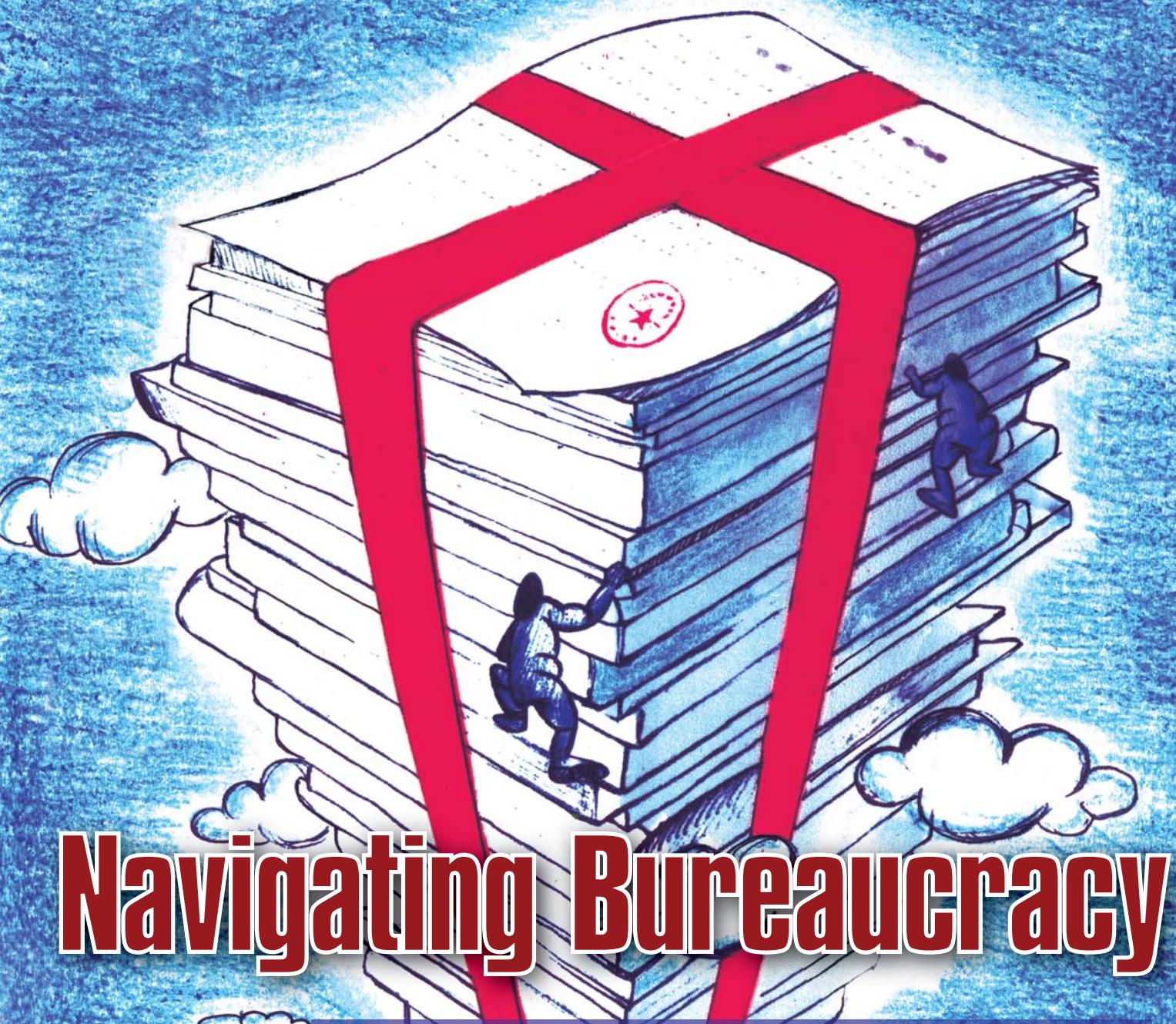


# BUSINESS JOURNAL TIANJIN

Insight Into a Changing Tianjin



津衛商務



## Navigating Bureaucracy

History and insight into the culture of the system 13  
Government information openness 19  
Corporate information disclosure 22

Case study in competitive manufacturing 29  
Tianjin Eco-city technology 32  
A museum you can eat at 62

TIANJIN MAPS  
INSIDE



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## Business Tianjin - December 2008



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## Dear Reader,

If you have spent any significant period of time living and working here in Tianjin, I am certain you sympathize with the thousands of other businesspeople stymied daily by red tape and superfluous procedures. Where else but in this nation must one, for example, acquire a slip to purchase an item separately from others of similar value displayed on the same shelf?

Over the past year, we at *Business Tianjin* have heard and echoed your sentiments regarding a bureaucracy drastically different from those of our native lands. And as this New Year approaches, we resolve to lay clear the path for businesses and investors looking to enter our port city.

For this issue, we have compiled several prime articles to help you navigate the bureaucratic seas. First and foremost, our feature story provides an overview of the history and institution that is the Chinese bureaucracy, with insight into unwritten SOPs and the culture behind their survival from imperial times. Our duo of legal experts follows with the information you need to know concerning both government and corporate mandatory disclosure, including methods to obtain desired information.

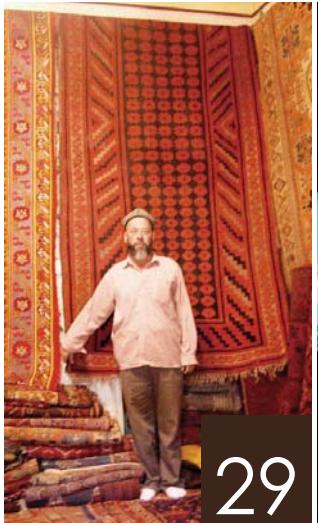
I hope it is clear by now that I am highly enthusiastic about this issue. December 2008 marks our first anniversary serving greater Tianjin. We at *Business Tianjin* would like to thank you, our community, for your avid readership, your steady support, your honest feedback and your valued contributions. We wish you the best of business and leisure in 2009, and will strive to help you optimize both.

As always, we welcome your input and inquiries. If you are interested in contributing to a future *Business Tianjin*, or just have questions or comments on an article, please don't hesitate to reach out to us at the contacts on this page.

Sincerely,

  
**Jamie Michael Kern**

**Managing Editor – *Business Tianjin***



29



32



62

# CONTENTS

Business Tianjin/ December 2008

**BIZ BRIEFS** 04

**NUMBERS** 10

**PRESS REVIEW** 12

## Navigating Bureaucracy

**FEATURE STORY** 13

Doing business with the Chinese bureaucracy

**POLICY EXPLANATION** 19

Government information openness

**LEGAL ASSISTANCE** 22

Disclosure of and access to corporate information

**CURRENCY & INFLATION** 26

November economic report

**GLOBAL COMPETITION** 29

China's carpet wars

**REAL ESTATE** 32

Tianjin Eco-city technology

**CHAMBERS REPORT** 34

US, Korea, Denmark, EU, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland

**BUSINESS CHINESE LESSON** 42

The first formal meeting

**JOB POSTINGS** 44

**EVENTS IN DECEMBER** 45

**OFF THE CLOCK** 46

**TRANSPORTATION** 49

Plane, train, shuttle and metro schedules and fares

**LISTINGS** 54

Dining, nightlife, services

**LAST WORD** 62

Yue Wei Xian – a museum you can eat at

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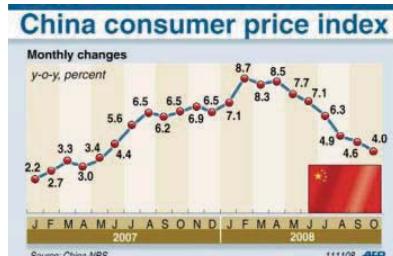
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## FINANCE

### Inflation at 17-month low



China's inflation rate hit a 17-month low, official data showed on 11 November, leaving greater room for cutting interest rates at a time when the global crisis has made economic growth the top priority. The CPI in October was up 4%, compared with 4.6% the previous month and the lowest level since May last year, according to figures from the National Bureau of Statistics. China's central bank suggested there might be more cuts in the offing, saying in a statement on its website on 10 November that it would now implement a "moderately easy" monetary policy.

- AFP, 11 November

### 3<sup>rd</sup> interest rate cut in 2 months



China cut interest rates for the third time in two months to stimulate growth in the world's fourth-largest economy after the global financial crisis curbed exports and production. The key one-year lending rate dropped to 6.66% from 6.93%, the People's Bank of China said on 29 October, and the deposit rate fell to 3.60% from 3.87%, effective 30 October. "This cut was

driven by the slowdown in the third quarter and the likelihood that the US and other central banks will cut rates," said Xing Ziqiang, an economist at China International Capital Corp. in Beijing. "It isn't likely to have an immediate impact on China's economy; what's needed is more government spending."

- Bloomberg, 29 October

### Oct. industrial output slows sharply

China's factory output abruptly weakened in October, the government said on 13 November, as Premier Wen Jiabao warned the impact of the global crisis was "much worse" than expected. Industrial production grew 8.2% year-on-year in October, compared with 11.4% in September.

- AFP, 13 November

### Export growth slows



China's export growth slowed as the global financial crisis cut demand, adding to the risk of a slump in the world's fourth-largest economy. Exports climbed 19.2% in October from a year earlier after gaining 21.5% in September, the customs bureau said on 11 November. "Demand from Europe and the US will inevitably shrink further, damping China's exports and thus domestic investment," said Wang Qian, an economist at JPMorgan Chase & Co. in Hong Kong.

- Bloomberg, 11 November

## PepsiCo to invest 1b USD

PepsiCo, the world's largest snack maker, plans to invest 1 billion USD in China in the next four years to increase production. The company also intends to boost local research and development, launch new products, expand its sales force and build its brand in China. The investment may create 'thousands' of jobs. "This is our largest investment in China in the nearly 30 years we have been doing business here," PepsiCo Chairman and CEO Indra Nooyi said. "We are enormously confident in the continued prosperity of China."

- Bloomberg, 3 November

### China's first commercial mortgage bonds

China Construction Bank, the nation's second-largest lender, plans to raise about 2 billion CNY (292 million USD) in China's first domestic commercial mortgage-backed bond sale, according to two people involved in the matter. China Construction hired Standard Chartered Plc as financial adviser for the sale, which will need government approval that is expected next year, said the people, who declined to be identified as the information isn't public.

- Bloomberg, 5 November

## LAW & POLICY

### New policy for first-time home buyers

The new preferential mortgage policy benefits first time buyers using a mortgage to pay for a home for their own use. All other home buyers have to adhere to the former policy on property loans. People's Bank of China has allowed banks to cut the minimum down payment to purchase a home from 30% to 20%, and has also permitted a maximum discount of 30% on the benchmark interest rate, up from the previous 15%.

- Shanghai Daily, 30 October

## New laws to shape Civil Code



China is working on two important laws on civil relations, a senior official said on 29 October. "The Law of Torts and Application of Law in Foreign Civil Relations will complete the Chinese corpus on civil law [by 2013] if both are approved by the National People's Congress," the official said. Current laws concerning civil relations already include property, obligations, marriages, inheritance, adoptions, copyrights, trademarks and patents.

- *China Daily*, 30 October

## China to outline first human rights action plan

China plans to draft its first national action plan to protect human rights, said the State Council Information Office on 4 November. The action plan would cover aspects such as improving government function, expanding democracy, strengthening the rule of law, improving people's livelihood, protecting rights of women, children and ethnic minorities, and boosting public awareness of human rights, said a statement of the office. The plan will be drawn up by a panel including government officials and legal and human rights experts. The scope and specific details for plan were not available.

- *Xinhua Net*, 4 November

## 2009 tax reform to boost growth

China's government on 10 November announced it would extend its value-added tax (VAT) reform to all industries

nationwide from 1 January 2009, to reduce the tax burden on companies by more than 120 billion CNY (17.6 billion USD) next year. The State Council, in an executive meeting, passed in principle regulations on VAT, consumption tax and business tax for promulgation after advised revision.

- *Xinhua Net*, 10 November

## Postal plan worries foreign courier companies



China is moving forward with new legislation that foreign companies fear will undermine their ability to compete in the nation's rapidly expanding logistics market. Work on updating the law governing postal services has dragged on for several years, amid a restructuring of the national post office and disputes with foreign express-delivery companies. Foreign businesses are particularly concerned about a provision in the latest draft that states, "Foreign companies may not invest in the domestic letter delivery business."

- *The Wall Street Journal*, 30 October

## LOGISTICS

### Sinopec's Tianjin crude oil terminal in operation

A 300,000-ton crude oil terminal of China Petroleum and Chemical Corp, parent of the country's largest petrochemical producer Sinopec, has been put into operation in Tianjin. As the supporting facility of Sinopec's 1 million-ton-per-year ethylene project in Tianjin, the crude oil terminal is designed to have an annual throughput of 20 million tons. It is

expected to become the nearest and largest transportation and storage base of oil products for major petrochemical enterprises in north China, so as to ensure the oil products supply in Beijing and the Bohai Bay Rim.

- *China Knowledge*, 6 November

## China to become DHL's biggest express service market



China is set to become DHL's largest market in the world in terms of express service volume after the company moves out of the United States, Wu Dongming, managing director of DHL-Sinotrans, a joint venture of DHL and Sinotrans, said on 11 November. The company occupies about 34% of Chinese's express service market, ahead of rivals FedEx and UPS. "DHL will continue making investments in infrastructure, skills training and service upgrading, to consolidate its leading position in China," said Wu.

- *Xinhua Net*, 12 November

## China Merchants and Citic in port project

China Merchants and Citic Group announced developing a new port in Daxie to capitalise on the long-term export growth potential in the Yangtze River region. Analysts predicted a total investment of 529.1 million USD in the port, known as Port Zone C and located in Ningbo Daxie Development Zone. It will have a quay length of 1,600 metres and accommodate three or four container berths. China Merchants will hold 20% of the joint venture, while Shanghai Citic will hold

41%. Ningbo Port will have 39%, according to the China Merchants website.

- *Cargonews Asia, 3 November*

### Sinotrans, Changjiang merger approved



China has approved the merger between Sinotrans and China Changjiang National Shipping (Group) Corp. Changjiang National Shipping vice-president Shen Guanghan said that the government is now considering the management structure of the merged entity. There's no timetable yet for the launch of what could be China's second-largest shipping logistics firm by assets after China Ocean Shipping (Group) Co (Cosco).

- *Cargonews Asia, 7 November*

### Potential Sukhoi logistics center in Beijing



If China buys the new Russian regional aircraft, Sukhoi Superjet 100, Sukhoi could open a logistic center in Beijing and increase its representative staff, Sukhoi's deputy general director Sergei Sergeyev said at the international Airshow China 2008 on 7 November. "If we have the Sukhoi Superjet 100 project here, we will

certainly widen our representation to provide logistical support for our plane in this territory. In the future, we might consider opening a logistics center in China," said Sergeyev, who is the head of the Sukhoi representative office in China.

- *iStockAnalyst, 7 November*

### Beijing, Taipei sign flight and cargo agreements

Top officials from Taiwan and the Mainland signed deals on daily direct flights, new cargo routes and food safety on 4 November. Their deals triple the number of direct Mainland-Taiwan charter flights to 108 per week and allow them to run daily instead of just four days out of seven. Routes will be shortened, as well, and private business jets will be allowed to fly. The agreements also let direct cargo shipments pass between 11 Taiwan seaports and 63 in the Mainland, tax free, following demands from Taiwan investors with factories on the other side.

- *Reuters, 4 November*

### National infrastructure boon



The Chinese government is planning to invest up to 5 trillion CNY on infrastructure projects over the next three to five years, including roads, waterways and port terminals, the First Financial Daily reported on 6 November. The ambitious plan, which came after the 2 trillion CNY budget for railway construction (see below), shows the central government's clear determination to boost slower economic growth, an analyst said, adding that the construction

plan will boost the demand for iron ore and cement, and provide more job opportunities as well.

- *China Knowledge, 7 November*

## TELECOM & TRANSPORTATION

### China OKs 292b USD railway plan

China's leaders have approved 2 trillion CNY (292 billion USD) in spending on railway construction, stepping up planned investments to help fend off an economic slowdown, the official Xinhua News Agency said on 27 October. The railway development plan calls for 2 trillion CNY in construction spending by 2020, but a ministry official said total spending is likely to exceed that amount.

- *CNN, 27 October*

### Boeing: China is fastest-growing aviation market

The Boeing Company detailed its 2008 Current Market Outlook for the China region on 29 October, forecasting a market for 3,710 new airplanes worth about 390 billion USD over the next 20 years. "China will continue to be the fastest-growing aviation center in the world, requiring 41% of the entire Asia-Pacific region airplane demand. This makes China the largest market outside of the US for new commercial airplanes," said Randy Tinseth, Boeing Commercial Airplanes vice president of marketing.

- *Market Watch, 29 October*

### Tianjin-Baoding high-speed railway in 2009

Work will start in the first half of 2009 on a high-speed railway connecting Tianjin and Baoding, a city in central Hebei Province, officials announced on 8 November. The line will be 145km long, with trains running up to 250kph, according to the Ministry of Railways. The link will cost 24 billion CNY (about 3.52 billion USD).

- *Xinhua Net, 9 November*

## Tianjin completes 2G/3G integration tests

Tianjin Mobile recently announced the completion of 2G/3G network integration trials in Tianjin. Soon any 2G Tianjin Mobile subscriber who switches to a TD-SCDMA mobile phone will not need to visit a service counter to register to upgrade to 3G, and will not have to change numbers or SIM cards. During the trials, core network upgrades were carried out based on the pre-existing GSM network, meaning that the TD-SCDMA and GSM networks will share the same core network.

- *CII4, 18 November*

## GENERAL

### Hong Kong finds tainted feed



Hong Kong food inspectors have found fish feed imported from China contaminated with high levels of melamine, a toxic chemical that has recently been blamed for tainting Chinese-produced milk, eggs and other foods. The Hong Kong government finding, reported on 11 November, is the latest indication that melamine, a chemical used to make plastic and fertilizer, has seeped into large parts of China's food and feed industry, posing potential health hazards to consumers.

- *International Herald Tribune, 13 November*

### World's largest insulin plant, Tianjin

Novo Nordisk, a top anti-diabetics producer incorporated in Denmark, recently raised the curtain on con-

struction of the world's biggest insulin preparation and filling factory in TEDA. With a total investment of 381 million USD and covering around 88,711 sqm, the new plant will become Novo Nordisk's most important insulin production base in the Asia-Pacific region. Operational in 2012, it is designed to provide the insulin injection equipment for customers in Mainland China and across world. This Tianjin-based factory will create nearly 500 new jobs.

- *Trading Markets, 12 November*

### New 5-star standard hotel in Tianjin



The Saixiang Hotel Tianjin, built to five-star standards, opened on 12 November in the Huayuan Industrial Park, Tianjin. The hotel has an investment of 500 million CNY and is positioned as a high-end hotel combining residence, dining, meeting and business facilities.

- *China Hospitality News, 5 November*

### China expands markets for emissions trading

After years of small-scale experiments in using emissions trading to reduce pollution, China is taking steps to set up a nationwide system. In recent months, three cities – Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin – have begun creating emissions exchanges modeled after a system pioneered in the US to reduce emissions that caused acid rain. Known as cap-and-trade, this system sets an overall limit, or cap, on how much an industry can pollute. Individual companies get

permits, which can then be traded. A company that invests in cutting its emissions can, for instance, sell its credits to a company that operates less cleanly. Traders can speculate on the future value of the credits. When more production means more pollution, the permits gain value.

- *The Wall Street Journal, 11 November*

### FDA opens China offices



The US Food and Drug Administration opened three offices in China to improve the safety of exports headed to America. The new offices are the first ones outside of the US. The FDA presence will increase effectiveness in protecting American and Chinese consumers, said US Health and Human Services Secretary Mike Leavitt. The first office, opened in Beijing mid-November, will be followed by one in Guangzhou and another in Shanghai. Safety issues involving the blood thinner heparin, food and other products imported from China have put pressure on the FDA to boost its international presence.

- *The Associated Press, 18 November*

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## Numbers

# 4,000,000,000,000

China announced a 4 trillion CNY (586 billion USD) stimulus plan to spur expansion in the world's fourth-largest economy, helping sustain global growth as the US, Europe and Japan teeter on the brink of recession. The funds, equivalent to almost a fifth of China's 3.3 trillion USD GDP last year, will be used by the end of 2010.

# 3,770

Effective 1 December, China will hike tax rebates on 3,770 export items, 27.9% of all products shipped out of the country, to help protect its economy from the global financial crisis.

**22%** China's retail sales grew 22% year-on-year in October, down slightly from 23.2% in both September and August, on weaker consumer sentiment amid a slowing economy.



**20%** China's steelmakers are expected to collectively cut active output capacity by 20% next year in response to losses across the sector from high costs and falling sales prices.

# 4,200,000,000

China's airlines posted combined losses of 4.2 billion CNY (615 million USD) for the first 10 months of the year.

**4,300** A 4,300-year-old pyramid was discovered recently in a southern district of Cairo, Egyptian Culture Minister Farouq Hosni said on 11 November. The newly-found pyramid is five meters in height, although it originally reached 14 meters, with each side having a length of 22 meters.



