



Czech-Asian Business Forum

4th Edition

Connecting Czech and Asian Business Leaders

Česko-asijské obchodní fórum

4. ročník

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Program 4. ročníku Česko-asijského fóra:
Budoucnost v infrastruktuře. Trvale udržitelný rozvoj.
1. březen 2010

1. ranní sekce: Česká republika: partner pro budování infrastruktury a udržitelný rozvoj

8.00 – 9.00	registrace, pracovní snídane – práce u prezentačních stolů, bilaterální jednání
9.00	Slavnostní zahájení, úvodní slovo organizátorů a patronů
9.15	Udržitelný rozvoj – projev J.E. ministra životního prostředí České republiky pana Jana Dusi
9.30	Česko-asijské vztahy – projev J.E. náměstka ministra průmyslu a obchodu České republiky pana Milana Hovorky
9.45	Prezentace organizace Czechinvest
10.00	Prezentace České exportní banky
10.15	Prezentace České zemědělské univerzity
10.30	Prezentace Řízení letového provozu
10.45 – 11.00	coffee break

2. ranní sekce: Představení Asie v jejích mnoha barvách české podnikatelské komunitě

11.00 – 12.30	Prezentace účastníků se asijských států na následující témata 1) Hlavní příležitosti pro spolupráci na poli infrastruktury 2) Environmentální výzvy a související možnosti spolupráce 3) Vládní opatření na podporu mezinárodní spolupráce jako podpora odvrácení dopadů hospodářské krize
12.30 – 13.30	Pracovní bufetový oběd

1. Odpolední sekce: Panelová diskuse:

13.30 – 14.15	Zaostřeno na Indii. Příběh růstu. Za účasti Federace exportních organizací Indie a J.E. velvyslance Indie v ČR, pana Srivastavy, zástupce firmy Avia Ashok Leyland a dalších firem.
14.15 – 15.00	Zaostřeno na Koreu. Korea - nechte se inspirovat. Za účasti vedení Zvláštní provincie Yogyakarta a provincie Severní Sulawesi. Projekt výstavby nového letiště v Yogyakarta. Projekty směřující k udržitelnému rozvoji v Indonésii.
15.00 – 15.45	Zaostřeno na Koreu. Strategie zeleného růstu. Zóny volného obchodu. Strategie zeleného růstu. Zóny volného obchodu. Připraveno Korea Associates Business Consultancy. Za účasti zástupců firem Feme, Forta, Linet, Kotra, Highel a ECP.

2. Odpolední sekce: Workshop:

15.45 – 17.30	NETWORKING – bilaterální jednání českých a asijských firem
18.30	Recepce – Residence of J.E. primátora hl. Města Prahy pana Pavla Béma

Programme of the 4th Czech Asian Forum:
Future of Infrastructure. Sustainable Development.
March 1, 2010

Morning Session 1: Czech Republic: Partner for Infrastructure Projects and Sustainable Development

8.00 – 9.00	Registration, Networking Breakfast – work at presentation tables, bilateral talks
9.00	Ceremonial Opening, welcome speech of organizers
9.15	Sustainable Development – speech of H.E. Minister of Environment of the Czech Republic Mr. Jan Dusík
9.30	Czech Asian Relations – speech of H.E. Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic Mr. Milan Hovorka
9.45	Presentation of Czechinvest
10.00	Presentation of Czech Export Bank
10.15	Presentation of Czech Agricultural University
10.30	Presentation of Air Navigation Services
10.45 – 11.00	coffee break

Morning Session 2: Presenting Many Colours of Asia to Czech Business Community

11.00 – 12.30	Presentations of participating Asian States on the following issues: 1) Main opportunities for cooperation in the area of infrastructure development 2) Environmental challenges and related areas open for cooperation 3) measures perceived by their governments to support international cooperation as means to fight the economic crisis
12.30 – 13.30	Business Buffet Lunch

Afternoon Session 1: Panel Discussions:

13.30 – 14.15	Focus on India. The growth story. With the presence of Federation of Export Organizations of India, H.E. Ambassador of India Mr. Srivastava, representatives of AVIA and other companies.
14.15 – 15.00	Focus on Indonesia. Infrastructure opportunities. With the presence of leaders of Special Province of Yogyakarta and of Province of North Sulawesi. Project of construction of new airport in Yogyakarta. Projects for sustainable development in Indonesia.
15.00 – 15.45	Focus on Korea. Korea – Be Inspired. Green Growth Law. Free Economic Zones. Prepared by Korea Associates Business Consultancy. With the presence of representatives of Feme, Forta, Linet, Kotra, Highel and ECP.

Afternoon Session 2: Workshop:

15.45 – 17.30	NETWORKING SESSION – Bilateral talks of Czech and Asian Business Delegates
18.30	Reception – Residence of H.E. Mr. Pavel Bém, the Mayor of City of Prague



ČESKO-ASIJSKÉ FÓRUM
CZECH-ASIAN FORUM
obchodní, kulturní a vzdělávací výměna
business, cultural and educational exchange

4. ročník Česko-asijské odchodní fórum
4th Edition of Czech-Asian Business Forum

Spojuje úspěšné od Čech až po Asii.
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Předseda vlády České republiky
JAN FISCHER

přijímá

Záštitu

nad 4. ročníkem

Česko - asijského fóra,

který proběhne dne 1. března 2010

v Praze

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jan Fischer'.

V Praze dne 19. ledna 2010



Záštitu primátora hlavního města Prahy

nad 4. ročníkem

„Česko - asijského obchodního fóra“

*pořádaným společností Image Conference & Consulting, s. r. o.
ve spolupráci s Hospodářskou komorou ČR a Českou exportní bankou
dne 1. března 2010*

přejímá

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Pavel Běm'.

Pavel B Ě M
primátor

V Praze dne 29. ledna 2010

Vážené dámy a pánové, vážení účastníci Česko-asijského fóra,

je mi velkým potěšením, že Vás mohu pozdravit u příležitosti konání již 4. ročníku tohoto významného diskusního fóra týkajícího se našeho společného zájmu - rozvíjení vztahů vzájemně prospěšné spolupráce mezi Českou republikou a státy Asie.

V průběhu posledního desetiletí se Asie stává stále významnějším hráčem na poli světové ekonomiky. Její rychlý hospodářský růst spočívající v důsledném makroekonomickém řízení a rozsáhlých strukturálních reformách zvýšil podíl asijských zemí na globální ekonomice na jednu třetinu a zároveň pomohl z chudoby milionům lidí. Síla asijské ekonomiky napomohla vzdorovat globální finanční krizi. Dnes tento region hraje důležitou roli v rámci obnovení růstu celosvětového hospodářství.

Je třeba, aby oživení globálního hospodářství bylo spojeno s udržitelným rozvojem. Jsem proto velice rád, že část letošního programu Česko-asijského fóra je zaměřena na toto téma a na environmentální problematiku. V dnešní době si tyto aspekty nemůžeme dovolit ignorovat, neboť dle mého názoru představují jeden ze základních prvků účinné reakce na vzniklou celosvětovou hospodářskou a finanční krizi. Jsem přesvědčen, že účinná ochrana životního prostředí a řešení ekonomické krize nejsou v rozporu, ale vzájemně na sobě závisí. Koncepce „zeleného růstu“ je toho důkazem. Řada asijských zemí je příkladem, jak realizace tohoto konceptu může napomoci překonání ekonomické krize, zajištění nových pracovních míst a zlepšení stavu životního prostředí.

Průmysl by se měl proto snažit hledat ekonomické oživení v modernizaci, efektivnějším využití energií a materiálů a vyvíjení nových technologií. Oblast energetiky je pak z dlouhodobého hlediska významně směřovat k většímu podílu obnovitelných zdrojů energie. Tento trend bude odrážet nejen snižující se potenciál doposud známých zdrojů fosilních paliv, ale především vývoj ekonomiky pod vlivem technologického vývoje směrem k větší účinnosti využívání a úsporám materiálových a energetických zdrojů, k zohlednění právně závazných nebo dobrovolných závazků týkajících se snižování emisí skleníkových plynů. Rozvoj sektoru obnovitelných zdrojů energie stimuluje i růst ekonomiky a vytváření nových pracovních příležitostí, snižuje závislost na dovozech energetických zdrojů a může tak posilovat energetickou bezpečnost.

Je zřejmé, že asijské země budou hrát stále důležitější roli ve vedení světového hospodářství na nové, post-krizové, udržitelnější cestě k růstu. Samy se však budou nuceny přizpůsobit mnohým výzvám, spojeným například s udržitelným využíváním přírodních zdrojů a ochranou životního prostředí. Degradace nejen asijského, ale i globálního životního prostředí jde již dnes významnou měrou na vrub asijskému hospodářství. Tento negativní trend se nadále zrychluje, proto je třeba více začlenit environmentální hlediska do hospodářských politik asijských zemí.

V této souvislosti je důležité si uvědomit, že Česká republika má z období transformace, ale i z dnešní doby bohaté zkušenosti s řešením specifických environmentálních problémů, se kterými se nyní potýká řada asijských zemí. V mnoha případech tak mohou český podnikatelský sektor, čeští odborníci a české environmentální technologie využít svou komparativní výhodu a nabídnout své zkušenosti a know-how pro uplatnění při spolupráci s partnery v Asii.

Převzetí záštity nad 4. ročníkem Česko-asijského fóra je pro mě ctí, neboť věřím, že udržitelný rozvoj a ochrana životního prostředí jsou dostatečně nosnými tématy pro další rozvoj česko-asijských vztahů.

Přeji Vám mnoho úspěchů ve Vašem jednání.

Jan Dusík

ministr životního prostředí a výkonný místopředseda Rady vlády pro udržitelný rozvoj



Dear ladies and gentlemen, Distinguished participants of the Czech Asian Forum,

It is my great pleasure to have the opportunity to address you at the occasion of holding already the 4th edition of this important forum focusing on our common interest – to develop mutually beneficial cooperation between the Czech Republic and the countries of Asia.

Throughout the last decade, the importance of Asia in the field of world economy has been growing. Its fast economic rise resulting from profound macroeconomic control and extensive structural reforms increased the share of Asian countries on the global economy to reach 1/3 of the total and at the same time it helped millions of people to escape poverty. The strength of the Asian economy has helped to fight the global financial crisis. Today, the region plays an important role within the renewal of growth of the world economy.

It is necessary to relate the revitalization of global economy to sustainable development. Therefore, I am very happy that part of this year's Czech Asian Forum agenda is devoted to this topic and to environmental issues. We cannot dare to ignore these aspects nowadays as I do believe that they represent one of basic elements of efficient reaction to the existing world economic and financial crisis. I am convinced that effective protection of the environment and solution of the economic crisis are not contradicting one another, rather they have an impact on one another. The concept of the "green growth" is a clear proof of that. Number of Asian countries show the implementation of this concept helps to overcome the economic crisis, to ensure new employments and to improve the status of environment.

