR.

His work *Al di là del guado: la scelta riformista* (Beyond the Crossing: the Reformist Choice) collects his public addresses from 1986 to 1990.

The book *Europa e America dopo l'89* (Europe and America after 1989), published in 1992, is a collection of lectures he gave in the United States after the fall of the Berlin wall and the Communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe.

In 1994 he published, partly in the form of a personal diary, the book *Dove va la Repubblica - Una transizione incompiuta* (Where the Republic is Heading - An Unfinished Transition), on the period of the 11th Parliament, from his viewpoint as Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.

In 2002, he published his book *Europa politica* (A Political Europe), at the height of his activity as Chairman of the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the European Parliament.

His latest book *Dal PCI al socialismo europeo: un'autobiografia politica* (From the PCI to European Socialism: a Political Autobiography) was published in 2005.





赫爾安與中華全國青聯委員吳承遠在一起

挪威駐華大使 看好中國經濟持續增長

John

國家發改委不久前就經濟運行情況表示，經濟持續高速發展，但高能耗產品和出口出現回落。對於中國近年經濟發展狀況，挪威駐中國大使赫爾安接受採訪時表示，他很看好中國經濟的持續發展，並認為對挪威經濟和世界經濟都是有積極意義的。對於中國發展了會對世界造成威脅的論調，赫爾安並不認同這種說法。

已經在中國任職有四年的赫爾安認為，現在中國經濟增長迅速的情況，對全球的經濟越來越重要。將來幾年中如果中國經濟增長降低的話，大家會比較擔心，也會對挪威的經濟造成影響。雖然從貿易額來看，整個貿易額的三分之二是中國對挪威的出口，包括一些消費品，電子產品等，但中國經濟的增長使得挪威的石油、造船等行業受益很大。

雖然並不認同國際間「中國威脅論」的說法，但是赫爾安還是對中國的外匯儲備和環保問題表示了擔憂。他認為，中國是外匯儲備最高的國家之一，而且大部分都是美元。從這點來說，美國的經濟對中國經濟影響力較大。國際上都關注中國怎麼進行外匯投資，應有更多的渠道來投資外匯儲備。這樣，中國的經濟會維持一個更加健康的增長水平。

中國作為挪威在亞洲最大的貿易國，赫爾安認為，中國對挪威的貿易順差確實存在。以2006年44億美元來看，整個貿易額的三分之二是中國對挪威的出口，包括消費品，電子產品等。但挪威的貿易服務行業比如船運服務，佔中國的很大分額，還有旅遊行業、銀行業，現在保險業也越來越多。

作為歐盟成員國的挪威，是明確承認中國市場經濟地位的國家。二零零七年三月份，赫爾安代表挪威政府，在北京簽署了《關

於挪威承認中國完全市場經濟地位的諒解備忘錄》，挪威宣布承認中國的完全市場經濟地位，在貿易領域給予中國企業公平待遇。赫爾安覺得，中國成為世界貿易組織成員國後，挪威的產品更加容易進入中國市場。目前兩國政府正在商討簽訂一項自由貿易協議，談判正在緊密進行中，估計協議08年內可以最後確定下來。總體來說，挪威會繼續尋求進入中國的金融服務業市場，還有就是挪威的海產品也希望更多地進入中國。

作為駐華大使，赫爾安和中國國家領導人以及各級地方官員也多有接觸。他回憶2001年自己以挪威外長的身份，第一次見到時任國家副主席的胡錦濤，會談差不多一個小時。後來在2003年，正式就任駐華大使，向已經是國家主席的胡錦濤遞交國書。雖然每次會談時間並不是很長，但赫爾安感覺胡錦濤準備得非常充分，知道關於挪威的事情比他這個大使好像還要多，也很了解挪威的政治以及對話的政策。此外，在和溫家寶總理的會談中，雖然溫家寶手裡有份草稿，但他幾乎都沒看，就可以說出很多情況。

「中國領導人的博聞強記給人印象深刻，覺得比我們似乎都瞭解挪威。」，赫爾安說。

談及對其他省部級官員的印象，赫爾安表示，中國各個省份的書記、省長、市長，總體感覺都受過良好的教育，工作非常勤奮，孜孜不倦，一年都不怎麼休息，都很盡職、很忙碌。

他還笑著引用英國一個作家的話說：「如果我是胡錦濤、溫家寶，早上都不敢起床。因為要面臨著許多的工作和問題。下次見到中國的官員們，我會提醒他們多注意休閒！」



Message by the Consul General of Italy, Mr. Alessandro De Pedys



Time really flies in Hong Kong. When we celebrated our National Day in 2007 I had only just arrived and I was still in the process of finding my way around this fascinating city. Looking back, twelve months later, what a ride it has been!

There is no time to get bored or idle in Asia's international city. Hong Kong enfolds you with its dynamism and its hectic pace and presents you with countless opportunities. For a country like Italy, which has so much to offer, it provides the perfect environment to promote its products, its culture, its lifestyle.

Hong Kong people are extremely demanding and they are used to always look for the best. The fact that it is now possible to buy Italian, drive Italian, sail Italian, wear Italian, eat and drink Italian is quite flattering. You can even fly Italian, since the whole fleet of helicopters currently flying to Macao and Shenzhen will shortly be replaced with Italian machines.

Of course these results, reflected in the growing figures of our bilateral trade, do not come easily and should not be taken for granted. They are the product of hard work and it is a tribute to our companies that they have been able to adapt their marketing strategies to meet the taste of the discerning Chinese customers. They are actually making the most of Hong Kong's strategic position as a platform for fast-growing China, with its booming markets and its endless opportunities

for productive investment.

The lively intellectual environment and the natural openness and curiosity of the Hong Kong people are also conducive to a mutual exchange of cultural experiences. Italy being a nation of ancient culture and home to the world's largest number of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites, it goes without saying that this is an important element in our bilateral relationship. Italian cultural events are always met with great enthusiasm, as the sold-out performances of a number of Operas in the recent months have clearly demonstrated. There seems to be a hunger for Italian culture that is at the same time gratifying and difficult to satisfy. We are, however, doing our best to meet the challenge. A great exhibition of the Roman treasures of ancient Stabiae will open in July at the Hong Kong Museum of Art and new performances will be organized in the coming months.

One achievement I am particularly proud of is the recent establishment of a new Dante Alighieri Society – the Italian language school – that will go some distance in meeting a rising demand for our language and culture.

There are approximately 2,000 Italians in Hong Kong. They have made it their home and, with their work and their enthusiasm, they substantially contribute to the success of this great city. To them, and to all our Chinese friends, I wish a pleasant and satisfactory Italian National Day.



意大利駐香港總領事 戴培思

獻辭

在香港，時間過得飛快。2007年，在我們慶祝國慶的時候，我剛到這裡沒有多久，那時候我在這個迷人的城市尋找真實的自己。回顧一番，在過去的12個月裡面，這是一條充滿刺激的路線！

在這個亞洲國際城市裡，您根本沒時間感到厭倦或百無聊賴。香港透過其充滿活力及緊張的都市節奏來擁抱您，同時也提供無數的機會。對一個像意大利同樣擁有許多元素的國家來說，香港給我國提供了最好的環境以宣傳意大利的商品、文化和生活方式。

香港人士極其追求及尋找質量最好的商品。讓他們感到滿足的是能買到意大利的製品、開意大利的車、駕駛意大利的船、穿意大利的衣服、吃意大利的菜、喝意大利的酒。由於意大利的直升機很快就會取代現在飛到澳門和深圳的整個艦隊，所以您甚至很快就可以坐上意大利的飛機了。

當然，這些成果反映了意中雙方日益增長的貿易數字，而這些成果確實來之不易，這不是理所當然的，是凝結了巨大的努力。同時也為意大利的公司帶來很高的讚揚，因為他們的營銷策略適應於有敏銳實力的中國顧客。他們也把握住了香港的有利位置，對快速增長的中國，其蓬勃發展的市場和無窮的機會以及於生產性的投資作為一個平台。

香港市民擁有活力的文化環境，天然的開放性和好奇心，全都有利於文化的相互交流。意大利是一個很古老文明的國家，她被聯合國教科文組織列入《世界文化遺產名錄》的最多名勝遺跡，不用說，這個也是雙方關係很重要的特點。跟意大利文化有關的活動，每每總是獲得很好的反映，如最近幾個月售罄的戲曲的門票就能清楚說明這一點。這好像是對意大利文化的一種令人滿意同時卻難以滿足的飢餓。不過，我們盡最大努力來接受挑戰。於七月在香港藝術館開幕的一個關於古代Stabiae的羅馬寶藏的展覽，另外在未來的幾個月籌備和策劃。

其中一個最使我感到特別自豪的成就，就是最近新成立的但丁社－意大利語言學院－它有助於滿足我們日益增加的語言和文化需求。在香港大約有兩千名意大利人，他們以香港為家，積極地投入工作，他們為這個宏偉的城市成功做出了很大貢獻。

我祝他們和所有的中國朋友：意大利國慶日愉快！





葡萄牙駐澳總領事歐廷會 (Pedro Moitinho de Almeida)

Portugal wish to get a better results at 2008 Beijing Olympic Games

葡萄牙積極參與 2008 北京奧運

駱勵生

葡萄牙共和國位於歐洲西南端的伊比利亞半島，全國面積達九萬二千餘平方公里（包括亞速爾群島和馬德拉群島），人口約一千零五十萬，全國百分之九十五的人民信奉羅馬天主教，首都是里斯本。該國的官方語言是葡萄牙語。

基於歷史原因，葡萄牙與澳門的關係較香港密切，因此葡萄牙駐港澳總領事館的館址設在澳門。日前，葡萄牙駐港澳總領事歐廷會 (Pedro Moitinho de Almeida) 接受了本刊的採訪，他表示，現時不單只葡萄牙世界上還有七個國家，包括



安哥拉、巴西、佛得角、幾內亞比紹、莫桑比克、聖多美和普林西比及東帝汶等均是葡萄牙語為官方語言的。目前全球使用葡萄牙語的人口逾二億。自二零零三年澳門舉行了首屆葡語系論壇後，二零零六年舉行了第二屆，二零零九年將會舉行第三屆，地點選在澳門。自舉行了葡語系論壇後，加強了葡語系國家之間的貿易及其他領域的交流。明年第二屆葡語系運動會將在里斯本舉行，有九支隊伍參加，分別來自八個國家和一個地區（澳門）。

談到體育運動時，歐廷會總領事表示，二零零八年北京奧運是一項體壇盛事，因此葡萄牙也有派隊伍參加。日前已有先遣人員訪問了北京，大部份葡國參賽運動員將會提前

在七月份到北京集訓，主要是熟悉場地、氣候和適應時差等，葡萄牙期望在今屆奧運取得理想成績。遺憾的是，香港協辦的奧運馬術項目，葡國並沒有派隊參加。若時間許可的話，他或會前往北京觀賞奧運項目。

他還表示，至於葡國與澳門的聯繫仍是非常緊密的。舉例來說，今年六月五日為澳門陸軍俱樂部成立一百三十八周年，而六月十日為貴梅士日，亦是葡僑日和葡國日。葡國日是葡萄牙重要的節日之一，葡語國內及駐外機構、僑民團體都會舉行慶祝活動。

駐澳門總領事館在當日也有慶祝活動，邀請了大批賓客參加。此外，今年十一月，澳門漁仔將會舉行大型活動，宣傳推廣葡國文化，預料會受到本地市民及遊客的歡迎。



GREETING FROM THE CONSUL GENERAL OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Dear readers of the "International Link Magazine",

I'm pleased to extend my warmest greetings on the occasion of the National Day of the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation is 18 years today. Within such a short period of time from historical point of view the country has covered a long way. Democratic institutions were installed and are now being fostered, outdated ideological clichés gave way to constructive outlook, economy was restructured and is now ready to face a competitive modern world, and last but by no means least – livelihood of majority of ordinary citizens became notably better. In January-April 2008 they spent 15.6 % more on goods than for the same period last year.

The past twelve months have become a positive challenge for the Russian Federation. Parliamentary and presidential elections were held, some very important economic targets have been met. Annual economic growth has averaged close to 7 % for nearly ten years. In 2007 Russia's GDP increased by 8.1 % and totalled 1.270 trillion USD. Thus Russia – the largest country in the world in terms of its territory – has joined the elite club of top 10 global economies and is currently holding a "lucky" seventh place. These inspiring internal economic tendencies have been supported by a significant increase in trade turnover which reached 580 billion USD or in other words went up by 24 % in comparison to 2006. Favourable external conditions in respect of the country's main export positions resulted in record-high trade surplus of 348 billion USD in 2007. While the country amassed 540 billion USD of gold and foreign currency reserves – the world's third biggest after China and Japan.

It is also significant that in January-April 2008 Russia managed to demonstrate a significant GDP growth – 8.3 % – regardless of a certain slowdown in the world markets which we all witnessed over the past few months.

Moreover, the Russian economy has turned into one of the most attractive destinations to invest. In 2007 only inflow of foreign investments into the Russian economy totalled 82.3 billion USD. This means that over the past eight years there has been a 700 % rise in foreign investments. I invite you to follow example of shrewd international businessmen who shifted focus of their attention from simple trade operations to complex investment ventures with Russia.

The most credit for these achievements should be given to Russia's commitment to be open. Nowadays in our international relations we welcome mutually beneficial flow of goods, talent, bright ideas and clean funds. The People's Republic of China, being Russia's strategic

partner, fits perfectly in this concept. The two countries have reached a level of deep mutual trust and understanding both in politics and economy. There is a sizeable trade going on between us, human exchanges are steadily expanding as well.

The same trend stands true for the relations between the Russian Federation and the Hong Kong SAR. In 2007 trade turnover between Russia and Hong Kong soared by 26.2 % and reached 1.3 billion USD. Certainly, we look forward to increasing this figure further by creating the most favourable environment in Hong Kong – Russia bilateral relations. For this purpose an agreement was signed between Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing (HKEx) and Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange (MICEX) regarding exchange of information between the bourses; a "Week of Hong Kong in Russia" (a business and lifestyle event) was held for the first time; a Memorandum of Understanding between "Business Russia" Organization (a forum that unites more than 2.5 thousand companies including small and medium enterprises) and Hong Kong Trade and Development Council was signed; a conference was co-hosted by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing and the "Business Russia" Organization in Moscow just a few days ago.

Hong Kong being the world-class financial, logistics and trade centre is known to Russian business community for its unique business opportunities. Numerous entrepreneurs visit the territory every year to participate in trade shows, Expos, etc. And the number of guests is on the rise. Some major national companies have set up their offices here. I'm confident that in the nearest future more and more Russian businesses will come to Hong Kong not just to engage in trade operations but to draw on local knowledge in technology, management and, of course, to capitalize on SAR's potential and experience in raising funds.

But Russia is not only a business destination, but a place to unwind as well. Everything is there – ancient history, quiet old towns, extreme sports or bustle of modern cities. Visit the country as a tourist and you will see it for yourself.

I would like once again to take this opportunity to extend my best regards to all readers of the "International Link Magazine" and wish prosperity, health and happiness.