**111** Huo Liming, a healthy 111-year-old woman from Hebei Province, has kept fit by rubbing down her entire body with warm water once a day for decades. She cited it as one of the best ways of preserving her health when she was honored as the eldest person in Hebei province and one of the top 10 healthy centenarians in China.

# 9,150,000

22-year-old Peter Eastgate of Denmark won 9.15 million USD during the World Series of Poker at the Rio Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, Nevada on 11 November. He became the youngest ever champion of the event.



# 100,000,000,000

The People's Bank of China said on 11 November that it would guide banks to lend an additional 100 billion CNY (14.64 billion USD) by the end of 2008. The money will go to the construction of key projects and the purchase of agricultural products.

# 450,000,000,000

A total of 450 billion CNY (65.88 billion USD) will be spent on at least 60 airport projects that will start in the next two years.

# 1,500,000,000

The State Council approved five international organizations to provide emergency loans totaling 1.5 billion USD six months after the Sichuan earthquake. The funds will be used for infrastructure, healthcare, education, environmental and energy projects in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces.

# 1.895

Sarwan Singh of Surrey, British Columbia broke the 31-year Guinness World Record for longest beard; his measured 1.895 meters.



**368** Chinese prosecutors have investigated about 2,400 officials and took 669 to court in a nationwide crackdown on official breaches of duty in natural resources and environment management. Of them, 368 officials were convicted, said the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

# 35%

China's actually utilized overseas capital rose 35% to 81.1 billion USD in the past ten months.

**3,000** Almost forty cities in China are building or planning to add 3,000 kilometers of urban rail lines. The projects are expected to cost at least 600 billion CNY (87.85 billion USD).

# 1st

Donghekou Earthquake Relics Park, the first memorial park to the 87,000 dead and missing from China's 12 May earthquake, opened to the public in Qingchuan County of Sichuan Province on 12 November. The Y-shaped park is centered on a huge rock erected on the ruins of Donghekou Village and inscribed with "2008--5.12-14:28", the exact date and time of the magnitude-8 quake.





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### China tops Japan as No. 1 holder of U.S. Treasury debt

*Los Angeles Times*,  
18 November 2008

A September mass-purchase of US Treasury bills by China puts the nation's total US holdings at 585 billion USD, surpassing Japan's 573 billion USD holdings to become the largest foreign owner of US Treasury debt.

Investors clamored for the security of the short-term T-bills amid a worldwide bear market. Net foreign purchases of long-term US securities also rose, to 66.2 billion USD in September from 21 billion USD in August.

While the short-term inflow of capital helps the US finance its budget deficit, the US will have to drastically increase investment – both foreign and domestic – in long-term notes and bonds. An estimated 2 trillion USD in debt may need to be issued to cover the financial-system bailout, two wars, and economic stimulus programs.

One worry with large inflows into short-term Treasury issues is that the money can flow out just as easily. China focused its September Treasury investments on 3- and 6-month T-bills, boosting its T-bill holdings by 39.4 billion USD in the month.



### Deloitte Technology Fast 50 China 2008

*CEOcio*, 5 November 2008

CEOcio Magazine and Deloitte China have been co-hosting "The Deloitte Technology Fast 50 China" since 2005 to annually recognize fast-growing high-tech companies in Technology, Media and Telecommunications (TMT) related industries based on their rankings on average revenue growth over the preceding three-year period.



On 31 October, the awards ceremony for "The Deloitte Technology Fast 50 China 2008" was held in Shenzhen. The 50 winning companies achieved a three-year average revenue growth of 1,877%, while the top five winning companies grew by 11,988% on average over the past three years, substantially up from 9,668% in the previous year.

Reflecting the strong demand for alternative energy, the proportion of the clean technology/new energy sector in the 50 winning companies this year increased to 20% from 8% last year. Among the alternative energy finalists was this year's highest-ranked organization, Jiangyin Jetion Science & Technology Co. Ltd., who recorded 34,706% three-year average revenue growth. It manufactures high-quality solar cells and modules which convert sunlight directly into electricity.

The Fast 50 proportion from the biotech/pharmaceutical sector also increased from 4% to 12% this year while the software sector dropped from 30% to 14%.

### Europe: The View from China (concluding remarks)

*Review of Economic Conditions in Italy, Special Issue 2008*

China has sat center-stage throughout the first decade of the 21st century, continually defying traditional theories of economic development. Most remarkably, China has made its leap without mass privatization of existing enterprises, the banking system and construction and manufacturing facilities.



The author notes that China's economic success is more than the result of merely migrating the labor force to cities and equipping it with the technology and capital necessary to realize its true comparative advantage. Any underdeveloped nation has this and many other latent comparative advantages; China's trick was to exploit its most readily available ones.

One global result of China's economic rise has been a marginalization of other developing economies, particularly in Latin America. These rapidly-advancing exporters have found themselves on the short end of the stick in terms of international trade advantages. Surging exports from China have resulted in a relative decline in global prices, and thus factory wages. The rest of the world's manufacturers and workers now bear the brunt of that loss.

### The tendency on the reform of investment

*China Investment*, 12 November 2008

This year is the 30th anniversary of China's reform and opening-up, and also a strategic moment in China's development and reform. GDP reached 24.7 trillion CNY in 2007, 4th only to the US, Germany and Japan.



Investment has played an essential role throughout the past 30 years of rapid development. China Investment magazine spoke with Mr. Wang Xiaotao, director-general of the Department of Investment under the National Development and Reform Commission.

"The key work of the next steps in reforming the investment system," said Wang, "are to thoroughly implement the concepts of scientific development... while considering the relationship between investment system reform and other related reforms; to conscientiously transform the role of investment management; to complete the regulation of investment; and to establish a market-guided investment system – enterprises make their own decisions, banks independently examine loans, methods of financing diversify, intermediary services are regulated, and macroeconomic controls are effective."

# DOING BUSINESS WITH THE CHINESE BUREAUCRACY

*By Daniel Mueller*

In Franz Kafka's darkly satirical masterpiece, *The Castle*, the anonymous protagonist, K, struggles to enter the mysterious Castle where he hopes to find a rewarding life. Taking refuge in a city next to the Castle – where he is beset by numerous official difficulties – K tries to gain access to the Castle but is hampered by bureaucratic and legal obstacles. His stay in the city is tenuous as he does not have official residency; every time he appears to be on the verge of success, a new obstacle arises. Finally, after years of frustration, and on the day of his death, K receives long-awaited

permission to reside in the city, but the Castle itself has proven elusive.

While Kafka was satirizing European bureaucracy in his great masterwork, foreign entrepreneurs new to China may feel they have entered a Kafkaesque world, where each step in a business process seems complicated by an unanticipated need for further paperwork. However, China is definitely open for business, and it is often a lack of understanding and familiarity that make some features of life in China appear more intimidating.





Encounters with bureaucracy anywhere in the world can be, at times, very tedious, particularly for the uninitiated. Learning a little about the Chinese bureaucracy can prove helpful, and just might reduce problems and frustration in dealings with the Chinese system.

## CHINA WAS THE FIRST COUNTRY TO DEVELOP MERITOCRACY

It is worth bearing in mind that bureaucracy is as Chinese as jiaozi, the ubiquitous dumpling served at so many Chinese restaurants. Students of public and business organizations usually learn that China was the first country to develop meritocracy, a system that based job-entry and promotion on demonstrable ability, rather than patronage or lineage. It began with the ancient imperial exams initiated during the Sui Dynasty (581-618 A.D.), and was used for over 1,300 years. While the system in the feudal era required mastery of the Confucian Analects, rather than functional expertise, it nonetheless proved to be a reliable system of hiring and promotion based on learned classic texts, culling its candidates from the general populace. Both the commoner and the elitist were able to acquire the necessary skills to become Mandarins if each put forth the required effort and mastered the essential material. While today's China has quickly developed a bureaucracy based on technical competence, and not the cultural requisites of old, it still retains many cultural characteristics which are certainly of Chinese distinction.

Foreign businesspeople or visitors who are new to China, or even those who have resided here for several years, may find themselves reflecting on these Chinese characteristics when, for example, they go to the local supermarket to purchase a few necessities. It is not uncommon when buying an odd or an end that the customer has to take the item to a clerk to pay, rather than simply having its barcode scanned at the checkout counter. The clerk is usually in possession of a small wad of purchase forms, each of which must first be filled out and a price affixed. When the fee is paid at a nearby kiosk, at least one official stamp is pressed onto the form – always in red – to complete the transaction and verify the purchase. This practice is visible today in China at stores, post offices, schools, government buildings and elsewhere. In each encounter with a client the store, school or office will apply one of a variety of distinctively Chinese red seals to each transaction document.

To Western sensibilities, this practice may seem antiquated, perhaps even ritualistic; but to the Chinese this is the way things have long been performed and, undoubtedly, many take pride in this essentially Chinese administrative tradition. If China's bureaucracy only manifested such an easily tolerated cultural characteristic, there would likely be very little frustration experienced by foreign businesspeople living and working in China. There are other bureaucratic features that are also characteristically Chinese which foreigners often find less appealing. But before addressing these features, a brief introduction is needed.

## CONSENSUAL AGREEMENT IS THE WAY DECISIONS ARE USUALLY MADE

The Chinese administrative system as a whole is undoubtedly one of the world's largest and most complex bureaucratic undertakings. It features both a centrally controlled structure and locally semi-autonomous units, the latter exercising some degree of independent decision making. The interplay between the various parts of the bureaucracy suggests the potential for considerable consensus building within the system, as well as negotiated policy implementation between its various parts. Between negotiation and consensus building, consensual agreement is the culturally dominant form of decision making in China.

The Chinese bureaucracy is organized by function, be it education, culture, or public security, and by economic sector as well, such as agriculture, coal, or environmental management. Each ministry is expected to articulate the interests of its particular sector and, when ministers or vice-ministers are called together to discuss policy proposals, they are expected to represent the perspective of their particular ministries.



This arrangement differs from most Western systems in that it is based on functional rather than regional concerns. However, this does not necessarily preclude regional influences over bureaucratic activity, as some bureaucratic behavior suggests this does, in fact, occur within the Chinese system.

As in any bureaucracy, the system is structured in hierarchical fashion, with each level within the hierarchy accountable to the one above it, and each actor within the system responsible to his or her immediate supervisor in the chain of command. Each level of authority is dependent for systemic information on the level immediately below, so local actors probably consider information a valuable asset, much like their Western counterparts. There may be strong incentives to be discreet in what information they are willing to share with other bureaucratic actors. In this respect, the Chinese system is similar to its Western counterpart. Each system also applies standard operating procedures.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES ARE PERVERSIVE

As most business practitioners are aware, standard operating procedures within an organizational system are adapted to ensure that the organizational output – whatever it may be – is produced in a predictable and dependable fashion, thereby reducing the risk of error and any subsequent need for repair or rework. Typically, this means that at each level within an organization where transactions occur, the expectation is that each step in the organizational process will be made within specified parameters. Anomalies typically are not readily accepted as they often require rework, or may even result in a need to reinitiate a system-wide transaction. In any bureaucratic system these same procedures produce delays, complicate both external and internal transactions, and otherwise present difficulties that bureaucratic clients tend to eschew.

In the West, the consequence of these typical bureaucratic maladies has been requests for more efficient and less complicated service. In the United States bureaucracies have been streamlined, and many public bureaucrats have been instructed to think of their clients more as customers whose desires must be met, rather than merely as citizens seeking government services. While such efforts have had some impact on the American bureaucracy, changes have not always been fast nor dramatic in arrival, a result suggesting some features of bureaucracy may prove immutable.

A very important aspect of these Western attempts at transition from traditional bureaucracy to customer-friendly operations has been the influence of the service sector on customer expectations. A business service provider, operating in an extremely competitive environment, quickly discovers that maintaining a flexible operation is necessary for survival in dealing with the fickle preferences of its customer base. Those service providers that can maintain a boutique of service provisions, where customers have a greater choice and flexibility in service products, tend to find their market share increasing. Customers have, in turn, quickly begun to develop heightened expectations in their encounters with goods and service providers generally, and that includes their interactions with large bureaucratic agencies. These public expectations have increased pressure on public bureaucracies to perform in a way that mirrors sophisticated business efficiency and responsiveness.



a sense of quality in terms of services provided, and these changes will require a period of adjustment within the market before expectations for high-quality service develop more fully.

***Foreign entrepreneurs new to China may feel they have entered a world where each step in a business process seems complicated by an unanticipated need for further paperwork.***

In China, however, the service sector is still in its early stages of development. While manufacturing and production have skyrocketed, the service sector is a more recent entry into China's dynamic market. Consequently, Chinese consumers have only recently begun to acquire

## THE EFFECTS OF CULTURE ON BUREAUCRATIC BEHAVIOR

Cultural differences between China and the West have allowed the latter's public system to implement business practices that give individual perspectives greater influence on procedural requirements. Much has been made in the West, in both business and public administration, of the need for greater contribution in decision-making at the lowest levels of an organization. It is widely believed in the West that the person who has greatest familiarity with one aspect of organizational activity is the person best suited to provide organizational input regarding procedural requirements for that activity. This inclination is enhanced by the Western emphasis on the individual. In many Asian societies like China, the emphasis is on collective decision-making, or much broader groups of people within society than individual choice. While West-

ern business organizations usually have no shortages of people with opinions on how best to perform a given task, in China most people are inclined to withhold opinion, preferring instead to wait until a consensual opinion is evident, and then adhere to this general trend.

With its emphasis on consensual agreement, Chinese culture has many adages which are taught to children at an early age. "The tall nail gets hammered down", goes the popular saying. Idioms such as these pepper the Chinese language and are often used to express near-universally held opinions. Each expression stresses the likelihood of encountering difficulties when displaying individual ideas and preferences. Group norms are emphasized, and individuality, while not expunged, has traditionally been held in check. Working within organizations, this tendency is further reinforced through close association with like-minded people. Even in the West, sharing daily

work routines with large numbers of people tends to mute individual action and induce what has often been called "group think", the West's preference for individualism notwithstanding. Therefore, intramural norms can exert considerable influence over an agency's personnel; this effect is much attenuated within a country like China with its unique cultural proclivities.

Given the tendency toward collective decision-making within Chinese culture, the likelihood of individual initiative is often remote. Problems are addressed through the bureaucratic hierarchy, and solutions are derived from consensual or authoritative sources; at times, this tendency sometimes shows itself in odd places. One tourist on a trip to Chongqing recently reported in a magazine, *The Globalist*, that the refilling of a coffee pot at a hotel breakfast buffet required consultation with the hotel manager before staff resumed full bever-



age service to the hotel guests. The simplest of tasks can become complicated.

## NO ONE WANTS TO MAKE A MISTAKE

An additional feature which complicates this cultural phenomenon is the fear of "losing face". Saving face, or avoiding public shaming, is critical to most Chinese. The fear of making a mistake, of being blamed for something that goes wrong in a business or service operation, carries the threat of public humiliation. If they suffer a loss of face in the company of familiar acquaintances, such as family members or co-workers, it can be an extremely difficult experience for Chinese steeped in traditional culture. Few are willing to risk any such outcome merely for the sake of quick satisfaction of one's clientele. Standard operating procedures are therefore scrupulously followed by many business and service operatives within China so as to avoid making mistakes and any subsequent public embarrassment. Some sectors of the economy, such as banking, have very strict and robust methodologies for handling daily activities and have managed something of a reputation for themselves in this regard.

**Seek help from Chinese who know the local environment. Well-placed individuals can help reduce or even obviate much of the "red tape" in establishing a business.**

Problems can arise for businesspersons new to Chinese society, and they can come from several directions including China's bureaucracy. It is always good advice to develop contacts with locals who can help the uninitiated maneuver through unfamiliar terrain. In short, good advice for businesses new to China is to seek help from Chinese who know the local environment. This may be as beneficial, or more so, than being fluent in Mandarin Chinese oneself. Well-placed individuals can help reduce or even obviate much of the "red tape" in establishing a business. Since personal friendship is also highly prized in Chinese society, and the opportunity of having foreign friends an attractive option for Chinese, working with local people can provide additional benefits as well.

With friends one can develop guanxi, a reciprocal relation based on friendship and mutual self-interest, and friendship based on mutual trust and understanding can be very rewarding.

## LOOKING AHEAD

The reforms initiated in the late 1970s by Deng Xiaoping were extensive and renovated much of the existing bureaucracy in China of that day. Deng and his supporters knew the old Chinese bureaucratic system had to be reformed in order to have an environment which would allow business to grow. If the bureaucracy was too large and unwieldy, they realized, business growth would be strangled. If it was dismantled too extensively or too quickly, chaos would ensue. A proper balance had to be created and, as evidenced by three subsequent decades of unparalleled economic growth, today it appears there is a good balance indeed.

While Western businessmen would probably like to see a further pruning of the existing system, it seems unlikely that dramatic changes will occur soon. In one aspect, bureaucracies everywhere are important to workers, as they provide many jobs, and jobs do concern the Chinese leadership. Creating new bureaucracies is always more popular among the workforce in any country than closing old ones. From another perspective, with Chinese economic growth still moving along at a very good speed, there seems little reason to be concerned that business development has been retarded by an overbearing bureaucracy. Barring an economic downturn, the current system will be in place for a while.

However foreign China may feel to some new to the "Middle Kingdom", it is a country eager for good business, as well as one of the most robust economies on the planet. Living and working with the Chinese system requires some getting used to for foreigners, but the benefits of making an effort, and being resolute in the face of minor obstacles, can be very rewarding.■

# GOVERNMENT INFORMATION OPENNESS REGULATION



**Simon Bai**  
Winners Law Firm

The Regulations on Government Information Openness (政府信息公开条例—"the Regulation") were approved by the State Council on 17 January 2007 and took effect on 1 May 2008. The purpose of the Regulation, as provided in Article 1 of the Regulation, is to "ensure that citizens, legal persons and other organizations (公民、法人和其他组织) can obtain government information by lawful means, and increase government transparency and promote governance by rule of law."

The Regulation is seen by many as a landmark in the Chinese government's efforts to build a more transparent government. The Regulation also marks a major shift from previous legislations on such issues which invariably emphasize protection of state secrets rather than disclosure. This is by any means a significant step, albeit a small step, for China, which is looking forward to a civil society in which the general public has every right to know.

## Overview of the Regulation

### • Scope of information disclosure

What constitutes *government information* under the Regulation? Article 2 of the Regulation defines government information as that which is "produced, acquired and recorded by administrative organs in the process of carrying out their duties". As such, the term *government* herein has been narrowly defined as administrative arms of the state organs. The definition obviously does not cover information disclosure from higher powers, such as people's congresses at all levels, the legislature, judiciary organs, the Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court and courts at lower levels, or police, the ruling party and other state institutions.

Article 6 provides that government agencies at all levels – township, county, provincial and national – shall promptly and accurately



disclose qualified government information to the public.

According to Article 3, Article 4 and Article 9 of the Regulation, all levels of government should take the initiative in making public (公开) "information that concerns the immediate interest" of citizens and organizations or that "requires attention and participation by the public" or that "relates to the structure, function, responsibilities or procedures of government agencies".

In particular, the Regulation expressly specifies that certain key information shall be proactively made public *ex officio*, which includes, among other items:

administrative regulations, by-laws, social and economic planning, social and economic statistics, public finance budget, income from administrative charges with specifications on criteria and legal basis, catalogue and standard on government procurement, criteria and procedure for administrative sanction, major infrastructure projects, alleviation of poverty, education, health care, social security, employment, emergency, environment, work safety, food and drugs, product quality, zoning plan for urban and rural develop-

ment, social welfare, appropriation and seizure of land and properties as well as relocation compensation, and natural disaster and humanitarian relief work.

Article 7 requires pre-disclosure coordination with other agencies to ensure that information involving those agencies to be released is accurate and consistent, as well as completion of any pre-disclosure approval requirements.

It is noteworthy that the scope of information disclosure by government agencies is not exclusively restricted within the specified list and could be further expanded in order to accommodate special requests or needs by the public, subject to approval. If citizens seek information that is not yet published, in accordance with the Regulation, they can now request its release from the appropriate government bureau, which is nothing short of a remarkable progress.

In accordance with Article 13 and Article 24, when the general public makes request for government agencies to provide information that has yet to be made public, a response should be given within 30 days at the most.

Given the fact that China's Constitution does not specifically grant Chinese citizens a right to information, the provision in the Regulation could be perceived as a major milestone toward recognizing such a right, empowering the general public in a future civil society.

All relevant government information that falls under the category of *ex officio* disclosure should be made public within 20 days of its promulgation or revision, as provided in Article 18 of the Regulation.

**If citizens seek information that is not yet published, they can now request its release from the appropriate government bureau, which is nothing short of a remarkable progress.**

- **Prohibition of disclosure vs. public's right to know**

A political campaign to promote "open government" (政务公开) has been under way for more than a decade, but had only left information disclosure at the government's



discretion before the Regulation came into effect. Shanghai, Henan Province and Guangzhou have been experimenting with some pilot programs aiming at open government, with positive social impact locally as well as nationally.

But nothing substantial has been achieved in addressing the balance between information disclosure and protecting state secrets and public interests.

No detailed criteria on information unfit for publication is available under the Regulation or any other legislation whatsoever. Instead, a few vague, loosely-defined concepts are relied upon to gauge the standard. The Regulation does prescribe a number of prohibitions on disclosure of information under certain circumstances, all of which encompass a wide range of scope that is hard to delineate. For example, the Regulation provides in Article 14 that before publishing relevant information, the administrative organ concerned should review the draft in accordance with the Guarding State Secret Law and other relevant by-laws and regulations.