The industry should strive to search economic revitalization in modernization, more efficient use of energy and other resources as well as in development of new technologies. The area of energy generation should then lead to higher share of using renewable sources in the long term. This trend shall reflect not only the falling potential of so far known fossil fuels, but mainly the knowledge-based economic development leading to higher efficiency and thus to savings of material and energy resources and better obeisance of legally binding as well as voluntary obligations related to lowering emissions of the greenhouse gases. Development of the renewable energy resources' segment stimulates the economic growth and rise of employment opportunities, lowers the dependence on the import of energy, and therefore supports the energy safety.

It is clear that the role of Asian countries in leading the world economy on its new, post-crisis way to sustainable growth shall be more and more important. They themselves, however, will have to react to many challenges related to sustainable exploitation of the natural resources and protection of environment. Degradation of not only Asian, but global environment is already today linked to Asian economic activities. This negative trend keeps growing, therefore, the environmental issues will have to be incorporated more to the individual economic strategies of the Asian countries.

In connection to the above, it is important to realize that ever since its transformation period, the Czech Republic has great experience of dealing with many specific environmental issues that are nowadays experienced by number of Asian countries. In many cases, Czech business sector, Czech experts and holders of Czech environmental technologies can take advantage of their comparative advantage and offer their experience and know-how for cooperation with partners in Asia.

Providing my patronage to the 4th Edition of Czech Asian Forum is an honour for me as I do believe that sustainable development and protection of environment are competent topics for further development of Czech – Asian relations.

I wish you a lot of success in your proceedings.

Jan Dusík

Minister of Environment and Executive Vice Chairman of Council of Government for Sustainable Development



JUDr. Jan Dusík, M.Sc.
ministr životního prostředí

V Praze dne 12. února 2010
Č.j.: 387/M/10
7131/ENV/10

Vážená paní ředitelko,

děkuji Vám za informaci o přípravě 4. ročníku Česko-asijského fóra, které se uskuteční v prvním březnovém týdnu se zaměřením na projekty v oblasti infrastruktury.

Jsem rád, že mohu záštitou Ministerstva životního prostředí podpořit konání této akce, kterou považujeme za podnětnou vzhledem ke stále silnějšímu hospodářskému růstu zejména v jihoasijské oblasti. Děkuji za pozvání a potvrzuji, že rád přednesu svůj příspěvek během zahájení konference.

Přeji Vám hodně úspěchů s organizací celé akce.

S pozdravem

Vážená paní
Mgr. Eva Rybková, PhD., MBA
ředitelka
Image Conference and Consulting, s.r.o.
Václavské nám. 37
110 00 Praha 1

Milí přátelé,

Jsem rád, že Vás mohu pozdravit již počtvrté u příležitosti konání Česko-asijského fóra, které je již tradiční akcí pořádanou v Praze s podporou Hospodářské komory České republiky.

Před příchodem hospodářské krize vykazovaly asijské země výrazný hospodářský růst, který našim podnikatelům skýtal zajímavé příležitosti v této tradiční destinaci českého exportu. Dokazuje to skutečnost, že obrát vzájemné obchodní výměny mezi Českou republikou a východoasijskými zeměmi se od počátku 90. let několikanásobně zvýšil. Některé asijské země vykazují výrazný hospodářský růst i nyní navzdory krizi, což je zvláště zajímavé a český korporátní sektor jistě učiní veškeré možné pokusy, aby této skutečnosti využil.

Hospodářská komora České republiky aktivně pomáhá českým firmám vstupovat na nové trhy a za tímto účelem je v Asii velmi aktivní. V minulých letech jsme uspořádali podnikatelské mise mj. doprovázející české ústavní činitele do řady asijských zemí, např. Vietnamu, Indie, Hongkongu, Filipín, Mongolska či Singapuru a já věřím, že v tomto trendu budeme pokračovat i letos. Jsem přesvědčen, že český korporátní sektor má co nabídnout jak na sofistikovaných trzích nejrovinutějších asijských zemí stejně jako v zemích, jež se rozvíjejí, kde je naším tradičním zaměřením infrastruktura. Věřím, že na tomto poli existuje celá řada příležitostí pro vzájemně užitečnou spolupráci.

Vedle pořádání podnikatelských misí je Hospodářská komora České republiky zapojena do několika projektů v rámci programů podpory Evropské komise. Nejdůležitějším z nich byl Asia Invest zaměřený na organizaci kontaktních akcí pro podnikatele z různých oborů. Poslední z nich proběhla v červnu 2009 v Xianu, v Číně a byla zaměřena na stavebnictví a energeticky úsporné vytápění, což je zaměření zapadající i do letošní specializace tohoto fóra. Totéž lze říci i o dalším významném programu Evropské komise, projektu SWITCH, který navázal na Asia Invest a je zaměřen na životní prostředí. Nás všech se dotýkají stejné výzvy a měli bychom jistě udělat vše proto, abychom našli pro ně všechny efektivní řešení.

Hospodářská komora České republiky společně se svými partnery připravuje řadu incomingových misí zahraničních obchodních delegací. V minulém týdnu jsme u nás přivítali podnikatele ze Srí Lanky. Doufám, že rok 2010 bude dalším úspěšným rokem poskytujícím nám řadu příležitostí k setkání, diskusi i spolupráci mezi Českou republikou a Asií, jichž je Česko-asijské fórum dobrým příkladem. Převzetí záštity nad touto akcí je pro mě ctí a věřím, že Vaše účast na Česko-asijském fóru bude pro Vaše podnikání cenným přínosem.

Petr Kužel

Prezident Hospodářské komory České republiky.



Dear friends,

I am glad to have the opportunity to greet you already for the fourth time at the occasion of holding Czech Asian Forum, being already a traditional event organized in Prague, Czech Republic with the support of Czech Chamber of Commerce.

Prior to the economic crisis, the Asian countries indicated significant economic growth, which provided interesting opportunities that our businessmen took advantage of in this traditional destination of Czech export during the last few years. The fact that the mutual trade exchange between the Czech Republic and countries of East Asia grew significantly since the beginning of nineties is a clear proof of this. The current economic crisis is likely to affect the activities of Czech companies, but the decline in orders will have to be compensated and the territory of Asia, despite the slowdown in the economic growth, remains a territory with great business potential.

Czech Chamber of Commerce is trying to assist Czech companies in exploring new markets, and for that reason it is also very active in Asia. In 2008, Czech Chamber of Commerce organized trade missions accompanying the official missions of government members to many countries of Asia, such as Vietnam, India etc.; last year, we visited Hong Kong, Philippines and Singapore, and I hope we will continue in this trend even this year. I am convinced the Czech corporate sector has what to offer even in such sophisticated markets like the ones of most developed Asian countries, as well as in the developing countries, where our main focus is traditionally infrastructure. We believe there are many opportunities that could be taken forward for mutual interest.

Besides organizing the business missions, the Czech Chamber of Commerce has participated in several projects belonging to the support programmes of European Commission. Asia Invest is one of the most important ones; the project focused on organizing contact events for businessmen from various fields. The last was held in June 2009 in Xian, China, and focused on construction and energy-saving heating systems, which is a focus very much in line with this year's focus of this Forum. Same can be said for another important programme of the European Commission - the SWITCH project, the follower of Asia Invest directed at environment. We all are touched by same challenges and we all should use all means possible to seek efficient answers to them.

Czech Chamber of Commerce together with its partners also prepares many incoming missions of foreign business delegations to the Czech Republic. Last week we welcomed visitors from Sri Lanka. I hope that the year of 2010 will be another successful year giving us many opportunities to meet, discuss and cooperate between the Czech Republic and Asia, Czech Asian Forum being a good example of that. It is my honour to provide my patronage to this event and I believe that your participation at this Forum shall be of a great benefit to your business activities.

Petr Kužel

President of Czech Chamber of Commerce.

ZÁŠTITA

HOSPODÁŘSKÉ KOMORY ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

**Hospodářská komora České republiky
uděluje
záštitu**

nad

4. ročníkem

Česko-asijského fóra

Praha 8. 2. 2010




Petr Kužel
prezident
Hospodářské komory
České republiky

Vážení kolegové, drazí přátelé,

S velkou radostí využívám této možnosti srdečně a upřímně Vás pozdravit na prahu dalšího ročníku Česko-asijského fóra. Je to již počtvrté v řadě, za což Vám v první řadě patří velký dík, protože to jsou právě Vaše impulsy, Vaše podpora a Váš zájem o spolupráci, které naší iniciativě umožnily oslavit ve Vaší společnosti 4. Narozeniny a založit tak něco, co naši patroni již nazývají tradicí.

S přibývajícím „věkem“ nám jako organizátorům rostou zkušenosti a s nimi by ruku v ruce měla přicházet i rostoucí míra odpovědnosti. Letošní ročník je tak zejména o odpovědnosti. Odpovědnosti nás všech za své firmy, za jejich úspěch či neúspěch, za poselství, která svojí činností posíláme světu, i za správné využití příležitostí, které nám dnešní turbulentní doba přináší s často výraznější dynamikou, než jsme byli zvyklí.

V loňském roce jsme na Česko-asijském fóru hovořili o krizi a vcelku hrdinně diskutovali o tom, jak s ní bojujeme. Pravda je však taková, že jsme ji v dané chvíli ještě téměř nepocítovali. Letos jsme o rok starší a mnozí o řadu palčivějších zkušeností bohatší. Proto je letošní ročník právě o té odpovědnosti, jež by měla determinovat většinu dlouhodobých rozhodnutí týkajících se strategie rozvoje všech našich činností, k nimž právě v dnešní době musíme přistupovat. V širší míře se věnujeme tématům dopadu hospodářské činnosti na svět, v němž žijeme, a možnostem, jak tyto dopady ovlivňovat tak, abychom sobě i budoucím generacím vytvářeli skutečný, nikoliv iluzorní blahobyt. Nejsme jistě nijak osamoceni ve snaze hledat odpovědi na otázky, které finanční krize obnažila v jejich naprosté nahotě a které se dotýkají vytváření hodnotového systému, jež by měl potenciál obstát dnes, zítra i pozítří. Udržitelný rozvoj se týká nás všech od Čech až po Asii a jelikož my v něm na poli česko-asijské spolupráce vidíme obrovskou příležitost, snažili jsme se letošní program Česko-asijského fóra koncipovat tak, aby Vám přinesl inspiraci např. v tom, kde nové příležitosti dále hledat a jak k nim přistupovat, jak tvořit a jak budovat – proto ono zaměření na infrastrukturu. Pevně věřím, že se nám to alespoň částečně povedlo.

Za poslední rok jsme se poradensky podíleli na několika zajímavých projektech v různých asijských zemích, a měli tak možnost poznat je zblízka. Příležitosti, které asijský kontinent ve své pestrosti nabízí, jsou pro české firmy skutečně nedozírné. Některé z nich se Vám snažíme v rámci letošního ročníku představit v panelové diskusi.