Sergey N. GRITSAY
Consul General of the Russian Federation
in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region,
People's Republic of China

俄羅斯聯邦駐香港總領事 謝爾蓋·格里察

獻辭

親愛的「國際連線雜誌」讀者們：

藉俄羅斯聯邦國慶日，本人謹向大家致以最親切的問候！

今天是俄羅斯聯邦十八周年國慶日，從歷史的角度來說，我國的歷史只有很短暫的時間，但已涵蓋了漫長的路。民主的憲制已設立並正完善；過時又陳腐的思維經已摒棄，並換上具備積極性的新穎；經濟作出調整並做好面對具競爭性現代社會的準備；而大部份普通公民的生活獲得顯著的改善。從二零零八年一月至四月份，我國公民的購物量與去年同期相比增長了百分之十五點六。

在過去的十二個月，俄羅斯聯邦迎來了積極的挑戰，進行了杜馬及總統選舉；一些極為重要的經濟目標達標。近十年來，我國年均經濟增長率接近百分之七。二零零七年，俄羅斯的國內生產總值增長了百分之八點一，總額達1.270兆美元，使俄羅斯——這個世界上領土面積最大的國家，成為全球十大經濟強國，現時「幸運地」名列第七位。與二零零六年相比，我國的外貿獲得百分之二十四的增幅，總額達五千八百億美元，因而刺激了內部的經濟趨勢。在二零零七年，基於我國外貿獲得創紀錄的三千四百八十億美元貿易盈餘，使我國積聚了五千四百億美元的黃金及外匯儲備，成為僅次於中國及日本的第三大儲備國。

儘管在過去的數個月，我們看到世界市場是有一定程度的衰退，但二零零八年一月至四月，俄羅斯的國內生產總值仍獲得百分之八點三的高增長。

俄羅斯的經濟表現，促使我國成為最易吸引投資的目的地之一。單在二零零七年，俄羅斯吸入的外來投資資金總額便高達八百二十三億美元。這意味著在過去八年，外來投資上升了百分之七百。本人誠邀你們以精明的國際商人為榜樣，把目標從普通的商業營運轉移至在俄羅斯進行綜合性的投資。

以上的成就是來自俄羅斯的開放。我國的國際關係是歡迎可達致雙方得益的貨品、才能、卓見和清白的基金。中華人民共和國作為俄羅斯的戰略性夥伴，絕對符合這個概念。兩國在政治和經濟方面均已達到深層次的相互信任和瞭解。兩國之間正繼續進行大規模的貿易，人民交流亦穩定地擴展。

俄羅斯聯邦與香港特別行政區之間的關係亦是同樣真誠的。俄港兩地的貿易在二零零七年攀升了百分之二十六點二，總額達十三億美元。當然，期望香港與俄羅斯的雙邊關係創造更佳的環境下，這數字還會有所增加。為此目的，香港交易及結算所（HKEx）和莫斯科Interbank股票交易所（MICEX），這兩個交易所就資訊交換方面簽訂了協議書；首次舉行了「莫斯科香港周」（商業與生活方式項目）；「俄羅斯貿易」組織（擁有二千五百家中小企業的聯合論壇）和香港貿易發展局簽訂了諒解備忘錄；數日前，香港交易及結算所與「俄羅斯貿易」組織在莫斯科聯合舉辦了一個會議。

香港作為世界級金融、物流和貿易中心，其獨特的商業機會已為俄羅斯商界所熟悉。每年有無數的企業家前來參加貿易會、博覽會等，而賓客的人數亦正在上升。一些主要的國家級公司更在香港設立了辦事處。本人相信，在不久之將來會有越來越多的俄羅斯商人來港，不單只是商業營運，還關注本地的科技、管理知識，當然還包括香港特別行政區的資本潛力和商業基金的經驗。

俄羅斯不單只是商業目的地，同時亦是一處放鬆的好地方，悠久的歷史、寧靜的古鎮、極限運動或繁忙的現代都市等可謂一應俱全。作為遊客到訪俄國，將可親身一一體驗。

本人在此再次謹向「國際連線雜誌」的讀者們致以最良好的祝願，並祝各位興旺、健康和幸福！





沙特阿拉伯駐香港總領事館嘉年

The Relationship between Saudi Arabia and Hong Kong more closely than before

沙特阿拉伯與香港關係日漸加強 蕭丹陽



沙特阿拉伯是世界最大產油國及輸出國之一，亦是與中國保有友好關係的中東國家。日前，沙特阿拉伯駐香港總領事館嘉年 (Alauden A. Alaskary) 在其官邸接受了本刊的採訪。

「香港是國際金融、貿易中心，我國很重視香港的特殊地位，因此五年前在香港首設總領事館，主要向負責促進兩地貿易、文化及其他領域的交流。」嘉年總領事說。

他表示，雖然現時只有二十多名沙特人居於香港，屬人數較少的社群，但沙特最大的石油公司及數間大型企業在港設立了辦事處。近年來，我國國王、王儲、皇室人員均先後來港訪問，每年亦有為數甚多的國民來港旅遊。每年國慶日，總領事館會舉行招待會，藉此活動介紹沙特的歷史文化、食品及商品等，使人們更進一步瞭解和認識沙特。還有一點值得提及



沙特阿拉伯駐香港總領事館外觀

的，就是有越來越多的沙特商人來港尋找商機及做貿易。月前，香港特別行政區行政長官曾蔭權率團訪問沙特，獲國王的接待。該團對沙特的伊斯蘭金融業及房地產、投資基金等甚感興趣，相信雙方會有合作的機會。

他還表示，除在經貿合作外，沙特與香港在文化交流方面也有一定的聯繫和合作。例如有學校計劃設立阿拉伯語課程，香港科技大學與沙特的學分互換研究計劃等，而沙特亦派有學生在香港留學，有部分是香港大學學習牙科課程。此外，沙特不時在港舉行或參與文化方面的展覽，包括書展、攝影展等。

最後，嘉年總領事表示，沙特與香港的關係在五年來是日漸加強。他歡迎香港市民前往沙特旅遊，歡迎香港商界考察沙特的投資環境，進一步加深兩地的關係。



總領事與本刊總編輯蕭丹陽合照



總領事與本刊記者蕭丹陽合照



總領事館內由沙特阿拉伯專運來



香港證券業耆英 高德泰 敬業樂業 永不言倦

駱勵生

環顧香港證券界年逾九十仍不厭倦、為香港金融業奮鬥終生者，相信首推勝利證券董事長高德泰。他是一位天津人，十九歲起在天津銀號當學徒，後轉到上海裕民銀號工作。一九五零年來港，一九六五年開始從事證券業務。屈指一算，現年九十一歲的高德泰，參與金融業已逾八十載，可謂經驗豐富，難怪素有「香港股壇活動記事簿」之稱。去年他榮獲《2007世界傑出華人獎》，進一步肯定他對金融專業所作出的貢獻及成就。

見證香港股壇風浪 股壇發展還看內地

高德泰於一九七一年創立了勝利證券有限公司，以「忠誠待客、穩中求進」為服務宗旨。他在接受本刊採訪時表示，自七十年代至今，香港股壇曾有四次大股災、六次大調整、五十五次大上落。印象難忘的是，一九七三年香港股市由一千七百多點下滑至一百五十點，令不少股民的資產大蒸發。不過，正因為這風浪，使香港的華資乘勢而起，例如包玉剛收購九倉、長實收購和記黃埔等，使過去由英資壟斷香港股壇的情況出現變化。

「香港股壇與中國的變化也有密切的關係和影響」，高德泰說。他表示，中國「百年積弱，但亦是「多難興邦」。近三十年來，中國政治穩定、經濟發展迅速、人民生活水平有大幅度提高，現在的中國是東方正在崛起的大國。正因如

此，香港股壇在回歸前後出現了很大變化，現時在港上市的國企和私企，其市值由以前的一至二千億增至目前數以萬億計，香港每日的成交量，約有百分之七十是國企，餘下的百分之三十才是本地企業，這便是一種很大的變化。

他續稱，對於香港的證券公司來說，近年也出現很大變化。香港特區政府為了改變和改善證券公司良莠不齊情況，於二零零三年實施取消最低佣金制度，淘汰了大批中小型的證券公司，使香港的證券公司數目由原來的九百多家銳減至現時四百七十多家，牌照亦分A、B、C三組，A組屬外資，有十五家；B組屬華資大企業，有六十家，另C組則有四百家。目前，勝利證券在C組位列第十三位。面對香港證券公司汰弱留強的情況，勝利證券也要與時並進，不斷提高服務水平和質素，並由一間傳統的證券行走向投資理財服務中心，利用網絡技術推出方便客戶之全天候證券服務平台「勝利網」，讓客戶隨時地都可在網上獲得最新的市場資訊，甚至學習投資知識和技巧。在鞏固及發展香港客戶的同時，逐步在內地設立聯絡處，讓內地股民瞭解香港股票市場的運作和風險，互相交流經驗和心得。雖然「港股直通車」現時仍存技術上問題需要解決，但相信「港股直通車」計劃遲早是會落實的，因此香港股壇的發展長遠來說還是要看內地，但對前景抱有信心！



Hongkong Post e-Cert Services Operator to take on focused strategies in driving e-Cert usage in Hong Kong

E-Mice Solutions (HK) Limited ("E-Mice"), the operator of Hongkong Post e-Cert services, a few days ago, announced the appointment of Mr. Hubert Ng as a Director of the E-Mice Group. After a year of delivering and optimizing e-Cert services for online authentication and encryption applications, E-Mice previewed its strategic roadmap for future business development. The latest approach puts special emphases on enhancing e-Cert services' user-friendliness and security features, and developing vertical applications that cater to the needs of specific industries and communities that are increasingly turning to digitalization and use of Internet-based communications to improve operational efficiencies, enhance customer service and streamline expenses.

As a Director of the E-Mice Group, Mr. Hubert Ng will be responsible for helping to set E-Mice's long-term business strategy. He will also work closely with Ms. Eva Chan, Managing Director of E-Mice Solutions (HK) Limited, who will oversee the execution of the company's strategic initiatives.

"Mr. Hubert Ng is a tremendous asset to the E-Mice Group and our e-Cert operations," said Mr. Winston Leong, Chairman of E-Mice Group. "He brings vast experience and deep market understanding to E-Mice which will greatly benefit both our own activities as well as users of e-Cert services."

Building on changes that it has already

successfully implemented since taking over e-Cert services last year, E-Mice will roll out a series of strategic initiatives to make e-Cert pervasive among users in Hong Kong. Special initiatives will include:

Continuous commitment in making e-Cert more user-friendly by launching innovative products

Synergizing e-Cert services with industry partners to deliver trusted online security solutions for data encryption and privacy protection

Driving e-Cert usage by introducing online applications that meet the specific needs of vertical industries and user groups

"e-Cert's value proposition lies in applications that provide security and convenience to individual users, and enable the whole city of Hong Kong to achieve continued technology and social innovation," said Mr. Hubert Ng, Director, E-Mice Group.

Mr. Ng added that the company has received encouraging feedback on its i-School system that was launched earlier this year. i-School is an application specifically designed to optimize the administrative and mini-payment transaction processes for schools and tertiary institutes. A number of schools are set for system deployment over the summer holidays with slated go-lives at the start of the new school year in September.

"i-School is a perfect testament to E-Mice's ability to bundle e-Cert services with vertical

applications in delivering a secure yet user group-specific solution. It is E-Mice's vision to extend this successful strategy to other initiatives spanning vertical sectors such as healthcare, government, and the community at large."

About E-MICE SOLUTIONS (HK) LIMITED

E-Mice Solutions (HK) Limited ("E-Mice") is a member of the E-Mice Group established in 1999 to develop highly specialized customer relationship management software applications for businesses in competitive industries. Headquartered in the Hong Kong SAR and with additional offices in Guangzhou and Shanghai, the Group's software is currently deployed by some of the largest telecom services providers in the Greater China region.

E-Mice became the operator of Hongkong Post e-Cert services on April 1, 2007. It is E-Mice's objective to drive greater e-Cert adoption and usage in the Hong Kong SAR.

To find out more, please visit www.e-mice.net



億軟推行新應用策略 令電子證書在香港更加普及

香港郵政電子證書服務營運商香港億軟信息技術有限公司(億軟)日前宣佈委任伍清華先生出任億軟集團董事一職。此外,億軟亦憑藉過去一年在營運及提升香港郵政電子證書服務,尤其在網上核證及保安加密方面的經驗,擬定了公司未來業務發展的策略路線圖。除了著重於加強電子證書的保安功能,以及令服務更加易於使用外,億軟亦同時針對特定的行業和社群,致力開發合適的電子證書應用服務,以滿足不同的市場需要。

伍清華先生將負責協助籌劃億軟的長期業務發展策略,並與掌管策略實施的億軟董事總經理陳婉華女士緊密合作,致使陳女士在執行業務策略上達致美滿成果。

億軟集團主席梁國偉先生表示:「伍清華先生豐富的經驗和對市場的深入瞭解,將對億軟集團和電子證書服務貢獻良多,令電子證書使用者受惠不淺。」

另一方面,億軟自去年獲授權營運香港郵政電子證書後,一直致力提供優質的服務,成績顯著。億軟憑藉過去一年的成功經驗,將會實施一系列業務舉措,務求令電子證書變得更為普及,方便香港市民使用。

新舉措包括:

- 推出創新的產品,不斷致力令電子證書成為更方便使用的認證工具;
- 與業界夥伴攜手合作,為電子證書服務提供可靠的數據加密和私鑰資料保護等網上保安解決方案;
- 引入入類拔萃的應用服務,滿足垂直行業和使用群體的特定需要,從而令更多人使用電子證書服務。

億軟集團董事伍清華先生說:「電子證書為商家提供更全面、方便的網上保安服務,讓香港在科技及社區發展上不斷創新。」

伍先生亦提到「校證通」自今年推出以來,在市場獲得正面的迴響。「校證通」是一套能幫助大中小學及教育團體簡化行政及

學生不同費用繳付流程的系統,至今已不少學校進行項目發展和部署安裝,以趕及在下學期開學時開始應用。「校證通」乃億軟廣泛推行電子證書應用的有力例子。為不同行業提供安全可靠的電子認證服務。把服務從教育界別推廣至社會其他層面一直是億軟的發展方針。我們正在與其他行業,如銀行、醫療機構及其他政府部門磋商合作機會,希望能進一步開發各類電子證書方案,為使用者帶來得益。」

電子證書產品及服務

e匙
e匙在不需安裝驅動程式的情況下,直接儲存及使用電子證書(PKCS#11格式)。除了可以幫用戶儲存六份電子證書外,e匙還提供內置功能,為用戶儲存200組登錄網站的用戶名及密碼,讓用戶只需要一按,便能登入已記存的網站。

電子證書快存易

以USB為介面的電子證書快存易內置一個自動執行的程式,可以將電子證書檔案(PKCS#12格式)從電子證書檔案卡讀出,然後將電子證書檔案讀入到電子證書快存易的儲存媒體上。

iBus Double

iBus Double是電子證書產品及服務有限公司專利的產品,便於使用儲存在智能身份證或電子證書檔案卡內的電子證書。此創新的產品融合了電子證書快存易及智能身份證閱讀器的功能,成為一個方便易用的裝置。iBus Double使用戶能在任何時間、任何地方使用電子證書享受安全的在線服務。

近期接二連三發生了政府機構檔案洩漏事件,讓市民及各大商業機構更加關注有關電子檔案加密的資訊,億軟亦推出配合電子證書使用的加密通軟件服務。

加密通 (Encryptone)

加密通 (Encryptone)是一個基於Windows



系統的應用軟件,利用電子證書及通用的業界保安標準,保護電子檔案的機密性。其主要功能包括:

- 為電子檔案加密/解密
 - 為電子檔案數碼簽名
- 加密通的特點:
- 保護私有文檔,防止非授權者知悉文檔內容;
 - 加強電子郵件功能,使用加密通對文檔加密後,用於不被加密功能的web-based e-mail clients也能達到傳送郵件的效果;
 - 軟件體積輕巧簡便;
 - 支持所有檔案格式的加密,包括相片、MS Office文檔等;
 - 內置e-Cert密碼更改程式,能夠更改證書密碼。

支援的業界標準

- 哈伯遜數碼hash function: SHA-1
- RSA簽署演算法
- 加密程式PKCS#12
- 支援PKCS#7格式,容許經電子證書簽署格式加密的機密資料根據認可標準作出資料交換。

關於香港億軟信息技術有限公司
香港億軟信息技術有限公司為香港億軟信息技術集團的成員公司,於一九九九年成立,旨在開發專門客戶關係管理軟件應用方案,供商戶於具競爭力的行業使用。總部設於香港特別行政區,並於廣州及上海另外設立辦事處,集團的軟件已獲大中華區若干最大電訊服務商採用。

億軟於二零零七年四月一日起成為香港郵政電子證書服務的營運商。其宗旨為致力推動電子證書在香港特別行政區的普及與應用。請瀏覽www.e-mice.net,以查閱更多香港億軟信息技術有限公司資料。



New Flagship for Maserati - GranTurismo S

Only two months after its first worldwide presentation at the Geneva Auto Show, the eye-catching, brand-new Maserati GranTurismo S has started its Asia tour and has arrived in Hong Kong. Auto Italia Ltd., sole Maserati distributor for Hong Kong and Macau, organised a press conference for the car's debut at the Maserati 3S Centre in Ap Lei Chau on 29th May 2008.

Auto Italia Ltd. invited Hong Kong's most popular racing driver, Mr. Charles Kwan, to launch the new car, together with local model and celebrity, Ms. Gigi Lai. Other VIPs included Mr. Marco Cerbo, Italian Consul of Hong Kong, and Mr. Richard Lee, Chairman of Auto Italia Ltd. and Executive Chairman & CEO of Wo Kee Hong (Holdings) Ltd..

The GranTurismo S is designed as the new flagship of Maserati's range of GT's. The new 440 hp V8 4.7 litre engine produces a maximum torque of 490 Nm at 4750 rpm, with acceleration from 0 to 100 km/h in 4.9 seconds and a maximum speed of 295 km/h where conditions allow, the highest ever reached by a production Maserati.

An electro-actuated 6-speed gearbox is paired with the 4.7 litre V8 engine, and has MC-Shift software which harnesses the new engine's power output, ensuring new and unbeatable gearshift performance across the GT car range.