The Guarding State Secret Law defines *state secrets* broadly as being "matters that affect the security and interests of the state". Those matters are illustrated with general categories of information such as secrets concerning "important policy decisions on state affairs", "economic and social

development", science and technology, and criminal investigations, as well as national defense and diplomatic affairs. Article 10 of the Guarding State Secret Law prescribes that the State Secret-Guarding Department coordinates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Public Security, National Security and other central government organs to make the decisions. In other words, the scope of state secret information is ultimately determined by these institutions.

In addition, while the Regulation broadly encourages publishing government information online, on television or in newspapers, it also sweepingly prohibits releasing information that could endanger "national security, public safety, economic security or social stability", in accordance with Article 8. The Regulation also sets forth punishment if government agencies release information "that should not be released".

**No detailed criteria on information unfit for publication is available under the Regulation or any other legislation whatsoever.**

It is further provided in Article 14 that administrative organs must not make public government information involving "state secrets, confidential commercial information and individual's privacy". But there is no clear definition of the scope and conditions for such exemptions.

Article 33 of the Regulation prescribes that citizens, legal persons and organizations may lodge a report against failure in information disclosure to higher monitoring authorities. Upon receiving the complaint, higher authorities should investigate immediately.

If the citizens, legal persons and organizations consider that the conduct of administrative organs with regard to information disclosure has infringed upon their legal rights, they may apply for review or file a lawsuit.

The public has the right to bring administrative organs to the court. However, China's Administrative Procedural Law stipulates that only those specific conducts by administrative organs that are claimed to infringe upon the lawful rights of individuals are actionable. Nevertheless the general public may not bring legal action against administrative regulation per se or in the name of non-specific public

interest. Thus, judicial redress is not always applicable under such circumstances.

## Toward an Open and Transparent Government

China's first national regulations on public disclosure of government information have been widely welcomed by scholars and Chinese citizens, although we have to say that China still has a long way to go to achieve transparent government.

Like just any other laws or regulations, there needs to be an independent body to enforce implementation of the Regulation and act as the authority where there arise disputes. The courts at various levels are well-equipped to take up this role, but before that the designated body at each government level to oversee information disclosure shall perform its duties diligently.

Another major issue that needs to be addressed is there needs to be detailed criteria on what constitutes information unfit for publication or disclosure that spell out clearly what information could be deemed as exemptions.

In addition, China might in the future consider adopting a law – rather than a government regulation as what it is now – with respect to government information disclosure, to be promulgated by the highest legislature, the National Congress, which will enjoy a higher status in terms of legal power in guaranteeing the public's access to information.

China has made impressive strides toward promoting greater information flow and transparent government since the late-2002 outbreak of the SARS epidemic, which was initially deemed under the law as a state secret at the time. The earthquake that hit China in May 2008 also presented a chance for the Chinese government to embrace the idea of transparency by promptly releasing information on death tolls and scale of damages and losses. The recent scandal of tainted milk again reiterates the urgency of enforcing information disclosure on a timely and accurate basis.

As has been true in other countries, it will take time for disclosure rules to gain strength and acceptance in China, but it seems we are headed for the right direction.

**金诺律师事务所  
WINNERS Law Firm**

One of the biggest full-service firms in Tianjin, WINNERS (金诺律师事务所) provides legal service in Mandarin, English, Japanese, and Korean. In April 2008, WINNERS was named "2008 Tianjin Law Firm of the Year" by Asia Legal Business, a testimony to our achievement as the market leader in Tianjin.

## AN OVERVIEW ON DISCLOSURE OF AND ACCESS TO CORPORATE INFORMATION IN CHINA



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by attorneys  
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An efficient corporate information disclosure system is widely recognized as the basis for a sound market, and also as *conditio sine qua non* for current and potential investors to get acquainted with the financial situation and operational results of a company, so as to either supervise performance or make investment decisions. Generally speaking, information disclosure can be either compulsory or voluntary; the former consists of the statutory minimum standards which must be met by companies, while the latter consists of voluntary disclosure of information which is only recommended by laws and regulations. China has currently

**The obligation of disclosure does not only fall on the company itself, but also on directors, supervisors and senior managers, who will all be responsible for ensuring that such information is disclosed truthfully, accurately, completely, fairly and in time.**

established an information disclosure system which takes the *Company Law of the People's Republic of China* ("Company Law"), the *Securities Law of the People's Republic of China* ("Securities Law") and the *Accounting Law of the People's Republic of China* ("Accounting Law") as mainstay, and department rules and



self-discipline rules as specific regulations. This article will provide an overview on the mechanism and scope of information disclosure for listed companies and ordinary limited liability companies in China; moreover, it will also try to summarize the channels and procedures for accessing information of the same.

### Information Disclosure System for Listed Companies

Listed companies are at the centre of attention when it comes to corporate information disclosure. Corporate information flow is what keeps capital markets moving. The basic principles for information disclosure of a listed company are truthness, accurateness and completeness.

#### 1. Who bears the obligation of disclosing information?

According to the *Administrative Measures for the Disclosure of Information of Listed Companies* ("Administrative Measures") issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) on 13 December 2006, which can be deemed as the most concrete and complete provisions governing information disclosure of listed companies, the ob-



ligation of disclosure does not only fall on the company itself, the issuer, but also on directors, supervisors and senior managers, who will all be responsible for ensuring that such information is disclosed truthfully, accurately, completely, fairly and in time. Shareholders or actual controllers of a listed company shall, on their own initiative, inform their board of directors and assist it in performing information disclosure obligations upon the occurrence of certain events, such as change of control of the company, plans for significant restructuring of assets or businesses of the listed company, etc.

## 2. What information shall be disclosed?

**2.1 Mandatory information disclosure**  
Mandatory disclosure of information mainly comprises three parts: first disclosure (stock prospectuses, bond prospectuses, listing announcements), periodic reports (annual report, interim report and quarterly report) and temporary reports (reports of major events).

- First disclosure

The *Administrative Measures* stipulate that any information which may have a major impact on investors' investment decisions shall be disclosed in the stock prospectus.

- Periodic reports

Periodic reports include the annual, interim and quarterly reports. The information contained in the annual

report is the most comprehensive among the periodic reports. In accordance with the *Administrative Measures*, an annual report shall contain:

- (1) basic information of the company;
- (2) main accounting data and financial indicators;
- (3) information about the issuance and changes of corporate stocks and bonds, the total amount of stocks and bonds by the end of the reporting period, the total number of shareholders, the shares held by the 10 biggest shareholders;
- (4) information on the shareholders holding 5% or more of the shares, controlling shareholders and actual controllers;
- (5) information about the appointment of directors, supervisors and senior managers, changes of the shares held by them, as well as their annual remunerations;
- (6) report of the board of directors;
- (7) discussions and analyses of the management team;
- (8) major events occurring within the reporting period and their influence on the company;
- (9) full texts of the financial accounting statements and audit report; and
- (10) other matters prescribed by the CSRC.

Information disclosed in interim and quarterly reports is simple compared with that in the annual report. Basic information of the company and the main accounting data and financial indicators are the common focus of these periodic reports.

- Temporary Reports

In the case of a major event that may considerably affect the trading price of a listed company's shares and that is not yet known to the investors, the company, using temporary reports, shall disclose it, stating the cause, the current situation, and the possible legal consequences of the event. Specification of twenty types of "major events" that will trigger disclosure obligations is also made in the *Administrative Measures*.

**Corporate  
information flow is  
what keeps capital  
markets moving.**

**2.2 Voluntary information disclosure**  
Voluntary information disclosure is a supplement to mandatory disclosure, and also an improvement of companies' transparency. Companies may disclose their development strategy, business philosophy, predictions of financial performance, environmental protection information and social responsibility performance on their own initiative. This, however, is still not common practice in China. The Shanghai Stock Exchange issued the *Circular for Strengthening the Assumption of Social Responsibility by Listed Companies* (2008) on 14 May 2008, encouraging listed companies to issue an annual social responsibility report and providing guidelines on the contents of such reports, which can be seen as a very commendable attempt to encouraging voluntary disclosure of information by listed companies.

### 3. Access to information of a listed company

First, public investors can access information of listed companies through their websites or newspapers and periodicals designated for information disclosure. A listed company or any other party bound to disclose information shall submit draft announcements and other reference documents to the stock exchange and the relevant securities regulatory bureau, for registration, and shall publish these on the medium designated by the CSRC. Through the website or notice-board of the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchange, public investors can easily access information disclosed by listed companies. The China Securities Journal, the Shanghai Securities News and the Securities Times are among the aforesaid designated mediums, through which investors can access periodic reports, temporary reports, etc.

Second, information of listed companies is available for public reference at such companies' domicile or website. Most listed companies have established channels for investor relations on their website, through which detailed information can be obtained. In addition, most listed companies usually set up offices for receiving inquiries from investors.

#### Disclosure of and Access to Corporate Information of Ordinary Limited Liability Companies

Among all economic agents, ordinary limited companies undoubtedly represent the largest share and play an important role in economy. There is currently no mandatory obligation for information disclosure by limited liability companies. Interested parties can access information of limited

liability companies by inquiry with relevant registration authorities. Provisions on the registration of information of companies are scattered mainly throughout laws and regulations such as *Company Law*, *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Company Registration* (Revised 2005, "Regulations on the Administration of Company Registration"), *Housing Registration Measures* (2008) issued by the Ministry of Construction of China on 25 February 2008, and the *Measures for Chattel Mortgage Registration* (2008) issued by the State Administration of Industry and Commerce (SAIC) on 27 May 2008.



Inquiries for registration information must abide by the *Measures for Consulting the Files of Enterprise Registration* (1996) issued by the SAIC on 16 November 1996, and amended in 2003, pursuant to which inquiries can be divided into inquiries of machine-readable files or of written files. The contents of the former can be accessed by the general public at local offices of the AIC and

include: (i) registration items as listed above; (ii) documents submitted for approval, such as approval documents issued by authorities, articles of association, capital verification reports, appointment documents and identity documents; (iii) registration amendments, such as the date of setting up of subsidiaries or branches, change of name, registered address, legal representative and company type, registered capital and business scope; (iv) cancellation of registration items, including adjudication of bankruptcy by courts, resolutions or decisions of dissolution, liquidation matters, etc.; (v) supervision and inspection items, including date and records of penalties, and annual examination. Written files, which include full original application and registration documents, are only accessible to Chinese law firms, public security authorities, judicial authorities, disciplinary in-

### Access to bank accounts and taxes may only be approved and conducted by judicial authorities.

#### 1. Access to information registered with the local Administration for Industry and Commerce (AIC)

Pursuant to the *Regulations on the Administration of Company Registration*, which is also applicable to foreign-invested enterprises registered as limited liability companies, company registration includes incorporation, modifications and de-registration. Companies must register the following items with the AIC: (i) name; (ii) registered office; (iii) name of legal representative; (iv) registered capital; (v) paid-in capital; (vi) type of company; (vii) business scope; (viii) duration of business operation; and (ix) names of shareholders of limited liability companies or names of promoters of joint stock limited companies, and amounts, time and forms of capital contributions as subscribed to and already paid up.

spectors, supervision and auditing organs at all levels, upon proof of authority and presentation of proper certificates.

## 2. Inquiry of real estate information of ordinary limited liability companies

Information on real estate including ownership of and restrictions on real rights can be obtained at local real estate authorities. After registration of housing and land information by companies in accordance with the *Housing Registration Methods and Notice of the Ministry of Construction on Printing and Distributing the Interim Measures for Inquiries about the House Ownership Register Information (2006)* issued by the Ministry of Construction, the general public can inquire about real estate at a specific address (location, area, purposes, etc.), the relevant rights (information on ownership, other rights, and restrictions on such rights), and other information recorded at the competent real estate authorities. Inquiries involving original registration docu-

ments, including house ownership register applications, base documents for the establishment, modification, move, elimination of or restriction of rights, as well as other materials submitted by ownership register applicants shall be subject to proof of identity of the inquirer and approval from local real estate authorities.

There are still some deficiencies in the registration and inquiry systems for real estate information. For example, due to the lack of uniform provisions, real estate registration powers are exercised by different authorities around China. In some locations, inquiry applicants will have to resort to two different authorities for housing and land information. Moreover, it is not possible to obtain information on all real estate owned by a company by only providing its name, since inquiries of real estate information can only be conducted on the premise of providing the address where the real estate is located.

## 3. Chattel Mortgage Registration

Pursuant to *the Measures for Chattel Mortgage Registration*, where a company mortgages its existing or future production facilities, raw materials, semi-finished products or products, it must conduct mortgage registration at the county-level AIC of the location of the mortgagor. Registration is not mandatory except in case of vehicles, ships and aircrafts. Only upon registration will the mortgage be enforced against *bona fide* third parties. Interested parties may, by making proof of identity, consult, extract or copy chattel mortgage registration documents at the relevant authorities.

## 4. Others

Other information such as vehicles, bank accounts and taxes can be also obtained from the relevant authorities or banks provided that certain requirements are met and specific procedures are followed. Access to bank accounts and taxes may only be approved and conducted by judicial authorities. ■



Garrigues has over 12 years of experience in advising companies in their investments in China. The team of experienced Western and Chinese professionals at Garrigues Shanghai provides legal advice to foreign companies on a wide range of issues such as incorporation of companies and negotiation of joint ventures, commercial contracting, M&A, tax, real estate, employment, intellectual property, arbitration and infrastructures, as well as to Chinese companies with investments abroad.

# CHINA ECONOMIC REPORT FOR NOVEMBER

BY DAVID KWON

## INFLATION

As countries around the world are struggling with the global financial crisis, China recorded its lowest inflation in the last 17 months. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, the consumer price index fell from 4.6% in September to 4.0% in October, which is the lowest rate since May last year.

Since a near 12-year high of 8.7% in February, inflation has been slowly decline, which has eased the government's effort to control rising consumer prices. An AFP correspondent noted on 11 November that "deflation, falling prices, is in some ways a bigger problem than inflation, because it encourages consumers to spend less because they expect to get more for their money if they wait."

To counter deflationary shifts, the Chinese government will take "monetary policy measures such as interest rate cuts and cuts in the bank reserve requirements," said Zhang Xinfan, a Beijing-based economist with Galaxy Securities, on 11 November. China has already cut lending rates twice more since its first interest rate cut in six years this September.

China was not directly hit by the global credit crisis due to a low-degree of internationalization of its financial industries, according to commentary from the Xinhua News Agency. Many Chinese economists share this view. "Our not-fully-open financial system and not-fully-convertible currency saved China from being rattled during the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis. And now again this seems to be a strong dam to protect us against the current financial tsunami," an economics researcher with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) told Asia Times (8 October).

Nevertheless, with decreasing number of orders from its main trading partners such as the US, Europe and Japan, many factories have already cut their workforce or shut down operations completely. A Customs Bureau report

stated that "about half of China's toy exporters shut down in the first seven months of the year."

## DOMESTIC STIMULI

The Chinese government is taking grand measures to boost its domestic consumer demand. According to Bloomberg, China has already raised export-tax rebates, cut interest rates three times since September, and eliminated quotas that restrict bank lending to stimulate growth and protect jobs. China has unveiled an economic stimulus program totalling near 4 trillion CNY (586 billion USD) to boost consumer demand and defend the domestic market from the global recession.

The size of the grand program is a signal to both local and overseas investors of the Chinese government's dedication to supporting its local and private-sector investment throughout its economy. In announcing China's plan, the State Council said it would deliver 120 billion CNY (18 billion USD) of new spending in the last quarter of this year alone, reported AFP on 10 November. Over one-fourth of the 4 trillion CNY package has already been allocated to rebuilding programs for areas affected by the May earthquake in Sichuan province.

The Wall Street Journal reported on 10 November that China is planning additional spending for low-cost housing, road and rail infrastructure, agricultural subsidies, health care and social welfare through 2010, with the aim of stimulating domestic growth. Beijing invested 400 billion USD in highways, ports and power plants last year, that in addition to 42 billion USD in preparation for the Summer Olympics. Areas ranging from public works to housing to factory equipment accounted for "four to six percentage points of China's 10% average annual growth rate," noted WSJ.

WSJ also comments on China's new VAT measures, which would allow all companies operating in China to deduct spending on capital equipment. The government estimated

## Currency and Inflation

the new system, which is already in place in some provinces, could save companies a total of 120 billion CNY. The government has recently been phasing out tax breaks specifically for foreign companies to invest in China, and did not mention any such measures as part of the stimulus. Economists say the change to the tax system is unlikely to encourage businesses to invest if they are doubtful about the economic outlook, which is likely one reason why the stimulus plan emphasizes new spending.

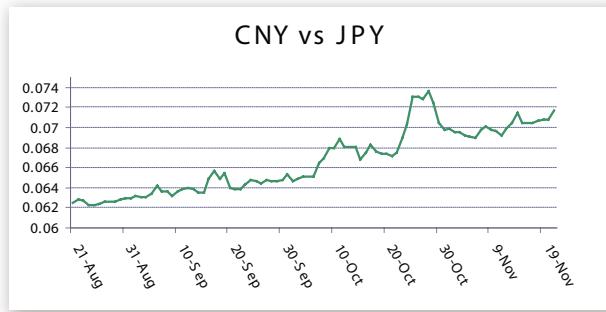
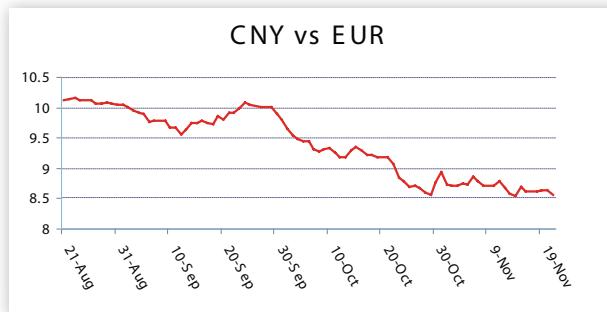
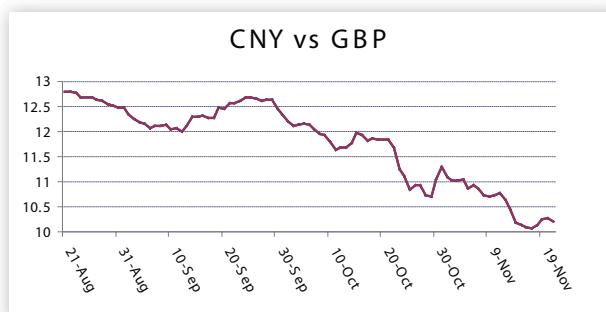
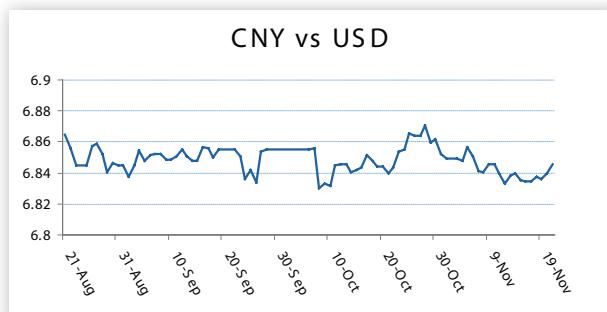
### COMMENTARY

Of question is whether this stimulus package will have profound impact on the economy in timely manner, and whether the Chinese government can increase spending on infrastructure that, as WSJ puts it, has "already been growing by about 20% annually for the past couple of decades."