Jako Vy všichni, pro něž je Asie srdcová záležitost a pracujete tam již roky, víme, že pro všechno existuje správný čas. Spěchat znamená v řadě případů neuspěch. Cesta k úspěchu je pozvolná, ale pokud nechybujeme, je jistá. Přeji Vám hodně energie, trpělivosti, dílčích úspěchů a štěstí, abyste k těm velkým úspěchům vždycky došli nejen v Čechách a nejen v Asii. A aby na konci každé cesty byl vždy nový začátek.

Eva Rybková

*Ředitelka Image Conference and Consulting s.r.o.
Zakladatelka a pořadatelka Česko-asijského fóra*



Dear colleagues and friends,

I am happy to pass on my sincere greetings at the occasion of opening new edition of Czech Asian Forum. This year it is already fourth time in a row, and I wish to thank you for that, as it is mainly due to your impulses, your support and your interest in cooperation that enabled this initiative to live up to celebrate its 4th birthday and found something that is being called “a tradition” by our patrons.

With the growing „age“ we as the organizers become more experienced and any experience should result in growing responsibility. Therefore, this year's edition focuses mainly on the responsibility. Responsibility of us all for our companies, their success or failure and message we pass on via our activities, even for the right use of the opportunities that come to us rather dynamically in today's turbulent world.

During the last edition of Czech Asian Forum, we were speaking about the crisis and we were rather bravely discussing how we were fighting it. However, most of us were fortunate not to feel the crisis yet at that point. This year, we are a year older and many of us have already gone through a bitter experience of how the real crisis feels. Therefore, this year's edition is about the responsibility that should determine most of long-term decisions related to the strategy of all our activities that we are to take. We pay more attention to topics related to the impact of the economic activity on the world we live in, and to alternatives to influence them in order to create real prosperity for the generations to come. We are far from being alone in the attempts to seek answers for questions uncovered by the crisis in its full bareness, related to formation of new values capable of standing today, tomorrow and after tomorrow. Sustainable development concerns us all both in the Czech Republic as well as in Asia and as we view it as a major opportunity for Czech – Asian cooperation, we tried to form the agenda of this year's Czech Asian Forum so that it shall bring you inspiration where to seek the new opportunities, how to approach them and develop; this is how the focus on infrastructure came about. We do hope to be successful in this attempt.

Last year, we participated on several interesting projects in various Asian countries and had the possibility to sense them closer. Opportunities represented by the many colours of Asia to Czech corporate sector are never ending. Some of them shall be presented to you in this year's panel discussion.

Same as all of you who have been touched by Asia and for that work there for years, we know that there is right time for everything. To hurry equals to lose in many cases. The path to success is slow, but if we keep going straight, it leads to the goals. I wish you a lot of energy, patience, interim accomplishments and luck helping you to always reach the main goals in the Czech Republic as well as in Asia. I also wish that you find a new beginning at each end.

Eva Rybková

*CEO Image Conference and Consulting s.r.o.
Founder and organizer of Czech – Asian Forum*



PORADENSTVÍ

Poradenské projekty připravujeme v různých jazycích na klíč s těmito specializacemi:

- Interkulturní management
- Řízení změny
- Strategický management
- Vyjednávání v obchodě
- Corporate Identity Design
- Komunikační dovednosti v mezinárodním obchodě
- Průzkum trhu a analytické nástroje pro obchod a podnikání
- Vedení týmů na dálku, vedení rozptýlených týmů

VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Školení a kurzy především pro korporátní klienty nabízíme s tímto zaměřením:

- Interkulturní management
- Marketing
- Corporate Identity Design
- Management
- Komunikace

DESIGN PROJEKTŮ A INVESTIČNÍCH PŘÍLEŽITOSTÍ

Nabízíme:

- Vypracování vstupních analýz, především tržních, v ČR a v zahraničí
- Vypracování studií proveditelnosti
- Zpracování projektů financování včetně designu ideálního modelu
- Vytipování investorů / poskytovatelů cizích zdrojů, jejich oslovení a součinnost v jednání
- Asistence při výběru realizačních partnerů

PRŮZKUMY A ANALÝZY

Provádíme průzkumy teritoriálně i komoditně určených trhů, analýzy proveditelnosti projektů, analýzy rizik apod. Výstup pro klienta zahrnuje:

- identifikaci metod zvolených pro daný průzkum
- identifikaci analytických nástrojů
- kategorizaci získaných dat
- vyhodnocení zjištění dle jednotlivých analytických nástrojů
- návod pro práci se získanými daty

BUSINESS - MATCHING

Poskytujeme službu vyhledávání:

- dodavatelů
- zákazníků
- zájemců o společný podnik
- finančních investorů
- přímých investorů
- tichých společníků

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CONSULTING

Consulting projects are provided in various languages in the following areas:

- Intercultural Management
- Change Management
- Strategic Management
- Negotiation in business and trade
- Corporate Identity Design
- Communication Skills for International Trade
- Market Research and Analytic Tools for Business
- Management of Spread-Out teams, Virtual Management

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Training programs customized to corporate clients focus mainly on:

- Intercultural Management
- Marketing
- Corporate Identity Design
- Management
- Communication

PROJECT DESIGN /OUTLOOK OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

We offer

- Elaboration of initial analysis
- Elaboration of feasibility studies
- Projects of financing / Fitting the best financial instruments
- Suggesting investors / providers of external financing, initial negotiation
- Assistance in finding contractors for project implementation

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

We carry out market research of various territorial and commodity markets, feasibility studies, risk analysis etc. The outcome for the client includes:

- identification of the selected methods
- identification of the selected analytic tools
- categorization of the gathered data
- data evaluation in accordance with the methods used
- how to use the report and its outcomes

BUSINESS - MATCHING

We can search you:

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- financial investors
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ARMÉNIE

Oficiální název: Arménská republika

Hlavní město: Jerevan

Rozloha: 29 800 km²

Počet obyvatel: 2 991 360

Oficiální jazyk: Arménština

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: Arménská ortodoxní církev 94%

Čas: SEČ +2

Měna: Dram (AMD)



Economy-overview:

After several years of double-digit economic growth, Armenia is facing a severe economic recession with GDP declining at least 15% in 2009, despite large loans from multilateral institutions. Sharp declines in the construction sector and workers' remittances, particularly from Russia, are the main reasons for the downturn. Under the old Soviet central planning system, Armenia developed a modern industrial sector, supplying machine tools, textiles, and other manufactured goods to sister republics, in exchange for raw materials and energy. Armenia has since switched to small-scale agriculture and away from the large agroindustrial complexes of the Soviet era. Armenia has managed to reduce poverty, slash inflation, stabilize its currency, and privatize most small- and medium-sized enterprises. Since the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, Armenia had made progress in implementing some economic reforms, including privatization, price reforms, and prudent fiscal policies, but geographic isolation, a narrow export base, and pervasive monopolies in important business sectors have made Armenia particularly vulnerable to the sharp deterioration in the global economy and the economic downturn in Russia. The conflict with Azerbaijan over the ethnic Armenian-dominated region of Nagorno-Karabakh contributed to a severe economic decline in the early 1990s and Armenia's borders with Turkey and Azerbaijan remain closed. Armenia is particularly dependent on Russian commercial and governmental support and most key Armenian infrastructure is Russian-owned and/or managed, especially in the energy sector. The electricity distribution system was privatized in 2002 and bought by Russia's RAO-UES in 2005. Construction of a pipeline to deliver natural gas from Iran to Armenia was completed in December 2008 but though it is unlikely significant quantities of gas will flow through it until the Yerevan Thermal Power Plant renovation is completed in 2010. Armenia has some mineral deposits (copper, gold, bauxite). Pig iron, unwrought copper, and other nonferrous metals are Armenia's highest valued exports. Armenia's severe trade imbalance has been offset somewhat by international aid, remittances from Armenians working abroad, and foreign direct investment. Armenia joined the WTO in January 2003. The government made some improvements in tax and customs administration in recent years, but anti-corruption measures have been ineffective and the current economic downturn has led to a sharp drop in tax revenue and forced the government to accept large loan packages from Russia, the IMF, and other international financial institutions. Armenia will need to pursue additional economic reforms in order to regain economic growth and improve economic competitiveness and employment opportunities, especially given its economic isolation from two of its nearest neighbors, Turkey and Azerbaijan

Source: The World Factbook

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ÁZERBAJDŽÁN

Oficiální název: Ázerbájdžánská republika

Hlavní město: Baku

Rozloha: 86 600 km²

Počet obyvatel: 7 868 385 (r. 2004)

Oficiální jazyk: Ázerbájdžánština

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: Islám - 93,4 % (75 % Muslimů jsou Šiité, 25 % Sunnitě hanifitského ritu), ruské pravoslaví 2,5 %, arménské pravoslaví 2,3 %

Čas: SEČ +2

Měna: Ázerbájdžánský manat



Economy-overview:

Azerbaijan's high economic growth during 2006-08 was attributable to large and growing oil exports, but some non-export sectors also featured double-digit growth, spurred by growth in the construction, banking, and real estate sectors. In 2009, economic growth dropped back to around 3% as oil prices moderated and growth in the construction sector cooled. The current global economic slowdown presents some challenges for the Azerbaijani economy as oil prices remain below their recent highs in mid-2008, highlighting Azerbaijan's reliance on energy exports and the ongoing difficulty diversifying its economy. In 2009 the government increasingly relied on financial transfers from the State Oil Fund to bridge its budget shortfalls. Azerbaijan's oil production has increased dramatically since 1997, when Azerbaijan signed the first production-sharing arrangement (PSA) with the Azerbaijan International Operating Company. Oil exports through the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline remain the main economic driver while efforts to boost Azerbaijan's gas production are underway. However, Baku has made only limited progress on instituting market-based economic reforms, and pervasive public and private sector corruption remain a drag on long-term growth, particularly in non-energy sectors. Several other obstacles impede Azerbaijan's economic progress: the need for stepped up foreign investment in the non-energy sector and the continuing conflict with Armenia over the Nagorno-Karabakh region. Trade with Russia and the other former Soviet republics is declining in importance, while trade is building with Turkey and the nations of Europe. Long-term prospects will depend on world oil prices, the location of new oil and gas pipelines in the region, and Azerbaijan's ability to manage its energy wealth to promote sustainable growth in non-energy sectors of the economy and spur employment.

Source: The World Factbook

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Vedoucí úřadu Mgr. Ivan JESTŘÁB

Funkce Ambassador



ELDIS Pardubice Company Profile

ELDIS company Ltd. was established in July 1991 with the aim to ensure complex solution of challenging requirements of customers in the air traffic control and air defence area.

Services Provided to Customers by the ELDIS Pardubice, s.r.o. Company

Main activities of the ELDIS Pardubice, s.r.o. occur in the area of the air traffic control systems. Products and provided services are an integral part of following systems:

- new radars development and production
- modernisation of current radars,
- outfitting centres of the air traffic control,
- outfitting control air defence centres,
- outfitting airport control towers,
- training simulators.