On the outside, the integrated spoiler in the boot lid and the

newly-designed side skirts help to improve the 'flow' around the car. The sporty look is complemented by the oval-section exhaust tailpipes. On top of that, the car is equipped with new, specially designed 20-inch rims, which resemble the Trident, Maserati's symbol. These aesthetic modifications effectively make the car body appear even sportier, but the sleekness of the lines, masterfully designed by Pininfarina as usual, are maintained.

The interior, upholstered in Poltrona Frau leather and Alcantara, reflect the sporty flair of the Maserati GranTurismo S; the front and rear seats are distinguished by their new, dynamic design with horizontal piping on the seats and seat backs.

For those who desire the perfect balance between sportiness and comfort, combined with high performance and driving enjoyment, the Maserati GranTurismo S will be the ultimate choice.

Remarks:

Auto Italia Ltd., the exclusive official distributor of Maserati in Hong Kong and Macau, is a member of the Wo Kee Hong Group. It is involved in the business of car trading, parts retailing, vehicles maintenance and the selling of Maserati accessories.



「瑪莎拉蒂」跑車新旗艦 GranTurismo S



兩個月前才剛於日內瓦車展作全球首次展示的GranTurismo S, 已經展開了亞洲之旅, 並於香港亮相。快意汽車有限公司(「瑪莎拉蒂」汽車的香港及澳門獨家總代理)於2008年5月29日在「瑪莎拉蒂」3S中心舉行了GranTurismo S 新車發佈會。

快意汽車有限公司邀請了香港著名賽車手關兆昌先生及魅力非凡的黎姿小姐作為是次活動的特別嘉賓。出席的其他嘉賓包括駐港意大利領事卓卓先生、快意汽車有限公司主席及和記集團執行主席兼行政總裁李士偉先生。

GranTurismo S是「瑪莎拉蒂」超級跑車的新旗艦。配備全新440匹V8 4.7公升引擎, 每分鐘轉速4,750時的最大扭矩高達490磅, 從0到100公里的加速時間僅為4.9秒, 最快速度可達每小時295公里, 是「瑪莎拉蒂」系列中速度最快的一款。

電子六速變速箱與4.7公升V8引擎相配合, 加上控制新引擎輸出功率的MC-Shift 軟件, 讓「瑪莎拉蒂」GT S跑車超越其他同類型跑車, 實現無與倫比的全新變速性能。

外型設計方面, 車尾一體化的擾流板及全新設計的側裙邊改善了車周圍的氣流。車尾處的橢圓形排氣管更加完善了該車的運動型外觀。特別設計的全新20吋輪圈, 形狀類似「瑪莎拉蒂」的標誌符號 - 三叉戟。這些改動有效地完善了該車的運動型外觀, 卻同時保留著賓利法連拿 (Pininfarina) 巧奪天工的圓滑線條設計。

GranTurismo S所採用的Poltrona Frau和Alcantara真皮內飾, 充分顯出「瑪莎拉蒂」跑車的氣質。另外, 前後排座椅的全新動感設計及椅背上的修飾橫紋亦令人耳目一新。

「瑪莎拉蒂」GranTurismo S, 為你締造運動感與舒適性之間的完美平衡, 優越的汽車性能與駕駛享受。

註:

快意汽車有限公司是「瑪莎拉蒂」汽車的香港及澳門獨家總代理, 屬和記集團成員。業務包括汽車買賣、零件銷售、汽車維修及代售「瑪莎拉蒂」精品。



Mr. Abel Garamhegyi (中), 匈牙利投資貿易發展局 (香港) 首席代表 Mr. Antal Kuthy (左) 與本刊總編輯駱勵生合照

匈牙利 走向歐洲的橋樑

駱勵生

匈牙利位於中歐，現有人口一千餘萬。基於匈牙利位於歐洲心臟地帶，歐洲東西和南北運輸和商貿路線均可途經匈牙利，使該國的地理優勢尤為顯著。

自匈牙利於二零零五年五月一日成為歐盟成員國後，該國已被視為通向歐洲的橋樑和理想的投資地之一。多年以來，匈牙利與中國的關係良好，在多個領域均有合作。去年兩國的貿易總額達四十六億美元，中國已成為匈牙利在亞洲的最大貿易夥伴。除商貿外，中國在匈牙利的投資也逐年遞增，其中一個例子便是中國銀行在匈牙利設立了地區中心。

為使中國商界對匈牙利的營商和投資環境有進一步的認識，匈牙利政府特舉行「匈牙利節在中國」活動，由二零零七年十一月十一日開始，先後在上海、成都、蘭州、北京、青島、香港、廣州、深圳等地進行一連串宣傳推廣商貿及文化方面的活動。

今年五月三十日，由匈牙利經濟及運輸部特別專員 Mr. Abel

Garamhegyi 率領由數十家公司組成的商貿代表團來港參加「慧眼識珍珠」投資研討會，香港也有數百名商界人士出席。會上，匈牙利投資貿易發展局行政總裁 Mr. Gyorgy Retfalvi 發表了講話，簡介了匈牙利的投資環境及吸引外國直接投資的最新情況，大受與會者好評，相信會提高本地商界在匈牙利投資及營商的興趣。



ITDH – Your Password to Hungary 匈牙利投資貿易發展局——進入匈牙利的通行證

ITDH – Your Password to Hungary

ITDH was established in 1993 as the Hungarian

Government's Investment and Trade Development Agency.

It is the information and consultation centre for foreign investments in Hungary. The Agency assists investors through its extensive network of contacts in the private sector and in government offices, through the Agency's trade commissions both abroad and inland.

Participating in 30-40% of the new investment projects in Hungary that come from all over the world, ITDH is well placed to promote Hungary's international competitiveness.

ITDH Services:

- "one stop shop" investment information on
- the Hungarian economic and business environment
- investment opportunities,
- investment incentives, tax and support system
- legal and financial regulations
- "one stop shop" trade development services
- organising visits for business delegations
- trade development seminars
- information on commerce
- supplier sourcing and business matchmaking
- Subcontracting and Consultancy Centre

匈牙利投資貿易發展局處作為匈牙利政府投資和商務發展代辦機構於1993年成立。它作為外國投資者在匈牙利的信息和諮詢中心，通過其私營部門和政府廣泛的網絡聯繫通過收取佣金的方式幫助國內外的投資者。

佔世界總新項目投資額30-40%的匈牙利，匈牙利投資貿易發展局的設立增強了其國際競爭力。

匈牙利投資貿易發展局提供的服務：

- 一站式投資信息
- 匈牙利經濟和商業環境
- 投資機會
- 投資激勵、稅收和支持系統
- 法律和金融規定
- 一站式商業發展服務
- 商業代表團組織訪問
- 商業發展研討會
- 商業訊息
- 供貨商來源和商業安排
- 轉包和顧問中心

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匈中商會 (HCCE)

匈牙利—中國經濟商會 (HCCE) 的使命是鼓勵經濟的開發和合
作，加強商業交易的安全以及公平的市場條例，證明從事商業活動
團體的普遍利益和共同利益，並共同協作，盡可能充分地籌備工商
社區。

HCCE 的理念是，以政治中立的方式，並且在同政治參與者進行效
對話的基礎上，保護企業家的利益，並全面促進經濟發展。

匈牙利—中國經濟商會成立於2003年，時值前總理麥希·彼得
先生訪華之前，之所以建立起新的雙邊商會，原因在於匈牙利商業
界對中國的興趣非常之大並且增長極為迅速。

HCCE 已經取得了幾家對中國關係表現出興趣的會員公司。在這種
情況下，商會的會員具有極大的潛力同中國的合作夥伴進行合作，
並且在中國的市場中可以建立起相互之間的合作關係。HCCE 的目標
就是建立健全網絡，對會員公司的業務給予支持，同時還要加強兩
國之間的經濟關係。HCCE 還通過時事通訊和直接通過秘書處的形式
向會員單位提供商業信息服務。

除了以上提及的服務之外，商會還定期組織舉辦同中國相關的
活動，如商業會議、論壇、討論會和接待來自或前往中國的代表團
等。

HCCE 常務委員會成員下：

Ivón Kovácsics 先生 - 會長
Otto Juhász 先生 - 名譽會長
Dr György Kónor 先生 - 副會長
András Lakatos 先生 - 副會長
Dr János Rácz 先生 - 副會長
Péterne Totfalussy 女士 - 副會長
Wu Jiang 先生 - 副會長
委員會成員

Eva Bottyan 女士
Lajos Demcsák 先生
Dr István Józsa 先生
Dr László Komáromi 先生
Dr János Latorcai 先生
Zoltán Totó 先生

HCCE 希望與中國的組織機構建立起合作夥伴關係，同走和行為此
及其他的非法行為展開鬥爭，並且維護合法的經濟活動。

參加人員：主席 Kovácsics Ivón
副主席：Wu Jiang
經營方式或業務範圍：商務

地址：1152 Budapest, Szentmihályi út 171.
聯繫人：Kovácsics Ivón
職位：主席
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傳真：+36-1-414-7384
電郵：kovacsicsivan@freemail.hu;
veszka@san-tec.hu



ASIACENTER LTD 亞洲中心有限公司

AsiaCenter is a trade platform for the Asian
merchant to the European Union markets. The trade
centre offers a unique opportunity for all business
ventures – international manufacturers, traders,
exporters – to show their products to resellers and all
those interested.

Products/Services:

AsiaCenter offers showrooms and offices with
warehouse capacity with business services.

AsiaCenter offers an umbrella communication
and several marketing tools to attract regional trade
demand from Central Europe, including Hungary.

AsiaCenter signed a lease agreement at the 3rd
September 2007 for the China Brand Trade Center
project. This trade concentration of CBTC will give
an extraordinary business opportunity for Chinese
manufacturers to make their showcases for the
European traders in Budapest. The CBTC is to lease
the premises of AsiaCenter and China Mart with a total
size of more than 200,000 sqm.

Wish to meet: Those Chinese companies, which
want to take the unique opportunity to set up business
relations with EU and tend to join CBTC concept.

亞洲中心是亞洲貿易商進軍歐洲市場的貿易平台。該貿易中心可以為所有
的企業，包括國際性的製造商、貿易商和出口商等，提供獨一無二的機會，
為轉售商以及目標客戶展示自己的產品。

產品或服務：

亞洲中心可以提供商品陳列室和辦公室，不但具有一定的倉儲能力，而且還
可以提供商業性質的服務。

亞洲中心可以提供輻射狀的通訊服務和多種市場營銷工具，以此滿足包括匈牙
利在內的中歐地區的貿易需要。

亞洲中心於2007年9月3日為中國品牌貿易中心項目簽署了一項租賃協議。
中國品牌貿易中心的這種集中式貿易為中國製造商提供了特別的商機，可以
在布達佩斯向歐洲貿易商展示自己的產品。中國品牌貿易中心計劃租借亞洲
中心和中國貿易中心的場地，租賃總面積在200,000平方米以上。

意向夥伴：準備尋求特殊機會、有意願與歐盟建立商業關係並準備加入中
國品牌貿易中心計劃的中國公司。

Participant: Rudolf Riedl, Managing Director
Soós Eszter, Business Development Director
Wu Wangliang, Leader of AsiaCenter Rep. Office
Profile, activity: Trade Center
參加人員：總經理 Rudolf Riedl 商業發展經理 Soós Eszter
亞洲中心代表處負責人 Wu Wangliang
經營方式或業務範圍：貿易中心

Address地址：H-1152 Budapest, Szentmihályi út 167-169
Contact person聯繫人：Rudolf Riedl
Title職位：Managing Director
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E-mail電郵：rudolf.riedl@asiacenter.hu
Web網址：www.asiacenter.hu



INDONESIA EMERGING LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES

Investment Forum on Indonesia

印尼：正在冒起的亞洲理想投資地

In its duty to promote and to further strengthening Hong Kong - Indonesian bilateral relationships, especially in the field of investments, trade and tourism, the Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia, in cooperation with the Hong Kong General Chambers of Commerce and the Hong Kong Trade Development Council have been held a Investment Forum on Indonesia entitled Indonesia: Emerging Land of Opportunities at Grand Hyatt Hotel Hong Kong on 29 April 2008.

This happening would be forum objective of the forum are:

- promoting economic, investment, trade potentials and governmental cooperation among regions in Indonesia to the business people as well as to the related institutions in Hong Kong,
- linking and to synergizing programmes belong to some regions in Indonesia in particular programmes to attract foreign direct investment from Hong Kong to Indonesia,
- succeeding Visit Indonesia Year 2008 by promoting tourism and cultural potentials and tourism industries in Indonesia to the people and business society of Hong Kong.

In one side, Indonesian regulators and business

practitioners, both from national and regional based on regions as well as sectors will present to meet with the Hong Kong business societies. The Chairman of the Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board, Mr. Muhammad Lutfie as the keynote speakers at the forum. Some other speakers including the officials from the Ministry of Energy and Mining, the Batam Industrial Development Authority (BIDA), several Provincial/Regional Governments in Indonesia and Industrial Estate Association.

On the other side, participants from Hong Kong including the businesses peoples from manufacturing industries (electronic, toys, footwear, food processing, plastics, moulding, packaging, steel structure, semi conductors, etc.), ship yard industries, supporting industries for electronic, oil company and ship yard, trading, tourism industries (investment for tourism resort, hotel, convention center, tourism integrated, etc.), service industries (finance, banking, etc), mining, oil and energy sectors, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, industrial estates, as well as supply chain industry.

Therefore, the forum would be a pot of stakeholders of business communities from both Indonesian and Hong Kong to meet and exchange their views on any future possible cooperation to develop business in Indonesia.



印尼設綜合現代化工業城 吸引外商設廠投資

京勵

An International Warehouse & Industrial Estate

香港多年以來與印尼保有經濟合作夥伴關係，特別是在投資、貿易及旅遊業方面。從一九九零年至二零零七年，香港是印尼第六大外來投資地。日前，印尼駐港總領事館舉行了名為「新興的投資地」論壇，印尼投資局主席Mr. Muhammad Lutfie在會上作了精彩的介紹。其他來自印尼的代表們分別就能源、地產、工業發展區等的投資機會作出說明，有利香港商界在印尼尋找商機及投資目標。

在眾多的推介投資項目當中，馬倫達中心是其中一項備受商界關注的項目之一。馬倫達綜合現代化工業城，簡稱馬倫達中心(MARUNDA CENTER)，坐落在雅加達(Jakarta)東區海岸，距離丹格布律(Tanjung Priok)國際海港僅10公里之遙，比鄰東區運河。擁有獨自的出海港口，可供小型船舶裝卸並直接連中心區外的營銷網絡，省時又省力。馬倫達中心的設計理念是集集進出口、後勤、船務、集裝箱站於一體的工業倉庫園

區。設計總藍圖採用群體性，便於將來發展成為保税區，以獲得快捷通關和減輕入口稅的優惠。

整個工業城的規劃是佔地430公頃，首期工程開發佔地150公頃，計劃建造400個單位的倉庫廠房，配以兩條寬敞的單向公路以保障貨車轉運暢通無阻。

基礎設施
作為國際級的倉庫工業園區，馬倫達中心提供高級完整的基礎設施，讓你擴大宏圖的機會，諸如：

- 寬敞的公路
- 巨大的下水道網
- 綠化園地
- 救火龍頭及室外照明
- 24小時保安

由於該倉庫及工業區有完善規劃、交通便利、設施良好；發展前景佳，所以成為國內外投資者視為理想的投資項目。

MARUNDA CENTER is located on the East of Jakarta's coast and only 10Km from Tanjung Priok International Port. Located right beside the East Canal development, MARUNDA CENTER also strategically located along the coastline, thus enable it to have it's own small seaport, which provide a potential added value to businesses at MARUNDA CENTER that benefit from direct loading and unloading activities to and from small or medium sized boat in addition to other distribution activities.

MARUNDA CENTER is designed to integrate businesses such as export-import, logistics,

expedition, containers depot, as well as industrial and warehousing activities.

The Masterplan will utilize a cluster system which can be developed into a Bonded Zone. Bonded zone provide benefits for taxes and customary matters to your qualified businesses.

With a total area of 150 hectares MARUNDA CENTER development will cover to more than 400 units warehouses and industrial buildings. Its broad road infrastructure will provide spacious roadway system for all containers traffic as well as warehouse and industrial activities.



From Left: Mr. Isham Ishak (Marketing Manager) Dr. Wong Lai Sum (Deputy Chief Executive Officer - Promotion, MATRADE), Mr. Cheong Loon Lai, Consul General of Malaysia in Hong Kong, Mr. M. Annuddin, Trade Commissioner of Malaysia in Hong Kong.

INTRADE MALAYSIA 2008

A Leading International Trade Fair in ASEAN

The International Trade Malaysia 2008 (INTRADE Malaysia 2008) Exhibition is set to be a bigger and better international showcase covering more than 40 industry sectors.