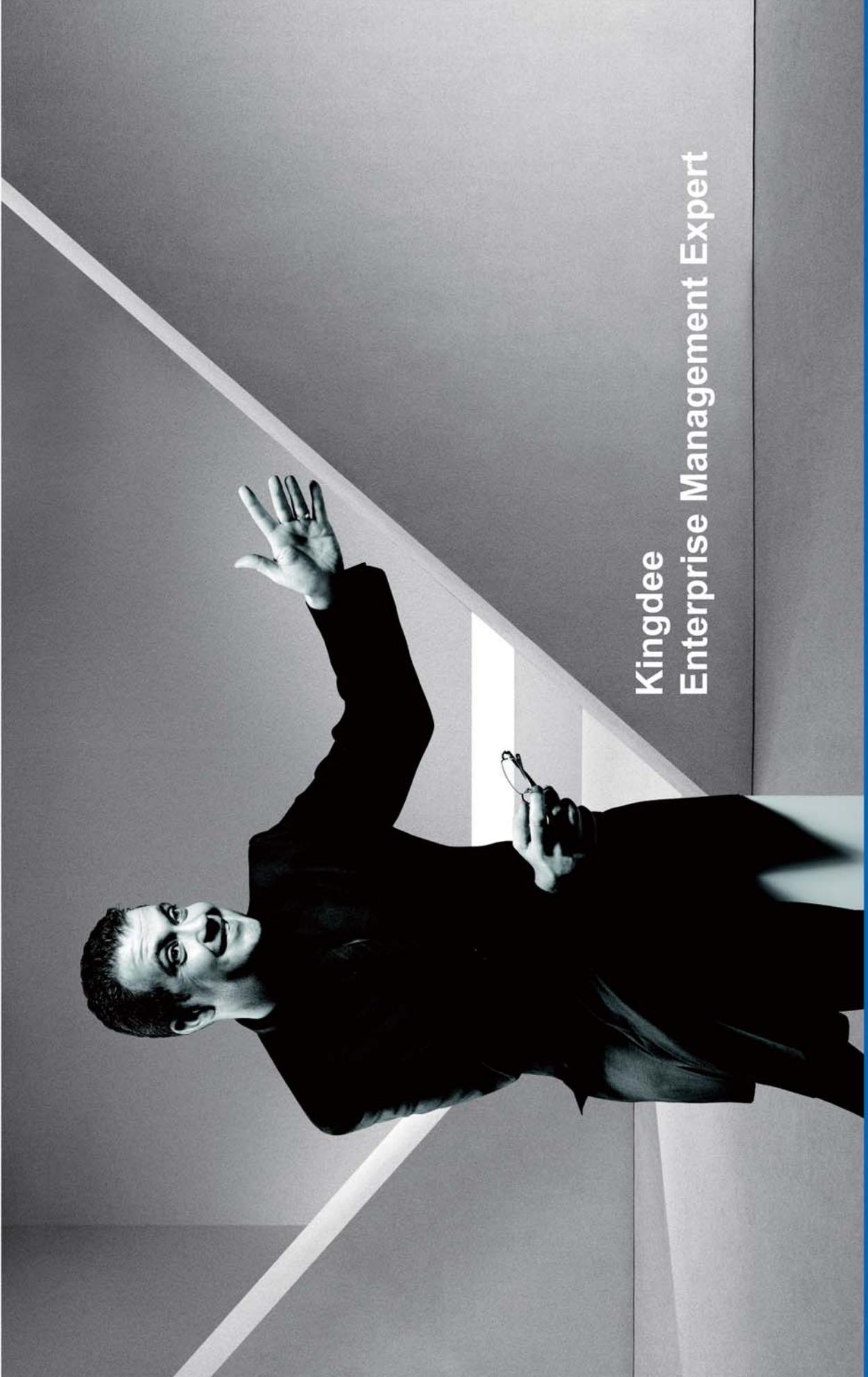
Mark Williams, an economist for Capital Economics in London, says, "China's government probably could afford to increase spending by this sort of amount. However, I think it would soon run into capacity constraints if it tried to follow the investment-heavy approach it has laid out."



### Three-month CNY trends



■ Data source: Oanda.com interbank rate



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# CHINA'S CARPET WARS

*More proof of the country's OEM capacities, Chinese factories tug at the world's looms with cheaper copies of a cherished craft*

By Mark Gao

**A**n advertisement for a 30 foot by 30 foot silk Persian carpet appeared in a pan-Middle Eastern newspaper recently with the punch line "If your palace needs it, contact us." Palaces and carpet weavers are synonymous with the oil-soaked Middle East. The attention-grabbing advert however wasn't placed by an Iranian or Turkish carpet magnate, but rather by a factory in China's Henan province.

Based in Zhengzhou, the populous provincial capital, carpet maker Henan Yilong Carpet Company draws customers from Dubai and Libya, countries steeped in carpet-weaving tradition. Yilong is one of several Chinese upstarts – others like Fu Yuan Dong Fang churns rugs out in its Tianjin factory. In business since 1949, Tianjin Carpets makes acrylic and wool silk carpets for a mostly export market.

Urbanisation and improved living standards mean many of the nomads who used to weave rugs are now taxi drivers and restaurateurs. Rather than seek craftsmen, the big carpet makers of Turkey have simply taken their motifs and threads to China, and hired local labour to weave the carpets. Having proved its status as the world's original equipment manufacturer (OEM) – making shoes, bags and auto parts under contract for foreign brands – Chinese manufacturers are



now proving they can compete in one of the most cherished and laborious crafts in the world.

Chinese rug weavers only copy – there are no new or original motifs emerging from China. But as with cars and clothes, China may be using its assem-

bly lines to churn out copies of Persian rugs, heirlooms which often take craftsmen in distant countries months of skilled labour.

Its success may cause artisans of the world to worry for the sanctity of their crafts in the face of the omnipotence of

Chinese manufacturers – there's already been anger among artists and sculptors about knock-offs of their work traced back to Chinese workshops. But this is not a Chinese ploy to copy or corner the world's market in carpets: the bulk of carpets made in China are woven for foreign carpet companies farming their work out to China.

China's Factory-made Persian carpets have become affordable centerpieces for China's millions of new apartment owners. The Chinese actually prefer more simple or Chinese patterns, says Wang Tao, who runs two carpet shops in Beijing, selling foreign and Chinese-made rugs.

"They want something like a big orange monotone rug or something big and fluffy cherry red for under their chrome-glass coffee table or for in front of the TV set." There's very little understanding of carpets woven with local motifs, says Wang. "Only old timers and the infrequent cultured local customer appreciate the silk carpets woven in Chinese motifs."

Cheap, manufactured rugs often lack the precision of hand woven originals and are usually of a gaudy hue. Rather than producing the fast-made rugs favoured by lower-end peers, Yilong charges top dollar for its hand-woven silk carpets, most of which end up in Western and Middle Eastern sales rooms via the Turkish carpet dealers who originally placed the orders.

Carpets stacked in neat piles in its warehouses in Zhengzhou, Henan's provincial capital, go for up to USD 20,000, according to a company sales manager, surnamed Han. In business since 1987, Yilong claims to be China's largest producer and exporter of hand-

made Persian carpets – based on the number of carpets woven per year. The firm's 2,600 carpet weavers make carpets based on the company's own 500 distinct Persian-style designs. Visiting customers inspect a readymade inventory of carpets stacked in neat piles in the Zhengzhou warehouse. These are the rugs kept over from orders which have already been shipped. "We mostly weave carpets to customer's own designs," explains Han. He explains that Yilong exports an average USD 12 million worth of car-

cars, hardly the stuff of carpet artisans. China may first need to nourish its own carpet making traditions. "Unscrupulous workshops" based in China often churn out fake silk carpets spun together with a mixture of cotton and rayon, warns renowned Turkish carpet expert Metin Yelmuz. Genuine Turkish silk carpets, the most valuable of which come from a small town north of Istanbul called Hereke, are distinguished by their intricate patterns, hand-woven in intricate knots, as well as their more vivid colours.



pets a year to 35 countries. The bulk of customers are in the Middle East, says Han. Yilong's second largest market is the EU, where clients include London carpet retailer Leon Norrell.

Yilong differs from international peers in that the firm has little of the lore and tradition of Turkish or Iranian carpet makers, which are often small village enterprises staffed by generations of skilled weavers. While real silk (100,000 square feet) is the firm's mainstay, there's also growing demand for large (40,000 square foot) artificial silk rugs, says Wang. Yilong is also buffering revenue by manufacturing artificial silk carpets as well as wool aubusson carpets and tapestries. It also makes acrylic mats for homes and

Yelmuz argues that many Chinese carpet makers, to save material and time, tie knots around several warp threads (the threads which form the base of each rug) at a time, rather than around two adjacent threads as is common in Persian and Turkish carpets. "Sometimes the knot is around four or even five warp threads, that's why you can buy a Chinese silk carpet at such low prices."

Yelmuz suggests that Turkish carpet makers – many of whose markets have been squeezed by imitators – can survive alongside Chinese counterparts. "Turkish carpet makers will have to compete on technique while balancing quality with speed of production." A best seller in high-end carpet sales globally, the two-by-three-metre rug remains largely beyond the capacity of most Chinese producers, who have cornered the market for cheaper and smaller rugs.

Though it today churns out factory-made copies of Persian and Turkish motifs, China once had a proud carpet-making heritage of its own, partly a legacy from the period when China and Persia were both ruled by the Mongol war lords, who disseminated crafts like carpet making and



porcelain, unique to certain territories within the Mongol empire.

portal eBay sell Hotan rugs to the uninitiated, often for vastly inflated prices.

**As with cars and clothes, China may be using its assembly lines to churn out copies of Persian rugs, heirlooms which often take craftsmen in distant countries months of skilled labour.**

The carpet-making tradition has survived in some parts of the country. Exquisite silk and woolen carpets woven on looms in Hotan, a dusty town in southwest Xinjiang province, feature local Uyghur and Han Chinese motifs. Traders on the Internet commerce

Hand-woven and manufactured carpets are easy to come by in Beijing: a third floor store in the popular YaXiu market sells imports and Henan rugs while Hong Yi carpets in nearby Sanlitun Bei Lu sells a mix of silk and wool carpets. Aside from native Xinjiang weaves,

Tibetan carpets have become prized by collectors for their thick wool and clear geometric motifs.

A dealer in Hotan carpets, Beijing-based Wahap Jan shuttles between Xinjiang and Beijing, with frequent jaunts to clients in Shanghai. The enterprising 23-year-old rug connoisseur – a member of China's Uyghur ethnic group, a Turkic clan in western China – couriers his carpets overland, through neighbouring Pakistan, from well-established contacts in Afghanistan's Baluchistan and Herat regions. His mostly foreign customers like Afghan carpets for the simple elegances of the motifs, explains Wahap Jan. "Local Chinese people find the colours too dark or the carpet too expensive."

Buying a silk carpet is a matter of trust, says Yelmuz in advice to aspiring Chinese carpet makers. "If you buy a hand-knotted rug or carpet, you have to trust the trader. You have to believe what he is telling you."

China is a good place for carpet connoisseurs. Alternatively, collectors can take the weekly Air Iran flight to Tehran on Thursdays and Sundays. There's some merit to Yilong's claims to be the world's biggest carpet maker, given the kind of clientele it's drawing from the Middle East. While this writer visited the firm was entertaining buyers from Al-Mubeen Ltd, which will service carpet stores in Bangkok, Singapore and the USA with Yilong silk rugs.

From Dubai, Mercedes salesman Sheikh Al bin Aswaad claimed to this writer that he signed off on a USD 5 million deal with a Chinese carpet factory boss during an evening in a Beijing sauna. The carpets will decorate a new mansion portly Aswaad is building in the United Arab Emirates. ■

## TIANJIN SETS ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMPLE

### BINHAI ECO-CITY FOLLOWS RENEWABLE TREND

BY PAUL BACON



**W**ithout doubt, the 2008 Summer Olympics left an indelible mark on China. Aside from international exposure and the dramatic face-lift administered to the streets of Beijing and Tianjin, one of the strongest legacies of China's Olympic adventure was the environmental precedent set by many of the newly constructed venues.

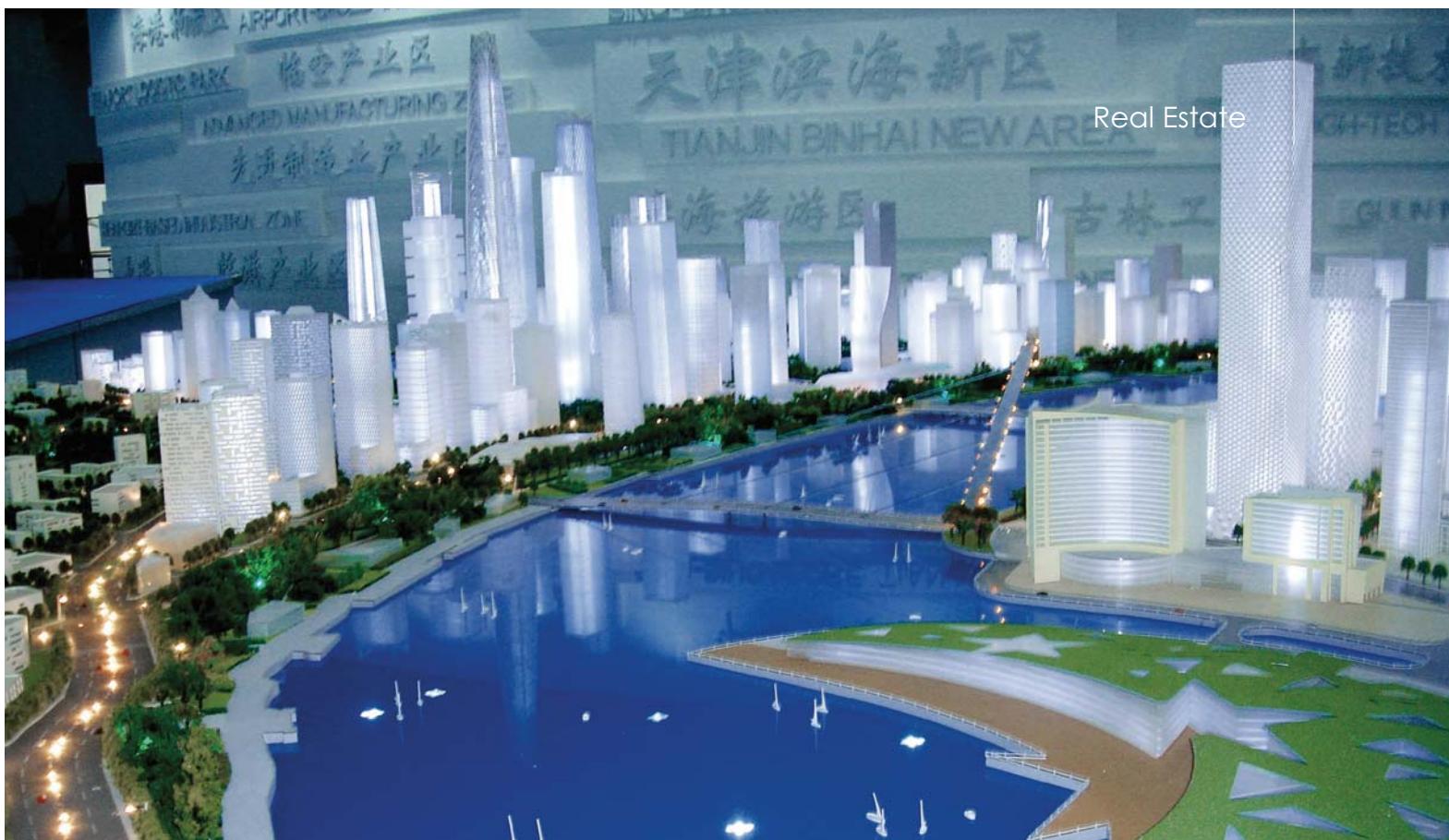
With China quickly overtaking the US as the world's largest carbon emitter, event organisers were keen to send a strong environmental message by ensuring that China enjoyed a "Green Olympics". Probably the greatest symbol of this was the National Aquatics Centre, better known as the Water Cube. Designed by Australian architects Arup, the cube adopted a bold new approach to saving both energy and water. For example, its stunning translucent glow was created by LEDs within the outer layer of ETFE (ethylene-terfluoroethylene), a membrane which allows natural light and warmth to pass through.

This saves energy by reducing thermal loss and the need to expend energy on heating and lighting.

Tianjin also set its own Olympic example. Its Olympic Stadium, which hosted Olympic soccer matches, boasts several environmentally friendly features. These include three terrestrial heat wells, which harness the earth's core heat to warm spectators and sportsmen.

The precedent set by these Olympic venues is crucial to China's future sustainability, and it can now be seen on a far larger scale here in Tianjin. In October of this year, work began on the Sino-Singaporean Eco-city in Tianjin's Binhai New Area, a project designed as "a socially harmonious, environmentally friendly and resource-conserving city" that will transform 30 square kilometers of non-arable land into a thriving city where "ecological rehabilitation is sensitively balanced with urban development".





The site is located on the Jiyun River in Hangu District, an area which has suffered serious environmental degradation. Cui Guangzhi, vice-director of the Sino-Singaporean Eco-city Administrative Committee, says "The Jiyun River was a golden waterway in the Ming Dynasty. More than 40 kinds of fish lived in the river at that time. But hundreds of years later the environment in the region has been destroyed." Therefore, one of the key objectives will be to rectify this. In the Eco-city, "You will see no dirty water or overgrowth of grass. You will see clear water and a growing population of fish. Beside the water, heavily polluted land is a core challenge in the first phase of the project."

The city will look to make use of renewable energy sources. It aims to harness solar, wind and geo-thermal energy to ensure that 70% of the energy used can be re-

newed. This is certainly an ambitious and exciting goal, though it actually falls a little short compared to other similar examples here in China. For instance, the Pearl River Tower in Guangdong, which is also still under construction, aims to become the first completely sustainable building in the world. It will use specially designed wind-turbines to harness enough wind-energy to ensure it generates more wattage than it consumes.

## 70% of the energy used can be renewed.

Whilst Tianjin's eco-city may sound like a dramatic and exciting project, it is certainly not the first of its kind in China. That honor is bestowed upon the Dongtan project on Chongming Island just outside Shanghai. The organizers of the Tianjin project, however, will be hoping it does not follow in Dongtan's unimpressive footsteps. Despite a high-profile launch, Dongtan has failed to live up to its lofty goals. According to its designers, Arup, the project aimed to house nearly half a million people in a carbon neutral environment. Yet before work on the first building had even begun, it ran into problems when the project's main sponsor was arrested on corruption charges. The project now faces a less than clear future, with construction not beginning until 2009 at the earliest.

For those of you who may be keen to plan a trip to Tianjin's new environmental miracle, note that construction is predicted to take between 10 and 15 years. ■





# EUROPEAN CHAMBER IN TIANJIN

## About European Chamber Tianjin Chapter:

The European Union Chamber of Commerce in China is a non-profit organization that was founded in 2000 in Beijing with the support of the European Delegation and 51 European companies. It was established to give European business a common voice across different business sectors, nationalities and regions of China. The Chamber is recognized by the European Commission and the Chinese government as the authoritative and independent voice of European business in China. It has eight offices in China and represents over 1500 companies nationally, about 100 of which are in Tianjin. The Tianjin Chapter of the European Chamber was established in December 2005.

### Mission

- To support foreign invested enterprises located in and around Tianjin
- To provide a platform for members to exchange ideas and draw on the experiences of other European companies conducting business in China
- To help members forge links with local authorities at city and provincial level

### Working Groups and Forums

- We have 31 Working Groups and Forums across the seven chapters covering a wide range of industry sectors.
- In Tianjin we run Forums in HR and Finance & Taxation, which offer members a platform to share information and experience with industry experts and peers.
- The European Chamber Position Paper is a direct result of the activities of the Working Groups and the Forums. It compiles recommendations on how to improve the business environment in China. It is distributed to central and local government departments, Brussels and many other relevant bodies.

## Events

The Tianjin Chapter is very focused on business-related, information and content-driven General Interest Seminars with expert speakers. We also hold regular Factory Tours, Trainings, Networking and Sports events.

### New Publication:

#### European Business in China Position Paper 2008/2009

The European Business in China Position Paper 2008/2009 presents the European Chamber's independent perspective with supporting evidence on the business environment in China. After completion of the WTO transitional period, China will enter a critical phase of integration into multi-national trade, making this event of prime importance to European business and executives.



The Position Paper answers vital questions, including:

- Has the overall situation for European companies operating in China improved?
- What difficulties remain and what new challenges have emerged?
- What progress has China made in improving transparency in the regulation of foreign companies?
- What developments have we seen in the treatment of intellectual property rights?
- What should the priorities be for further reforms in the opening of China's market?

The Position Paper is the result of 6 months of intensive preparation by the EUCCC 23 Working groups and 6 Forums representing 1,300 members. It is the direct view of European business in China, with the latest assessments, concerns and

recommendations of European companies operating in China. This document will be used intensively by Government organizations in China and Europe in 2008 and 2009.

Price:

**Members:** RMB300

**Non-members:** RMB600

The Position Paper is also available in CD-ROM format.

## Upcoming Events:

### 17 December

#### Finance & Taxation Working Group Event

Hi-tech Certification under new EIT

**Speaker: Siemens**

Topics to be covered:

- 1) Brief introduction of New Recognition Rules for High/New Tech Enterprises (HNTE)
- 2) Basic requirements for a qualified HNTE
- 3) Detailed recognition criteria
- 4) Balanced score card requirement

### 18 December

#### HR Working Group Event

Enhancing Competitive Advantage in China's Talent Market (2008 Total Remuneration Survey Report)

**Speaker: Mercer**

Topics to be covered:

- 1) APAC Economy and Labour Market Outlook
- 2) Total Rewards that deliver to your talent
  - Compensation
  - Benefits
  - Career
- 3) Implication to HR in times of slow growth

### 2 December

#### Local Board Meeting in December

Room1603, Suite 17, Magnetic Plaza, BinShui Xi Dao, Nankai District, Tianjin 300381.

Tel: +86 22 2374 1122 Fax: +86 22 2374 1122

Email: tianjin@euccc.com.cn www.europeanchamber..com.cn

# **TIANJIN CHRISTMAS BALL**

Co – Host

\* AmCham – China, Tianjin Chapter.

\* TICC (Tianjin International Community Centre)

**Date: Saturday December 6<sup>th</sup>, 2008**

**Time: 6:30pm Christmas Drinks**

**Christmas Dinner**

**Venue: Sheraton Tianjin Hotel – Grand Ballroom**

**Zi Jin Shan Road, He Xi District**

**Ticket Price: RMB450 per person**

**For Tickets email: [ticc\\_03@hotmail.com](mailto:ticc_03@hotmail.com) or  
[event@amchamtianjin.org](mailto:event@amchamtianjin.org)**

**Proceeds Donated to nominated Charities.**

**TICC**



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China-Italy Chamber of Commerce

## SERVICES AND BENEFITS

The CICC offers a wide range of benefits and services aiming to support the entrance process and promotion of Italian companies in the Chinese market as well as develop and facilitate the trading exchanges between the two countries.