ELDIS Pardubice, s.r.o. ensures complex solution of a customer requirements from the hardware and software outfitting point of view. The company performs a problem analysis, realisation study, project control, development of circuits and software, electrical and mechanical design solution, and functional tests. The company ensures manufacture, deliveries including full installation and commissioning, warranty and after-warranty service.

Services provided by the ELDIS Pardubice, s.r.o. involve:

- electronic system projects planning,
- development and manufacture of electronic circuits,
- development and manufacture of microwave circuits,
- software development,
- electrical and mechanical structures,
- assembly and service of delivered equipment,
- electroplating

Control System and Quality Inspection

ELDIS Pardubice, s.r.o. pay permanent attention to the quality of products during their entire service life. Quality of applied materials, components, inputs, technologies, and final products is ensured by a series of tests and checks. It is based on the updated quality system ISO 9001:2001. Continuous and output inspections and acceptance tests of the equipment installations occur attended by the customer representative. The company holds the "Approval certificate to produce aviation ground aids № L-P2-06/1" issued by the Civil Aviation Authority of the Czech Republic, and certificates of MoD authorising the company for the development, projecting, manufacture, maintenance, repairs, modifications and design changes of military airport ground radar equipment. In addition, since 2005, the company holds a certificate of the quality system conformance with requirements of ČOS

051622 (AQAP 2110) regarding the development, manufacture, service and repair of electronic machines, instruments and electronic equipment in the area of radar and ground-based air security equipment. The conformance certificate ČSN EN ISO 9001:2001 validity was prolonged for next 3 years by means of the recertification audit of the CSQ-CERT company in December 2006.

Activity Areas

Realized projects contain following subsystems of the ELDIS Pardubice company:

- new secondary and primary radars
- radar data displaying systems,
- signal processors for processing and digitizing of radar signals,
- microwave parts and subsystems,
- solid-state transmitters and receivers for radars,
- antenna systems,
- radar data logging and recording systems,
- multichannel digital equipment for voice communication recording,
- remote control and monitoring systems,
- radar data converters,
- unified time distribution systems.

Technology of ELDIS Company

Development and manufacture of electronic circuits

- Electronic systems based on industrial computers comprising special components
- Application of technologies:
 - > Programmable logic circuits (PLC)
 - > Programmable logic arrays (PLA)
 - > Digital signal processors (DSP)

Development and manufacture of microwave circuits

- MSSR antennas design and production
- MSSR radar interrogators design and production
- Primary surveillance radar design and production
- Primary radar antenna parts design and production
- Precision approach radar design and production
- Solid-state transmitters design and production
- Low-noise RF receivers
- IF receivers
- Passive strip line and micro-strip line circuits
- Waveguide parts

Software development

Operating systems: LINUX

Software subsystems

- > RDE – Radar Data Extractor
- > RDD – Radar Data Display
- > RDP – Radar Data Processor
- > FDP – Flight Data Processor
- > Logging system

Electrical and mechanical structures

EXAMPLES of NEW Radars and ATC systems

All products are suitable ALSO for tropic and subtropical climatic conditions!



RL 2000 – Latest generation of ELDIS primary surveillance radars for Terminal Approach Control Application. The RL-2000 design is benefiting from the long time experience on several civilian and military radar types. The radar meets or exceeds ICAO and EUROCONTROL recommendations and standards. The RL-2000 features fully solid-state highly modular configuration, fail-safe system and low life cycle cost. **This radar is possible of collocation with ELDIS MSSR-1 radar.**



MSSR Radar – Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar developed by company ELDIS is fully modular, meets ICAO standard and is delivered in basic configuration, extendable for S-mode function. Basic configuration of the autonomous secondary radar fully comply with standard MARK X and allows extension according to increasing needs of the customer. Individual modules of the equipment can be used either in new or in older SSR systems.



ČÍNA

Oficiální název: Čínská lidová republika

Hlavní město: Peking

Rozloha: 9 596 960 km²

Počet obyvatel: 1 298 847 624

Oficiální jazyk: Čínština

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: Buddhismus, Taoismus, Islám, Křesťanství

Čas: SEČ +7

Měna: yuan (CNY)



Economy - overview:

China's economy during the past 30 years has changed from a centrally planned system that was largely closed to international trade to a more market-oriented economy that has a rapidly growing private sector and is a major player in the global economy. Reforms started in the late 1970s with the phasing out of collectivized agriculture, and expanded to include the gradual liberalization of prices, fiscal decentralization, increased autonomy for state enterprises, the foundation of a diversified banking system, the development of stock markets, the rapid growth of the non-state sector, and the opening to foreign trade and investment. Annual inflows of foreign direct investment rose to nearly \$108 billion in 2008. China has generally implemented reforms in a gradualist or piecemeal fashion. In recent years, China has re-invigorated its support for leading state-owned enterprises in sectors it considers important to „economic security,” explicitly looking to foster globally competitive national champions. After keeping its currency tightly linked to the US dollar for years, China in July 2005 revalued its currency by 2.1% against the US dollar and moved to an exchange rate system that references a basket of currencies. Cumulative appreciation of the renminbi against the US dollar since the end of the dollar peg was more than 20% by late 2008, but the exchange rate has changed little since the onset of the global financial crisis. The restructuring of the economy and resulting efficiency gains have contributed to a more than tenfold increase in GDP since 1978. Measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis that adjusts for price differences, China in 2009 stood as the second-largest economy in the world after the US, although in per capita terms the country is still lower middle-income. The Chinese government faces numerous economic development challenges, including: (a) strengthening its social safety net, including pension and health system reform, to counteract a high domestic savings rate and correspondingly low domestic demand; (b) sustaining adequate job growth for tens of millions of migrants, new entrants to the work force, and workers laid off from state-owned enterprises deemed not worth saving; (c) reducing corruption and other economic crimes; and (d) containing environmental damage and social strife related to the economy's rapid transformation. Economic development has been more rapid in coastal provinces than in the interior, and approximately 200 million rural laborers and their dependents have relocated to urban areas to find work - in recent years many have returned to their villages. One demographic consequence of the „one child” policy is that China is now one of the most rapidly aging countries in the world. Deterioration in the environment - notably air pollution, soil erosion, and the steady fall of the water table, especially in the north - is another long-term problem. China continues to lose arable land because of erosion and economic development. In 2006, China announced that by 2010 it would decrease energy intensity 20% from 2005 levels. In 2009, China announced that by 2020 it would reduce carbon intensity 40% from 2005 levels. The Chinese government seeks to add energy production capacity from sources other than coal and oil, and is focusing on nuclear energy development. Throughout 2009, the global economic downturn reduced foreign demand for Chinese exports for the first time in many years. The government vowed to continue reforming the economy and emphasized the need to increase domestic consumption in order to make China less dependent on foreign exports for GDP growth in the future.

Source: The World Factbook

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Vedoucí úřadu Ing. Libor SEČKA

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FILIPÍNY

Oficiální název: Filipínská republika

Hlavní město: Manila

Rozloha: 300 076 km²

Počet obyvatel: 86 241 697

Oficiální jazyk: Filipínština, Angličtina

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: Římsko-katolické (84%)

Čas: SEČ +7

Měna: filipínské peso (PHP)



Economy - overview:

The Philippines weathered the 2008-09 global recession better than its regional peers, due to lower dependence on exports and higher levels of domestic consumption, fueled by large remittances from four-to five-million overseas Filipino workers. Economic growth in the Philippines averaged 5% per year since 2001, when President MACAPAGAL-ARROYO took office. Despite this growth, poverty worsened during the term of MACAPAGAL-ARROYO, because of a high population growth rate and unequal distribution of income. MACAPAGAL-ARROYO averted a fiscal crisis by pushing for new revenue measures and, until recently, tightening expenditures. In recent years, declining fiscal deficits, tapering debt and debt service ratios, and increased spending on infrastructure and social services bolstered optimism over Philippine economic prospects. Nevertheless, the economy still faces several long term challenges. The Philippines must maintain the reform momentum in order to catch up with regional competitors, boost trade, improve employment opportunities, and alleviate poverty. High government spending to stimulate the economy has created a large budget gap that could limit the government's ability to address these issues.

Source: The World Factbook

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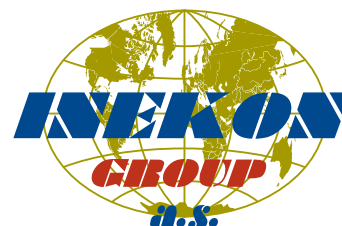
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Česko-asijská obchodní spolupráce

Země regionu Asie, Austrálie a Tichomoří (AAT) patří k významným obchodním partnerům České republiky. Obrat zahraničního obchodu ČR se zeměmi AAP do roku 2008 dynamicky narůstal a dosáhl ve vzájemném obchodu hodnoty 28,3 mld. USD. Vliv celosvětové ekonomické krize a její důsledky (zpomalení výroby a odbytu, nižší investiční činnost, menší poptávka po zboží a službách) se projevily v roce 2009, kdy došlo k poklesu vzájemného obchodu a to jak na straně českého vývozu, tak i dovozu na celkovou hodnotu 22,2 mld. USD. Vliv na tento vývoj měla i pozice amerického dolaru na světových trzích i vývoj kurzu dolaru k české koruně a společně evropské měně EUR. Hodnota vzájemného obchodu ČR - AAT tak zaznamenala propad ve výši 21,5 %. V korunovém vyjádření, vzhledem ke zpevnění pozice české měny vůči USD v průběhu roku 2009, bylo však snížení vzájemného obchodu v roce 2009 podstatně nižší a činilo pouze 12,2 % (obrat obchodu v roce 2008 činil 482,5 mld. Kč; v roce 2009 poklesl na 423,6 mld. Kč).

Následující tabulka a graf uvádějí přehled obchodní výměny České republiky se zeměmi regionu AAT za léta 2000 – 2009:

Obchodní výměna ČR se zeměmi regionu Asie, Austrálie a Tichomoří*, tis. USD

	Vývoz		Dovoz		Obrat		Saldo
	USD	Index	USD	Index	USD	Index	USD
2000	820 091	142,6	2 399 470	114,2	3 219 561	120,3	-1 579 379
2001	727 024	88,7	3 236 121	134,9	3 963 145	123,1	-2 509 097
2002	983 241	135,2	4 985 658	154,1	5 968 899	150,6	-4 002 417
2003	1 144 431	116,4	6 803 834	136,5	7 948 265	133,2	-5 659 403
2004	1 569 746	137,2	9 261 108	136,1	10 830 854	136,3	-7 691 362
2005	1 860 039	118,5	9 819 342	106,0	11 679 381	107,8	-7 959 303
2006	2 261 842	121,6	12 882 103	131,2	15 143 945	129,7	-10 620 261
2007	3 334 464	147,4	18 767 110	145,7	22 101 574	145,9	-15 432 646
2008	3 689 938	110,7	24 633 732	131,3	28 323 670	128,2	-20 943 794
2009	2 900 317	78,6	19 328 170	78,5	22 228 487	78,5	-16 427 853

zdroj: Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu, Český úřad statistický

* zahrnuje země regionu AAT bez asijských arabských zemí

Region AAT tak představuje s podílem přes 10 % na obchodním obratu ČR s celým světem po Evropské unii jednoho z nejvýznamnějších obchodních partnerů ČR. Vcelku potěšitelná v tomto kontextu je skutečnost, že tempo růstu českého vývozu do zemí AAT má předpoklady v roce 2010 mít opět stoupající tendenci. Tento trend by tak navázal na vývoj vzájemného obchodu před rokem 2009. Výzvu pro české vývozce bude přitom představovat snaha o zajištění postupného snižování vysokého pasiva obchodní bilance ČR v zahraničním obchodě v této oblasti.