Organised by the Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE), INTRADE Malaysia 2008 will be held at the MATRADE Exhibition and Convention Centre (MECC), Menara MATRADE, Kuala Lumpur from the 13th to 16th November 2008.

The overwhelming success of INTRADE Malaysia 2007 speaks well of Malaysia's strategic location in the ASEAN region that provides the gateway to over 550 million people in the region. This and other positive factors has further positioned Malaysia as the regional trading and investment hub in the ASEAN region. Malaysia is amongst the top 20 trading nations of the world.

INTRADE Malaysia 2008 provides an effective avenue to explore new business and investment opportunities globally.

Featuring an international trade fair showcasing a wide range of products and services from around the world, INTRADE Malaysia 2008 will see the presence of over 800 international buyers seeking new sourcing prospects. Concurrent events include the KL International Trade Forum and trade seminars.

INTRADE Malaysia is certainly the premier choice trade fair to expand your business globally. Make a head start by adding INTRADE Malaysia 2008 into your marketing calendar for a wider reach to the global market.

WHY INTRADE MALAYSIA 2008?

1. A Bigger and Better Showcase

INTRADE 2008 will bring together more than 500 companies from over 50 countries to be involved in 40 industry sectors.

2. Guaranteed International Buyers

Seize this opportunity to meet quality international trade buyers from around the world. This special business matching programme is organized by MATRADE through its 34 worldwide offices.

3. Extensive Advertising & Promotion

An aggressive global advertising and promotion campaign will be carried out to ensure maximum exposure for the exhibition.

4. Cost Effective and Highly Efficient

INTRADE Malaysia 2008 is competitively priced and offers high potential returns.

5. National Pavilions

Source new business and investment opportunities and see the best of national pavilions from various regions showcasing their country's capabilities and quality products and services.

6. Government Support

INTRADE Malaysia is a credible and invaluable trade exhibition aimed at promoting international trade and investment. This exhibition is supported by the Ministry of International Trade & Industry of Malaysia.

7. Concurrent Events

Includes the KL International Trade Forum and high powered and business oriented seminars and talks.



東盟最大型國際貿易博覽會

今年十一月在吉隆坡舉行

駱勵生

被人們譽為是東盟最大型的國際貿易博覽會——2008馬來西亞國際貿易博覽會 (INTRADE Malaysia 2008) 將於今年十一月十三日至十六日在吉隆坡MATRADE會展中心舉行，展場內將有逾四十類別的工業產品及服務產品展出，預料入場買家及觀眾數以萬計，是參展商展示其產品及打入東盟市場的好機會。

這次博覽會展場面積約五千七百六十平方米，共設展出攤位五百個，是歷屆規模最大及設施更為完善的一屆。為促進參展商與買家之交流與溝通，二零零八年十一月十三日吉隆坡運會舉行「2008年第二屆吉隆坡國際貿易論壇」，大會歡迎有興趣者報名參加。

為吸引食品及飲料、電器與電子、禮品、紡織品和成衣、木

材產品、機械器材、保安設備、汽車與車輛零件、橡膠產品、金融服務、物流、家居用品、資訊與通訊、工藝、藥業、藥劑、化妝品、醫藥等產品和服務的企業參展，大會設有多款展出攤位供選擇。大致上每個攤位面積為九平方米。凡參展商於二零零八年六月三十日之前登記，可享百分之二十五租金優惠，另租五個攤位，可享其中一個攤位免租金特別優惠。此外，參展商可在展期最後一天出售其展品作宣傳推廣之用。

憑着MATRADE多年來在國際貿易的經驗及其全球網絡的宣傳推介，相信參展商們在2008馬來西亞國際貿易博覽會中能找到適合的買家、開拓新的客源。



COST OF PARTICIPATION

You have the choice of displaying your own stand or top a complete built-up shell scheme design stand from the organizer.

SPACE ONLY RM500 / USD152

(per sq meter (over 9 sq. m.))

Includes space, separate a registered contractor and labor for your own stand designs built your needs.

Special offer for this event:

Booking of Stand:

1. 1st April 2008

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ELECTRONIC AND MEDICAL NANOTECHNOLOGIES

Research tax credit boosts the sector in France

France has focused its attention the past two years on electronic and medical nanotechnologies. Support for these technologies continues to be a priority for the government, which has put in place the best research tax credit in Europe for the sector's R&D activities, where 50% of R&D costs can be reimbursed the first year.

As a result, there are now numerous top-ranking companies and several major competitive clusters in this sector: Minalogic de Grenoble (LETI, STMicroelectronics), System@tic, the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur secure communication solutions cluster, and various skills in nano-electronics in the academic research centres, LETI, LAASI, LPN, IEF, IEMN, FEMTO. These industries and research bodies have contributed several global key players in the micro-electronics industry: telecommunications operators (France Telecom), telecom hardware manufacturers and service suppliers (Alcatel, Sagem), and smart card manufacturers (Gemalto, Oberthur, ASK).

Many foreign players have chosen France to establish their industrial or research activities (NXP, Atmel, Freescale, Renesas) due to this presence of training centres, public research centres and private companies. In October 2007 NXP inaugurated its new global R&D division dedicated to the semiconductor miniaturisation, and its new headquarters in Caen in Normandy. The Californian company Monolithic Power, ranked by Deloitte as one of the strongest growing

companies in Silicon Valley, opened its headquarters in Bernin-Crolles (Isère) in January 2007. Boc Edwards, from the Linde group, has transferred its headquarters from London to Grenoble to be close to its customers in the electronics sector and recruit top level experts in the region.

Philippe Favre, President of Invest in France Agency, says, "Microelectronics illustrates the continuing strive for innovation: R&D costs represent around 15% of turnover and production line updates to keep abreast with technological developments represent an investment of around 20% of the same turnover."

Invest in France Agency (IFA) promotes and facilitates international investment in France. The IFA network operates worldwide. IFA works in partnership with regional development agencies to offer international investors business opportunities and customized services all over France. For more information, please visit www.investinfrance.org

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電子與醫用納米技術

法國實施研發費用抵稅政策助推該領域發展

在過去的兩年裏，法國專注於電子與醫用納米技術的開發，政府對此延續一貫的扶持政策，對該領域內的研發活動給予全歐洲最優惠的抵稅政策，即企業運營第一年可以抵稅返還 50% 的研發支出費用。

政府的扶持使這個領域湧現出一大批優秀公司和多個競爭產業集群。如：格勒諾布爾的納米技術軟體集群（LETI, STMicroelectronics）；法國軟體和控制系統競爭力集群；普羅旺斯－阿爾卑斯－蔚藍海岸大區的“安全通訊解決方案”集群；同時，納米電子領域內的各類技術源源不斷地誕生在下列科研中心：LETI, LAASI, LPN, IEF, IEMN, FEMTO。微電子行業內許多世界重量級的公司都是從這些集群和研發機構中脫穎而出，如：電訊運營商法國電信；電訊硬體設備生產商與服務商阿爾卡特、薩基姆；智慧卡製造商 Gemalto, Oberthur, ASK。

許多外國公司選擇在法國設立生產基地或研發中心（如 NXP, Atmel, Freescale, Renesas 等），皆因看中這裏眾多且有實力的培訓中心、公立研發中心及私立公司。2007 年 10 月，恩智浦半導體在諾曼第的卡昂成立了它新的全球研發部門，專事半導體小型化研究。恩智浦半導體還將其新總部也設在了卡昂。另一家公司是加

利福尼亞的 Monolithic Power，它被德勤評為矽谷增長最快的公司之一。2007 年 1 月，Monolithic Power 將總部建在 Bernin-Crolles（伊澤爾）。Boc Edwards 隸屬 Linde 集團，它已將總部由倫敦遷至格勒諾布爾，這樣一方面離電子行業內的客戶更近，另一方面也可就近將該地區的頂尖專家招致麾下。

法國政府投資部主席華偉立（Philippe Favre）先生說：「微電子行業展現了對創新的持久追求，其研發支出占營業收入的 15%；而為了更新生產線以跟上技術發展所花費的投資占上述營業收入的 20%。」

法國政府投資部（IFA）旨在吸引國際投資並幫助投資者在法國獲得成功。它的分支機構遍佈全球。法國政府投資部與地方發展署通力合作，為國際投資者提供商業機會和度身定做的服務。如需查詢更多資訊，敬請流覽 www.invest-in-france.org

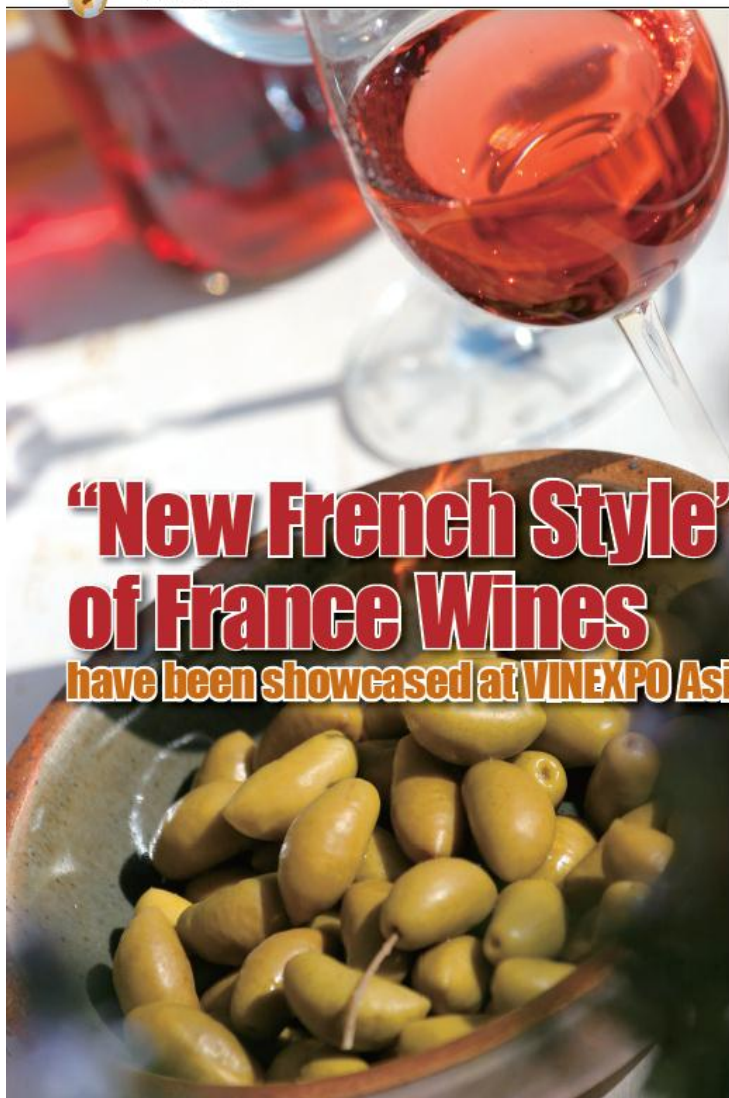
如需瞭解更多資訊，敬請聯繫：

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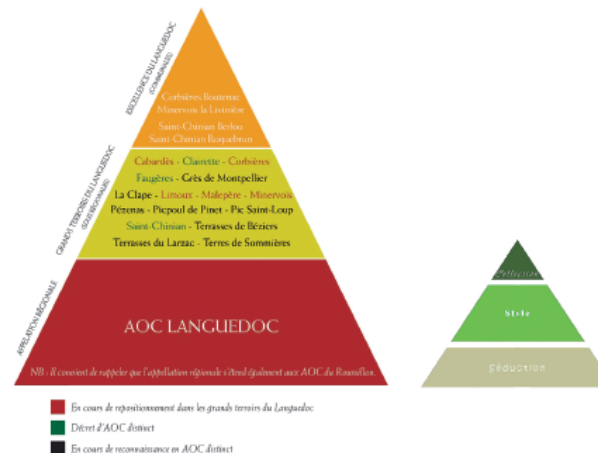


“New French Style” South of France Wines

have been showcased at VINEXPO Asia Pacific 2008

Nouveau : l'AOC Languedoc

Une nouvelle hiérarchisation de la gamme des AOC du Languedoc
Prolongement direct de la collection de l'appellation régionale, la hiérarchisation de la gamme
se structure en trois niveaux : le premier niveau vers une appellation générale, comme suit :



The **Languedoc-Roussillon** is one of the most exciting and forward-thinking wine-producing regions in France. The unique concept of 'terroir' and tradition works in harmony with the modern varietal approach and a new wave of young and dynamic producers with innovative vision has emerged. The result is a rich and diverse offering, which has come to symbolise a 'New French Style'.

Despite their contrasting characteristics and individual merits, the appellation wines and the Vin de Pays D'Oc wines complement each other magnificently. This is 'The New French Style', a refreshed vision of the Languedoc-Roussillon, embodying a bold and dynamic attitude and highlighting the cultural values to which the wines are so profoundly linked.

AOC LANGUEDOC

The AOC wines of the Languedoc reflect a region rich in tradition and cultural heritage.

They offer great diversity of style and excellent value for money; these are well crafted, alluring wines for all occasions.

Languedoc AOC has also introduced a special quality driven hierarchy of wines known as the "Pyramid Principle" to further communicate this message.

The "Pyramid Principle" is comprised of 3 wine segments:

- the "communales" or village appellations (i.e. Minervois La Livinière, Corbières Boutenac, Saint-Chinian Berliou or Saint-Chinian Roquebrun);
- the sub-regional appellations (i.e. Corbières, Minervois, Saint-Chinian, Faugères, Grès de Montpellier, Terrasses du Larzac, La Clape, Pic Saint-Loup, Pezenas, Terres de Sommières, Terrasses de Béziers, Cabardès, Malepère, Picpoul de Pinet, Limoux), which correspond to specific soil/climate areas;

“New French Style”
South of France Wines



South of France Wines

• the Languedoc regional appellation (AOC Languedoc).

VIN DE PAYS D'OC

Varieties born in the sun, naturally South of France

The New Vin de Pays d'Oc segmentation

Vin de Pays d'Oc is the first French wine exporter by volume and the 4th world exporter of varietals wine with 6 million hectolitre approved in 2007, representing 720 million bottles.

Vin de Pays d'Oc launched its new segmentation in a common work with their companies and in tune with their markets. It is articulated around 3 layers, "Seduction", "Style" and "Collection". They illustrate at the same time the wines and their moments of consumption.

Vin de Pays d'Oc "Collection" makes the strong added value wines more readable and attractive for consumers. It increases the value of the Vin de Pays d'Oc territory and identity and encourages the know-how of its ambassadors, companies and vine growers.

The "Style" range reinforces the Vin de Pays d'Oc core market, those wines are elegant and smart.

"Style" optimizes the brand-name product performances and ensures the Vin de Pays d'Oc volume sales.

"Seduction" strengthens loss leader with offering a qualitative rigour. The "Seduction" wines appeal with their fruity aromas, their originality and their attractive prices.

Exhibitors from South of France have been presented at the Vinexpo Asia Pacific 2008 to showcase the Languedoc AOC and Vin de Pays D'Oc wines that are suitable for a wide range of entertaining, from apéritifs and formal soirées to seasonal celebrations and al fresco dining over the warm summer months. The list of exhibitors includes Val d'Orbieu, Bessières, Paul MAS, SKALLI, CASTEL ASIA, CHAIS BEAUCAIROIS, FONCALIEU, JEANJEAN, Gérard BERTRAND, La YOLE, LORGERIL/PENNAUTIER, RIEUTORT, ROCBERE, DAD, VILLENEUVE, JAUBERT, LORNET-St. Chinian, DOMAINE AUSSIÈRE, DOMAINE DE SERAME, CHATEAU CABEZAC, CAZES SELECTION, FREDERIC ROGER, CHATEAU GRAND MOULIN, DOMAINE DE L'HORTUS, MONT TAUCH, CARAGUILHES, SAINT AURIOL.