The provided services involve **information** on business opportunities, laws and regulations, organization of **promotional events**, meetings and trade missions, **advertising** on its website and paper publications, **assistance** services focused on partners' research, economic analysis and logistics assistance.

Moreover, a number of benefits are available to CICC members, thanks to special agreements, most notably one with the Italian Embassy and Consulates in China, aiming to simplify the application for the business entry visa. Other agreements concern special insurance packages for Italian companies, price reductions in hotels, restaurants and other service centers in China.



## JOB PLACEMENT SERVICES

CICC's **Job Placement Services** are a set of services related to recruitment that CICC offers in order to connect employers with qualified professionals looking for employment.

**Job-seekers** can add their CV to CICC's electronic database, and at the same time they can discover the latest job and internship opportunities posted by our Members' companies. This service is completely free (please visit the Job Seekers Section of our website: [www.cameraitacina.com](http://www.cameraitacina.com)).

CICC offers several additional services to **employers**: the **CV Plus! Search**, an in-depth resume search conducted through our database, according to the client's specific needs and requirements; the **Offers Publication**, by means of which your job seeking ads can be posted on the Job Offers section of CICC website (in English, Italian and Chinese), making them accessible for a period of 2 months; finally, the **Combination of Services**, a tool which combines the above two services, making it possible for the employer to conduct a multi-level personnel search.

The service is **free for Members**, requests from non-members are subject to a fee.

opinions about its major issues and problems, and pointing out possible solutions.

The XXII issue of **Il Quaderno** deals with the **logistics sector in China** and analyses several topics related to this subject: from the new rules concerning insurance policies for logistics companies, to a vademecum concerning Chinese customs and the regulations they follow; from the current situation of logistics in China, to the new and more effective supply-chain management strategies.

## CICC Membership Directory 2008-2009

The **Membership Directory** is an annual publication of the complete CICC Members' list. Each Member is entitled to one full color page containing information about his own enterprise, together with the logo of the company itself. All information is reported both in English and Chinese.



Distributed to all our members as well as to Italian and International Institutions, partners and media, the Membership Directory is undoubtedly an efficient marketing instrument.

To request a copy of our new Membership Directory, please contact us!

## PUBLICATIONS

### Il Quaderno

The CICC's quarterly monographic review, written both in English and Italian, with a Chinese presentation. Each publication analyses several aspects of a specific industry sector, highlighting the industry experts'

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# 天津韩国商会

The Korea Chamber of Commerce & Industry in Tianjin, China

## Recent Events

(최근 현황)



무청구정부와 천진한국상회간 교류회 개최

### 1. Delegation of South Korean journalists visits Korean Chamber

Date: 17 October 2008, Friday 10AM  
Venue: Shanghai Hall, 2F, Fenglin Hotel  
Topic: Operating performance of Korean companies in Tianjin

### 2. Communication conference between Wuqing government and Korean Chamber in Tianjin

Date: 6 November 2008, Thursday 9AM  
Since the investment environment has changed, Korean companies in Wuqing District have met a lot of difficulties. Therefore, we invite related department of Wuqing government as well as representatives of Korean companies to discuss investment attraction and operating performance of Korean companies in Tianjin.

### 3. Operating Committee Meeting held by Korean Chamber of Commerce & Industry in Tianjin and Tianjin Korean Society

Date: 12 November 2008, Wednesday 4PM  
Venue: Shanghai Hall, 2F, Fenglin Hotel  
Topic: Issues on 2008 Annual meeting

### 4. Report Meeting on “Avoid run-away skills” and “Successful investment strategy in China”

Date: 20 November 2008, Thursday 3PM  
Venue: Banqueting Hall, 1F, Fenglin Hotel  
1) Recently, increased restrictions on processing and trade, foreign company tax cuts, new labor law execution and rising labor costs have troubled Korean companies in China.  
2) According to a recent investigation, 22.7% of Korean SMEs suffer from “technology run-away” when investing overseas. This problem threatens the operating activity of enterprises.  
3) The Korean Chamber of Commerce & Industry in Tianjin and Uni-World Services Co., Ltd held the report meeting to address the above issues.



<기술유출 방지> 및 <중국투자 성공전략> 세미나 개최

### 1. 한국 기자대표단 한국상회 방문

○ 일 시: 2008년 10월 17일 (금) 10:00  
○ 장 소: 풍림호텔 2층 상해청  
○ 내 용: 천진에 투자한 한국기업 경영상황 등

### 2. 무청구정부와 천진한국상회간 교류회 개최

○ 일 시: 2008년 11월 6일(목) 9:00  
최근 투자환경 변화로 인하여 천진 무청구 지역 우리 한국기업들의 경영에 많은 어려움이 발생되고 있습니다. 따라서, 무청구 정부 유관부문 영도들을 초청하여 우리 한국기업 대표자들과 무청구 투자유치관련 및 기업경영의 전반적인 문제를 가지고 교류회를 개최 하였습니다.

### 3. 천진한국상회, 천진한국인회 운영위원회의 개최

○ 일 시: 2008년 11월 12일(수) 16:00  
○ 장 소: 풍림호텔 2층 상해청  
○ 내 용: - 2008 정기총회 및 송년회 개최 건

### 4. <기술유출 방지> 및 <중국투자 성공전략> 세미나 개최

일 시: 2008년 11월 20일(목) 15:00 ~ 20:00  
장 소: 풍림호텔 1층 연회청

1) 최근 가공무역 금지품목 확대, 외자기업 세금감면 축소, 신노동법 시행, 인건비 상승 등으로 우리 진출기업의 경영 어려움이 가중되고 있습니다.

2) 이와 더불어 해외진출 한국 중소기업의 기술유출 실태조사 결과 진출기업 22.7%가 피해 경영이 있는 것으로 나타나 기업경영 활동에 심각한 위협이 되고 있습니다.

3) 이에 천진한국상회에서는 중소기업진흥공단(북경)과 유니월드서비스와 함께 “기술유출 방지” 및 “중국투자 성공전략” 세미나를 개최하였습니다.

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# DCCC 中国丹麦商会

DANISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN CHINA



The Danish Chamber of Commerce provides a foundation for Danes to meet in China along with providing an international network. Danish Chamber educates its members about present challenges when doing business in China and seeks mutual development between Denmark and China as well as to boost the business of our members. Join us at [www.dccc.com.cn](http://www.dccc.com.cn)

## Dear Members and Friends of the DCCC,

2008 has been a year with many challenges and changes within DCCC. We parted amicably with EUCCC and this means that in 2009 we have a lot of new initiatives and events coming up which we would like you all to participate in:

- Gala Ball
- Wine tasting/network event
- Peers network
- Lanciers training
- Round table discussions
- Business directory
- 2 monthly breakfast events

If you want to receive invitations and news from DCCC please send an e-mail to [mail@dccc.com.cn](mailto:mail@dccc.com.cn) to sign up for the mailing list.

We look forward to continuous cooperation with you in 2009.  
Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all of you.

Best regards,  
**DCCC**

Address: Radisson SAS Hotel Beijing 6A, East Beisanhuan Road  
Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100028 Tel: +86 10 6467 2252 Fax: +86 10 6467 7130  
E-mail: [mail@dccc.com.cn](mailto:mail@dccc.com.cn) Website: [www.dccc.com.cn](http://www.dccc.com.cn)



The Benelux Chamber of Commerce in China strengthens the business, government and community ties between Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg (Benelux) and China. By representing large, medium and small sized Benelux companies, with offices in Beijing and Shanghai, we provide a wide range of services to ensure our members' success in China.

### ABOUT BENCHAM

The Benelux Chamber of Commerce in China, BenCham, was created in 2001 with the merger of the Dutch Business Association and the Belgian Luxembourg Business Association. To reflect its ever increasing corporate and social responsibilities, the organization changed its name in March 2006 to the Benelux Chamber of Commerce in China.

The Chamber has two chapters, one in Beijing and one in Shanghai. It is the prime platform for business people from the Benelux to meet each other.

BenCham has approximately 600 members and is growing fast. Members are large, medium and small-sized companies as well as individuals with an active interest in developing two-way trade and friendship between the Benelux countries and China.

The Benelux Chamber of Commerce is an independent, non-profit organization managed by a full time secretariat under the supervision of a Board of Directors. Its activities are funded by membership subscription, sponsorships and fees of Chamber events.

### MISSION

Our mission is to strengthen business, government and community ties between the Benelux countries and China.

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the International Management School of Ghent University and Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

### YEARLY SPONSORS



# swisscham.org

## Swiss Ball 2008 “Red & White – Fire & Ice”



MC & organizing committee

The Olympic flame had been extinguished in August but the Swiss Ball kept the fire burning! On 8 November, as Beijing nights got colder, SwissCham and the Swiss Society heated up Swissôtel's Grand Ballroom and presented an evening full of contrasts and extremes, with fiery and icy elements.

An exciting fire dancer warmed up the cocktail area before the grand opening of the Ballroom's doors. Guests could then admire the ballroom's decoration with ice carvings and artificial flames.

Distinguished guests such as H.E. Ambassador of Switzerland Mr. Blaise Godet, together with the President of SwissCham Beijing, Mr. John Liebeskind, and the Vice President of Swiss Society Beijing, Mr. Beat Mueller, delighted the audience with their presence and speeches.

The guests had the chance to taste the delicious cuisine of Swissôtel's new Swiss Chef, with a menu combining typical Swiss and Asian food, selected wines, followed by the traditional Swiss chocolate buffet. Between the courses, guests could enjoy a candle contortionist show as well as live music.

The over 280 attendees were treated to an entertainment filled night of fun, music, dance, gifts and fund-raising among the Swiss community of Beijing to support the Charity Project of building an earthquake-proof school in Sichuan. During the evening, 25,000RMB was raised from raffle tickets. And just when the crowd thought the excitement was tailing off, Boogie Woogie pianist Silvan Zingg delighted the audience with swing, groove and his impressive virtuosity.

The audience could enjoy on-the-spot hand-rolled Cohiba cigars and taste a fiery pepperberry vodka flowing down a sculpted glacier.

Special thanks go to our sponsors and partners, without whom this ball would not have been such a success. These were in particular our Gold Sponsors ABB, UBS, SwissRe and Victorinox, and our Silver Sponsors SGS, ZKB and Zurich Insurance. Other companies have contributed to the success of the evening, such as our Swiss wine and beer provider MQ Wines, official chocolate sponsor Lindt & Sprüngli, Strait Vodka, the exclusive coffee sponsor Nespresso and our ice cream provider Moevenpick.



For more information, please contact Michaela Scarpatetti, Executive Director, SwissCham Beijing.

Address: SwissCham Beijing, Suite 100, CIS Tower, 38 Liangmaqiao Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100016, China  
Tel: +86 10 8531 0015      Website: [www.bei.swisscham.org](http://www.bei.swisscham.org)



Irish Network China

# Greening China

*Irish Network China elects new board, plans a busy year*

More networking and community work top the agenda for the Irish Network China (INC) in 2009. Meeting to elect a new board in November, the Beijing-based body, which promotes Irish business and culture in China, said it will co-operate with other chambers of commerce on seminars to help European firms compete in the Chinese market. There will be a particular emphasis on helping SMEs, which form the bedrock of the Irish economy.

"Smaller countries like Ireland often struggle to get the kind of recognition in China that their larger European counterparts enjoy," explains Angela Keane, the INC's business liaison officer. Flagship firms like Siemens and Philips, household names across China, guarantee recognition for European giants like Germany and Holland.

Ireland, too, has world renowned corporate names operating in China. Sponsors of an annual St Patrick's Day ball – which the INC organizes in Beijing – include Cement Roadstone Holdings, a global leader in the buildings supplies business, and real estate developer Treasury Holdings, which has properties in Beijing and Shanghai. Other leading Irish businesses in China include the food ingredients specialist Kerry Plc and Dublin-based Saon Group, which owns some of China's best known recruitment websites.



Aside from the St Patrick's Day ball, the INC has been slow to organize activities. That's changing: the group has started a monthly networking night in Beijing to link the Irish community and their local friends and business partners, says Keane. Gatherings are also planned for local graduates of universities in Ireland, a favourite destination for Chinese overseas students. "We've had a lot of interest from Chinese students; they really want to stay in touch with their Irish links when they come home," says Keane. Links to other China-Irish groupings also need developing, she says.

Funds from INC social events have helped needy local projects. The group has partnered with Hebei-based Jinde Charities to help disadvantaged Chinese schoolchildren as well as the elderly and AIDS sufferers. A November social night in Beijing will raise funds for Sichuan Quake Relief, run out of Chengdu by, among others, Irishman Peter Goff. The INC supplies volunteer teachers to a Beijing voluntary

English language programme and is kitting out two impoverished schools in the westerly Chinese province of Qinghai. "It's not just about money, we need voluntary time, a chance to show the local community that the Irish community is ready to help out," says INC community liaison officer Mark Godfrey.

From a small base Irish business has been growing fast in China. Deals for EUR 25 million worth of export sales were announced by firms from Ireland during an October trade mission to China led by Irish prime minister Brian Cowen. "Ireland has a lot of very cutting edge businesses in the IT and financial services sectors, and China is very interested in these," explains Niall O'Reilly, China representative of the Irish Exporters Association. While education makes up the bulk of Sino-Irish trade figures, small companies have been successful in selling technology to Chinese infrastructure projects. Several delegations of Chinese bankers and officials have recently visited Ireland to study its financial services sector, adds O'Reilly.



If you'd like to get involved in the INC see [www.irishnetworkchina.com](http://www.irishnetworkchina.com)

# THE FIRST FORMAL MEETING

VOLUME 10

Mr Wang: Welcome, welcome!

王先生: 欢迎, 欢迎!  
Wáng xiānsheng: Huānyíng, huānyíng!

Mr Li: Let me make introductions. This is Mr Shi, and this is his assistant Miss Xialin. This is the president of our company, Mr Wang Guoqiang. This is Miss Zhang Hong from the department of Public Relations.

李先生: 我 来 介绍 一下儿, 这位 是 史先生, 这位 是 他的 助理(1), 夏林 小姐。  
Lǐ xiānsheng: Wǒ lái jièshào yíxiàr, zhèwéi shí Shíxiānsheng, zhèwéi shí tāde zhùlǐ, Xiālin xiǎojiě.

这位 是 我们 公司 的 总经理(2) 王国强 先生, 这位 是 公关(3)部 的 张红 小姐。  
Zhèwéi shí wǒmen gōngsī de zǒngjīnglǐ Wáng Guóqiáng xiānsheng, zhèwéi shí gōngguānbù de Zhānghóng xiǎojiě.

Shi: It is a pleasure to meet you! Hello! Here is my business card. I welcome any advice.

史: 幸会, 幸会(4)! 这是 我的 名片(5), 请 多多 指教(6)。  
Shǐ: Xìnghuì, xìnghuì! Zhèshì wǒde míngpiàn, qǐng duōduō zhǐjiào.

Wang: You flatter us. Let's sit down and talk. Did you rest well last night?

王: 不敢当(7)。 坐下 谈(8) 吧。 昨天 晚上 休息(9) 的 好吗?  
Wáng: Bùgǎndāng. Zuòxià tán ba. Zuótān wǎnshàng xiūxi de hǎoma?

Shi: Very well! The hotel is comfortable, and the service is very attentive. Thank you for the arrangement.

史: 很好! 酒店(10) 很 舒服(11), 服务(12) 也 很 周到(13)。 谢谢 贵公司 的 安排(14)。  
Shǐ: Hěnhǎo! Jiǔdiàn hěn shūfú, fúwù yě hěn zhōudào. Xièxie guìgōngsī de ānpái

Wang: Don't mention it. It is what we ought to do. If you have any problem, please contact me anytime, or let Miss Zhanghong know.

王: 别客气, 这是 我们 应该(15) 做的。 如果 有 什么 问题, 请 随时(16) 跟 我  
Wáng: Biékèqi, zhèshì wǒmen yīnggāi zuòde. Rúguō yǒu shénme wèntí, qǐng suíshí gēn wǒ

联系(17), 或者 告诉 张红 小姐。  
liánxi, huòzhě gàosu Zhānghóng xiǎojiě.

Miss Zhang: Here is my business card with my cell phone number.

张小姐: 这是 我的 名片, 有 我的 手机 号码。  
Zhāng xiǎojiě: Zhèshì wǒ de míngpiàn, yǒu wǒde shǒujī hàomǎ.

Shi: Our purpose in making this trip is to confer with you about the new order for this fall. In addition, we would like to visit a few factories to take a look at production conditions.

史: 这次 我们 来的 目的(18) 是想 洽谈(19) 一下 秋季(20) 新订单(21) 的 问题, 另外, 我们 也想  
Shǐ: zhècì wǒmen láide mùdì shì xiǎng qiàtán yíxià qiūjì xīndingdān de wèntí, lìngwài, wǒmen yě xiǎng

参观 几家(22) 工厂, 看看 生产 情况(23)。  
cānguān jǐjiā gōngchǎng, kànkan shēngchǎn qíngkuàng.

Wang: Okay! We'd like to schedule the first meeting for tomorrow morning. As for the matter of visiting the factories, Mr Li is taking care of all the arrangement.

王: 好啊。 第一次 会议(24) 安排 在 明天 上午。 参观 工厂 的事, 李先生 在 安排。  
Wáng: hǎo a! Diyīci huìyí ānpái zài míngtiān shàngwǔ. Cānguān gōngchǎng deshi, Lǐ xiānsheng zài ānpái.

Xia: If there is time, we also hope to visit TEDA.

夏: 如果 有 时间, 我们 也 希望 去 看看 泰达 开发区。  
Xià: Rúguō yǒu shíjiān, wǒmen yě xīwàng qù kànkan tài dà kāifāqū.

Li: No problem. We can discuss the agenda arrangement this afternoon.

李: 没问题。 今天 下午 我们 就 可以 讨论(25) 一下儿 日程(26) 安排。  
Lǐ: Méiwèntí. Jīntiān xiàwǔ wǒmen jiù kěyǐ tǎolùn yíxià rìchéng ānpái.

Shi: Thank you very much. Looking forward to it!  
 史: 谢谢 你们! 非常 期待(27)!  
 Shí: Xièxie nǐmen! Fēicháng qīdài!

(1) 助理	zhùlǐ	assistant	(17) 联系	liánxi	contact
(2) 总经理	zǒngjīnglǐ	president	(18) 目的	mùdì	purpose
(3) 公关	gōngguān	public relations	(19) 洽谈	qiàtán	confer
(4) 幸会	xìnghuì	It is a pleasure to meet you	(20) 秋季	qiūjì	fall
(5) 名片	míngpiàn	business card	(21) 订单	dìngdān	order
(6) 指教	zhǐjiào	advice	(22) 家	jiā	(the measure word for factories)
(7) 不敢当	bùgǎndāng	you flatter me	(23) 生产情况	shēngchǎn qíngkuàng	production condition
(8) 谈	tán	to talk	(24) 会议	huìyì	meeting
(9) 休息	xiūxi	to rest	(25) 讨论	tǎolùn	to discuss
(10) 酒店	jiǔdiàn	hotel	(26) 日程	rìchéng	agenda
(11) 舒服	shūfu	comfortable	(27) 期待	qīdài	look forward to
(12) 服务	fúwù	service			
(13) 周到	zhōudào	attentive			
(14) 安排	ānpái	arrangement			
(15) 应该	yīnggāi	should			
(16) 随时	suíshí	anytime			



If you meet any problems in learning Chinese, please send us an email at [bizclass@business Tianjin.com](mailto:bizclass@business Tianjin.com). We'll do our best to help you. See you next month.