Nejvýznamnějšími partnery České republiky v regionu AAT z hlediska celkového obratu zahraničního obchodu v roce 2008 byly: Čínská lidová republika, Japonsko, Turecko Jižní Korea, Thajské království, Tchajwan, Indie, Malajsie, Singapur, Austrálie, Indonésie a Vietnam. Zájem České republiky nadále zůstává rozvoj i s ostatními státy regionu a prohloubení ekonomických vazeb. K tomu jsou na patřičných úrovních vytvářeny žádoucí podmínky pro rozvoj obchodu, včetně intenzifikace vzájemných obchodně-politických kontaktů a sjednávání bilaterální smluvní úpravy hospodářských vztahů v souladu se závazky ČR v rámci EU. Nemalou měrou se ČR rovněž podílí společně s ostatními členskými státy EU na formulaci připravovaných a projednávaných dohod o volném obchodu a dohod o partnerství a spolupráci.

Z hlediska komoditní struktury figurovaly v roce 2009 v českém vývozu do AAT na prvních místech zejména stroje a dopravní zařízení, elektrická zařízení a výrobky energetického strojírenství, přístroje a elektronické součástky, kancelářské stroje a zařízení k automatickému zpracování dat, stroje a strojní zařízení pro průmysl, dopravní prostředky a jejich díly, skleněné výrobky, výrobky ze železa a oceli.

U dovozů z regionu AAT do ČR převažují elektrické a elektronické výrobky a jejich části, zařízení pro telekomunikaci, stroje a průmyslová zařízení, silniční vozidla, zařízení pro energetiku, železné a ocelové výrobky, foto-optika, chemikálie, obuv, přírodní kaučuk a výrobky z něho a textilní výrobky.

V oblasti přímých zahraničních investic do ČR jsou nejaktivnější japonské, tchajwanské, jihokorejské a v poslední době i čínské firmy.

V českém vývozu do regionu AAT mají i nadále perspektivu tradiční obory, například: energetická zařízení, dopravní prostředky a systémy, technologie pro ochranu životního prostředí, obráběcí, textilní a další stroje a průmyslová zařízení. Zvyšující se podíl zájmu zahraničních firem je v oblasti vývozu služeb (např. v oblasti bankovních a finančních, informatiky a zpracování software), vyspělých technologií (včetně nano-, bio- a zelených technologií) a v neposlední řadě i rostoucí aktivity českých firem při vývozu přímých investic.

Zaměření zahraničně obchodní činnosti a její podpora ze strany státních orgánů ČR je součástí „Exportní strategie České republiky pro období 2006 – 2010“ a bude i hlavní náplní nové „Exportní strategie České republiky pro období 2011 – 2015“, kterou již nyní připravuje Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu. Cílem tohoto strategického materiálu bude přispět k dalšímu růstu českého vývozu, a tím k dosažení vysokého tempa zvyšování hrubého domácího produktu, k růstu zaměstnanosti a makroekonomické rovnováhy České republiky jako člena Evropské unie. Oblasti rozvoje spolupráce se zeměmi asijského regionu bude, na základě velmi pozitivních výsledků z předcházejících let, v tomto materiálu věnována odpovídající pozornost.



Czech - Asian Business Cooperation

Countries in the Asia, Australia and the Pacific region (AAP) are one of the major trading partners of the Czech Republic. Trade turnover with the countries of AAP had been dynamically growing and the mutual trade exchange reached the value of 28.3 billion USD in 2008. The influence of the global economic crisis and its consequences (a slowdown of sales, lower investment, lower demand for goods and services) brought a decline in the mutual trade in 2009, both on the part of Czech exports and imports with the total value of trade exchange equal to 22.2 billion USD. The position of the US dollar on the world markets and development of the exchange rate toward the Czech crown as well as the common European currency, the Euro, influenced the results as well. The value of trade between the CR - AAP recorded a decline of 21.5%. Expressed in CZK, due to the hardening positions of the Czech currency against the USD during 2009, the reduction in bilateral trade in 2009 was significantly lower, reaching only 12.2% (turnover in 2008 amounted to 482.5 billion CZK, in 2009 fell to 423.6 billion CZK).

The following table and chart show an overview of trade exchange of the Czech Republic with AAP countries in years 2000 - 2009:

Trade Exchange between the Czech Republic and countries of Asia, Australia and Pacific*, Thousands of USD

	Export		Import		Turnover		Balance
	USD	Index	USD	Index	USD	Index	USD
2000	820 091	142,6	2 399 470	114,2	3 219 561	120,3	-1 579 379
2001	727 024	88,7	3 236 121	134,9	3 963 145	123,1	-2 509 097
2002	983 241	135,2	4 985 658	154,1	5 968 899	150,6	-4 002 417
2003	1 144 431	116,4	6 803 834	136,5	7 948 265	133,2	-5 659 403
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2008	3 689 938	110,7	24 633 732	131,3	28 323 670	128,2	-20 943 794
2009	2 900 317	78,6	19 328 170	78,5	22 228 487	78,5	-16 427 853

Source: Ministry of Industry and Trade, Czech Statistical Office

* Includes the countries of the AAP region without Asian Arab countries

AAP is the region representing over 10% of the business turnover of the CR with the world, being second after the European Union and thus it is one of the most important trading partners of CR. It is quite gratifying in this context that the growth of Czech exports to AAP countries in 2010 is expected to have once again an upward trend, following the development of trade before 2009. It remains a challenge for Czech exporters to try to ensure a progressive reduction of high trade deficit of CR in foreign trade in this area.

The most important partners of the Czech Republic in the AAP region in terms of total trade turnover in 2008 were: the People's Republic of China, Japan, Turkey, South Korea, Kingdom of Thailand, Taiwan, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, Indonesia and Vietnam. Czech Republic continues to develop relations with other countries in the region and deepen its economic ties with them. The desired conditions for trade development, including intensification of mutual trade-political contacts and negotiation of contractual bilateral economic relations in accordance with Prague's commitments within the EU have been created. To a considerable extent, the CR is also involved in formulating and discussing upcoming free trade agreements and agreements on partnership and cooperation with other EU member states.

In terms of commodity structure featured in 2009 in Czech exports to the AAP countries, it is in the first place machinery and transport equipment, electrical equipment and power engineering products, machinery and electronic components, office machinery and equipment for automatic data processing machines and machinery for industry, vehicles and parts, glass products, iron and steel.

Imports from the region of AAP countries to the CR are dominated by electrical and electronic products and parts, telecommunications equipment, machinery and industrial equipment, road vehicles, equipment for energy, iron and steel products, photo-optics, chemicals, footwear, natural rubber and textile products.

In the area of foreign direct investment in the CR, Japanese, Taiwanese, Korean and more recently Chinese companies have been the most active.

The Czech exports to the AAP region continue to have the potential in the traditional disciplines, such as: energy equipment, transport equipment and systems technology for environmental protection, machine tools, textile and other machines and industrial equipment. An increasing share of the interest of foreign firms is in the export of services (eg banking and finance, information science and processing software), advanced technologies (including nano-, bio-and environmental technology) and last but not least, the increased activity of Czech companies in the direct export investment.

Focus of the foreign trade activities and their support from the side of state authorities of CR have been formulated in the „Export Strategy of the Czech Republic for the period 2006 - 2010“ and will be also the main concern of the new „Export Strategy of the Czech Republic for the period 2011 – 2015“, which is already under preparation at the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The aim of this strategic material is to contribute to further growth of Czech exports, and thus to achieving a high rate of GDP growth, employment growth and macroeconomic equilibrium of the Czech Republic as of a member of the European Union. The area of development of cooperation with Asian countries in the Asian region shall, due to very positive results from previous years, be adequately addressed in this material.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Trade of Czech Republic



GRUZIE

Oficiální název: Gruzínská republika

Hlavní město: Tbilisi

Rozloha: 69 700 km²

Počet obyvatel: 4 693 892

Oficiální jazyk: Gruzínština a v Abcházii i abcházský jazyk

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: Pravoslavní - 75% (65% gruzínská pravosl. církev, 10% ruská pravosl. církev), Islám - 11% (zejm. v Adžárii), arménská apoštolská církev (8%), dále židovská církev a další.

Čas: SEČ +2

Měna: Lari (GEL)



Economy - overview:

Georgia's economy sustained GDP growth of more than 10% in 2006-07, based on strong inflows of foreign investment and robust government spending. However, GDP growth slowed to 2% in 2008 following the August 2008 conflict with Russia, and the economy contracted by nearly 5% in 2009 as foreign direct investment and workers' remittances declined in the wake of the global recession. Georgia's main economic activities include the cultivation of agricultural products such as grapes, citrus fruits, and hazelnuts; mining of manganese and copper; and output of a small industrial sector producing alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, metals, machinery, aircraft and chemicals. Areas of recent improvement include growth in the construction, banking services, and mining sectors, but reduced availability of external investment and the slowing regional economy are emerging risks. The country imports nearly all its needed supplies of natural gas and oil products. It has sizeable hydropower capacity, a growing component of its energy supplies. Georgia has overcome the chronic energy shortages and gas supply interruptions of the past by renovating hydropower plants and by increasingly relying on natural gas imports from Azerbaijan instead of from Russia. The construction on the Baku-T'bilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline, the Baku-T'bilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline, and the Kars-Akhalkalaki Railroad are part of a strategy to capitalize on Georgia's strategic location between Europe and Asia and develop its role as a transit point for gas, oil and other goods. Georgia has historically suffered from a chronic failure to collect tax revenues; however, the government, since coming to power in 2004, has simplified the tax code, improved tax administration, increased tax enforcement, and cracked down on petty corruption. However, the current economic downturn has eroded the tax base and led to a sharp increase in the budget deficit and public borrowing needs. The country is pinning its hopes for renewed growth on a determined effort to continue to liberalize the economy by reducing regulation, taxes, and corruption in order to attract foreign investment, but the economy faces a more difficult investment climate both domestically and internationally.