Source: UBI France (FTPO)



「新法蘭西風尚」

法國南部葡萄酒於五月份在香港舉行的
亞太區葡萄酒及烈酒展覽會展出

朗格多克－魯西永是法國最激動人心、最有遠見的一個葡萄酒產區。其獨特的「莊園」理念及傳統的酒品，悄然融入現代的多元化經營方式，而具有創新精神、朝氣蓬勃的新一批釀酒商亦應運而生。這片土地因此孕育出豐富多彩、風味各異的產品，更象徵著「新法蘭西風尚」的到來。

各種葡萄酒皆極富特色、風味各異，但又能和奧克地區所產的葡萄酒互補長短、相得益彰。這就是對「新法蘭西風尚」的詮釋：把自身大膽創新、充滿朝氣的創業態度和突出文化價值的理念傾注於葡萄酒的經營活動之中。

AOC 朗格多克葡萄酒

朗格多克 AOC 葡萄酒體現了一個地區豐富的傳統風情和文化遺產，各葡萄酒風味各異，物超所值。這些精心釀造的美酒適合各種宴會場合。

朗格多克 AOC 更引入獨特的高品質葡萄酒等級評定規則，即眾所周知的「金字塔原則」。

「金字塔原理」由三個級別葡萄酒產區組成：

◆「社區性」或鄉村級一級法定產區。如：Minervois La Livinière, Corbières Boutenac, Saint Chinian Berlou 或 Saint Chinian Roquebrun 等地。

◆各類次法定產區。即法國如下產區：Corbières, Minervois, Saint Chinian, Faugères, Grès de Montpellier, Terrasses du Larzac, La Clape, Pic Saint Loup, Pézenas, Terres de Sommières, Terrasses de Béziers, Cabardès, Malepère, Picpoul de Pinet 及 Limoux 等地。

◆朗格多克法定產區。（朗格多克 AOC）

奧克產區的地區餐酒

諸多酒品皆吸取陽光之精華，法蘭西南部大自然的傾情奉獻

奧克產區全新的地區餐酒分類

奧克產區是法國第一大桶裝葡萄酒出口商，全球第

四大單一葡萄酒種葡萄酒出口商。2007 年核實出口銷售量達 6 億公升，相當於 7.2 億瓶葡萄酒。

為鞏固自己的市場，奧克產區地區餐酒與其葡萄酒公司發起了一項全新的酒品分類辦法，並分為三個層次：「終極誘惑系列」、「時尚系列」和「經典收藏系列」。這種分類亦同時闡釋了各葡萄酒的內涵和品質體驗。

奧克產區地區餐酒的「經典收藏系列」（Collection）令本就物超所值的葡萄酒對更具內涵和魅力。這個系列不但提升了奧克產區和身份價值，亦鼓勵了該酒品系列的使者、公司和葡萄酒種植者不斷探索釀酒技術。

「時尚系列」（Style）加強了奧克產區在其核心市場的競爭力。該葡萄酒精緻高雅、時尚宜人。「時尚系列」強化了品牌產品的表現，進一步增加了奧克產區地區餐酒的銷售量。

「終極誘惑系列」（Seduction）加強了附本促銷產品層次的業務開發，質量要求亦極為嚴格。「終極誘惑系列」以其濃郁的水果清香，獨到的創意和優惠的價格吸引著廣大消費群體。

2008 年的亞太區葡萄酒及烈酒展覽會有二十多家來自法國南部地區的參展商，他們展示朗格多克 AOC 和奧克地區的多樣化酒品系列和葡萄酒美酒品種。由開胃酒、正式場合餐前用酒，至各類節日慶典和夏季露天餐飲活動，應有盡有。法國南部地區的參展商包括

Val d'Orbieu, Bessières, Paul MAS, SKALLI, CASTEL ASIA, CHAIS BEAUCAIROIS, FONCALIEU, JEANJEAN, Gérard BERTRAND, La YOLE, LORGERIL/PENNAUTIER, RIEUTORT, ROCBERE, DAD, VILLENEUVE, JAUBERT, LORNET-St. Chinian, DOMAINE AUSSIERE, DOMAINE DE SERAME, CHATEAU CABEZAC, CAZES SELECTION, FREDERIC ROGER, CHATEAU GRAND MOULIN, DOMAINE DE L' HORTUS, MONT TAUCH, CARAGUILHES 及 SAINT AURIOL.

資料由 UBI FRANCE 提供





法國南部葡萄酒詳介

法國南部地區已展開一項創建全新「法國南部」葡萄酒商標的行動。這項行動覆蓋法國最大的葡萄酒產地朗格多克-魯西永，務求建立一個統一、明確及現代化的身份，讓朗格多克-魯西永的 AOC 和地區餐酒生產商以統一的形象，呈現於全球的葡萄酒大舞臺上。

此策略為這個地區建立真正意義上的統一身份。它借著當地的地理特徵以傳達朗格多克獨特而出眾的美酒，例如大海、陽光、明媚的風景、引人入勝的城市建築及地中海多姿多采的風情。這就是由葡萄酒美酒共同創造讓人引以為豪的「新法蘭西風尚」。



全新的法國南部葡萄酒全新的法蘭西風尚

朗格多克是法國一個最激動人心、最具遠見的葡萄酒生產區。其獨特的「莊園」理念及傳統的酒品，悄然融入多元化經營方式。具有創新精神、朝氣蓬勃的新一代釀酒商亦應運而生，這片土地因此孕育出豐富多彩、風味各異的產品，更象徵著「新法蘭西風尚」的蒞臨。

朗格多克 AOC 葡萄酒體現一個地區豐富的傳統風情及文化遺產，各葡萄酒風味各異，物超所值。精心釀製的美酒適合各種

不同場合。奧克產區地區餐酒是法國市場的領軍產品，它已於新的市場展開如火如荼的競爭；其水果風味、由消費者主導的口味及新穎的市場策略，不但吸引大量都市年輕白領捧場，亦熏陶著新一代葡萄酒愛好者。

各種葡萄酒品皆饒富特色、風味各異，但又能與奧克地區所出產的葡萄酒互補長短，相得益彰。這就是朗格多克-魯西永全新的願景——「新法蘭西風尚」：把本身大膽創新、朝氣盎然的創業態度及突出文化價值的理念傾注於葡萄酒的經營活動之中。



全球視野

◆ 朗格多克 - 魯西永地區是全球第一大葡萄酒生產基地，佔地 300,000 公頃，年產量達 17.7 億公升。

◆ 朗格多克 - 魯西永地區出產的葡萄酒佔法國總產量的 34%，其中：

穆斯卡系列 (VDN) 佔 2%

法國 AOC 佔 11%

法定地區及小地區出產的地區餐酒佔 22%

奧克產區的地區餐酒佔 38%

日常餐酒佔 30%

◆ 朗格多克 - 魯西永 AOC 蒸餾葡萄酒銷售百分比數字：

朗格多克 AOC 和奧克地區葡萄酒種類的百分比

玫瑰紅酒 14%

紅葡萄酒 68%

白葡萄酒 18%

◆ 葡萄園覆蓋地區及平均產量

	魯西永 AOC 地區	朗格多克 AOC 地區	奧克地區	朗格多克 - 魯西永地區總計
葡萄園覆蓋地區 (公頃)	34000	38500	83000	290000
產量 (百公升)	612000	1507000	5400000	17700000
平均產量	4000 公升 / 公頃	5000 公升 / 公頃	6500 公升 / 公頃	

朗格多克 - 魯西永出產的葡萄酒 40% 用於出口，以下為主要市場及市場佔有率：

德國 24%	丹麥 2%	加拿大 5%
瑞士 3%	美國 6%	其他 14%
英國 17%	挪威 2%	日本 3%
瑞典 2%	比利時 8%	
荷蘭 13%	芬蘭 1%	



奧克地區簡介

奧克地區為全球第四大品種葡萄酒出口地區，該區包括沿地中海海岸的四大產區：東比利牛斯省、奧德省、埃羅省和加爾省。其優勢在於佔總產量 91% 的單一葡萄品種葡萄酒。奧克地區餐酒佔法國全部單一葡萄品種釀製的葡萄酒總量之 89%。吸取陽光之精華，法國南部大自然的傾情奉獻！

第一位：澳洲——636000 千公升

第二位：智利——460000 千公升

第三位：美國 / 加利福尼亞——450000 千公升

第四位：奧克地區——280000 千公升

第五位：南非——288500 千公升

奧克地區葡萄酒生產商聯盟有逾 1600 個成員，包括合作經營釀酒廠、私營葡萄園及獨立的葡萄酒商等。他們緊隨目前的市場形勢，對最新的消費趨勢瞭如指掌。奧克聯盟於 2005 年 11 月正式成立，是唯一負責奧克產區葡萄酒市場營銷、產品開發及通訊的跨領域機構。

梅洛葡萄酒 27%

嘉本納索味濃葡萄酒 17%

西拉葡萄酒 12%

歌海娜葡萄酒 6%

辛索特葡萄酒 6%

夏敦埃白葡萄酒 11%

索味濃葡萄酒 6%

維歐尼葡萄酒 1%

其他類奧克單一葡萄品種酒類 14%

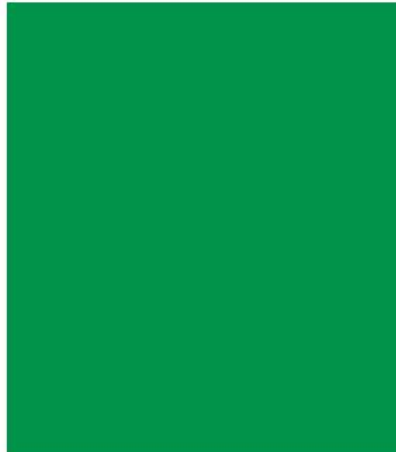




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此外，朗格多克 AOC 亦引入獨特的高品質葡萄酒等級評定規則，即眾所週知的「金字塔原則」，以進一步傳遞這項訊息。

各次區域法定產區（即法國如下產區：Corbières、Minervois、Saint Chinian、Faugères、Grès de Montpellier、Terrasses du Larzac、La Clape、Pic Saint Loup、Pézenas、Terres de Sommières、Terrasses de Béziers、Cabardès、M. alepère、Picpoul de Pinet、Limoux 等地。）這些產區分別與其當地的土壤及氣候條件相對應。



名聞遐邇的法定產區 獨一無二的葡萄莊園

這是一片風景如畫、令人心醉的土地。乾石梯田的每個角落均散發著地中海芬香的氣息。野生灌木層中飄散著百里香、迷迭香、還有嬌柔的藏紅花、杜松子及鼠尾草的芳香，這便是法語中的「咖裏哥」(garrigue)，它準確地表達該地區葡萄酒的特色味道。

AOC 的葡萄酒系列描繪朗格多克產區的一幅圖畫：別具一格、風味各異。紅葡萄酒、白葡萄酒、

玫瑰紅葡萄酒、起泡葡萄酒及麝香葡萄酒等，都是由不同的風味精心調製而成，為消費者釀造超值而適合不同口味人士的酒品。

AOC 旗下的每款葡萄酒均透過其產地葡萄的土壤、氣候、葡萄品種及歷史背景，表現本身獨有的特色。而充滿熱誠的葡萄種植園主，在繼承莊園傳統的同時，更表現應有的遠見和活力。他們以成為「新法蘭西風尚」的一份子為榮。



澎湃而誘人的紅葡萄酒系列

西拉、歌海娜、佳釀、慕合懷特及辛索等傳統而著明的地中海葡萄酒，與嘉本納索味濃、梅鹿威等大西洋品種在一些法定產區「邂逅」，為消費者帶來令人雀躍的風味系列。

典雅芬芳的白葡萄酒系列

由當地品種的葡萄調製而成，包括馬臣尼、珊瑚、白歌海娜和布蘭克，該類品種的葡萄與一些產區相似的國際品種嫁接，如霞多麗和維歐尼，生產出奇妙非凡的混合品種，富有鮮明的特色。

時尚的利穆起泡葡萄酒

葡萄酒採用 1531 年的傳統工藝釀製而成，有法國最古老起泡葡萄酒

的稱譽。利穆起泡葡萄酒提供幹葡萄酒、微甜及甜酒等多種選擇，適合各種不同場合。

濃郁芬芳的天然甜葡萄酒

朗格多克四大甜葡萄酒的法定產區，均採用小顆香葡萄粒釀製而成，一直被用作開胃酒或餐後甜酒飲用。

AOC 旗下的每款葡萄酒均透過其產地葡萄的土壤、氣候、葡萄品種及歷史背景，表現本身獨有的特色。而充滿熱誠的葡萄種植園主，在繼承莊園傳統的同時，更表現應有的遠見和活力。他們以成為「新法蘭西風尚」的一份子為榮。



變化是生活的調節

奧克的地區餐酒品牌琳瑯滿目，其水果風味、爽口的味覺體驗皆來自新一代葡萄種植者的苦心經營。為迎合現今消費者的口味，他們以新穎的包裝及創新理念向新市場發起挑戰。當地的一些傳統品種，如西拉或歌海娜，以及一些國際品種

葡萄，如嘉本納索味濃、梅鹿輻、白索味濃葡萄，用於釀製單一葡萄品種的葡萄酒，而該類葡萄酒亦是奧克產區最知名的酒品。除此以外，這些葡萄品種亦透過混合，創造風味別具一格的原創葡萄酒。

奧克產區全新的地區餐酒等級劃分

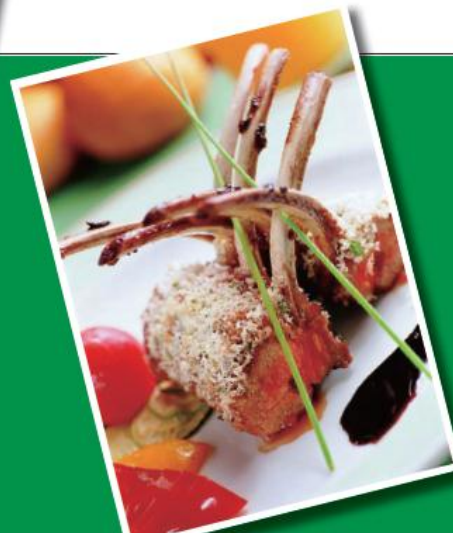
奧克產區是法國第一大桶裝葡萄酒出口商，全球第四大單一葡萄品種葡萄酒出口商。2007年核實出口銷售量達6億公升，相當於7.2億瓶葡萄酒。

為鞏固自己的市場，奧克產區地區餐酒與其葡萄酒公司發起一項全新的酒品分類辦法，並分為三個層次：「終極誘惑系列」、「時尚系列」及「經典收藏系列」。這種分類亦同時闡釋各葡萄酒的內涵及品體體驗。

奧克產區地區餐酒的「經典收藏系列」令本已物超所值的葡萄酒更具內涵和魅力。這個系列不但提升奧克產區及身份價值，亦鼓勵該酒品系列的使者、公司和葡萄種植者不斷探索釀酒技術。

「時尚系列」加強奧克產區在其核心市場的競爭力。葡萄酒精緻高雅、時尚宜人。

「終極誘惑系列」加強創本促銷產品層次的業務開發，質量要求亦極為嚴格。「終極誘惑系列」以其濃郁的水果清香，獨到的創意及優惠的價格吸引廣大消費群體。



奧克的多樣化酒品系列

葡萄酒的多樣款式——體驗奧克，家一樣的感覺。吸取陽光之精華，法國南部大自然的傾情奉獻

奧克嘉本納索味濃葡萄酒

葡萄酒具有黑醋栗、櫻桃、香柏及青椒的複合芳香，味道中透著絲絲熟果、香料及甘草的餘香。奧克溫和的陽光全年照射著每一粒嘉本納索味濃葡萄，讓其成長至最飽滿的成熟狀態，從而蘊含柔和的單寧酸和濃郁的水果香氣。

奧克梅鹿輻葡萄酒

法國南部梅鹿輻葡萄酒酒感深長，更帶著絲絲柔順，有一種入口即融的感覺。葡萄酒酒體透著紅葡萄果香和櫻桃及木莓口感。這種植物性和香料的自然風格賦予該酒品柔順的地中海風情。

奧克西拉葡萄酒

這是一種強烈濃郁葡萄酒，入口後便讓人立時產生強烈的味覺衝擊而難以忘懷，更釋放出地中海綿長的夏天而孕育的無數種複合香氣——絲絲香料、甘草和林果的味道，陣陣紫羅蘭的馥郁芬芳。

奧克歌海娜葡萄酒

葡萄酒的特色在於其柔順的口感及櫻桃口味。無花果的香氣，偶爾亦混著一些可可的醇香，加上其醇厚的口感，成就了奧克地區餐酒系

列中一款傑出的精品。

奧克辛索葡萄酒

辛索玫瑰葡萄酒具有典雅耐美的濃香，並帶有紅漿果和水蜜桃滋味，以及讓人一試難忘的清新口感和水果風味。

奧克霞多麗葡萄酒

憑藉當地的土壤及氣候渾然天成的奧克地區餐酒之霞多麗葡萄酒口感醇厚、濃烈，讓人回味無窮，更滲透絲絲紅杏、水蜜桃及蘋果的典雅芳香。

奧克索味濃葡萄酒

酒品乃法國南部之另一傑作。其白索味濃葡萄酒混有柑橘和薄荷的清香，酒質濃郁、充滿可人清爽的酸味。

奧克維歐尼葡萄酒

葡萄酒以典雅而醇厚的口感而聞名，維歐尼葡萄酒適合在朗格多克涼爽的荒野山區生長，從而賦予酒品中那絲絲水蜜桃、梨、熱帶水果和白花的味道。

其他主要奧克地區餐酒種類

黑皮諾、馬瑟蘭、穆維多、白詩南、可倫伯、馬臣尼、麝香、珊瑚和寶美魯



品法國葡萄酒 享地中海風情

朗格多克 AOC 和奧克地區的葡萄酒品種豐富、選擇眾多，適合各種不同場合，由開胃酒、正式場合餐前用酒，以至各類節日慶典和夏季露天餐飲活動，應有盡有。美酒針對一系列傳統的法國和地中海佳釀精心釀製，但其多樣化又能與各式現代國際美食完美搭配。