Article provided by CHINESE LEARNING HOUSE

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<http://www.chineselearninghouse.cn>

# International organizations based in Tianjin have the following open positions: (在津跨国公司招聘以下高级人员)

## Chief Accountant (主管会计)

Code: CA0812

### JOB DESCRIPTION:

- To establish, organize and maintain a sound accounting system based on accounting laws and regulations as well as the policies of the company
- To manage booking, reconciliation and reporting with high accuracy
- To organize the work related to term, annual budget, annual estimate, forecast and other related documents, as per the requirement of company
- Responsible for the management and efficient use of cash-flow
- Responsible for setting up the cost control plan and the standard cost, and to supervise their implementation
- Responsible for establishing, improving and maintaining an efficient internal control system within the company
- To achieve other tasks assigned by Financial Director

### WHO WE ARE LOOKING FOR:

- Bachelor's Degree in accounting or related major
- Over 3 years of working experience in this or similar positions
- Excellent English proficiency
- Good organizational skills; detail-oriented
- Team player with good communication skills
- Experience in managing, supervising and directing subordinates is preferred

## IT Engineer (IT工程师)

Code: ITE0812

### JOB DESCRIPTION:

- Administrate system and network; perform troubleshooting and user account management, system backup and hardware/software installation
- Manage, develop and maintain the computing platform, networking infrastructure and application systems
- Assist IT manager to develop and maintain IT policies and procedures, purchase IT equipment
- Set and implement the internal IT training plan
- Achieve other tasks as assigned by superior

### WHO WE ARE LOOKING FOR:

- 2+ years experience in this position
- Experience in management of Windows System Server, active directory management and Client PC; skillful use of computer and Office suite
- Well-organized, self-confident, patient, excellent organizational skills
- Work independently and proactively
- Team player, good communication skills
- Good English is preferred

## Web Designer (网站设计师)

Code: WD0812

### JOB DESCRIPTION:

- Create design prototypes, including graphic design, site navigation and layout of content for company websites
- Build websites using technologies that conform to international standards and make sure that they are universally accessible
- Perform maintenance and updates to existing websites when requested by clients
- Provide training on maintenance and update procedures to clients who choose to take charge of their own websites

### WHO WE ARE LOOKING FOR:

- Bachelor's degree in communications or other discipline related to the primary responsibilities
- Two years of experience in web design, of which a minimum of one year producing table-less XHTML, standards-compliant cross browser, and gracefully degrading code, and a minimum of one year with DOM scripting and Movable Type
- Knowledge of JavaScript, CSS, PHP and dynamic HTML; experience with Adobe Flash, Dreamweaver, and Photoshop
- Superior knowledge of current web-design trends and techniques, a strong online portfolio displaying user-centered design, and experience with web database solutions definite assets

## Sales Representative (销售代表)

Code: SR0812

### JOB DESCRIPTION:

- Sell company products and services
- Develop and maintain current and/or potential clients
- Prepare proposals, presentations and sales contracts, negotiate and conclude the contract with clients
- Fulfill revenue targets
- Submit sales and marketing reports periodically to the Sales Manager
- Achieve other tasks assigned by Sales Manager and/or GM

### 职责描述:

- 负责向公司现有及潜在的客户推广并销售公司的产品和服务
- 维护、发展现有客户，定期拜访客户、提供产品支持服务；开发新客户资源
- 提供销售建议，规划销售方案及制作销售合同，与客户协商、洽谈，直至签订合同
- 捕捉、分析市场发展动态，反馈市场信息，并对市场变化做出适时反应并采取恰当措施以保证预定目标的实现
- 定期向销售经理提供销售市场报告
- 完成销售经理或总经理指派的其它任务

### 任职资格:

- 良好的沟通才能及销售技巧
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- 积极主动，具有良好的竞争意识
- 具有一定英语能力者优先

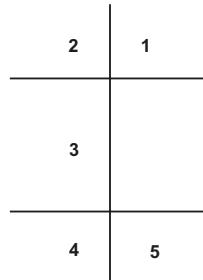


If you are interested in any of these positions,  
please send your resume and mention **Code No.** to **HR@boxinren.com**

## Local Events in DECEMBER 2008

MON	TUE	WEN	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1 World AIDS Day	2	3 World Disabled Day	4 TICC Christmas Lunch 10:30am-Christmas Ball ticket payment & pickup 11:30am-membership & renewals 12 noon-Christmas lunch @ Sheraton Hotel "Pan Shan" restaurant	5	6 • Tianjin Christmas Ball 2008 @ Sheraton Hotel Tianjin ballroom - ALL PROCEEDS GO TO NOMINATED CHARITIES Organized by TICC & AMCHAM • Tianjin International School Christmas Bazaar 10AM-1PM @ 1 Meiyuan Lu, Huayuan Industrial Area, Nankai District	7 Da Xuě (Heavy Snow)
8	9 World Football Day	10	11	12	13 7PM Tianjin International School high school Christmas concert @ Cathay Future Children's Theatre (No. 3 Huan Hu Zhong Lu, Hexi District)	14
15	16	17	18 Ballet "Nutcracker" by the Bashkir State Opera & Ballet Theatre @ Tianjin Great Hall	19 2008 Singer Zhou Huajian (Emil Chau) Tianjin concert @ Tianjin Sports Centre	20	21 Dōng Zhi (Winter Solstice)
22	23	24	25 Christmas	26	27	28
29	30	31 New Year's Eve	1 New Year's Day	2	3	4 Là Bā (Rice Porridge Festival)
						January

## Off the clock



1.2: Sponsored by the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies and Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the First World Chinese Medicine Education Conference opened on 5 November in Tianjin.

3: A mobilization meeting of the Tianjin-Qinhuangdao railway project was held in Tianjin Binhai New Area on 8 November to mark the beginning of construction. The Tianjin-Qinhuangdao railway is designed to run at 300kph, reducing the journey to only one hour.

4.5: Last year a family in Hedong District gave birth to special triplets: a normal girl and two boys joined at the buttocks. The children's hospital attached to the PLA Military General Hospital of Beijing implemented a successful separation surgery for the conjoined twins on 16 February 2008. The triplets welcomed their first birthday on 5 November.





**6.7:** A project by The Morning Post has collected, washed and delivered more than 20,000 cotton-padded jackets and quilts to warm earthquake survivors in Ningqiang County, Shaanxi Province.

**8.9:** The northern sales department of FAW Audi held an Audi A6L test drive activity in front of the Tianjin Olympic Centre Stadium on 31 October.

**10.11:** Mr. Eason Chen solo pop concert, 8 November.  
Ms. Zhang Huimei solo pop concert, 24 October.



6	7
8	
9	
10	11



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# INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS

(1=Mon, 2=Tue, 3=Wed, 4=Thu, 5=Fri, 6=Sat, 7=Sun)

## From Beijing

DEST	DEP	ARR	Flight No	Days
Abu Dhabi	19:10	00:20 (+1)	EY889	12.4.6..
Addis Ababa	20:10	06:50(+1)	ET605	1.2.4.67
Amsterdam	11:55	15:10(+1)	KL898	1234567
Bangkok	08:30 17:50	12:40 22:00	TG675 TG615	1234567
Doha	23:50	4:40(+1)	QR899	12.45..
Dubai	23:30	4:50(+1)	EK307	1234567
Frankfurt	11:25	14:35(+1)	LH721	1.34567
Helsinki	11:40	14:20(+1)	AY052	1234567
Hong Kong	07:50 11:45	11:25 14:50	CX 317 KE852	1234567
Seoul*	21:20 14:00	00:10(+1) 17:10	KE854 KE856	1234567 1.3.5.7
London	12:15	15:05(+1)	BA0038	12345.7
Moscow	11:50 07:00	15:10 10:55	SU572 SU574	1234567 1234567
Paris (CDG)	13:45	17:40	AF125	1234567
San Francisco	12:40	8:54(+1)	UA888	1234567
Singapore	00:05 08:45	06:30 15:00	SQ821 SQ803	1234567
Sydney	22:00	12:55(+1)	QF192	1.3.5..
Tel Aviv	22:20	3:25(+1)	LY096	.2.4..7
Tokyo	08:25 08:45	12:45 13:00	JL781 NH956	1234567
Toronto	15:00	15:45	AC032	12.4.6..
Vancouver	16:35	12:30(+1)	AC030	1234567
Washington	18:00	23:15(+1)	UA898	1234567

## To Beijing

ORIGIN	DEP	ARR	Flight No	Days
Abu Dhabi	23:45	11:30(+1)	EY888	1.....7
Addis Ababa	00:40	18:40	ET604	12.4.67
Amsterdam	17:40	9:55(+1)	KL897	1234567
Bangkok	11:05 1:05	16:30 6:30	TG614 TG674	1234567
Doha	1:30	14:40	QR898	12.45..
Dubai	03:00	14:45	EK306	1234567
Frankfurt	17:15	9:25(+1)	LH720	1234567
Helsinki	19:55	9:30(+1)	AY051	1234567
Hong Kong	08:00 09:15	11:20 10:25	CX6872 KE851	1234567
Seoul*	18:55 11:40	20:10 12:50	KE853 KE855	1234567 1.3.5.7
London	16:45	10:30(+1)	BA0039	1234.67
Moscow	17:45 21:30	5:55(+1) 9:50(+1)	SU573 SU571	1...5.7 1234567
Paris (CDG)	18:55	11:50(+1)	AF126	1234567
San Francisco	11:14	14:35(+1)	UA889	1234567
Singapore	01:15 08:45	07:20 14:50	SQ800 SQ802	1234567
Sydney	16:55 11:50	23:00 6:30	SQ822 QF191	1234567 1.3.5..
Tel Aviv	00:45 10:45	16:30 13:55	LY095 JL781	.2.4..7 1234567
Tokyo	10:35	13:35	NH905	1234567
Toronto	11:40	13:05(+1)	AC031	1.3.5.7
Vancouver	12:35	15:05(+1)	AC029	1234567
Washington	10:00	14:20(+1)	UA897	1234567

## From Tianjin

DEST	DEP	ARR	Flight No	Days
Chubu	14:15	18:05	JL788	1234567
Hong Kong	08:35	11:50	KA1104/CA103	1234567
Seoul*	13:10	16:00	KE806	1234567
Nagoya	14:25	18:05	NH114	1234567

## To Tianjin

ORIGIN	DEP	ARR	Flight No	Days
Chubu	10:45	13:05	JL787	1234567
Hong Kong	12:50	16:05	KA1103/CA104	123456
Seoul*	10:35	11:30	KE805	1234567
Nagoya	10:00	12:25	NH113	1234567

\* Flights from Beijing/Tianjin to Seoul, from Seoul to Beijing/Tianjin provided by Korean Air. Schedules are subject to government approval and may be changed without prior notice.

## Airline Code

AC	Air Canada	EY	Etihad Airways	QF	Qantas Airways
AF	Air France	JL	Japan Airlines	QR	Qatar Airways
AY	Finnair	KE	Korean Airlines	SK	Scandinavian Airlines System
BA	British Airways	KL	KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines	SQ	Singapore Airlines
CX	Cathay Pacific	LH	Lufthansa	SU	Aeroflot Airlines
EK	Emirates	LY	El Al Airlines	TG	Thai Airways
ET	Ethiopian Airlines	NH	All Nippon Airways	UA	United Airlines

## Transportation

# DOMESTIC FLIGHTS

(1=Mon, 2=Tue, 3=Wed, 4=Thu, 5=Fri, 6=Sat, 7=Sun)

## From Tianjin

DEST	DEP	ARR	Flight No	Days
Changchun	10:55	12:40	ZH9253	1234567
Chengdu	12:30	14:55	BK2851	1234567
Dalian	10:00	10:50	HU7697	1234567
	18:50	19:40	GS7447	1234567
Fuzhou	17:15	22:50	MF8138	1234567
	08:00	10:45	CA1317	.234.6.
Guangzhou	13:30	16:20	HU7201	1234567
	17:20	21:35	CZ3158	1234567
	07:40	9:40	BK2858	1.345.7
Hangzhou	16:50	19:50	SC4878	1..4.6.
	17:15	19:00	FM9123	1234567
	16:50	19:50	CA4878	1..4.6.
Hohhot	9:50	10:50	CA4717	1234567
	12:40	13:40	HU7656	1234567
Kunming	13:00	17:55	BK2811	1234567
Nanjing	07:00	8:20	BK2857	1234567
Ningbo	22:05	0:05	MU2398	1..45..
	11:55	12:55	SC4958	.245..
	15:00	16:10	GS7455	1234567
Qingdao	15:00	16:10	HU7455	1234567
	11:55	12:55	CA4958	.245..
	21:35	22:35	SC4718	1234567
	8:10	9:55	CA1533	1234567
	10:55	12:40	FM5150	.2.4567
Shanghai	11:00	12:45	MU8960	1234567
	20:10	22:05	FM9134	1234567
	15:35	17:25	CA1523	1234567
	15:45	17:30	FM9130	1234567
Shenyang	11:55	13:10	NS8861	1234567
	8:00	10:55	HU7203	1234567
Shenzhen	9:15	12:15	FM9125	1234567
	16:30	19:25	ZH9936	1234567
Taiyuan	10:45	11:45	HU7481	1234567
Wuhan	21:10	23:00	CZ3170	.3.5..
Xiamen	11:55	15:55	CA4958	.245.7
	11:55	15:55	SC4958	.245.7
	13:20	15:00	HU7698	1234567
Xi'an	13:20	15:00	GS7698	1234567
	09:50	10:40	HU7655	1234567
Yantai	18:20	19:10	HU7459	1234567

## To Tianjin

ORIGIN	DEP	ARR	Flights No	Days
Changchun	13:40	15:20	ZH9254	1234567
Chengdu	17:10	19:40	CA1422	1234567
Dalian	10:10	11:10	HU7420	1234567
	13:15	14:15	GS7580	1234567
Fuzhou	9:10	13:20	MF8137	1234567
	7:55	10:50	CA1396	1234567
Guangzhou	11:50	14:45	CA1318	1234567
	18:20	21:10	HU7202	1234567
	10:30	12:20	BK2826	1234567
Hangzhou	11:45	13:30	MF8125	1234567
	13:50	15:25	MU2297	1234567
	16:25	18:05	MF894	1234567
Hohhot	8:20	9:20	HU7421	1234567
	15:50	16:55	CA4718	1234567
Kunming	18:35	23:10	BK2812	1234567
Nanjing	13:20	14:45	BK2858	1234567
Ningbo	13:30	15:30	MU2397	1234567
	8:05	9:00	CA4717	1234567
	10:00	10:55	HU7576	1234567
Qingdao	10:50	11:50	CA4777	1234567
	12:35	13:50	HU7498	...4.6.
	16:30	17:25	GS7456	1234567
	8:00	9:55	FM9131	1234567
	10:40	12:45	HU7206	1234567
Shanghai	14:40	16:35	MU8961	1234567
	17:20	19:10	FM9133	1234567
	18:25	20:15	CA1524	1234567
	19:20	21:25	HU7208	1234567
Shenyang	14:10	15:30	NS8862	1234567
	13:15	16:15	FM9126	1234567
Shenzhen	12:35	16:00	HU7204	1234567
	17:55	21:15	CA1320	1234567
Taiyuan	17:05	18:05	HU7482	1234567
Wuhan	18:30	20:20	CZ3169	..3.567
Xiamen	07:05	10:55	CA4957	.2.45..
	18:45	22:40	MF8125	1234567
	07:50	9:20	HU7697	1234567
Xi'an	07:50	9:20	GS7697	1234567
	11:10	12:10	HU7656	1234567
Yantai	19:40	20:30	HU7460	1234567

## Airline Code

3U	Sichuan Airlines	GS	Grand China	NS	Northeast Airlines
8L	Lucky Air	HO	Juneyao Airlines	SC	Shandong Airlines
CA	Air China	HU	Hainan Airlines	ZH	Shenzhen Airlines
CZ	China Southern Airlines	MF	Xiamen Airlines		
FM	Shanghai Airlines	MU	China Eastern Airlines		

**TRAIN****BJ~TJ~TEDA (¥14)**

Train	Departs	Arrives
4493	13:10	16:08

**TEDA~TJ~BJ (¥14)**

Train	Departs	Arrives
4494	08:05	11:21

**LIGHT RAIL****TJ ~ BINHAI (¥6)**

Train	Monday ~ Friday		Saturday ~ Sunday	
	Periods of Time	Interval(min)	Periods of Time	Interval(min)
Zhong Shan Men	06:30 ~ 06:45	15	06:30 ~ 06:50	20
(TJ ~ Binhai)¥6	06:45 ~ 07:54	5 ~ 10	06:50 ~ 08:20	12 ~ 13
First: 06:30	07:54 ~ 11:00	10 ~ 12	08:20 ~ 10:55	8 ~ 10
Last: 21:00	11:00 ~ 15:45	15	10:55 ~ 15:20	12 ~ 15
Dong Hai Road	15:45 ~ 18:15	10 ~ 13	15:20 ~ 16:50	10
(Binhai ~ TJ)¥6	18:15 ~ 20:00	15	16:50 ~ 21:00	12 ~ 15
First: 06:30	20:00 ~ 21:00	20	—	—
Zhong Shan Men	06:00 ~ 07:40	10 ~ 20	06:30 ~ 08:10	15 ~ 20
(TJ ~ Binhai)¥6	07:40 ~ 10:05	8 ~ 13	08:10 ~ 10:50	10 ~ 13
First: 06:30	10:05 ~ 15:05	15	10:50 ~ 12:20	15
Last: 21:00	15:05 ~ 16:55	10 ~ 12	12:20 ~ 18:10	10 ~ 12
Dong Hai Road	16:55 ~ 18:00	5 ~ 8	18:10 ~ 21:00	13 ~ 15
(Binhai ~ TJ)¥6	18:00 ~ 20:00	10 ~ 15	—	—
Zhong Shan Men	20:00 ~ 21:00	20	—	—

**Stops:****AIRPORT Shuttle Bus****Tianjin ~ Beijing Airport Terminal 3****¥80 one way**

06:00-18:00, runs every 30 minutes till 18:00.

Tian Huan Long Distance Bus Passenger Station at the junction of Hong Qi Lu and An Shan Xi Dao.  
Tel: +86 22 2305 0530 +86 22 2305 0533**Beijing Airport Terminal 3 ~ Tianjin****¥70 one way**

07:00, 08:00, 09:00 then every 30 minutes until 23:00

Exit on the first floor at Gate 3, Terminal 3

Tel: +86 10 64558718 +86 10 8433 5878

**TAXIS Tianjin**

3km	4km	5km	6km	7km	8km	9km	10km	11km
¥8	¥9.7	¥11.4	¥13.1	¥14.8	¥16.5	¥18.2	¥19.9	¥20.8
12km	13km	14km	15km	16km	17km	18km	19km	20km
¥25	¥27.6	¥30.1	¥32.7	¥35.2	¥37.8	¥40.3	¥42.9	¥45.4

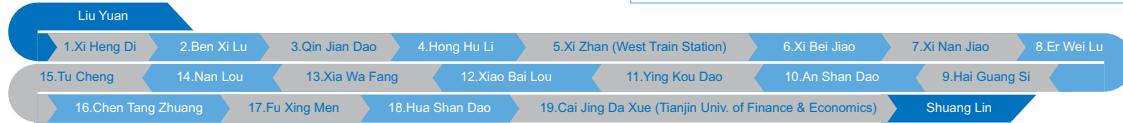
**No. 1 Metro Stops:****METRO Tianjin****Metro line 1**

Metro line 1 is from Liu Yuan station to Shuang Lin station. It crosses Bichen, Hongqiao, Nankai, Heping, and Jinnan districts.

Price: ¥2-5 depend on distance travelled

Hours: 06: 00 - 22: 00 Tel: +86 22 6028 6777

Subways run every 10 minutes, 5 minutes during peak hour.

**BULLET (C) TRAIN****TJ ~ BJ (¥58 - ¥69)**

Train	Tianjin	Wu Qing	Beijing
C2202	06:35	06:46	07:10
C2002	07:00		07:30
C2004	07:15		07:45
C2006	07:30		08:00
C2008	07:45		08:15
C2010	08:10		08:40
C2012	08:25		08:55
C2014	08:40		09:10
C2272	08:56		09:26
C2016	09:10		09:40
C2018	09:25		09:55
C2020	10:00		10:30
C2204	10:20	10:31	10:54
C2022	10:35		11:05
C2024	10:50		11:20
C2026	11:05		11:35
C2028	11:20		11:50
C2030	11:40		12:10
C2032	12:25		12:55
C2274	12:41		13:11
C2026	13:20	13:31	13:54
C2034	13:40		14:10
C2036	13:55		14:25
C2276	14:11		14:41
C2038	14:25		14:55
C2208	14:50	15:01	15:24
C2040	15:05		15:35
C2042	15:20		15:50
C2044	15:35		16:05
C2046	15:50		16:20
C2048	16:30		17:00
C2050	16:55		17:25
C2210	17:10	17:21	17:45
C2278	17:31		18:01
C2052	17:45		18:15
C2054	18:20		18:50
C2056	18:35		19:05
C2058	18:55		19:25
C2212	19:10	19:21	19:45
C2060	19:25		19:55
C2062	19:40		20:10
C2280	20:26		20:56
C2064	21:05		21:35
C2066	21:20		21:50
C2068	21:35		22:05
C2070	21:50		22:20
C2282	22:06		22:36

**TG ~ BJ (¥70-¥118)**

Train	Tanggu	Beijing
C2274	12:14	13:10
C2276	13:44	14:40
C2278	17:04	18:00
C2280	19:59	20:55

**BJ ~ TJ (¥58 - ¥69)**

Train	Beijing	Wu Qing	Tianjin
C2001	06:15		06:45
C2003	06:30		07:00
C2005	07:00		07:30
C2271	07:20		07:50
C2007	07:35		08:05
C2009	07:50		08:20
C2111	08:05		08:35
C2201	08:45	09:05	09:20
C2013	09:00		09:30
C2015	09:15		09:45
C2017	09:30		10:00
C2019	09:45		10:15
C2021	10:00		10:30
C2203	10:15	10:35	10:50
C2023	10:30		11:00
C2273	10:45		11:15
C2025	11:30		12:00
C2027	11:45		12:15
C2029	12:00		12:30
C2031	12:15		12:45
C2275	12:35		13:05
C2033	13:10		13:40
C2035	13:40		14:10
C2205	14:05	14:25	14:40
C2037	14:45		15:15
C2039	15:00		15:30
C2041	15:15		15:45
C2207	15:35	15:55	16:10
C2277	15:55		16:25
C2043	16:20		16:50
C2045	16:35		17:05
C2047	16:50		17:20
C2049	17:20		17:50
C2209	17:35	17:55	18:10
C2051	17:50		18:20
C2053	18:05		18:35
C2055	18:20		18:50
C2057	18:35		19:05
C2279	18:50		19:20
C2059	19:10		19:40
C2061	19:40		20:10
C2063	19:55		20:25
C2211	20:10	20:30	20:45
C2281	20:25		20:55
C2065	20:45		21:15
C2067	21:25		21:55
C2069	22:10		22:40

**TG ~ BJ (¥70-¥118)**

Train	Beijing	Tanggu
C2273	10:45	11:39
C2275	12:35	13:29
C2277	15:55	16:49
C2279	18:50	19:44

\* Beijing-Tianjin Bullet (C) Train opened on 1 August from Beijing South Railway Station to Tianjin Railway Station. The price of **the first class is 69RMB** while the price of **second class is 58RMB**.  
 Beijing-Tanggu Bullet (C) Train opened on 24 September From Beijing South Railway Station to Tanggu Railway Station. The price of **the luxury class is 118RMB**, **the first class is 84RMB** and the **second class is 70RMB**. Please call +86 22 6053 6053 for details.

