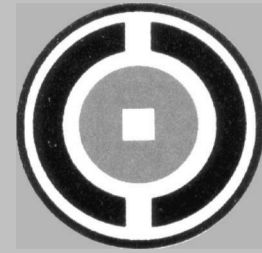


# 簡報

# NEWS LETTER



荷蘭中國商會  
Dutch Chinese Chamber of Commerce

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President Hu Jintao (left) talks with Premier Wen Jiabao at the seventh plenary meeting of the first session of the 10th National People's Congress, which was held Monday in the Great Hall of the People. Chinese lawmakers voted for China's new vice-premiers, State councillors and ministerial members of the State Council at the meeting.

在第十五屆全國人民代表大會第一次會議上選舉產生新一屆中央政府領導人。胡錦濤當選成爲國家主席，溫家寶當選成爲中華人民共和國第六任總理。

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商會網站已全部更新，敬請瀏覽。

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## New Government, New Beginning

### —— 新一屆中央政府選舉產生

The first session of the 10th National People's Congress, opening March 5, concludes at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on March 18, 2003.

Jiang Zemin was re-elected to the post as chairman of the Central Military Commission (CMC) of the People's Republic of China.

第 10 屆全國人大第一次會議于 3 月 5 日至 18 日在北京人民大會堂召開。

會議選舉產生出新一屆的政府領導人。

江澤民再次當選成為中央軍委主席。

中國共產黨的總書記胡錦濤在本次會議上當選成為擁有 13 億人口的國家主席。



Hu Jiantao

Hu Jintao, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, was elected president of the People's Republic of China at the first session

of the 10th National People's Congress, becoming the new head of State of a country with a population of approximately 1.3 billion.



Wen Jiabao

溫家寶當選成為中華人民共和國第六任總理，成為上任總理朱鎔基地繼任者。

自從 98 年 3 月開始，溫家寶作為國務院副總理成為總理朱鎔基的助手，負責農業以及金融和發展計劃工作，被譽為“務實的、謹慎的、稱職的國家領導人”。

60-year-old Wen Jiabao was approved by lawmakers to succeed Zhu Rongji as China's new premier of the State Council at the sixth plenary meeting of the first session of the 10th National People's Congress (NPC) at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on March 16, 2003.

A vice-premier in Premier Zhu's cabinet for five consecutive years since March 1998, Wen was assigned to take charge of the work related to agriculture, rural areas, development planning and finance. For his superb performance in office, he was widely cited as a "pragmatic, prudent and all-competent leader".



The National People's Congress, China's top legislature, picked Wen Jiabao to succeed Zhu Rongji as the new premier of the State Council.



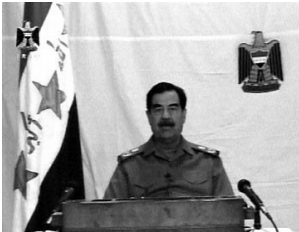
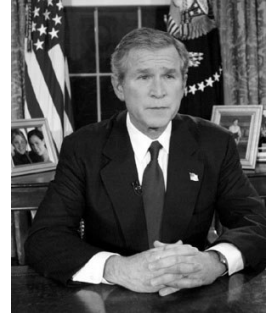
## WAR IN IRAQ

— US launched war against Iraq on March 20

2003年3月19日，美國總統布希發表電視講話，宣布美國 - 伊拉克戰爭爆發。

US President George W. Bush announced the start of war between the United States and Iraq during a televised address from the Oval Office March 19, 2003.

The United States said it had begun its war against Iraq just minutes after several explosions were heard over Baghdad.



Iraqi President Saddam Hussein



圖為3月24日，伊拉克人歡慶勝利，他們在首都巴格達以南120公裏處擊落兩架美軍直升機。

Iraqis celebrate near an Apache military helicopter in the Hindiya district, 120 km south-west of Baghdad, March 24, 2003. Iraq said on Monday that Iraqi farmers had shot down two US helicopters south of Baghdad and vowed to show the pilots on television, just as it did with other captured and killed soldiers on March 23.

### War may hit China's economy 戰爭對中國經濟的影響

Economists say the war in Iraq will have a negative impact on China's economy, but will not dampen the country's growing economic momentum. Industry insiders are tipping that world oil price hikes will eat into China's economic growth by no more than 0.3 percent. That's because the country is largely powered by cheap and plentiful domestic coal.

經濟學家指出，戰爭將給中國經濟帶來負面影響，但不會衝擊國民經濟的正常運轉。由於戰爭原因導致的油價上漲對中國經濟發展的影響不會超過0.3%。這是因為國家有能力降低國內能源的價格。

出口方面，如果戰爭不能很快結束，作為中國最大出口市場的美國不能向預期那樣恢復其經濟，中國的外貿出口就將受到一定影響。

In terms of exports, even if the war is over quickly, foreign trade could be severely affected if the United States, as China's biggest export market, cannot stimulate its economy as expected.



世界各地，包括美國本土內，反戰呼聲強烈。上圖是一美國兒童呼吁：錢是用來維護健康的，而不是用來戰爭的。

中國政府和人民也強烈要求以和平方式解決伊拉克問題。

Protests continue in war's second week in the whole world, included US.