起泡葡萄酒系列

以壽司和生魚片配上乾葡萄酒，便是美妙的開胃酒；而配搭經典的地中海風味肉湯，則會帶來清新原味的口感。AOC 利穆·科利蒙葡萄酒、AOC 利穆·布朗特葡萄酒、朗格多克 AOC 克萊雷葡萄酒的風味是完美的配搭。還有甜味起泡葡萄酒系列，配上幾款果味甜點及濃郁的藍莓洛克福乾酪。利穆·布朗特 Méthode Ancestrale AOC 和朗格多克陳年 AOC 克萊雷葡萄酒絕不會讓你失望！

利穆起泡葡萄酒

混合了 1/3 的麝香和 2/3 利穆葡萄酒，加上一片檸檬、冷凍片刻，便可享受法國南部的高雅品味。

芳香襲人的幹白葡萄酒系列

濃郁的白葡萄酒可與豐盛的新鮮貝類或東方美食搭配。不妨

一試匹克葡萄酒—匹尼葡萄酒配搭牡蠣的食法；這是朗格多克名聞遐邇的傳統吃法，當地人喜歡在漫長的夏季到海邊品嘗貝類的同時，來上一杯清新爽口的匹克葡萄酒—匹尼葡萄酒，一掃炎熱夏日的酷暑。奧克 Vdp 維歐尼、奧克 Vdp 馬臣尼、朗格多克 AOC 高德埃克斯及匹克葡萄酒—匹尼葡萄酒的風情是不錯的選擇。

未入橡木桶發酵的爽口白葡萄酒系列

該系列酒品的清涼水果風味與沙律和乳蛋餅可謂是絕佳配搭。奧克 Vdp 索味白葡萄酒、奧克 Vdp 歌海娜白葡萄酒、Corbières 白葡萄酒和 AOC Faugères 白葡萄酒均是不错的选择。

濃郁豐腴的橡木味白葡萄酒系列

黑魚、鰻肝醬或奶油汁烤龍蝦等豪華大餐需要同樣高貴的橡木風味葡萄酒作伴。奧克 Vdp 霞多麗、AOC 利穆白葡萄酒和 AOC 米內瓦白葡萄酒都是不錯的選擇。

玫瑰紅葡萄酒系列

在炎熱夏日，冰涼的此系列酒品便是野餐的最佳選擇。微甜口感品類則是糖醋菜肴的絕佳配搭。奧克 Vdp 西拉、奧克 Vdp 歌海娜、奧克 Vdp 辛奈、朗格多克 AOC 高德埃克斯和 AOC Corbières 玫瑰紅葡萄酒都能為你帶來驚喜！

濃烈的紅葡萄酒系列

口感濃烈而純樸的紅葡萄酒易與野豬肉等野味配用，或是同令人心儀的燻肉、砂鍋、香草燻雞等菜搭配享用。絕品當屬奧克 Vdp 佳釀、奧克 Vdp 羅本納索味、AOC 菲都、AOC Corbières、AOC 利穆紅葡萄酒和 AOC 聖希尼昂紅葡萄酒的風味吧。

口感平順的果味紅葡萄酒

適合大眾、水果風味的品種可配搭比薩、香腸和土豆泥等食物；在燒烤時飲用亦相當不錯。可選擇奧克 Vdp 梅鹿紅、奧克 Vdp 歌海娜、Cabardès AOC、米內瓦 AOC、米內瓦拉裏維尼爾 AOC 和馬爾貝爾 AOC 等品種。

甜型葡萄酒

麝香葡萄酒是朗格多克一流的甜型葡萄酒。其略顯清淡的風格易同幾款簡單、新鮮和水果風味的甜點配用。而其更濃郁的款式則是鰻肝醬、羊乳乾酪及烤鴨等奢侈大餐的絕佳配搭。建議選用

米內瓦·聖·讓 AOC 以及弗龍蒂尼昂、羅奈爾和密雷瓦勒 AOC 麝香葡萄酒的風情。

悠久的歷史，全新的視野

朗格多克盛產的葡萄酒根植於一個複雜而獨特的傳統，並一直影響著葡萄酒的過去和現在。某程度上說，朗格多克是一顆隱藏著的寶石，在緬懷遠古的同時，又能積極進取，對「新法蘭西風尚」葡萄酒所揭示的現代形象倍感自豪。

充滿活力的城鎮及野趣橫生的鄉村

時尚的海灘度假勝地；蒙彼利埃、尼姆和納博納等動感之都的別致典雅的酒店；塞特、阿格德角和卡馬爾格的美麗海岸線；聳立在岩石之上，俯瞰著整個寧靜的村落的 Cathare 城堡；維亞多美亞，高盧最古老的羅馬古道和中世紀神奇的卡爾卡松城堡……，可讀不勝枚舉。還有，朗格多克—魯西永的城鎮和村莊一年四季都有熱鬧的活動，例如：傳統舞蹈、宗教節日及體育賽事等。來訪的客人會馬上被這兒積極向上「快樂生活」的節奏所吸引，這與地中海輕鬆休閒的生活方式一脈相承。這裡的美饌、這裡的人，以及令人難忘的美酒，都是當地歷史中不可或缺的部分，所有這些，都給人們留下永不磨滅的印象。

資料由 FITPO 提供





2008 年電子卡及識別展覽會

全球最大型數位安全及智慧技術展覽活動
將於 2008 年 11 月 4 日至 6 日在法國巴黎北部
維爾平特展覽館舉行

電子卡及識別展覽會經過去年成功舉辦之後，現正在籌辦 2008 年的展覽活動。今年的展覽無疑將吸引兩萬多名參觀者。520 家參展商還有 1700 多名代表出席會議的人士將參與這次活動。「電子卡及識別展覽會」是全世界數位安全和智慧技術領域的重大活動。無疑也是全球該業界人士彙聚一堂的機會。於今年 11 月 4 日至 6 日，全球電子卡及識別領域的代表將會聚集在巴黎北部的維爾平特展覽館。

2008 年展覽的主題
電子商務、識別管理、美國是本屆展覽的主題園

美國和電子商務是本屆展覽的主題
上一屆展覽日本是主題，本屆電子卡及識別展覽會的主題是美國。將電子卡和電子識



別技術應用於運輸、支付、貿易、客戶積分等領域，美國是真正的先驅，而且也是無接觸技術使用的領先國家。

無接觸技術在歐洲正處在上升的趨勢當中，與此相比，美國的技術在各種應用當中顯得十分先進，例如電子文檔或者支付卡技術。電子安全交易市場是美國積極參與的一個策略領域，並因此而有可能為世界加入新的技術規範。美國通過在代表大會上的發言，通過在展覽正中心部位設立的展臺，通過應邀前來主持或者出席會議的知名人士，將在 2008 年的展會上顯露光芒。

ID 管理是識別展覽所關注的焦點

「電子卡及識別展覽會」為電子識別這一特殊領域保留了重要的展覽場地。因為，去年展會期間推出的「電子識別技術展」受到了極大的歡迎。該展區專門展示安全技術和生物識別技術，與電子卡展覽同時進行，因這兩個領域的相關性而受到參觀者的青睞。

參加展覽的有與生物識別技術、文檔安全技術、認證技術、物理或者邏輯門禁技術、編碼技術、射頻卡識別技術，以及電子取務技術有關的一些廠商。

身份管理將是 2008 年展會上的一個重要主題。參展商將介紹一些能夠滿足今天的需要的方案，並使這些技術方案成為現今不可或缺的現實技術。對於想瞭解各種不同的電子識別管

理技術發展的人來說，電子識別技術展區將是必到的一個展覽場地。

「移動商務技術區」：移動商務和安全的發展方向

在去年取得成功之後，電子卡和識別技術展覽會今年將再次與「NPC 論壇」合作舉辦移動商務技術區 (Mobile Transaction Techzone) 活動。

在無接觸技術和多用技術發展的促進之下，移動商務向各種不同的用戶提供了新的應用和新的前景，例如 NFC、RFID、M2M、商務安全、售貨亭技術等。2007 年參展的廠商有：Innovision, Legic, MasterCard, Nexpert, Nokia, NXP Semiconductors, Stolpan, Toppan Printing, USA Technologies 等。今年這個展區將迎來更多活躍的新參展商。

2008 年電子卡及電子識別技術展覽會的其它活動安排

代表大會：無可爭議的世界領先者的會議

代表大會是一項真正傳達資訊和傳播技能的活動，在三天的時間裡將集中介紹國際間有關的經驗及創新事物。該活動的主題是以有關電子卡和識別技術為基礎，能反映市場的新動向，對參觀展覽是一個理想的補充。各種報告

會是與會人士見面和交流的機會，可使他們瞭解創新項目的應用情況，使專業演講者與 1700 多名參加會議的代表就最新的問題進行討論。

世界電子卡峰會：傾聽重大決策者在說什麼

代表大會開幕的報告會「世界電子卡峰會」將作為一個平臺，邀請業界的知名人士，在這個平臺上交流他們的觀點和對市場的看法。

《芝麻獎》標誌著業界元老對新技術新發明的認可

在電子卡和電子識別技術生產廠家的支援之下，《芝麻獎》代表著國際業界對獲獎技術的承認。這項活動對所有有關的廠商開放，不管是否參加電子卡及識別技術展覽會的廠商。

通過頒獎活動，可以很好地推廣創新的項目，使多年研究和開發的技術開花結果。各獎項由專家委員會頒發，頒獎儀式將在電子卡和識別卡技術展覽開幕前一天，在巴黎舉行。進入最終角逐的產品將在展覽館中心地帶的《芝麻獎》展覽區展出。

欲瞭解展覽活動的最新消息，請瀏覽網站 www.cartes.com。

實用資訊：
展覽日期：2008 年 11 月 4 日、5 日和 6 日。
展覽地點：法國巴黎北部維爾平特展覽館



CARTES & IDentification 2008

The world leading event in digital security and smart technologies will be held between November 4th and 6th, 2008 at the Paris-Nord Villepinte Exhibition Centre

Following on last year's success, "CARTES & IDentification" is getting ready for an edition that will certainly welcome over 20,000 visitors once again. They are also expecting 520 exhibitors and 1,700 conference delegates. Recognised throughout the world as the reference in matters of digital security and smart technology, "CARTES & IDentification" is without a doubt the sector's worldwide rendezvous. Between next November 4th and

6th, the entire card and ID community will be gathered in Paris-Nord Villepinte.

2008: Focus on e-transactions, ID management and the United States

The United States and e-transactions in the limelight

After Japan, the United States will be this year's nation of honour at "CARTES & IDentification". As a genuine

pioneer in terms of transport, payment, exchanges and loyalty applications, the United States will act as the main thread on the contactless issue.

Compared to the rise of contactless technology in Europe, the United States appear to be very much ahead when it comes to its deployment via multiple applications such as electronic documents or payment cards. The secure electronic transactions market represents a strategic area, one where the U.S. is actively involved and is consequently tending to impose a number of new technological standards.

Whether through participation in the congress, a pavilion set in the heart of the trade fair, various activities or the presence of invited major decision makers, the United States will make their presence felt during this 2008 edition.

ID management, the core issue for "IDentification" trade fair

"CARTES 2008" is giving pride of place to a particularly dynamic sector: identification. This was demonstrated last year by the success experienced by "IDentification's" launch. Dedicated to secure technology and biometrics, it will be held alongside "CARTES" and get the full benefit of its visitors' synergy.

Thus, it will gather all players offering solutions and technology related to biometrics, documents securing, authentication, physical or logic access control, encryption, RFID or e-government procedures.

Identity management will be one of the major themes in 2008. Exhibitors will be offering solutions meeting current security needs and making it one of today's inescapable news items. "IDentification" trade fair will be a must-see event to keep informed on changes within the spectrum of ID management technology.

"Mobile Transaction TechZone": targeting security and mobile transactions!

Following up on last year's success, "CARTES & IDentification" is repeating the Mobile Transaction TechZone this year in partnership with the NFC Forum.

Boosted by the development of contactless and multi-application technology, mobile transactions are giving the various players new applications and new perspectives: NFC, RFID, M2M, transaction security, kiosk technology, etc.

The following companies were seen at this zone in

2007: Innovision, Legio, MasterCard, Nexpert, Nokia, NXP Semiconductors, Stolpan, Toppan Printing, USA Technologies. This year will welcome new players who will be just as dynamic.

"CARTES & IDentification" 2008 also means...

The Congress: the indisputable world leader

The Congress is a genuine convergence of know-how and information, gathering over three days all international experience and innovation. Held around themes related to cards but also to identification, this meeting is the best representation of the market and an essential supplement to visiting the stands.

As settings for exchanges and encounters, the conferences promote implementation of the most innovative projects, allowing expert speakers and over 1,700 conventioners to debate on the latest subjects.

World Card Summit: listen to major captains of industry

The World Card Summit opening conference will be welcoming a panel of exceptional industrialists attending to exchange their viewpoints and their perspectives on the market.

The SESAMES Awards: peer recognition

Much appreciated by card and identification industrialists, the Sesames Awards stand as the means for international recognition on the part of the profession. This contest is open to all industrialists in the appropriate sectors, whether or not they are exhibitors at "CARTES & IDentification".

As a remarkable promotional vector for innovative projects, they substantiate several years of research and development.

Bestowed by a jury of experts, the Awards will be presented at a gala evening held in Paris, on the eve of "CARTES & IDentification's" opening.

Finalist products will be on display in the SESAMES Area located in the heart of the trade fair.

Tick November 4th, 5th and 6th, 2008 right away on your schedule!

To access the latest information on "CARTES & IDentification": www.cartes.com

Useful Information

Dates: November 4th, 5th and 6th, 2008

Place: Paris-Nord Villepinte Exhibition Centre, France



World Mahjong Tour (WMT) in June at Hong Kong

WMT is a gaming media company, headquartered in Los Angeles, CA, with branch offices China.

This Company is launching an unprecedented Televised Charity Mahjong tournament - WMT "Celebrity Invitational". World Mahjong Tour plans on transferring the success of "TV Poker" to "TV Mahjong".

Background on Mahjong

Mahjong is often referred to as "Asian Poker" and is the most widely played game in China, Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, Vietnam and other Asian countries and districts with high levels of play in USA and Europe.

Mahjong is the world's most played game," William Sutjiadi, founder and CEO of Mahjong Time said. "It has an estimated one billion players, worldwide, and a player base that is 10 times more than poker".

In January 1998, the States Sports Commission of China officially recognized Mahjong by designating it the 25th sport.

Mahjong was included as a skill based game via the Skilled Game Protection Act - Proposed in 2007 by Congressmen Robert Wexler.

Poker TV Program

There are now numerous successful poker shows on leading US broadcasters today.

- GSN's High Stakes Poker
- The World Series of Poker on ESPN

- The World Poker on the Travel Channel
- Celebrity Poker Showdown on Bravo
- Poker Superstars on Fox Sports
- Poker Million
- Poker Royale: on GSN
- Tilt on ESPN
- Poker After Dark on NBC
- Heads-up Poker on NBC
- El Hollywood Hold'em
- Ultimate Poker Challenge

300 million TV poker program viewers worldwide for "Poker Million" alone. The Travel Channel World Poker Tour Battle of Champions on NBC scored a whopping 3.0 overnight rating on Sunday, watched by more than ten million estimated viewers.

ESPN averaged almost 1 million viewers per broadcast for the World Series of Poker.

WMT Celebrity Invitational

Date: Jun 9-14, 2008

Location: Hong Kong

It is a 5 days Charity Tournament, all winning prizes will be donated to players' favorite charities.

A field of 18 Celebrities - 4 from China, 4 from Taiwan, 4 from HK and 4 World Professionals will be participated.

The event will be filmed to produce a 12 one-hour episodes TV Show.

The high profile tournaments will be filmed in Hong Kong. WMT will produce 12 one-hour episodes for these tournaments which would be similar to televised poker and mahjong events such as World Poker Tour and World Series of Mahjong.