Source: The World Factbook

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Banka vzájemné výhody

Česká exportní banka se soustřeďuje na oblast finančních služeb českým podnikům a jejich zahraničním partnerům souvisejících s exportem a importem českých výrobků a služeb. Svou činností vytváří pro obě strany obchodního vztahu výhodné podmínky z pohledu délky splatnosti i ceny. Důležitá je také skutečnost, že většinu produktů banky dnes čerpají za těchto výhodných podmínek zahraniční odběratelé a partneři českých firem, pro něž se tak české zboží a služby stávají lukrativní nejen svou cenou a kvalitou. V souladu s požadavky vývozců a očekáváním státu jako svého vlastníka financuje banka zejména expanzi českých firem na trhy mimo EU, které se dosud na českém vývozu podílejí cca 15 %. Banka se připravuje na to, že se k těmto trhům nově soustředí i exportéři, kteří dosud operovali jen ve vyspělých ekonomikách. Vyjádřeno ve zkratce geograficky, potom se jedná o Rusko, Gruzii, země SNS, Čínu, Turecko, Vietnam, Pákistán, Mongolsko, Balkán a další země. Vzhledem k očekávaným tempům růstu těchto ekonomik leží potenciál českého odbytu právě tady. Trhy Ruska, Gruzie, zemí SNS a asijských zemí tvoří kolem 86 % úvěrového portfolia banky. A zájem českých firem roste a poroste objektivně dál. ČEB dělá vše pro to, aby byla na tuto situaci připravena.

S nadsázkou snad lze říci, že svět mezinárodního obchodu je nejen stále náročnější, ale také stále pestřejší a že naštěstí české firmy stále nalézají nová pole působnosti nomenklaturně a teritoriálně. Banka s nimi drží krok. Že není lehkých obchodních případů víme už dávno. Konfekce se v exportním financování nenosí. A kdo má financování ušité u České exportní banky, ten má velkou naději, že v konkurenci obstojí a kontrakt získá.

A bank of mutual advantages

CZECH EXPORT BANK focuses on providing Czech companies and their partners abroad with financial services relating to export of Czech products and services. As a result of the bank's activity attractive conditions are achieved for both trading parties in terms of long maturities and low costs of financing. It is important to note that these advantageous conditions of CEB's services are mostly utilized by foreign buyers and other partners of Czech companies abroad, which makes the Czech products and services attractive not only through their price and quality. In compliance with the exporters' requirements and the expectations of the government as the bank's owner CEB supports first of all Czech companies' activities in non-EU markets, which account presently for some 15% of all Czech exports. CEB is preparing to cope with a new trend under which even exporters, trading till now only on the advanced markets, will refocus to non-EU markets sooner or later. Shortly expressed, these markets include countries such as Russia, Georgia, CIS countries, China, Turkey, Vietnam, Pakistan, Mongolia, the Balkans and other countries. The expected growth rates of these economies give reasons to believe that the potential of Czech exports is to be found right here. The markets of Russia, Georgia, CIS countries and Asia represent already now abt. 85% of the bank's credit portfolio. And there is no doubt that Czech companies' interest in these markets is growing and will continue to grow even further.

Without exaggeration it can be mentioned that the world of international trade is not only more and more demanding, but also more and more colourful and that Czech companies do succeed in finding new opportunities both in terms of new products and new markets. The bank does its best to keep up with them at all times. We in the bank know very well that there are no easy business transactions. Ready-made clothes do not fit with export financing today. Therefore those, who use financing tailored by Czech Export Bank, may count on winning in the tough competition and to get the expected contracts.



HONGKONG

Oficiální název: Hongkong

Hlavní město: Victoria

Rozloha: 1 103 km²

Počet obyvatel: 6 940 432

Oficiální jazyk: kantonština, angličtina, mandarinština

Státní zřízení: speciální administrativní oblast Číny

Hlavní náboženství: buddhismus, taoismus, křesťanství

Čas: SEČ +7, SELČ +6

Měna: hongkongský dolar (HKD)



Economy - overview:

Hong Kong has a free market economy highly dependent on international trade and finance - the value of goods and services trade, including the sizable share of reexports, is more than four times GDP. Hong Kong's open economy has left it exposed to the global economic slowdown, but its increasing integration with China has helped it recover from the downturn more quickly than many observers anticipated. Hong Kong over the past few years has become increasingly integrated with China through trade, tourism, and financial links, including in 2009 becoming the site of the first Chinese yuan trade settlement facility outside of China. The mainland has long been Hong Kong's largest trading partner, accounting for nearly half of Hong Kong's exports by value. As a result of China's easing of travel restrictions, the number of mainland tourists to the territory has surged from 4.5 million in 2001 to 16.9 million in 2008, when they outnumbered visitors from all other countries combined. Hong Kong has also established itself as the premier stock market for Chinese firms seeking to list abroad.

More than one-third of the firms listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange are now mainland Chinese companies, and they account for 60% of the Exchange's market capitalization. During the past decade, as Hong Kong's manufacturing industry moved to the mainland, its service industry has grown rapidly and in 2009 accounted for more than 90% of the territory's GDP. Hong Kong's natural resources are limited, and food and raw materials must be imported. GDP growth averaged a strong 5% from 1989 to 2007. Hong Kong's GDP fell in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis, but third quarter 2009 real GDP grew over the second quarter, indicating that its economic recovery is underway. Hong Kong continues to link its currency closely to the US dollar, maintaining an arrangement established in 1983.

Source: The World Factbook

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INDIE

Oficiální název: Indická federativní republika

Hlavní město: Dillí

Rozloha: 3.287.263 km²

Počet obyvatel: 1 065 070 607

Oficiální jazyk: Hindština, Angličtina, Bengálština a Urdština.

Mimo ně indická ústava uznává dalších 15 místních jazyků

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: Hinduisté 80% Muslimové 11%, Křesťané 3%

Čas: SEČ +4,5

Měna: indická rupie (INR)



Economy - overview:

India is developing into an open-market economy, yet traces of its past autarkic policies remain. Economic liberalization, including reduced controls on foreign trade and investment, began in the early 1990s and has served to accelerate the country's growth, which has averaged more than 7% since 1997. India's diverse economy encompasses traditional village farming, modern agriculture, handicrafts, a wide range of modern industries, and a multitude of services. Slightly more than half of the work force is in agriculture, but services are the major source of economic growth, accounting for more than half of India's output, with less than one-third of its labor force. India has capitalized on its large numbers of well-educated people, skilled in the English language, to become a major exporter of software services and software workers. An industrial slowdown early in 2008, followed by the global financial crisis, contributed to the deceleration in annual GDP growth to 6.1% in 2009. However, India escaped the brunt of the global financial crisis because of cautious banking policies and a relatively low dependence on exports for growth. Domestic demand, driven by purchases of consumer durables and automobiles, has re-emerged as a key driver of the economy, as exports have fallen since the global crisis started. India's fiscal deficit increased substantially in 2008 due to fuel and fertilizer subsidies, a debt waiver program for farmers, a job guarantee program for rural workers, and stimulus expenditures. The government abandoned its deficit target and allowed the deficit to reach 6.8% of GDP in FY09. The government has expressed a commitment to fiscal stimulus in 2010, and to deficit reduction the following two years. It has proposed limited privatization of government-owned industries, in part to offset the deficit. India's long term challenges include inadequate physical and social infrastructure, limited employment opportunities, and insufficient basic and higher education opportunities. In the long run, however, the huge and growing population is the fundamental social, economic, and environmental problem.

Source: The World Factbook

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Vedoucí úřadu Jan Kreuter

Funkce CdA



One-stop Contact to Reach Indian Exporters

The **Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO)** is the apex body of all export promotion organisations in India. Ever since it was set up by the Government of India's Ministry of Commerce in 1965, FIEO has been serving as a platform for promoting Indian exports to the world. Today, FIEO has direct connections to more than 13,000 exporters with a wide range of products and services from all over the country.



FEDERATION OF INDIAN EXPORT ORGANISATIONS

(Set up by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India)

Niryat Bhawan, Rao Tula Ram Marg Opp. Army Hospital

Research & Referral New Delhi – 110 057, India

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Fax: +91-11-26148194

E-mail: fieo@nda.vsnl.net.in • fieo@airtelmail.in

Website: www.fieo.org



INDONÉSIE

Oficiální název: Indonéská republika

Hlavní město: Jakarta

Rozloha: 1,910 mil. km²

Počet obyvatel: 238 452 952

Oficiální jazyk: Úředním jazykem je Indonéština (Bahasa Indonesia), jejíž základ tvoří doplněná a upravená Malajština

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: Muslimové (88 %),
Protestanti (5%), Katolíci (3%), Hinduisté (2%),
Buddhisté (1%)

Čas: SEČ +6

Měna: indonéská rupie (IRD)



Economy - overview:

Indonesia, a vast polyglot nation, has weathered the global financial crisis relatively smoothly because of its heavy reliance on domestic consumption as the driver of economic growth. Although the economy slowed significantly from the 6%-plus growth rate recorded in 2007 and 2008, expanding at 4% in the first half of 2009, Indonesia outperformed its regional neighbors and joined China and India as the only G20 members posting growth during the crisis. The government used fiscal stimulus measures and monetary policy to counter the effects of the crisis and offered cash transfers to poor families; in addition, campaign spending in advance of legislative and presidential elections in April and July helped buoy consumption. The government made economic advances under the first administration of President YUDHOYONO, introducing significant reforms in the financial sector, including tax and customs reforms, the use of Treasury bills, and capital market development and supervision. Indonesia's debt-to-GDP ratio in recent years has declined steadily because of increasingly robust GDP growth and sound fiscal stewardship. Indonesia still struggles with poverty and unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, corruption, a complex regulatory environment, and unequal resource distribution among regions. YUDHOYONO's reelection, with respected economist BOEDIONO as his vice president, suggests broad continuity of economic policy, although the start of their term has been marred by corruption scandals. The government in 2010 faces the ongoing challenge of improving Indonesia's insufficient infrastructure to remove impediments to economic growth, while addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation needs, particularly with regard to conserving Indonesia's forests and peatlands.