## DINING

### Asian Food

<b>Alibaba Indian Restaurant &amp; Bar</b> 2F, Sports Hotel, Sports Center, 90 Wei Jin Nan Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2391 6368 阿里巴巴印度餐厅酒吧 南开区卫津南路90号体育中心 体育宾馆2楼	<b>Fei Teng Yu Xiang</b> No. 17, Tianshui Building, Pingshan Dao, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 23526626 沸腾鱼乡 河西区平山道天水底商17号	<b>Pengtiange</b> 8 Hong Qi Nan Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2395 6666 鹏天阁 南开区红旗南路8号	<b>Sorabol</b> 873 Dagu Nan Lu, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 2833 5588 Hrs: 9:30 - 22:00 萨拉伯尔 河西区大沽南路873号（天津日报社院内）
<b>Bai Jiao Yuan</b> 303 Nanmenwai Da jie, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2722 8043 百校园 和平区南门外大街303号	<b>Fountain Lounge</b> Hyatt Regency Jing Jin City Resort and Spa, 8 Zhujiang Da Dao, Zhoujiang Zhuang, Baodi District Tel: +86 22 5921 1234 碧泉茶园 天津宝坻区周良庄珠江大道8号 京津新城凯悦酒店	<b>Pleasant House</b> Room 103-104, No. 16 Building, Feng Hu Li, Baidi Lu, nankai district Tel: +86 22 2746 1203 点方圆 南开区白堤路风湖里16号楼103-104室	<b>TAIRYU Teppanyaki</b> C-12A, Shang Gu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2341 1718 大渔铁板烧 南开区上谷商业区C区12A
<b>B.J. Top-class Hongkong BFT Restaurant</b> 52F, Xinda Plaza, Jiefangbei Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 5829 9698 Hrs: 11:00 - 14:00 17:00 - 21:00 香港避风塘酒楼 和平区解放别路信达广场52层	<b>Ginza</b> 1F Caesar Palace 46 Qi Xiang Tai Lu, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 2352 1270 Hrs: 11:00 - 14:00, 17:00 - 22:00 银座日本料理 河西区气象台路46号 恺撒皇宫大酒店一楼	<b>Quanjude Roast Duck Restaurant</b> Junction of Youyi Lu and YongAn Dao, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 8328 1666 Hrs: 11am-2pm, 5pm-9pm 全聚德烤鸭店 河西区友谊路和永安道交口	<b>Ten Yo Japanese Restaurant</b> 5F, Hotel Nikko Tianjin, No.189 Nanjing Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 8319 8888 Fax: +86 22 8319 2266 Hrs: 11:30-14:30/17:30-22:00 天晔日餐厅 和平区南京路189号天津日航酒店五层
<b>Bawarchi Indian Restaurant</b> No. 69, Building B, Shang Gu Tian Ta Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2341 2786 芭瓦琪印度餐厅 南开区天塔路上谷商业街 西区B座69号	<b>Golden Elephant Thai Restaurant</b> 78 Guangdong Lu, Hexi District, Tianjin (Behind Yonghe Dou Jiang Fang) Tel: +86 22 2328 7801 金象苑泰国餐厅 天津市河西区广东路78号 (永和豆浆坊后侧)	<b>Rengaya</b> Dickson: 18 BinShui Dao, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 2813 0537 炼瓦家 河西区宾水道18号帝城大酒店1F International Building: 1F 75 Nanjing Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2330 8118 和平区南京路75号国际大厦1F	<b>Tao Li Chinese Restaurant</b> 6F, Hotel Nikko Tianjin, No.189 Nanjing Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 8319 8888 Fax: +86 22 8319 2266 Hrs: 11:30-14:00/17:30-22:00 桃李中餐厅 和平区南京路189号天津日航酒店六层
<b>Charm Sea Restaurant</b> Huang He Dao, Nankai District (Beside DaTong Mansion, that is opposite to Huanghe Cinema) Tel: +86 22 2763 8878 魅力东海大酒店 天津市南开区黄河道 (黄河影院斜对面大通大厦旁)	<b>Gou Bu Li</b> 322 Heping Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2303 1118 狗不理 和平区和平路322号	<b>Saigon Court</b> 173 Chengdu Dao, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2335 9173 Hrs: 10:00 - 14:00 17:00 - 22:00 贡苑法式越南餐厅 和平区成都道173号	<b>Wan Li Chinese Restaurant</b> 2/F Renaissance Tianjin TEDA Hotel, 29 Di Er Da Jie, TEDA Tel: +86 22 6621 8888 ext. 6750 万丽轩中餐厅 天津经济技术开发区第二大街29号
<b>Cuiheng Village</b> Huasheng Branch: 2F Block C, HuaSheng GuangChang, 146 WeiDi Dao, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 8823 8986 翠亨邨 华盛店：河西区围堤道146号华盛广场C座2层 Keji Branch: Science and Technology Building (KeJi DaSha) 25 Youyi Lu, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 2813 1601 科技店：河西区友谊路25号科技咨询大厦1-2层	<b>Hanjinbai Seafood</b> 985 Dagu Nan Lu, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 8832 6666 Hrs: 11:00 - 22:00 瀚金伯海鲜大酒店 河西区大沽南路985号	<b>Sake n Sushi Bar</b> 11F, Holiday Inn Binhai Tianjin No.86, Di Yi Da Jie, TEDA Tel: +86 22 6628 3388 ext. 2730 Hrs: 11:30 - 23:00 寿司吧 天津滨海假日酒店11层	<b>YEZA Korean Restaurant</b> C-47 Shang Gu, Tian Ta Dao, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2374 1738 椰家韩餐厅 南开区天塔道上古商业中心C-47
<b>Ding Tai Fung</b> No. 18 Binshui Dao, Hexi District Tel: +22 2813 8138 Hrs: 11:30-14:30, 17:30-21:50 鼎泰丰 河西区宾水道18号	<b>Han Luo Yuan</b> 1F, Golden Crown Building, 20 Nanjing Lu, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 2302 9888 韩罗苑 河西区南京路20号金皇大厦1层	<b>Seitaro</b> Binguan Xi Lu, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 2835 5588 Hrs: 11:00 - 22:00 清太郎日本料理 河西区宾馆西路	<b>Yue Wei Xian</b> No. 283-285, Hebei Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2339 8888 粤唯鲜 和平区河北路283-285号
<b>MESHIYA HASHIBA</b> 7F, Isetan, Modern City, No.108, Nanjing Road, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2718 8385 桥场饭屋 和平区南京路108号现代城伊势丹7楼	<b>Zi Jin Shan Lu, Hexi District</b> Tel: +86 22 2335 0909 Hrs: 10:00 - 22:00 河西区紫金山路喜来登大酒店	<b>Shanghai Niandai</b> No. 20, Hubei Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2313 6667 Hrs: 11:00-21:30 上海年代 和平区湖北路20号	<b>Yue Wei Xian Hotpot Restaurant</b> Tian Jiao Yuan: No. 208, Machang Dao, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 2335 7799 Tiyuan Bei: No. 8 Tiyuan Bei Dao, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 2395 2000 粤唯鲜火锅城 天骄园店：河西区马场道208号 体院北店：河西区体院北道8号

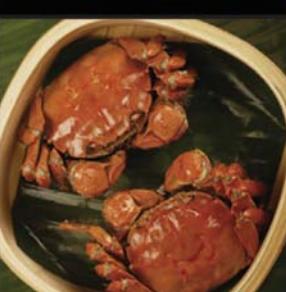
## DINING

### Western Food

<b>Broadies Tavern</b> 5 Bar Street, Youyi Lu, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 8837 0933 部落地西餐酒吧 河西区友谊路风情街5号	<b>Harvest Book &amp; Coffee</b> 101 Gate 3, Building 27, Jiuuhuali Huayuan, 191 Yingshui Dao, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2373 3461 Hrs: 08:00 - 23:00 哈维斯特咖啡 南开区迎水道191号久华里27号 楼3门101	<b>Mediterranean Restaurant</b> 212 Wei Di Dao, Tong Lou, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 2351 9102 Hrs: 10:30 - 21:00 地中海海边西餐厅 河西区佟楼围堤道212号IN城市	<b>Spectrum Western Restaurant</b> 7F, Hotel Nikko Tianjin, No.189 Nanjing Lu Heping District Tel: +86 22 8319 8888 Fax: +86 22 8319 2266 Hrs: 12:00-14:00/18:30-21:00 彩西餐厅 和平区南京路189号 天津日航酒店七层
<b>Buffalo</b> South Entrance No.5, TEDA Football Field, Di Wu Da Jie, TEDA Tel: +86 22 6628 2666 水牛石西餐厅 天津经济技术开发区第五大街 泰达足球场五号门南侧	<b>Kiessling Western Restaurant</b> 33 Zhejiang Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2330 0330 起士林西餐厅 和平区浙江路33号	<b>Pan Shan Grill &amp; Wine</b> 2/F Main Building, Sheraton Tianjin Hotel Zijinshan Lu, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 2334 3388 ext.1820 Hrs: 18:00 - 23:00 盘山葡萄酒扒房 河西区紫金山路天津喜来登大酒店 主楼二楼	<b>T.G.I. Friday's</b> 72 Fu Kang Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2300 5555 Hrs: 10:00 - 02:00 星期五餐厅 南开区复康路7号增2号
<b>C'est la vie French Restaurant</b> Third Floor, Bldg D, Shang Gu Tian Ta Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2341 9808 巴黎餐厅 餐厅 天津市南开区天塔道 上谷商业街D座3层	<b>La Seine Café</b> Magnetic Plaza, Area B, Shop 7-9 Ling Bin Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2385 5018 Hrs: 10:30 - 21:00 塞纳咖啡屋 南开区时代奥城商业广场B区7-9	<b>Parrot Restaurant &amp; Bar</b> 88 Huanghai Lu, TEDA Tel: +86 22 6620 1663 Hrs: 10:00 - 24:00 鹦鹉西餐厅酒吧 天津经济技术开发区黄海路88号 东英小区	<b>The Pizza Box</b> Fu Kang Hua Yuan, Jin Sha Li Wang Ding Di, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2367 1318 比萨香西餐厅 南开区王顶堤富康花园
<b>Glass House</b> Hyatt Regency Jing Jin City Resort and Spa 8 Zhujiang Da Dao, Zhouliang Zhuang, Baodi, Tianjin Tel: +86 22 5921 1234 水晶厨房 天津宝坻区周良庄珠江大道8号 京津新城凯悦酒店	<b>Le Tube De Cristal</b> Zero Island, Mei Jiang Nan, You Yi Nan Lu, Hexi District Tel: +86 22 2804 8899 Hrs: 12:00 - 22:00 水岸爵士公馆 河西区友谊南路梅江南零号岛	<b>Pizza Hill</b> Magnetic Plaza, Building B Lingbin Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2385 5025 天津嘉喜来比萨餐饮有限公司 南开区凌宾路奥城商业广场B区	<b>Trueman Coffee</b> Building C, Zi Lai Hua Yuan, Shuangfeng Dao, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 8741 1811 楚门咖啡 南开区双峰道紫来花园C座底商




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## NIGHTLIFE

### BARS

<b>Babi Club</b> 83 Qiongzhou Dao, Hexti District Tel: +86 22 8381 6006 芭比俱乐部 天津市河西区琼州道83号	<b>Hank's Sports Bar &amp; Grill</b> 1F, Bldg B, Shang Gu, Tian Ta Dao, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2341 7997 天津南开区天塔道上谷商业街B座一层	<b>Pepper</b> 23F, Building B, Shanggu Business Center, East Gate of Water Park, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2341 5238 南开区水上公园东门上谷商业区B座3层	<b>Top</b> 3F, near Children's Hospital, Tonglou, Hexti District Tel: +86 22 2334 7777 Top酒吧 河西区佟楼儿童医院旁3楼
<b>Baby Face</b> 9F, Isetan, Block C, Modern Town, No.108, Nanjing Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2711 9898 和平区南京路108号现代城C区伊势丹9楼	<b>Italian Restaurant &amp; Bar</b> 53F, Xinda Plaza, Jiefangbei Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 5829 9698 Hrs: 21:00 - 2:00 云顶百家长意大利西餐酒吧 和平区解放北路信达广场层	<b>Richmond Bar</b> 231 Hebei Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2311 3397 里士满西餐酒吧 天津市和平区河北路231号	<b>1969 Music Bar</b> A37, Shanggu, Tianta Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2395 1969 1969 音乐酒吧 南开区天塔道上谷商业街A37
<b>Bingo Club</b> 117 Changde Dao, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2311 1133 和平区常德道11号(蓝天宾馆院内)	<b>JV'S Bar</b> 1F, Sheraton Tianjin Hotel Zijinshan Lu, Hexti District Tel: +86 22 2334 3388 ext. 1845 Hrs: 17:00 - 01:00 IV'S 酒吧 河西区紫金山路天津喜来登大酒店主楼一楼	<b>Scarlet</b> 3F Bolian Building 155 Weijin Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2355 6223 乱世佳人 和平区卫津路155号 博联大厦三楼	<b>KTV</b> <b>A Yi KTV</b> No. 155 Xinhua Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2723 2998 阿一练歌房 和平区新华路155号
<b>Broadies Tavern</b> 5 Bar Street Youyi Lu, Hexti District Tel: +86 22 8837 0933 Hrs: 18:00 - 02:00 部落地西餐酒吧 天津市河西区友谊路风情街5号	<b>Le Nest Club</b> 103 Qiongzhou Dao, Hexti District Tel: +86 22 8381 6666 乐巢酒吧 河西区琼州道103号	<b>Scooters</b> Bar Street, You Yi Lu, Hexti District Tel: +86 22 2837 0575 思酷特酒吧 河西区友谊路酒吧街内	<b>Happy Party KTV</b> No. 101 Nan Ma Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2733 6666 快乐迪量贩KTV 南开区南马路101号
<b>Chat's Bar</b> 1F Hyatt Regency Tianjin Hotel, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2331 8888 聊天廊酒吧 凯悦酒店1层	<b>Lynda's Place</b> 225 Jiefang Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 8155 8566 和平区解放路225号	<b>Seven Club</b> 291 Shaoxing Dao, Hexti District Tel: +86 22 2333 1777 Seven酒吧 河西区绍兴道291号	<b>Holiday KTV</b> 9F Isetan, Block C Modern Town, No. 108 Nanjing Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2718 8555 好乐迪KTV 和平区南京路108号现代城C区伊势丹9楼
<b>Coco</b> Bar Street, Youyi Lu, Hexti District Tel: +86 22 2837 0888 瀚金佰Coco酒吧 河西区友谊路酒吧街	<b>Mayflower Bar</b> The Junction of Qi Xiang Tai Lu & Zi Jin Shan Lu, Hexti District Tel: +86 22 5859 9898 Hrs: 19:00-02:00 五月花酒吧 河西区气象台路与紫金山路交口	<b>SITONG Bar</b> -1F, Somerset Olympic Tower, Chengdu Dao, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2337 7177 昔唐音乐酒吧 和平区成都道奥林匹克大厦负一层	<b>Milo KTV</b> 5F NEW World Department Store, No. 138 Dong Ma Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2728 7888 米乐星KTV 南开区东马路138号新世界百货5层
<b>Feli's Bar</b> 12 Zhangde Dao, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2312 4526 Hrs: 18:00-03:00 和平区彰德道12号	<b>Mizu Bar</b> 5F, Hotel Nikko Tianjin, No.189 Nanjing Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 8319 8888 Fax: +86 22 8319 2266 Hrs: 17:30-01:00 美津酒吧 和平区南京路189号天津日航酒店五层	<b>Sunshine Lounge</b> 1F, Holiday Inn Tianjin, 288 Zhongshan Dao, Hebei District Tel: +86 22 2628 8888 Hrs: 20:15-23:15 假日饭店阳光酒廊 河北区中山路288号	<b>Oriental Pearl KTV</b> Heping Shop: 2 Guizhou Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2781 6666 东方之珠KTV 和平店 和平区贵州路2号
<b>Fountain Lounge Bar</b> Hyatt Regency Jing Jin City Resort and Spa 8 Zhujiang Da Dao, Zhouliang Zhuang, Baodi District Tel: +86 22 5921 1234 碧泉茶园酒吧 天津宝坻区周良庄珠江大道8号 京津新城凯悦酒店	<b>New York Bar</b> 4F Bolian Building, No.155 Weijin Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2353 0136 博联西餐酒吧 和平区卫津路155号博联大厦4层	<b>Sugar Club</b> Henghua Building, Xiawafang, Dagu Nan Lu, Hexti District Tel: +86 22 5831 8888 蜜糖酒吧 河西区大沽南路下瓦房恒华大厦	<b>Party Land KTV</b> Golden Crown Building, No. 20 Nanjing Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2302 9988 金永KTV 和平区南京路20号金皇大厦
<b>Friday Restaurant &amp; Bar</b> 1NO. 7-2 Fukang Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 5869 5555 ext.8456 星期五 南开区复康路7号增二号泰达国际会馆	<b>Rainbow Restaurant &amp; Pub</b> 12 Yanhe Lu, Hexti District Tel: +86 22 2355 9898 Hrs: 19:00-02:00 彩虹西餐厅&酒吧 河西区沿河路12号	<b>The Tavern Pub</b> 9D, 3F, Bldg B, Shanggu, Tian Ta Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2341 9696 第九客栈 天津南开区天塔道上谷商业街B座3层9D	<b>Star KTV</b> No. 878 Dagu Nan Lu, Hexti District Tel: +86 22 2833 6666 星光大道KTV 河西区大沽南路878号

# SERVICES

## Chambers

**European Chamber  
Tianjin Chapter**  
Room1603, Building 17, Magnetic Plaza, BinShui Xi Dao, Nankai District, Tianjin, 300381, PR.China  
Tel: +86 22 2374 1122  
Tianjin@euccc.com.cn  
中国欧盟商会天津分会  
天津市南开区宾水西道奥城商业广场17座1603室

**German Business Circle Tianjin Deutscher Unternehmerkreis Tianjin, DUT**  
Office 803,Huake Center,3 Kaihua Dao, Huayuan Industrial Area,Tianjin  
Tel:+86 22 8371 7855  
Fax:+86 22 8371 7859  
天津德国人联谊会  
天津市华苑产业区升华道3号华科创业中心803室

**German Chamber of Commerce, Tianjin Office**  
3 Yuliang Lu, Nankai District, Tianjin 300191  
Tel: +86 22 2301 1709  
德国商会天津分会  
南开区育梁路3号

**The American Chamber of Commerce, Greater Tianjin Branch**  
Room 2918,29F The Exchange Tower 2,189 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2318 5075  
Fax: +86 22 2318 5074  
www.amchamtianjin.org  
美国商会天津分会  
和平区南京路189号津汇广场B座2918室

**Tianjin Japanese Association**  
Rm 607, International Building 75 NanJing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2313 2522  
www.tjja.net  
天津日本人会  
和平区南京路75号国际大厦607室

**Tianjin Korean Chamber of Commerce & Industry**  
1F Feng Lin Hotel  
6 BinShui Xi Dao, Nankai District  
Tel: +86 22 2395 7991  
天津韩国商会  
天津市南开区宾水西道6号  
枫林宾馆1楼

**Tianjin Korean Society**  
1F Feng Lin Hotel  
6 Bin Shui Xi Dao, Nankai District  
Tel: +86 22 2395 6600  
天津韩国人会  
天津市南开区宾水西道6号  
枫林宾馆1楼

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## Hotels

**Astor Hotel**  
33 Tai Er Zhuang Lu  
Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2303 2888  
利顺德大饭店  
和平区台儿庄路33号

**Baiyun Hotel**  
No.12 Fada Street, Nanhui Road, TEDA, Tianjin  
Tel: +86 22 66208888  
白云酒店  
天津经济技术开发区南海路发达街12号

**Best Western Byronn Hotel Tianjin**  
No.90 Xi Er Dao, Airport Industrial Park, Tianjin  
Tel: +86 22 8486 0000  
Global free reservation telephone: 0800 0013 1779  
天津空港白云酒店  
天津空港物流加工区西二道90号

**Crystal Palace Hotel**  
28 You Yi Lu, Hexi District  
Tel: +86 22 2835 6666  
水晶宫饭店  
河西区友谊路28号

**Dickson Hotel**  
18 Bin Shui Dao, Hexi District  
Tel: +86 22 2836 4888  
帝城大酒店  
河西区宾水道18号

**Geneva Hotel**  
28 You Yi Road, Hexi District  
Tel: +86 22 2835 2222  
津利华酒店  
河西区友谊路28号

**Golden Crown Hotel**  
18 Nan Jing Lu, Hexi District  
Tel: +86 22 2303 8866  
金皇大酒店  
河西区南京路18号

**Golden Ocean Hotel**  
338 NanJing Lu, Nankai District  
Tel: +86 22 2746 6666  
金泽大酒店  
南开区南京路338号

**Harbor Center Hotel**  
240 Zhang Zi Zhong Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2302 6888  
天津港湾中心酒店  
和平区张自忠路240号