Tournament Structure



TV Show Run-down

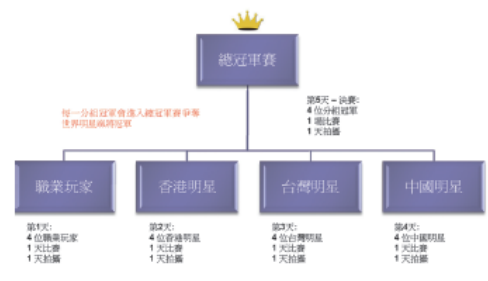
Total of 5 filming days Program
One day filming for each tournament
One hour Interview section for player profile and charity introduction
One hour Side Stories
Mahjong Mini Game Competitions
Mahjong History Introduction
Language Selection:
Mandarin/Cantonese/English



世界麻將錦標賽「明星版」在香港舉行

世界麻將錦標賽「明星版」六月在香港舉行，麻將常被譽為「亞洲撲克」，是中國內地、日本、台灣、韓國、香港、越南和其他亞洲國家及地區最多人玩的遊戲。同時，麻將在美國和歐洲一些國家都非常流行。Mahjong Time的行政總裁William Sutjiadi曾說：「麻將是全球最多人玩的遊戲之一，估計全世界有十億玩家，比撲克玩家多十倍。」一九九八年一月，中國國家體委正式承認麻將為體育活動之一，並將麻將列為第255項體育。美國國會議員Robert Wexler在2007建議透過「技術遊戲保護法」把麻將列入為一種以技能為基礎的遊戲。

世界麻將錦標賽「明星版」是一個持續五天(二零零八年六月九日至十四日)在香港舉行的慈善大賣，所有獲獎獎金將捐獻給參賽明星自選的慈善機構。參賽嘉賓有16位名人明星：分別有四名來自中國內地，四名來自中國台灣，四名來自香港的名人明星及四名不同國籍的麻將專業人士。賽事會被製作成十二集一小時的精彩絕倫的綜藝電視節目。此賽事將於香港拍攝，整個製作手法都將比照當下火紅的德州撲克節目和麻將項目：「World Poker Tour」及「World Series of Mahjong」。

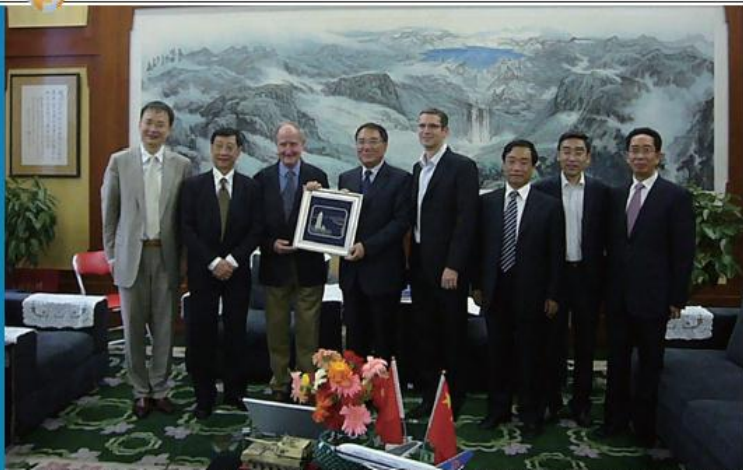


節目主持 Hostess

- Sophia Lai, 主持
- 豐富的打麻將經驗，技巧達半專業程度
 - 能說一口流利的英文、印尼語和多種中國不同的方言，其中包括普通話、廣東話、桂林語和福建話等。
- Sophia Lai, Hostess
- Semi Mahjong Professional
 - Multi-Lingual, fluent in English, Indonesian, different dialects of Chinese which include Mandarin, Cantonese, Cullinese, Hawkenese

比賽架構

- 參賽的名人明星
- 中國內地(China)
- Edell(愛戴)
- Luo Zhongxu(羅中旭)
- Gao Hu(高虎)
- Yip Sai Wing(葉世榮)
- 中國香港(Hong Kong)
- William Hung(孔慶翔)
- Nadia Chan(陳松伶)
- Wong Mei-Wa(王美華(寶媽))
- Liu Ximing(劉錦銘)
- 中國台灣(Taiwan)
- Xu Nai Lin(徐乃麟)
- Ada Pan(潘慧如)
- Jessie(張本渝)
- Joyce(趙紅薇)
- 麻將專家(MJ Professional)
- Maria Ho(何享禧USA)
- Dragon Chang(張麗玉TW)
- Rickael Chen(張明德HK)
- Song Ping(宋平CHN)
- 節目流程
- 總共拍攝期為五天
 - 一天拍攝一場比賽
 - 一小時的參賽嘉賓及慈善團體導遊專訪
 - 一小時的花邊故事
 - 搞笑麻將小遊戲
 - 麻將歷史介紹
 - 語言選擇：國語/粵語/英語
- 節目程序：60分鐘(每集)
- 片頭：30秒
- (比賽前夕)：2分鐘30秒
- 正式賽事：15分鐘
- 花邊故事：5分鐘
- 廣告
- 明星訪談：2分鐘
- 正式賽事：15分鐘
- (比賽總結)：2分鐘30秒
- 片尾：30秒



王珉會見全國政協委員、香港客商王征先生（左一）、著名建築設計大師貝聿銘、東方基金會李維雄董事長（右一）

王珉新政 領跑「開放吉林」

嚴飛羽

Under the Leadership of Wang Min, Jilin will more open and develop

中共十七大前後，中央部委以及地方省市高官人事更迭頻密，眼花撩亂。其中既有上世紀六十年代出生的新人上位，如孫政才、陸昊履任農業部、團中央；亦有封疆大吏轉任他鄉或卸去高官空降地方，如張高麗、俞正聲接掌津、滬；團中央第一書記周強、胡春華先後空降湘、冀。其中，有著「省長搖籃」之稱的江南富庶之地——蘇州市委書記王珉先後出掌老工業省份吉林省長、省委書記一職，備受海內外輿論所矚目。

王珉主政吉林之後，政績卓著，頗有政聲。短短幾年內，吉林各項主要經濟建設指標突飛猛進，百姓生活得以改善。

省內人均認為其開明而嚴謹、前瞻而務實，是吉林發展之福、是吉林百姓之福；海外則普遍認為，王珉將為振興東北老工業基地探索出一條有效的模式，推動東三省的未來發展。海外稱之為「吉林現象」，或曰「王珉新政」。



王珉（左）與全國青聯委員、開封大學客座教授吳永強合影。

國企改制 績效明顯

王珉上任伊始，一項名為「816工程」的攻堅戰揭開了王珉新政的序幕。

所謂「816工程」，就是將816家國企，60萬職工和負債率高達82.1%的928億元資產進行改制。更為困難的是，如此複雜、繁重的事物，王珉提出要在短短的一年內完成三年的改革任務。人往哪裡去？錢從哪裡來？在吉林人看來，可謂「天方夜譚」。

時過經年，2006年4月，列入攻堅計劃的816戶國企改制基本完成。箇中艱難，非三言兩語所能盡道。吉林省國企改革進程從東三省最慢的地區，一躍成為最快的地區。

招商引資 長袖善舞

王珉任命甫一公佈，既有熟悉者說，吉林必將迎來招商引資的大發展。不出所料，王珉經常在各種場合向各級官員灌輸「大招商、招大商」的理念。而對於來吉投資考察者，地方官員不是泛泛地介紹省情、市情，而是與投資意向方直奔主題，很明確地商談相關項目的配套服務政策，針對性很強。

此外，大批的人脈資源也帶到了吉林。「長三角」特別是江蘇的很多政府官員、台商和民營企業家紛紛湧入吉林考察洽談。

埋首務實 不戀高位

王珉主政吉林不過短短四年，交出一份滿意的答卷：2008年一季度，吉林省統計局披露，全省實現地區生產總值按可比價格計算，GDP增速創16.5%的新高！統計專家認為，「這個數字，說明吉林省承襲了近幾年GDP高位運行的良好態勢。」

事實上，過去幾年中，吉林省GDP、固定資產投資、工業增加值的增速一直位居全國前列，其中幾項硬指標連續幾年位居全國前三位。2007年，全省實現地區生產總值更首次突破歷史性的新高5000億元！其總量居全國各省、市、區的位置由幾年前的低位上升到21位。

王珉主政吉林的一系列大手筆、大規劃、大動作，所取得的顯著成效，被海內外輿論普遍稱之為「吉林現象」而引人注目。

面對斐然政績，據稱中央有關部門曾打算將他調任教育部部長或商務部部長，面對升任「京官」，出任內閣成員的難得機遇，王珉表示，尊重組織上的安排，但也表達了自己的心聲，期望在吉林多幹幾年，為吉林的發展打下更為扎實的基礎。

今後五年，王珉規劃的吉林省藍圖為：到2011年，全省地區生產總值力爭達到10000億元，人均GDP達到4000美元，地方級財政收入和一般預算全口徑財政收入分別達到600億元和1200億元。經濟總量在全國位次前移，人均水平進入全國先進行列。



書生「海量」初震東北

王琨本為安徽淮南人，長期在南京、蘇州工作，兼之擔任高校博導，文質彬彬，頗有江南人儒雅書卷氣質。2004年10月任吉林省委副書記，旋即被任命為吉林省副省長、代省長。

據稱，在就任的歡迎宴會上，看似儒雅書生的王琨和一眾東北地方官員逐一碰杯，一盞酒敬下來，不下三四十杯白瀉落肚，仍面不改色，談笑從容。讓有著豪爽酒量之稱的東北同僚刮目相看，讚嘆稱奇。

據稱，一位中央級領導有次也歎說：王琨同志從富庶的江南蘇州到冰天雪地的東北工作，開展工作不容易，酒也得喝很多。殊不知，王琨雖為淮南人，却有北人之海量。

力攬年輕英才

王琨之知人善任、培養人才亦被廣為讚頌。2007年12月27日，中組部官員到一汽集團宣佈，

吉林省吉林市委書記徐建一接替竺延風擔任一汽集團總經理。此前，已擔任九年一汽總經理的竺延風當選吉林省副省長。知情人士透露，竺延風進入政界，在更大平台上一展其管理才能的幕後推手正是王琨。目前，竺延風已經是執掌全省經濟工作的常務副省長。

有著「一汽少帥」之稱的竺延風是當代中國汽車界最具政治高度的掌門人，也是中國汽車界最具前瞻性的掌門人。

海外普遍認為，王琨延攬竺延風進入政府部門，當是非常看重其運作大型企業的豐富經驗。一汽九年任期，竺延風把企業從虧損邊緣帶到盈利123億元，從早期機制陳舊的國企逐漸變成強勢的汽車集團。而王琨推動的國企改革雖然初步完成框架，但後續實質內容的整合、充實、做強做大之任務亦非常艱鉅，能有一個豐富經驗的輔助者，無疑會有利於各項工作的深入推進。

汪山土庫 中國府第文化博物館

徐江明

WangShanTuku: A Chinese Traditional Residence Culture Museum

汪山土庫的名字聽來古怪，實為鄱陽湖地區獨特的建築稱謂。眼前的汪山土庫，以其江南官宦民居特色和其深厚的文化底蘊，在中國府第文化中執牛耳，既能稱得上「博物館」，文化和歷史價值當然不可小覷。站在土庫天井裡，環顧周圍，一排排木質門窗彌漫著清香。能在這樣庭堂治學習書，也不枉為人生之大幸，若真能久居於此薰染書香該是上等人境界！

門堂之內，「一門三督撫」的榮耀繞梁不絕，門堂外「五里六翰林」的豪情噴薄躍人。「理學名家」土庫程氏前輩原為湖邊養蠶人，是什麼促動了程家從卑微走向宏起，這是值得所有遊客深思和探訪的。建設中國特色的國家當從建設中國特色的家庭起步；家國相連，

好家必利其國也！個人之於家的責任價值、家之於國的責任價值包涵著做人的能力、力量 and 美感，這是人的社會屬性不可回避的！有誰能忽視人的培養？有誰能忽視家的建善？也許您苦思冥想的問題在這裡能獲得啟示！

從「三個大紅頂子」到民國的100餘年間，汪山土庫走出了進士4名、舉人11名、官宦名流100餘名。「湖山意氣歸詞苑，兄弟文章入選樓。」民族英雄林則徐用此聯饋贈於程氏兄弟，更讓人感受得到程家彌漫著淳厚的文風和才子俊傑的不凡氣度。在這裡你也有困惑的地方，1443個房間中竟然找不到一間閒閣廂樓！細問得知，程氏家族對男女後輩施以同等教育。震驚！男女平等觀念竟然這麼早就在這個深宅大院植根了。





嘉興市政府副秘書長趙建峰在港向嘉興市商會介紹。

2008 浙江省嘉興市政府 香港推介會

2008 ZheJiang JiaXing Service Industries Promotional Conference

浙江省嘉興市政府日前在香港舉辦「2008 嘉興市現代服務業重大項目（香港）推介會」。期間共推出 62 個項目，總投資約三百億人民幣，主要涉及市場物流倉儲、商貿、旅遊酒店、創意產業、總部經濟、服務外包等領域。

嘉興市是中國東部沿海地區與上海接壤的一個城市。陸域面積 3915 平方公里，常住人口 418.6 萬人，下轄南湖、秀洲兩區，平湖、海鹽、桐鄉三市和嘉善、海鹽兩縣。2007 年全市實現地區生產總值 1585.18 億元。它位於上海、江蘇、浙江三省（市）交界處，東北距上海市九十里，西南距杭州市九十里，北距蘇州七十里，東距乍浦港四十公里，處於最具有經

濟活力的長江三角洲和中國沿海經濟帶的中心位置，世界最長的跨海大橋——杭州灣跨海大橋的終結點就在嘉興。嘉興一直是中國東南沿海重要的對外貿易口岸之一，大運河貫穿境內，被譽為「魚米之鄉」、「絲綢之府」。它具有獨特的區位優勢結合嘉興港口優勢和物流優勢等獨特條件。

是次之嘉興市政府副秘書長趙建峰率團在港舉辦這次的招商推介會內容豐富，會議期間與香港方面簽署了九個項目，總投資額約 23.2 億元，項目涉及市場物流倉儲、商貿、旅遊酒店等方面。嘉興市政府副秘書長趙建峰並在推介會上對港商投資嘉興現代服務業作了詳盡的講解以及投資須知等。

浙江省嘉興市服務業項目 （香港）推介會簽約項目共九個

1. 嘉興南湖國際物流中心項目由香港長三角內河港有限公司投資建設，總投資為五千萬美元；
2. 秀洲星級酒店專案由香港夢城地產有限公司投資建設，總投資為三千萬美元；
3. 特易購中國華東物流中心專案由特易購華東物流（香港）有限公司投資建設，總投資 1.2 億美元；
4. 海寧商貿房地產專案由香港凌通電子國際有限公司投資建設，總投資為二千九百萬美元；
5. 海寧商住旅遊項目由香港廣弘集團投資建設，總投資四千二百萬美元；
6. 桐鄉四季匯家紡市場（二期）專案由香港長成置業有限公司投資建設，總投資 1.8 億美元；
7. 南北湖旅遊開發項目是由香港凱東集團海鹽黃金海岸水利發展有限公司投資建設，總投資三千萬美元；
8. 杭州灣海景大酒店是由 M. L. P 私營有限公司和茂友國際有限公司投資建設，總投資三千五百萬美元；
9. 平湖燃料油倉儲項目是由香港三針集團有限公司和上海炬騰燃料油有限公司共同投資建設，總投資為一千八百萬美元。





推介項目

一、市場

1. 嘉興市秀洲區	浙江王店小家电交易市场(王牌名店服務區)
2. 嘉興市	嘉興港不銹鋼交易市场
3. 嘉興市	嘉興港化工产品交易市场
4. 桐鄉市	桐鄉市汽車交易中心
5. 桐鄉市	桐鄉市童裝童玩市場
6. 南湖新區	中國國際節能環保城
7. 南湖新區	國際電氣城

二、物流

1. 嘉興工業園區	南湖區現代物流基地
2. 嘉興市	嘉興現代物流園物流平臺項目
3. 嘉興經濟開發區	嘉興經濟開發區物流倉庫項目
4. 平湖市	浙江省平湖市獨山港綜合物流園區
5. 平湖市	杭州灣北岸(平湖)國際物流中心
6. 海鹽經濟開發區	海鹽港區前哨港海河聯運項目
7. 海鹽經濟開發區	海鹽港區液體化工碼頭項目
8. 桐鄉市	桐鄉綜合物流園區
9. 桐鄉市	桐鄉市振興西路集裝箱基地建設項目
10. 海鹽經濟開發區	海鹽港區C區公用泊位建設項目

三、酒店

1. 平湖市	平湖皇場莊園大酒店
2. 平湖市	浙江省平湖市南大酒店
3. 嘉興經濟開發區	德湖五星級度假酒店
4. 嘉善新區	嘉善新區五星級賓館
5. 桐鄉經濟開發區	桐鄉開發區五星級酒店
6. 海寧經緯產業園區	經緯大酒店
7. 海寧	商務度假酒店