Source: The World Factbook

Embassy of Indonesia in the Czech Republic

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Vedoucí úřadu JUDr. Pavel ŘEZÁČ

Funkce Ambassador



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JAPONSKO

Oficiální název: Japonsko

Hlavní město: Tokyo

Rozloha: 377.880 km²

Počet obyvatel: 127,67 miliónu obyvatel (potvrzený odhad k 1.12.20)

Oficiální jazyk: Japonština

Státní zřízení: císařství

Hlavní náboženství: Šintoismus a Buddhismus (většina);

Křesťané (1,8 mil)

Čas: SEČ +8

Měna: jen (JPY)



Economy - overview:

In the years following World War II, government-industry cooperation, a strong work ethic, mastery of high technology, and a comparatively small defense allocation (1% of GDP) helped Japan develop a technologically advanced economy. Today, measured on a purchasing power parity basis, Japan is the third-largest economy in the world after the US and China; measured by official exchange rates, however, Japan is the second largest economy in the world behind the US. Two notable characteristics of the post-war economy were the close interlocking structures of manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors, known as keiretsu, and the guarantee of lifetime employment for a substantial portion of the urban labor force. Both features are now eroding under the dual pressures of global competition and domestic demographic change. Japan's industrial sector is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. A tiny agricultural sector is highly subsidized and protected, with crop yields among the highest in the world. Usually self sufficient in rice, Japan imports about 60% of its food on a caloric basis. Japan maintains one of the world's largest fishing fleets and accounts for nearly 15% of the global catch. For three decades, overall real economic growth had been spectacular - a 10% average in the 1960s, a 5% average in the 1970s, and a 4% average in the 1980s. Growth slowed markedly in the 1990s, averaging just 1.7%, largely because of the after effects of inefficient investment and an asset price bubble in the late 1980s that required a protracted period of time for firms to reduce excess debt, capital, and labor. In October 2007 Japan's longest post-war period of economic expansion ended after 69 months and Japan entered into recession in 2008, with 2009 marking a return to near 0% interest rates. The Japanese financial sector was not heavily exposed to sub-prime mortgages or their derivative instruments and weathered the initial effect of the global credit crunch, but a sharp downturn in business investment and global demand for Japan's exports in late 2008 pushed Japan further into a recession. The 10-year privatization of Japan Post, which has functioned not only as the national postal delivery system but also, through its banking and insurance facilities, as Japan's largest financial institution, began in October 2007, marking a major milestone in the process of structural reform; however, in December 2009, the Democratic Party of Japan-led government passed a law to freeze future sales of Japan Post shares, halting the privatization process begun by Liberal Democratic Party governments. Debate continues on the role of and effects of reform in restructuring the economy. Japan's huge government debt, projected to have reached 192.1% of GDP in 2009, and the aging of the population are two major long-run problems.

Source: The World Factbook

Embassy of Japan in the Czech Republic

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Vedoucí úřadu Ing. Jaromír NOVOTNÝ

Funkce Ambassador



MOTT MACDONALD Praha, spol. s r.o., is a subsidiary of the leading British consultancy MOTT MACDONALD Ltd. in the Czech Republic. The subsidiary has over 200 professional and technical staff and is involved in dozens of international and hundreds of local projects, mainly in the fields of transport, water management and the environment. We are the first class, multi-disciplinary Czech engineering organisation able to provide complex services delivered by highly qualified Czech specialists backed by the global expertise of the MOTT MACDONALD Group.

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KAZACHSTÁN

Oficiální název: Kazašská republika

Hlavní město: Astana

Rozloha: 2 717 300 km²

Počet obyvatel: 15 143 704

Oficiální jazyk: Kazaština

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: Kazaši - Islám, obyvatelé evropského původu - Křesťanství různých směrů - zejména Pravoslavní, dále pak Katolíci, Protestanti a Judaisté.

Čas: SEČ +3-4

Měna: Tenge (KZT)



Economy - overview:

Kazakhstan, the largest of the former Soviet republics in territory, excluding Russia, possesses enormous fossil fuel reserves and plentiful supplies of other minerals and metals. It also has a large agricultural sector featuring livestock and grain. Kazakhstan's industrial sector is primarily focused on the extraction and processing of these natural resources. Kazakhstan enjoyed double-digit growth in 2000-01 and 8% or more per year in 2002-07 - thanks largely to its booming energy sector, but also to economic reform, good harvests, and increased foreign investment; GDP growth slowed to 2.4% in 2008, and turned negative in 2009, however, as a result of declines in oil and metals prices and problems in the banking sector following the global financial crisis. In the energy sector, the opening of the Caspian Pipeline Consortium in 2001, from western Kazakhstan's Tengiz oilfield to the Black Sea, substantially raised export capacity. In 2006, Kazakhstan completed the Atasu-Alashankou portion of an oil pipeline to China that is planned in future construction to extend from the country's Caspian coast eastward to the Chinese border. The country has embarked upon an industrial policy designed to diversify the economy away from overdependence on the oil sector by developing its manufacturing potential. The policy changed the corporate tax code to favor domestic industry as a means to reduce the influence of foreign investment and foreign personnel. The government has engaged in several disputes with foreign oil companies over the terms of production agreements, most recently, with regard to the Kashagan project in 2007-08. Since 2007, Astana has provided financial support to the banking sector which has been struggling with poor asset quality and large foreign loans - problems that have been amplified by the global financial crisis in 2009.

Source: The World Factbook

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Vedoucí úřadu JUDr. Bedřich KOPECKÝ

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www.albionhotel.cz



KOREJSKÁ REPUBLIKA

Oficiální název: Korejská republika

Hlavní město: Soul

Rozloha: 99 313 km²

Počet obyvatel: 48 598 175

Oficiální jazyk: Korejšтина

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: Buddhisté 28%, Protestanti 19%, Katolíci 6%,
bez vyznání 46%

Čas: SEČ +8

Měna: jihokorejský won (KRW)



Economy - overview:

Since the 1960s, South Korea has achieved an incredible record of growth and global integration to become a high-tech industrialized economy. Four decades ago, GDP per capita was comparable with levels in the poorer countries of Africa and Asia. In 2004, South Korea joined the trillion dollar club of world economies, and currently is among the world's twenty largest economies. Initially, this success was achieved by a system of close government and business ties including directed credit and import restrictions. The government promoted the import of raw materials and technology at the expense of consumer goods, and encouraged savings and investment over consumption. The Asian financial crisis of 1997-98 exposed longstanding weaknesses in South Korea's development model including high debt/equity ratios and massive foreign borrowing. GDP plunged by 6.9% in 1998, then recovered by 9% in 1999-2000. Korea adopted numerous economic reforms following the crisis, including greater openness to foreign investment and imports. Growth moderated to about 4-5% annually between 2003 and 2007. With the global economic downturn in late 2008, South Korean GDP growth slowed to 2.2% in 2008 and declined 0.8% in 2009. In the third quarter of 2009, the economy began to recover, in large part due to export growth, low interest rates, and an expansionary fiscal policy. The South Korean economy's long term challenges include a rapidly aging population, inflexible labor market, and overdependence on manufacturing exports to drive economic growth.

Source: The World Factbook

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Vedoucí úřadu Mgr. Jaroslav OLŠA, jr.

Funkce Ambassador



Our Concept

LED technology has undoubtedly become one of the key light sources for the future. Up to 10 times increased light efficiency over conventional lighting can be achieved with the use of LED. So far, none of the existing lighting technologies has shown such a potential for advancement as LED.

Company Profile

Apto Group Ltd. is a Solid State Lighting (SSL) solution provider for general as well as architectural lighting. It is our enterprise philosophy and company mission to deliver the best quality LED lighting products to our customers, in order to contribute to the universal green lighting in the future through minimizing electricity consumption for lighting, reducing maintenance costs, heating and cooling loads.

Our modern production facility is capable of satisfying your needs for both small and large quantity orders (production capacity of several thousand units per month) in short time.

Product Portfolio

Our entire product portfolio consists exclusively of LED based luminaires for both interior and exterior use, including linear lights, downlights, office lighting, street lights, flood lights, flashlights and special utility lights. As a complimentary service, we also offer OEM production

Our References

Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic
Integrated Rescue System of the Czech Republic
Securitas Security Services
Agency of Security Fenix
InterContinental Praha
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Kostal
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Benefits For You

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Our LED luminaires are up to 6 times more energy efficient than conventional up to 84% instantly.

Long Service Life

Lifetime is estimated at 50,000 hours. If lit for four hours per day, over 35 years of operational life will be achieved. Virtually no maintenance costs.

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Instant-On, no flicker or buzzing noise, no UV and no IR light emission. Low heat generation.

Increased Safety

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Getting In Touch

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.. for more information feel free to visit our website at www.apto-group.eu or e-mail us at info@apto-group.eu



MALAJSIJSKÁ FEDERACE

Oficiální název: Malajsijská federace

Hlavní město: Kuala Lumpur

Rozloha: 329.733 km²

Počet obyvatel: 24,5 mil. (2002)

Oficiální jazyk: Malajština (Bahasa Melayu)

Státní zřízení: sultanát

Hlavní náboženství: Muslimové (60,4%); Buddhisté (19,2%);
Křesťané (9,1%); Hinduisté (6,3%); Konfuciáni, Taoisté (2,6%);
Ostatní (2,4%)

Čas: SEČ +7

Měna: malajsijský ringgit (RM)



Economy - overview:

Malaysia, a middle-income country, has transformed itself since the 1970s from a producer of raw materials into an emerging multi-sector economy. After coming to office in 2003, former Prime Minister ABDULLAH tried to move the economy farther up the value-added production chain by attracting investments in high technology industries, medical technology, and pharmaceuticals, an effort that continues under current Prime Minister NAJIB. The NAJIB administration also is continuing efforts to boost domestic demand and to wean the economy off of its dependence on exports. Nevertheless, exports - particularly of electronics - remain a significant driver of the economy. As an oil and gas exporter, Malaysia has profited from higher world energy prices, although the rising cost of domestic gasoline and diesel fuel, combined with strained government finances, has forced Kuala Lumpur to reduce government subsidies. The government is also trying to lessen its dependence on state oil producer Petronas, which supplies 40% of government revenue. The central bank maintains healthy foreign exchange reserves and its well-developed regulatory regime has limited Malaysia's exposure to riskier financial instruments and the global financial crisis. Nevertheless, decreasing worldwide demand for consumer goods hurt Malaysia's exports and economic growth in 2009, although both began showing signs of recovery late in the year. In June 2010 NAJIB will introduce the Tenth Malaysia Plan, outlining new reforms. NAJIB already has introduced several reforms in the services sector in a bid to attract direct foreign investment, which has stagnated in recent years.

Source: The World Factbook

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Funkce Ambassador

10 VÝHOD

ČLENSTVÍ V HOSPODÁŘSKÉ KOMOŘE ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

Pevný bod ve světě podnikání

Jste podnikatel, vlastníte firmu nebo podnikáte na svůj vlastní účet? Hledáte podporu, pomoc, informace?

Uvažujte o členství v Hospodářské komoře České republiky, nejsilnější organizaci zastupující zájmy českých podnikatelů.

Získáte tím nejméně 10 výhod spojených s členstvím v hospodářské komoře:

PRESTIŽ

Členství v obchodních a hospodářských komorách je vnímáno na celém světě jako prestižní záležitost a potvrzení solidnosti, členové komor jsou u nás i v zahraničí plně respektováni a uznáváni.

ŘADA KONTAKTŮ

Hospodářské komory udržují a rozvíjejí spolupráci se zahraničními partnery, organizují setkávání s podnikateli, představiteli vlády, státní správy a samosprávy. Komora je pro ně hlavním partnerem. Nikde jinde nebudete mít tolik příležitostí navázat užitečné osobní společenské i obchodní kontakty. V centrálním registru produktů a firem hospodářské komory navíc naleznete unikátní rozhraní obchodních příležitostí.