A young girl holds an anti-war sign during a protest held by several women's groups in New York's Union Square, March 8, 2003.

China called again for an early stop of the war against Iraq launched by the United States and Britain, promising to offer humanitarian aid to Iraqi refugees in Jordan at an early date.





## China in Brief 中國概覽

- Capital city – Beijing
- National flag –  Five-star red flag, length and width proportion: 3:2
- National Day – October 1, the country was founded in 1949
- Territory area – 9.6 million square km, second to Russia and Canada
- Population – China carried out its fifth national population census on November 1, 2000. It has a population of 1,295.33 million
- President – Hu Jintao
- Premier – Wen Jiabao
- Largest city – Shanghai
- Currency – Renminbi (RMB) yuan 1 euro=8.7 yuan
- Gross domestic product (GDP) – 10,239.8 billion yuan (at the end of 2002)
- Climate – Most of the country in the temperate zone, although geographically the country stretches from the tropical and subtropical zones in the south to the frigid zone in the north.
- Public holidays – New Year's Day (January 1), the Spring Festival (the New Year's Day by Chinese lunar calendar), International Labor Day (May 1), and the National Day (October 1)
- Industry – Though China has made rapid progress in industry, irrational structure within industries and unbalanced development in regional economies still exist. The reform of state enterprises has just been started, and the tasks are arduous. Facing the 21st century, China will quicken its steps in restructuring industry and establishing its new-type industrial system as fast as it can, to suit the development of socialist market economy.
- Foreign Trade – China is actively participating in the activities sponsored by the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Organization, and plays an important role in the organization. The bilateral trade relations between China and the United States, the European Union, Russia and Japan have been constantly strengthened.
- Economic Restructuring – By 1999, the reform had gone smoothly in every aspect, and remarkable progress had been made. For instance, much work had been done to deepen the reform of the grain circulation system, the reform of state-owned enterprises and the reform of the banking system, and new achievements had been made. Reforms had been proposed for the housing and medical insurance systems; and plans for the reform of the investment, banking, financial and taxation systems were being formulated. The institutional restructuring of the State Council has been going smoothly, and has achieved important results. Now, China's socialist market economy system is being set up, the basic functions of the market in resource allocation have been obviously strengthened, and the initial framework of the macro-adjustment and control system has taken shape. Moreover, the form of economic growth is changing from the extensive to the intensive type. By 2010, China will have established a comparatively sound socialist market economy, which will be comparatively mature by 2020.





## Holland in Brief 荷蘭概覽




首都 - 阿姆斯特丹

國旗 -  紅、白、藍三色

面積 - 41,548 平方公里

人口 - 約 1500 萬人

主要城市 - 鹿特丹，第二大城市，世界最大港  
海牙，因國際法庭所在地而聞名

女王 -  Beatrix  
比亞特利斯



首相 -  Balkenende  
鮑肯德



著名景觀 - 風車、木鞋、鬱金香

氣候 - 由于臨近海洋，以及受北大西洋灣流的影響，荷蘭屬溫帶海洋性氣候。因此其日溫差和年溫差都不大。沿海的平均溫度在夏天約為 16°C，冬天約為 3°C。內陸夏季和冬季的平均溫度分別約為 17°C 和 2°C。但這並不等於極端的溫度決不會出現：在荷蘭出現過的最低和最高溫度分別為 -27.8°C 和 +38.6°C。

政府與政治制度 - 荷蘭采行君主立憲以及代議國會制度。荷蘭最高行政機關是內閣，並以總理為內閣首長統轄各部會。荷蘭最高立法機關是兩院制的國會，上議院有參議員 75 名，由各省推選，下議院則有 150 名議員，由人民直接選舉，任期為四年。  
對不熟悉本地商業環境的國外投資人而言，荷蘭安定的政治環境確實有利于長期經營目標的擬訂。荷蘭這種多黨民主政治體制，加上以共識決為基礎的立法體系，對於投資、企業經營、以及創新活動都可說相當有利。

經濟條件 - 荷蘭自古以來就是以貿易立國，因此是全世界最強健而開放的經濟體，進出口金額占國內生產毛額的比重高達 50% 以上。荷蘭經濟的另一個優勢是通貨膨脹率低，這一點政府多年來的措施可謂相當成功，荷蘭由于是歐盟的創始會員國之一，因此相對也就在歐元體系中扮演著重要角色。從荷蘭這幾年的經濟表現看來，不僅經濟政策執行相當穩健，經濟成長目標也都能穩定實現，是評等機構、歐盟會員、和投資人口中的另一個“荷蘭奇跡”。當然荷蘭今天的經濟成就並不能簡單以奇跡兩個字概括一切，事實上從 80 年代以來所貫徹的結構性政策也是重要因素之一。



**GENERAL  
NEWS**

### **Taiwan Airlines Touch Shanghai**

A China Airlines Boeing 747 passenger plane takes off from Taipei, the first flight granted special permission to fly to Chinese mainland since 1949, as it stops over in Hong Kong early January 26, 2003 before leaving for Shanghai later in the day. The charter will ferry Taiwanese businessmen home for the Lunar New Year holidays.