四、商貿

1. 嘉興市	嘉興市海味美食街
2. 秀洲新區	秀洲生態休閒廣場
3. 南湖區	杭州灣跨海大橋北連線南湖服務區
4. 南湖區	長三角(嘉興)旅遊商貿服務區
5. 嘉興經濟開發區	OUTLET(名品折扣店)項目
6. 嘉興經濟開發區	開發區家居超市
7. 嘉興運河新區	運河新區聯合商貿園區項目
8. 嘉善縣	時代廣場百貨主力店
9. 嘉善新區	嘉善新區核心區地塊整體開發
10. 桐鄉市	桐鄉城北休閒商貿中心開發
11. 平湖市	浙江省平湖市東湖購物休閒廣場
12. 平湖市	浙江省平湖市中央商務廣場
13. 平湖市	浙江省平湖市東湖商業大廈
14. 海寧市	海寧市城南商貿中心

五、旅遊

1. 南湖	嘉興「1921南湖新天地」旅遊休閒區
2. 海鹽縣	海鹽縣旅遊度假區國際俱樂部
3. 嘉善縣西塘鎮	西塘古鎮西塘旅遊三產服務區
4. 海鹽經濟開發區	杭州灣跨海大橋北連線南湖服務區
5. 桐鄉市	桐鄉·石門旅遊開發
6. 石門鎮	桐鄉市石門桂花村旅遊開發
7. 平湖市	浙江省九龍山海洋公園
8. 秀洲工業園	嘉興休閒娛樂天地
9. 海寧	濱江度假村
10. 秀洲油車鎮	鹽湖濕地休閒度假區
11. 秀洲新區	鹽湖休閒園
12. 南北湖新區	南北湖「明清一條街」

六、創意產業

1. 秀洲新區	嘉興秀洲創意產業中心
2. 嘉興經濟開發區	運河新區江南文化創意園區項目
3. 嘉善縣西塘鎮	嘉善西塘國際文化創意產業園
4. 秀洲工業園區	長三角紡織設計中心

七、服務外包和總部經濟

1. 嘉興經濟開發區	運河新區服務外包園
2. 秀洲工業園區	長三角(嘉興)生態總部園
3. 嘉興經濟開發區	運河新區總部園
4. 秀洲工業園區	長三角創意產業園
5. 秀洲工業園區	金融培訓基地
6. 秀洲工業園區	長三角家電總部大廈





世界衛生組織總幹事陳馮富珍(左二)、崔世安司長(左三)、世界衛生組織西太平洋區域總監尾身茂(左四)、李展潤局長(左一)、戴成興副局長合影。



世界衛生大會中國代表團席上的澳門成員

崔世安司長 赴瑞士參加世界衛生大會 曦 晴

Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture of Macao SAR Mr. Fernando Chui Sai On went to Switzerland for World Health Assembly (WHA)

第61屆世界衛生大會於5月19日在日內瓦召開。社會文化司司長崔世安率領澳門衛生局局長李展潤、副局長鄭成興及社會文化司司長辦公室人員一行，隨中國代表團團長、國家衛生部部長陳竺參加了大會。

適逢今年是世界衛生組織成立60周年，世界衛生大會的議程除報告當前全球衛生情況、所面臨問題與挑戰，還研究及制定全球的衛生政策，討論一系列的衛生技術事項，要點包括有加強對流感大流行的防備和應對，共享抗流感病毒及獲得疫苗的利益；國際衛生條例的實施；預防和控制新傳染病，實施全球戰略：公共衛生，創新和知識產權；全球戰略和行動計劃草案；全球免疫戰略；背椎灰質炎：管理對根除潛在風險的機制；根除天花；銷毀儲存的天花病毒等等。

大會強調對流感大流行的防備和應對以及國際衛生條例的實施，澳門代表十分關注和重視，表示將會根據世衛總幹事的建議，嚴格執行世衛組織的指引和有關標準，加強訊息通報和監察。

會前，國家衛生部部長陳竺在中國駐日內瓦大使館內召開

中國代表團會議，討論有關衛生政策及其他事項。港澳兩特區的代表亦有出席。社會文化司司長崔世安表示，澳門能以中國代表團成員身份參加世界衛生大會，使澳門代表掌握到最新的衛生資訊，他對此表示感謝。其後又報告了澳門特區醫療救援隊積極準備，隨時候命出發前往四川地震災區的情形。

在會議上，陳竺部長介紹了四川災情和救災工作的最新進展，並感謝澳門居民對災區所作出的貢獻。他表示，國家衛生部通過設在災區的由一名副部長負責的部處前線指揮部，正積極協調和安排澳門醫療救援隊進入四川的事宜。另外，陳竺部長將在6月率團來澳門出席第30屆國際輸血全球大會，屆時隨團來澳的還有三百多位內地專家，並出席在大會前一天在澳門特別召開的中文論壇。

大會期間，崔世安司長一行前往中國駐瑞士大使館內的四川地震遇難者靈堂致哀，並在吊冊上簽名。崔司長一行還會晤了世界衛生組織總幹事陳馮富珍、世界衛生組織西太平洋區域總監尾身茂，以及新加坡的代表。大家詳細商談了繼續加強合作的事宜，交流了流感大流行的防控情況；尾身茂博士並答應將出席6月在澳門舉行的國際輸血全球大會。

葡語系奧委會與 四川災區中學生交流

Association of the Portuguese Speaking Olympic Committees encourage the Secondary Students from Sichuan Earthquake areas

6月1日，葡語系奧委會及澳門奧委會人員參加了由北京奧組委及一汽 - 大眾汽車有限公司主辦的“中國新未來《我的新未來》”活動，與18名來自四川北川中學的奧運西部小使者進行交流。

四川5.12大地震後，葡語系奧委會及澳門奧委會亦分別向中國奧委會即時致函慰問；而在兒童節當日，葡語系奧委會主席蕭威利率領10名在京為參加2008北京奧運會的葡語系奧委會聯系工作培訓的葡語系奧委會及澳門奧委會人員和志願者在兒童節與來自四川北川中學生進行交流，鼓勵學生們積極面對未來，創造更美好的人生。

是次在北京大學第二體育館舉行的“中國新未來《我的新未來》”活動，目的為關懷災區中學生，讓他們更積極生活，活動由北京奧組委文化活動部主題活動處處長王平久主持，奧運射擊冠軍楊凌亦到場為同學們打氣。參加的70多名人士來自北京奧組委、葡語系奧委會及澳門奧委會、北京大學、四川北川中學生、北京人大附屬中學分校學生及北京奧運會贊助商一汽 - 大眾汽車有限公司。

交流會上，奧運西部小使者代表並讀出北川學校師生在5.12大地震發生後致函北京奧組委的信函，祝願2008年北京奧運會圓滿成功，並表示將努力重建家園、面對人生。其後，北川中學、北大和人大附中分校學生作了朗誦、唱歌、手語、樂器、魔術等多種表演，互動互動。

葡語系奧委會主席蕭威利在交流會上發言時鼓勵同學們面對困難，要發揮頑強拼搏、永不放棄的體育精神，堅持到底；而面對未來，亦要變得更加堅韌，日後成為社會的棟樑，為國家和人民服務。他表示澳門同胞和葡語系國家地區的朋友們全力支持同學們加油，為中國和四川打氣。隨後，蕭威利並代表葡語系奧委會向災區中學生致送文具和書信等紀念品。

獲澳門特別行政區社會文化司贊助，葡語系奧委會10名人員於今年5月25日至6月22日期間在北京接受培訓，目的為加強溝通水平、進一步瞭解北京奧組委的運作以及當地的情況，做好各葡語系奧林匹克委員會參加2008年北京奧運會的聯繫工作。



葡語系奧委會和澳門奧委會代表與四川北川中學師生合照



葡語系奧委會主席蕭威利在北京奧組委舉辦的四川學生交流活動中鼓勵學生積極建立美好未來



蕭威利與中國奧運冠軍楊凌在交流會上

旅遊突尼西亞 享非一般阿拉伯風情

Enjoy the Extraordinary Arabian Funs in Tunisia

Joe

位處北非的突尼西亞既有愛琴海島嶼上的藍白小屋、地中海海風吹起的浪漫。雖然是在非洲，但卻未曾遇上黧黑皮膚的非洲黑人。在信奉伊斯蘭教的國度下，當地女性可穿泳衣暢泳。在這阿拉伯國家內，法文與英文同樣通行，而街上路牌更是法文；淺嚐水煙，它的果香徘徊在舌尖到牙齦；彩色玻璃及天花吊燈又訴說著阿拉伯《一千零一夜》的故事，羅馬鬥獸場、羅馬浴場展示著羅馬帝國光輝歷史。遠古時曾受羅馬帝國統治，又先後被阿拉伯人、土耳其人、繼後還成為法國殖民地，突尼西亞百多年的滄桑血淚史，反令突尼西亞成為多元文化，真正歐非亞融匯、美饒可人的國度，正因如此，最是吸引。

位於首都突尼斯東面海山丘上的西迪布賽伊德鎮

(Sidi Bou Said)，是愛琴海聖托里尼島的翻版，是突尼西亞最美麗的地方之一。鎮內全是布滿傳統突尼西亞房子——藍白小屋；白色小屋，門窗上突尼西亞神聖顏色——藍色。蜿蜒的石板窄路上，一式一樣的房子，唯有靠阿拉伯式雕飾，大小不同的門來辨認方向。古時突尼西亞人為炫耀財富就是裝飾家裡的大門；越大、越厚、越重，就代表主人家越有錢，華麗的門，當然是豪宅的指標。大門上懸掛著曬乾的魚尾，據說可帶來好運，是突尼西亞的風俗。

走到突尼斯的路上胡亂踴躍更是賞心悅目。再走到鎮的盡頭是一間露天百年咖啡室，無數地中海風景，叫一杯濃烈的土耳其或意大利咖啡，或叫杯傳統製法在茶面放上幾粒松子的地道薄荷茶及加重分量的糖，味道怪怪；但眼前海天一色，蔚藍美景，已教



人滿足。沿小路走，可見一處建於十八世紀的豪宅，光是門已是一般住宅的兩倍大，進入大屋，先是接待廳，往內走是色彩鮮艷的中庭，四周牆壁嵌滿各色瓷磚，房欄設和家具，都是選用世界各國最上等的材料，喀什米爾羊毛織成簾子、十八世紀德國大鐘、意大利大理石地板、西班牙瓷磚等，絕不遜於現代的歐式豪宅。稍移玉步，旅遊突尼斯，可以平歐洲一半的價錢，下榻無敵海景藍白小屋酒店，享受一樣的南歐風情，價錢划算。

在突尼西亞另一處最易迷路的地方是舊城市集——麥地那 (Medina)。每一大城市，都有一處阿拉伯人所建立的舊城區，是突國最具阿拉伯風情的地方。舊城內，街巷如迷宮，城內必有一座代表性的清真寺，彎彎曲曲窄道兩旁，全是紀念品、服飾工藝品店、咖啡店、食肆和博物館，在幽暗狹窄背後是有冬暖夏涼的聰明設計。在一個阿拉伯式的小市集環境氣氛當然少不免耳邊偶爾響起以日語、韓語或是國語招來的開場白，相比其他中東國家，未算造成滋擾。突尼西亞人大多友善親切，市集內的小販起碼不會死

纏。舊城區內有著名的大清真寺，但由於寺內只准回教徒進入。

當地大多的酒店有私家海灘，酒店大堂樓底高得看不見頂，鋪滿馬賽克瓷磚，拱門石柱，氣勢非凡。房間一般面積大，更有海景大露台。突尼斯夜生活也相當精彩，大型的土嘉、賭場林立，大人小孩，夜間各有娛樂。

眺望地中海海灣內，有突尼西亞女性穿上泳衣暢泳，雖然是伊斯蘭教國家，突尼西亞女性比其他阿拉伯國家開放及先進，女性可接受同等教育，西化了的突尼西亞淑女更可穿T恤配襯條短裙或熱褲上街，不用披肩蒙頭。突尼西亞的男士教育程度也很高，精通英、法語或是俄羅斯、意大利語。

說歷史的遺產，突尼西亞背後還有豐富的歷史文化，這裡有不少歷史宗教的古蹟均被列入為文化遺產。從突尼斯舊城區、六小時，南下一處伊利捷 (El Jem) 是北非最大的古羅馬鬥獸場，雖然政府正繼續修復中，論規模、氣勢、完整程度，都不遜於意大利羅馬的鬥獸場遺址。站在場中，耳邊風聲呼呼吹，六萬多觀眾，準備觀賞一場「血





醒！表演而一起站立歡呼，也同時為羅馬帝國的偉大而歡呼，昔日豐園，彷彿呈現眼前，震撼程度，難以想像。近看，場內全部採用巨大石塊建造，單是一塊塊的巨型石頭，已感到宏偉壯觀。在地下近兩米深處地牢，建有兩排洞屋，一邊關戰俘，另一邊關獅子、老虎、豹等猛獸，兩排洞屋分別有洞口通至鬥獸場內，格鬥時，人從石階走出來，而猛獸則由跳板彈到地面，經過幽暗的地下隧道，回想從前，令人毛骨悚然。

腓尼基人早在公元前八一四年已在北非建立迦太基（Carthage）文明。可惜在公元前一四六年，羅馬人把整個迦太基帝國毀滅。現在突尼斯近郊的迦太基，正是突尼西亞的發源地，現只剩下一大堆廢垣敗瓦，但對突國來說，意義重大。突市內有酒店也仿製這些歷史的廢垣敗瓦作室內裝飾，呈現本土特色。突尼西亞如今擁有天堂的面貌，背後卻要經過慘痛歷史洗禮才呈現出今天，最是珍貴。

實用資料

簽證：持特區護照及英國國民海外護照（BNO）皆不需要簽證。

交通：香港沒有直航機前往突尼西亞。部分航空公司有航機往突尼西亞首都突尼斯，但轉經其他國家前往。

貨幣：單位是第納（Dinar），1美元約兌1.3第納。在遊客區及酒店店鋪接受美金及歐元。

時差：比香港慢六小時。

天氣：屬乾燥地中海氣候，夏季乾熱，冬季涼爽。夏季平均氣溫攝氏二十三至三十六度。

語言：官方語言是阿拉伯語，法、英語在遊客區通行。

旅遊網址：www.tourismtunisia.com

旅行社推介

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- Complimentary breakfast at the Club Sofitel lounge or in Vic restaurant
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Guest Room

- 417 guest rooms and suites
- 311 Luxury Rooms
- 63 Luxury Rooms Club Sofitel
- 43 Suites:
 - 16 Sofitel Suites
 - 22 Prestige Suites
 - 4 Opera Suites
 - 1 Imperial Suite of 800sqm.



Guest Toom – Suites

- Level 27(top floor)
- 800 sqm
- The Imperial Suite, the biggest in Beijing, provides the ultimate comfort and luxury. The Suite boasts a Presidential Master bedroom and a First lady's room both featuring a 3X3 sqm Sofitel My Bed. Each bathroom has its own sauna and/or steam room and Jacuzzi.
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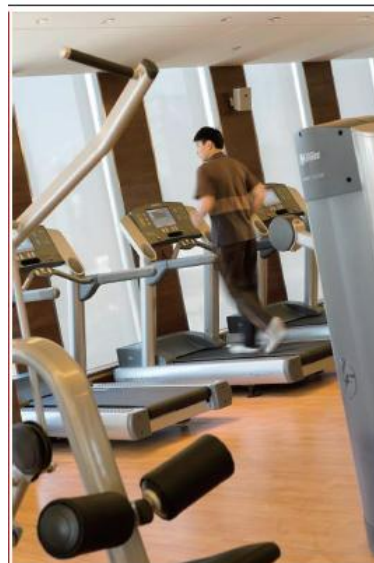
311 Luxury Rooms

- 38 – 46 sqm
- 37" LCD TV in bedroom and 20" LCD TV in bathroom in all rooms
- Sofitel MyBed
- L'Occitane bath and body line amenities
- Separate bath and rain shower
- Complimentary WIFI and Ethernet high speed internet access



63 Luxury Rooms Club Sofitel

- 38 – 46 sqm
- Magic glass partition between bedroom and bathroom from transparent to frosted at the flick of a switch
- Elevated ceiling
- Butler service
- Club Sofitel Benefits
- Otherwise same features as Luxury Rooms



16 Sofitel Suites

- 81sqm
- Two 37" LCD screen TV and one 20" LCD TV in the bathroom.
- Espresso machine
- Club Sofitel Benefits
- Otherwise same features as Luxury Rooms Club Sofitel

22 Prestige Suites

- 78-80sqm.
- Walk-in wardrobe
- Otherwise same features as Sofitel Suites

4 Opera Suites

- 118sqm.
- Otherwise same features as Prestige Suites

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