**Holiday Inn Binhai Tianjin**  
86 Di Yi Da Jie, TEDA  
Tel: +86 22 6628 3388  
天津滨海假日酒店  
开发区第一大街86号

**Holiday Inn Tianjin Hotel**  
288 Zhong Shan Lu, Hebei District  
假日饭店  
河北区中山路288号

**Hotel Nikko Tianjin**  
189 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 8319 8888  
天津日航酒店  
和平区南京路189号

**Hyatt Regency Jing Jin City Resort and Spa**  
8 Zhusiang Da Dao, Zhouliang Zhuang, Baodi District, Tianjin  
Tel: +86 22 5921 1234  
Fax: +86 22 5922 9531  
京津新城凯悦酒店  
天津宝坻区周良庄珠江大道8号

**Hyatt Regency Tianjin**  
219 Jie Fang Bei Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2330 1234  
天津凯悦酒店  
和平区解放北路219号

**Renaissance Tianjin Hotel**  
105 Jian She Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2302 6888  
天津滨江万丽酒店  
和平区建设路105号

**Renaissance Tianjin TEDA Hotel & Convention Centre**  
29 Second Ave., TEDA  
Tel: +86 22 6621 8888  
天津万丽泰达酒店及会议中心  
天津经济技术开发区  
第二大街29号

**Sheraton Tianjin Hotel**  
Zi Jin Shan Lu, Hexi District  
Tel: +86 22 2334 3388  
喜来登大酒店  
河西区紫金山路

**Tian Bao International Hotel**  
368 JingMen Da Dao, Baoshui District  
Tel: +86 22 2576 1588  
天津天保国际酒店  
保税区京门大道368号

**Tianjin Ruiwan Hotel**  
2527 Di Yi Da Jie, Xin Gang, Tang Gu  
Tel: +86 22 2578 0001  
天津瑞湾酒店  
塘沽区新港一号路2527号

**Tianlun Rega Jinbin Hotel**  
135 An Shan Dao, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 8331 1818  
天伦瑞嘉晋滨大酒店  
天津市和平区鞍山道135号

**TEDA International Club (Tianjin)**  
7 Fu Kang Lu, Nankai District  
Tel: +86 22 5869 5555  
天津泰达国际会馆  
南开区复康路7号

**TEDA International Hotel & Club**  
8 Di Er Da Jie, TEDA  
Tel: +86 22 2532 6000  
泰达国际酒店暨会馆  
开发区第二大街8号

## Apartments

**Astor Apartment**  
33 Tai Er Zhuang Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2303 2888  
利顺德公寓  
和平区台儿庄路33号

**Crystal Palace Hotel Apartment**  
28 You Yi Lu, Hexi District  
Tel: +86 22 2835 6666  
水晶宫饭店公寓  
河西区友谊路28号

**Sheraton Apartment**  
Zi Jin Shan Lu, Hexi District  
Tel: +86 22 2334 3388  
喜来登公寓  
河西区紫金山路

**Somerset Olympic Tower**  
126 Cheng Du Dao, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2335 5888  
天津盛捷奥林匹克大厦服务公寓  
和平区成都道126号

**TEDA International Club (Tianjin)**  
7 Fu Kang Lu, Nankai District  
Tel: +86 22 5869 5555  
天津泰达国际会馆公寓  
南开区复康路7号

**Tianjin International Building**  
75 NanJing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2330 6666  
国际大厦  
和平区南京路75号

**Business Centre**  
**The Executive Centre**  
29F The Exchange Tower 2, 189 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2318 5000  
Fax: +86 22 2318 5001  
天津德事商务中心  
和平区南京路189号津汇广场2座29层

## SERVICES

Schools	Yoga	Museums
<p><b>International School of Tianjin</b> Weishan Lu, Shuanggang Jinnan District Tel: +86 22 2859 2001 Fax: +86 22 2859 2007 <a href="http://www.istianjin.org">www.istianjin.org</a> 天津经济开发区国际学校天津分校 津南开发区双港微山路</p> <p><b>Teda International School</b> 72 Di San Da Jie, TEDA Tel: +86 22 6622 6158 Fax: +86 22 6200 1818 <a href="http://www.tedainternationalschool.net">www.tedainternationalschool.net</a> 泰达国际学校 开发区第三大街72号</p> <p><b>Tianjin International School</b> Huayuan Industrial Area 1 Meiyuan Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 8371 0900 Fax: +86 22 8371 0400 <a href="http://www.tiseagles.com">www.tiseagles.com</a> 天津国际学校 南开区华苑产业区梅苑路一号</p> <p><b>Tianjin Rego International School</b> 38 Huandao Dong Lu Meijiangnan Residential Zone Tel: +86 22 8816 1180 Fax: +86 22 8816 1190 <a href="http://www.regoschool.org">www.regoschool.org</a> 天津瑞金国际学校 河西区梅江南居住区环岛东路38号</p>	<p><b>Shi Da Yoga Club</b> Room 902, Suite A, Yuexiu Building, Yuexiu Road, Haxi District Tel: +86 22 8837 2515 Hrs: 10:00-22:00 (Sun) 宝力豪健身俱乐部 河西区南京路20号金皇大厦1层 Entrance of Area C, Tianjin Olympic Center Stadium, 90 Weijin Nan Lu, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2338 2008 奥体中心店: 南开区卫津南路90号 奥林匹克场馆C区入口</p> <p><b>Sheraton Hotel Fitness Center</b> Zijin Shan Lu, Haxi District Tel: +86 22 2334 3388 ext. 2228 Hrs: 06:00-24:00 喜来登健身美容中心 河西区紫金山路喜来登饭店内</p> <p><b>Start Point Fitness Center</b> Haxi Branch 2F Tian Jiao Yuan, 208 Machang Dao, Tonglou, Haxi District Tel: +86 22 2334 9555 Hrs: 09:00-22:00 起点健身 河西区佟楼马场道208号 天骄园二楼</p>	<p><b>Folklore Museum</b> No. 80 Ancient Culture Street, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2727 5062 Hrs: 09:00-17:30 民俗博物馆 南开区古文化街80号</p> <p><b>Natural History Museum</b> 206 Machang Dao, Haxi District Tel: +86 22 2335 8031 Hrs: 09:00-16:30 自然博物馆 河西区马场道206号</p> <p><b>Tianjin Science &amp; Technology Museum</b> No. 94 Longchang Lu, Haxi District Tel: +86 22 2832 0315 Hrs: 09:00-16:30 (closed on Monday) 天津科技馆 河西区隆昌路94号</p> <p><b>Tianjin Museum</b> 31 Youyi Lu, Haxi District Tel: +86 22 5879 3000 (closed Mondays) 天津博物馆 河西区友谊路31号</p>
<p><b>Gyms</b></p> <p><b>GLO GYM</b> 6F, Hotel Nikko Tianjin, No. 189 Nanjing Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 8319 8888 Fax: +86 22 8319 2266 Hrs: 06:00-23:00 焕 - 健康中心 和平区南京路189号天津日航酒店六层</p> <p><b>Haosha Fitness &amp; Beauty Center</b> 4F, Xin An Guang Chang, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 8734 0399 浩沙健与美俱乐部 南开区新安广场4楼</p> <p><b>Holiday Inn Binhai Hotel Fitness Center</b> 15F, Holiday Inn Binhai Tianjin No. 86, Di Yi Da Jie, TEDA Tel: +86 22 6628 3388 ext. 2960 Hrs: 06:00-22:00 天津滨海假日酒店健身中心 天津滨海假日酒店15层</p> <p><b>Powerhouse GYM</b> 1F Jinhuang Building 20 Nanjin Lu, Haxi District Tel: +86 22 2302 2008</p>	<p><b>Tennis Courts</b></p> <p><b>Tianjin People's Stadium Tennis Court</b> Junction of Guizhou Lu and Chengdu Dao, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2339 0979 人民体育馆网球场 和平区贵州路与成都道交口</p> <p><b>Tianjin Tennis Center</b> 9 Fukang Lu, Nankai District (Opposite Nankai University) Tel: +86 22 2359 1964 天津市网球中心 南开区复康路9号 (南开大学正门对面)</p> <p><b>Outdoor Clubs</b></p> <p><b>Able Outdoor</b> A4-1F Magnetic international shopping mall Binshui Dao, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2385 5007 天津全能户外俱乐部 南开区宾水西道时代奥城商业广场A4一楼</p> <p><b>Y.Q.B Outdoor Sports Club</b> 400 Anshanxi Dao, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2737 3435 Hrs: 10:00-20:30 <a href="http://www.youqibing.net">www.youqibing.net</a> 坚石游骑兵户外运动俱乐部 南开区鞍山西道400号</p>	<p><b>Regal Rivera Golf Club</b> 1 Zhujiang Nan Lum Jingjin New City, Baodi District Tel: +86 22 2966 9266 帝景高尔夫俱乐部 宝坻区京津新城珠江南路1号</p> <p><b>Tianjin International Hot Spring Golf Club</b> South of GuanZhuang Village, Huaming Town, Dongli district Tel: +86 22 2489 0391 天津国际温泉高尔夫俱乐部 东丽区华明镇贵庄村南</p> <p><b>Tianjin Swan Lake International golf Club</b> No. 20, FuYuan Lu, WuQing Economic and Development Zone Tel: +86 22 8217 5261 天津天鹅湖国际高尔夫俱乐部 天津市武清开发区福源道20号</p> <p><b>Tianjin Warner International Golf Club</b> 1 Nanhai Lu, TEDA Tel: +86 22 2532 6009 天津华纳高尔夫俱乐部 天津经济技术开发区南海路1号</p> <p><b>Yangliuqing Golf Club</b> Yi Jing Lu, Yangliuqing, Xiqing District Tel: +86 22 2792 2792 杨柳青高尔夫俱乐部 西青区杨柳青镇一经路立交桥北</p> <p><b>Theatres &amp; Cinemas</b></p> <p><b>Jinyi International Cinema</b> 3F, Area B, 8 Magnetic Capital, Binshui Dao, Nankai District Tel: +86 22 2385 5062 Every Tuesday Half Price 金逸国际影城 南开区宾水道奥城商业广场8号B区3楼</p> <p><b>Tianjin Grand Theatre</b> Crossing of Youyi Lu &amp; Binshui Dao, Haxi District Tel: +86 22 2835 1443 天津大剧院 河西区友谊路与宾水道交口</p> <p><b>Wanda International Cinema</b> 2F, E Block, Wanda Business Square, 168 Heping Lu, Heping District Tel: +86 22 2722 6619 Every Wednesday Half Price 万达影城 和平区和平路168号万达商业广场E座2层</p>

# SERVICES

## Travel Agencies

**Tianjin Comfort Travel Co., Ltd**  
7F, United Building A, 51  
Youyi Lu, Hefei District  
Tel: +86 22 2837 1875  
天津康辉旅行社有限责任公司  
河西区友谊北路51号合众大厦  
A座7层

**Tianjin CITIC International Travel Co., Ltd**  
57 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2316 1795  
天津中信国际旅行社有限公司  
和平区南京路57号

**Tianjin China International Travel Service**  
22 Youyi Lu, Hefei District  
Tel: +86 22 2835 8866  
天津中国国际旅行社  
河西区友谊路22号

## Banks

**Bank of China**  
80 Jie Fang Bei Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2710 2001  
中国银行天津分行  
和平区解放北路80号

**Bank of Communications**  
35 Nanjing Lu, Hefei District  
Tel: +86 22 2340 3512  
交通银行天津分行  
河西区南京路35号

**Bank of Tianjin**  
15 Youyi Lu, Hefei District  
Tel: +86 22 960296  
天津银行  
天津河西区友谊路15号

**China Bohai Bank**  
201-205 Machang Dao, Hefei District  
Tel: +86 22 5831 6666  
渤海银行  
天津市河西区马场道201-205号  
**Magnetic Branch**  
Building No. 1 Magnetic Area, Bin Shui Xi Dao, Nankai District  
Tel: +86 22 5839 1358  
渤海银行奥城支行  
南开区宾水西道奥城商业广场  
1号楼

**China Construction Bank**  
19 Nanjing Lu, Hefei District  
Tel: +86 22 2340 1616  
中国建设银行天津分行  
河西区南京路19号

**China Merchants Bank Tianjin Branch**  
55 North You Yi Bei Lu, Hefei District  
Tel: +86 22 8328 0810  
招商银行天津分行

河西区友谊北路55号

**Industrial & Commercial Bank of China**  
123 Wei Di Dao, Hefei District  
Tel: +86 22 95588  
中国工商银行天津分行  
河西区围堤道123号

**HSBC, Tianjin Branch**  
No.1 Ocean Shipping Plaza,  
Haihe Dong Lu, Hebei District  
Tel: +86 22 5858 8888  
香港上海汇丰银行天津分行  
河北区海河东路远洋广场1号

## Foreign Banks

**BEA**  
Room 907, International Building,  
75 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2332 0050  
Fax: +86 22 2332 3165  
东亚银行有限公司  
和平区南京路75号国际大厦907室

**BNP**  
Room 1601, International Building,  
75 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2330 7990  
法国巴黎银行  
和平区南京路75号国际大厦1601室

**Citibank**  
18F, The Exchange, 189 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 8319 1988 ext. 73812  
花旗银行  
和平区南京路189号津汇广场18层

**JPMorgan**  
Room 1401, International Building,  
75 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2339 9111 ext. 5520  
摩根大通银行  
和平区南京路75号国际大厦1401

**Standard Chartered**  
20F, The Exchange, 189 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 8319 1360  
渣打银行  
和平区南京路189号津汇广场20层

**Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation**  
Room 1210, International Building,  
75 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2330 6677 ext. 103  
三井住友银行  
和平区南京路75号国际大厦1210室

**Isetan Supermarket**  
-1F, Isetan Department Store,  
108 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2722 1111  
Hrs: 09:00-21:00  
伊势丹超市  
和平区南京路108号伊势丹负一层

## Supermarkets

**Carrefour**  
Long Cheng Store  
138 Dong Ma Lu, Nankai District  
Tel: +86 22 2726 9696  
家乐福  
龙城店：南开区东马路138号

**He Dong Store**  
160 Zhang Gui Zhuang Lu,  
Hedong District  
Tel: +86 22 2412 2020  
河东店：河东区张贵庄路160号

**Hai Guang Si Store**  
302 Nanjing Lu, Nankai District  
Tel: +86 22 2721 0850  
海光寺店：南开区南京路302号

**Crystal Palace Supermarket**  
28 Youyi Lu, Hefei District  
Tel: +86 22 2835 6888  
水晶宫超市  
河西区友谊路28号

**E-Mart Supercenter**  
Magnetic City Store  
Binshui Xi Dao, Nankai District  
Tel: +86 22 5869 1234  
易买得超市  
天津市宾水西道与凌宾路交口

时代奥城店  
Xigu Plaza  
1168 Jintang Lu, Tanggu District  
Tel: +86 22 5982 1234  
Hrs: 08:00 - 22:00  
塘沽区津塘公路1168号  
秀谷商业广场内

**Heping Supermarket**  
1F Longbin Yuan, 5 Shui Shang Gong Yuan Xi Lu, Nankai District  
Tel: +86 22 2394 7926  
和平超市  
南开区水上公园西路龙滨园  
5号楼底商

**Hisense Supermarket**  
-1F, Hisense Plaza, 188 Jiefang Nan Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2373 1998  
海信超市  
和平区解放北路188号海信广场负一层

**Hong Kong Supermarket**  
-1F, International Building,  
75 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2330 1849  
香港超市  
和平区南京路75号国际大厦负1层

**Robbinz**  
No. 128 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
(Junction of Nanjing Lu & Binjiang Dao)  
Tel: +86 22 2701 1266  
Hrs: 10:00-22:00  
乐宾百货  
和平区南京路128号

**The Exchange**  
Jin Hui Guang Chang  
189 Nan Jing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 8319 1818  
Hrs: 8:30 - 21:00  
津汇广场  
和平区南京路189号

## METRO Supermarket

Hong Qi Bei Lu  
75 Xiqing Lu, Hongqiao District  
Tel: +86 22 2732 8888  
Hrs: 06:00 - 22:00  
麦德隆超市  
红桥区西青道75号红旗北路

**Times Grocery Store**  
Building 2, 11 Hong Da Jie, TEDA  
Home delivery hotline: +86 22 6629 2581  
时代超市  
开发区宏达街11号2号楼底商

## Wal-Mart

Junction of Huachang Da Jie and  
Xinkai Lu, Hedong District  
Tel: +86 22 2433 2599  
Hrs: 07:00 - 22:00  
沃尔玛超市  
河东区华昌大街和新开路交口北侧嘉华国际商业中心  
66 Fu An Da Jie, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 8558 6766  
Hrs: 07:00 - 22:00  
和平区福安大街66号

## Department Stores

**Far East Department Store**  
168 Dong Ma Lu, Tong Luo Wan Square, Nankai District  
Tel: +86 22 2727 1688  
远东百货  
南开区东马路168号铜锣湾广场内

**Isetan**  
108 Nan Jing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2722 1111  
Hrs: 10:00 - 21:00  
天津伊势丹有限公司  
和平区南京路108号

**Maison Mode**  
No. 211 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
Tel: +86 22 2781 0123  
Hrs: 10:00-21:30  
美美百货  
和平区南京路211号

**Robbinz**  
No. 128 Nanjing Lu, Heping District  
(Junction of Nanjing Lu & Binjiang Dao)  
Tel: +86 22 2701 1266  
Hrs: 10:00-22:00  
乐宾百货  
和平区南京路128号

**The Exchange**  
Jin Hui Guang Chang  
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# YUE WEI XIAN

## A MUSEUM YOU CAN EAT AT

by Wang Na

Located at the junction of Hebei Lu and Munan Dao, Yue Wei Xian Restaurant is an old western building with knots on its surface. It was designed by Italian architect Paul Bonetti, and constructed in 1937 by a British company. The building is known for its brick façade made of knotty, glazed quarry tiles that look like lumps, and is often called "Knotty Building" (gē da lóu). It was once the former residence of Peking opera master Ma Lianliang.

Yue Wei Xian not only houses a Cantonese restaurant, but also Huayun Museum, a national 3A level tourist site and the first private museum in Tianjin. Mr. Zhang Lianzhi, general manager of the Yu Wei Xian and a curator of Huayun Museum, has received recognition from Shanghai Big World Guinness Headquarters for Yue Wei Xian having the largest quantity and variety of ancient Chinese cultural relics. His collections include sculptures, musical instruments, gateway towers, windows and doors, memorial arches, furniture, saddles and harnesses,

vehicles, bronze mirrors and many more relics covering extensive fields.

Mr. Zhang displays a majority of his collection in the three restaurant-museums of Yue Wei Xian group: Huayun Museum on Hebei Lu, the main office with the largest collection; Junzhen Museum on Tiyuan Beilu, a hotpot restaurant mainly exhibiting furniture of the Ming & Qing Dynasties; and Guya Museum on Machang Dao, a hotpot restaurant mainly exhibiting modern firearms. Yue Wei Xian restaurants



were dubbed “Museums you can eat at” (néng chī de bō wù guǎn) by Mr. Feng Jicai, a Tianjin cultural celebrity, renowned writer, and vice-president of China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

Among the three museums, I have

only had the chance to visit Huayun Museum in the Knotty Building. When I entered the only museum in the world you can eat at, I felt I stepped into a cultural temple. The exhibitions here are comprehensive collections of more than 3000 cultural relics from the Western Zhou

Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty – bronze, copperware, woodcarvings, stone implements, old windows and doors, colored drawings, wooden figurines and boxes, smoking sets, screens, desk clocks, furniture and the list goes on. The earliest cultural relics trace back 2,000 to 3,000





years. The collections are profound and quite valuable, but most splendid here are more than 300 rubble stone statuaries, steles and inscriptions from the Bei Qi, Bei Wei, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties scattered about the res-

taurant. One of the stone relics, the treasure of the restaurant, is a Bei Wei Dynasty Buddha.

The first floor of Huayun Museum is a Stone Bar, the first in the world. Bar stones are mostly of white marble, lending a touch of elegance and nobility. Stone pillars, tablets, a lion and a turtle are incorporated into activities. For example, a Koto (Gǔ Zhēng, a musical instrument) is placed on the stone pillar every evening for playing; an oval-shaped glass set on the back of the stone turtle becomes a dinner table. Furniture from the Ming and Qing dynasty are exhibited on the third and fourth floor, and works of art abound. The history of a wooden armchair can be traced to the 18th century. A waitress said that most of the cultural relics have been certified and classified by the State Cultural Relic Bureau.



Celebrities who come to Tianjin are sure to visit and feast at Yue Wei Xian. The passionate staff at all three Yue Wei Xians provide free explanations of the museum relics. Dinner dishes are a bit expensive, but considering that you're dining among history, it's worth a go. ■





The exciting lucky draw prize, many exquisite choices of international festival delicacies buffet, surprising entertainment and games are all on the list of this Christmas Eve party. Christmas gift for all tickets!

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