### **臺灣飛機降落上海**

一架華航 747 客機飛抵上海。這是自 1949 年以來，首次臺灣飛機被允許進入大陸。這架飛機將裝載臺商返鄉歡度中國春節。



Taiwan Airlines Touch Shanghai

### **Import tariffs on wood products to be cut 木材進口關稅降低**



根據加入 WTO 的協議以後，中國將在 2004 年以前把木材進口關稅降由 15 - 20% 降至 2-3%。

木材進口量的增加可以穩定國內木材市場價格。

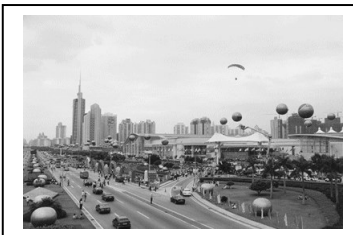
According to the country's agreement with other WTO members, import tariffs on wood products will be cut from the original 15 to 20 per cent to an average of 2 to 3 per cent by 2004.

Timber imports will continue to rise after China entered the WTO. Increasing timber imports will help ease the shortage and stabilize timber prices on the domestic market.

### **China's economy gets off to good start in 2003 2003 年中國經濟前景良好**

China's economy has experienced a consistent increase in the first two months of 2003. An official from the National Bureau of Statistics confirmed this. In January and February, the total volume of industrial production and investment in fixed assets

increased at a record setting pace of 18 percent and 33 percent respectively. Imports and exports and the use of foreign capital also maintained their increases. The consumer price index also rose by 0.3 percent during the same period.



來自國家統計局的報道，今年頭 2 個月，中國經濟持續增長。一月和二月，工業生產和在固定資產方面的投資比去年同期分別增長 18% 和 23%。進出口和外資利用額也同樣增長。消費物價指數比去年同期上升 0.3%。

### **150 million Chinese families expected to buy cars in next 15 years**

#### **未來 15 年中國將有 1 億 5000 萬家庭購買小汽車**

About 150 million families in China, involving a population of 500 million, are expected to buy automobiles in the coming 10 to 15 years and China would hopefully become No. one car market in the world.

預計大約 1 億 5000 萬中國家庭，即 5 億人口會在未來 10 - 15 年購買小汽車。中國有望成為世界第一大汽車市場。





## WHO confirms SARS cases in China

—世界衛生組織在中國研究“非典型肺炎”

自去年年底至今年初，一種新型傳染病（“非典型肺炎”）首先在中國華南地區出現。目前，此病已在世界範圍內大面積傳播，尤以東南亞地區為甚，在美國、加拿大和歐洲部分地區也

已發現此病人。

“非典型肺炎”不同于以往的肺炎，是因為它不是由細菌引起和傳播，而是由病毒引起的。

現在，世界各地的醫藥專家正積極研究此病的治療方式。但至4月7日發稿時為止，尚無有效的預防途徑和治療措施。

Officials from the World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed that the so-called "atypical pneumonia" in China was

the disease widely known in the world as "severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)." Both World Health Organization (WHO)

and Chinese experts, on April 6, refused to rule out the possibility that the deadly SARS virus which has triggered a

global health scare may have come from animals.



Premier Wen Jiabao talks to a medical expert as he inspects the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention on April 6, 2003.

Wen said that the Chinese government had contained the spread of atypical pneumonia, known as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

國務院總理溫家寶於4月6日視察中國傳染病預防和控制中心。他指出，中國政府正全力以赴控制傳染疫情，目前已初步有了治療措施。

## An Agriculture Business Seminar was held in The Hague on 10 March for the delegation from Changchun

3月10日，荷蘭中國商會為來自長春市的政府代表團在海牙成功舉辦“農業項目招商引資洽談會”

此會由荷蘭中國商會徐卓亞副會長主持。到會來賓涉及荷蘭眾多領域，主要項目包括種豬及種牛繁育，屠宰加工，馬鈴薯澱粉加工，奶牛飼養及牛奶加工處理等。

如欲更多信息，請聯絡我會辦公室。

During the conference, Several profitable projects was highlighted, they include: Modified Potato Starch Production; Cattle Breeding and Slaughtering & Processing; Live Pig Slaughtering & Packing Cow Farming and Milk Processing. For more information, please contact DCCC.



**Dutch Chinese Chamber of Commerce**

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## Bulletin Board 布告欄

**Trade Show** - In September 2003, an important Chinese - Dutch trade show will be held in the Netherlands. It will be co-organized by the Dutch Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing.

During the trade show, over sixty Chinese companies from various regions and industries will introduce their products and technologies.

Further details will be given by the DCCC in due course as time approaches.

2003年9月，一個大型的荷中貿易展將在荷蘭舉行，此次展覽將由荷中商會，荷蘭貿促會，西荷蘭投資局，海牙商會，中國物流與採購聯合會共同主辦，屆時將有60家左右中國企業參加。欲了解更多信息，請與荷中商會辦公室聯系。

荷蘭中國商會網站已全部更新，敬請瀏覽。



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