INFORMACE

Každý člen automaticky získává každý měsíc zdarma komorový časopis Komora.cz, je pravidelně informován o dění v podnikatelském prostředí v regionech či oborech i v celé republice prostřednictvím elektronických zpravodajů, odborných časopisů a dalších informačních materiálů. Hospodářská komora dále zajišťuje informační podnikatelský servis. Obraťte se na nás a my Vám poradíme!

PŘIPOMÍNKOVÁNÍ

Nelíbí se vám podnikatelské prostředí, zákony a vyhlášky? Hospodářská komora České republiky ovlivňuje tvorbu legislativy prostřednictvím procesu připomínkování. I Vy se jako člen komory můžete do tohoto procesu aktivně zapojit.

ODBORNOST

Vzdělání je předpokladem konkurenceschopnosti. Hospodářská komora pořádá školení a vzdělávací akce ke zvýšení kvalifikace a pro profesionální rozvoj Váš a Vašich zaměstnanců.

JEDNOTA

K čerpání svých výhod jsou členové oprávněni u jakékoliv složky hospodářské komory. Jejich prostřednictvím se stávají součástí velkého a silného společenství prosazujícího řád ve světě podnikání.

TOP NETWORKING

Na formálních a neformálních setkáních členů hospodářské komory můžete budovat své kontakty, rozšiřovat si obzory a předávat a získávat zkušenosti a inspiraci.

EXPORT

Chcete proniknout na zahraniční trh nebo rozšířit Vaše exportní možnosti? Navštivte svého regionálního exportního manažera. Vyberte si z nabídky podnikatelských misí organizovaných hospodářskou komorou, sejděte se se zahraničními podnikateli přijíždějícími v rámci podnikatelských misí do České republiky.

SLEVY

Každý člen má výrazné slevy na všechny akce a služby poskytované hospodářskou komorou. Příkladem mohou být semináře pořádané hospodářskou komorou a jejími složkami nebo prezentace členské firmy v centrálním registru produktů a firem hospodářské komory.

ETIKA

Při podepsání etického kodexu můžete využít vizuálního označení člena Hospodářské komory České republiky. Členství v hospodářské komoře vám dá mnoho příležitostí, jak propagovat Vaše korektní podnikání.

Hospodářská komora České republiky

Freyova 27, Praha 9, tel.: +420 266 721 300, e-mail: info@komora.cz, www.komora.cz



MONGOLSKO

Oficiální název: Mongolsko

Hlavní město: Ulánbátar (Ulaanbaatar - angl.)

Rozloha: 1 564 100 km²

Počet obyvatel: 2 751 314

Oficiální jazyk: Mongolština

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: 94% Buddhismus (Vadžrájána s elementy Šamanismu), 6% Islám (kazašská menšina především na západě země)

Čas: SEČ +7

Měna: Tugrik (MNT)



Economy - overview:

Economic activity in Mongolia has traditionally been based on herding and agriculture - Mongolia's extensive mineral deposits, however, have attracted foreign investors. The country holds copper, gold, coal, molybdenum, fluorspar, uranium, tin, and tungsten deposits, which account for a large part of foreign direct investment and government revenues. Soviet assistance, at its height one-third of GDP, disappeared almost overnight in 1990 and 1991 at the time of the dismantlement of the USSR. The following decade saw Mongolia endure both deep recession, because of political inaction and natural disasters, as well as economic growth, because of reform-embracing, free-market economics and extensive privatization of the formerly state-run economy. Severe winters and summer droughts in 2000-02 resulted in massive livestock die-off and zero or negative GDP growth. This was compounded by falling prices for Mongolia's primary sector exports and widespread opposition to privatization. Growth averaged nearly 9% per year in 2004-08 largely because of high copper prices and new gold production. In 2008 Mongolia experienced a soaring inflation rate with year-to-year inflation reaching nearly 30% - the highest inflation rate in over a decade. By late 2008, as the country began to feel the effects of the global financial crisis, falling commodity prices helped lower inflation, but also reduced government revenues and forced cuts in spending. In early 2009, the International Monetary Fund reached a \$224 million Stand-by Arrangement with Mongolia, and the country has started to move out of the crisis, although the banking sector remains unstable. In October 2009, the government passed long-awaited legislation on an investment agreement to develop Mongolia's Oyu Tolgoi mine, considered to be one of the world's largest untapped copper deposits. Mongolia's economy continues to be heavily influenced by its neighbors. Mongolia purchases 95% of its petroleum products and a substantial amount of electric power from Russia, leaving it vulnerable to price increases. Trade with China represents more than half of Mongolia's total external trade - China receives about three-fourths of Mongolia's exports. Remittances from Mongolians working abroad are sizable, but have fallen due to the economic crisis; money laundering is a growing concern. Mongolia joined the World Trade Organization in 1997 and seeks to expand its participation in regional economic and trade regimes.

Source: The World Factbook

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Funkce Ambassador

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Web: www.mzv.cz/ulaanbaatar

Vedoucí úřadu Mgr. Václav JÍLEK

Funkce Ambassador



MONGOLIA – INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVE DESTINATION

About FIFTA

The Foreign Investment and Foreign Trade Agency of Mongolia (FIFTA) is the government agency responsible for the promotion and facilitation of foreign direct investment and foreign trade in the country.

In 2001, Mr. Ganzorig Baasankhuu, the Chairman of FIFTA was elected as a member of the steering committee of WAIPA. In 2002, the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) honored FIFTA with a „Global Runner-Up“ award for its special achievements and efforts in attracting foreign investment and improving the investment environment in Mongolia.

In 2005, the Bank of Mongolia presented FIFTA with a special award for its contribution towards promoting Mongolia to the international community, and for special efforts in increasing foreign direct investment and foreign trade.

In 2005, FIFTA received an „Award for Excellence“ from Newsweek magazine.

In 2009, FIFTA has been awarded with the International Quality Summit Award in the Gold Category during the 23rd International Quality Summit Convention held in New York.

INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT OF MONGOLIA

Mongolia is an increasingly attractive investment and trade destination. Stable political and social environment, supportive government attitude, legal protection guaranteed and regulated by the laws of Mongolia as well as by international treaties. Mongolia is a member of all major international conventions such as the Washington Convention on the Settlement of Investment disputes, Seoul Convention on Investment Insurance and a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) of the World Bank Group. Mongolia has agreements protecting foreign investment with 41 countries and agreements with 34 countries exempting from double taxation.

The government of Mongolia sees foreign direct investment as a source for the country development, and therefore, persistently holds policies to facilitate and promote it. As a result, the volume of inward foreign direct investment in Mongolia has been consistently increasing. As for 2008, the year of global finance and economic meltdown or credit crunch, the investment registered in our country has exceeded that of last year by 41.8 percent.

In recent years, there has been a raising tendency of Multinational enterprises to penetrate into Mongolian market and the re-investment by previous investors has also become widespread. These once again show that Mongolia possesses high capabilities and opportunities to attract and absorb the foreign direct investment.

Mongolia is a country of vast territory and is one of countries that lead the global chart in terms of per capita land and animal stock. Mongolia is also a motherland for enormous mineral deposits of gold, copper, silver, coal, zinc and uranium.

One of the main objectives of the government of Mongolia in the near future and mid-run is to launch the economic utilization of the strategically important deposits. Recently, the Government of Mongolia has signed several agreements with foreign inventors with a purpose to put 'Oyu Tolgoi' deposit in the economic utilization. The present agreement is highly significant as it becomes a model agreement for economic utilization of other strategically important deposits of our country such as Tavan Tolgoi.

Providing the legal environment for economic utilization of strategically vital deposits will embark a great development and build out era in our country. This subsequently will open enormous opportunities and rooms for inward investments in the energy, road and urban construction, service trades, light industry, food production and catering services sectors. Moreover, there is an inevitable need for more investments in intensified husbandry and agri-production sectors. I am confident that investors will alertly spot these promising opportunities and needs and will invest in Mongolia.

If you are considering where to make your investment and do your business successfully, let us assure you that Mongolia is the right place to expand your business and increase your investment return.

The Foreign Investment and Foreign Trade Agency of Mongolia (FIFTA)
Government Building-11, Sambuu street-11, Ulaanbaatar-211238, Mongolia
Tel: 00976-11-326040, 320871, 320793, 321438 | Fax: 00976-11-324076
E-mail: fifta@investmongolia.com | Website: <http://www.investmongolia.com>



PÁKISTÁN

Oficiální název: Pakistánská islámská republika

Hlavní město: Islámábád

Rozloha: 796.096 + 84.159 (Svobodný Kašmír): km²

Počet obyvatel: 162,419 mil.

Oficiální jazyk: Urdština

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: Islám 98 % (z toho Sunnité 77 %, Šíité 20 %),
Křesťané (1 %), ostatní (Hinduisté, Pársové aj. - 1 %),

Čas: SEČ +4

Měna: pákistánská rupie (PKR)



Economy - overview:

Pakistan, an impoverished and underdeveloped country, has suffered from decades of internal political disputes and low levels of foreign investment. Between 2001-07, however, poverty levels decreased by 10%, as Islamabad steadily raised development spending. Between 2004-07, GDP growth in the 5-8% range was spurred by gains in the industrial and service sectors - despite severe electricity shortfalls - but growth slowed in 2008-09 and unemployment rose. Inflation remains the top concern among the public, jumping from 7.7% in 2007 to 20.8% in 2008, and 14.2% in 2009. In addition, the Pakistani rupee has depreciated since 2007 as a result of political and economic instability. The government agreed to an International Monetary Fund Standby Arrangement in November 2008 in response to a balance of payments crisis, but during 2009 its current account strengthened and foreign exchange reserves stabilized - largely because of lower oil prices and record remittances from workers abroad. Textiles account for most of Pakistan's export earnings, but Pakistan's failure to expand a viable export base for other manufactures have left the country vulnerable to shifts in world demand. Other long term challenges include expanding investment in education, healthcare, and electricity production, and reducing dependence on foreign donors.

Source: The World Factbook

Embassy of Pakistan in the Czech Republic

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Fax 233 312 885

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Vedoucí úřadu J.E. p. Athar MAHMOOD

Funkce Ambassador

Embassy of the Czech Republic in Pakistan

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P.O.Box No. 1335

Telefon 009251/2276849, KO-009251/2274304, sekretariát-009251/2820679

Fax 009251/2825327

Konzulární pohotovost

E-mail: islamabad@embassy.mzv.cz,

Web: www.mzv.cz/islamabad

Vedoucí úřadu Pavol Šepeľák

Funkce Ambassador

Geetha Krishna was established in the year 1983 at Rajapalayam, the cotton city of Tamil Nadu with a prime focus to produce 100% combed and carded cotton yarn for Knitting & Weaving.

Equipped with a world-class, state of the art machineries & equipment we are able to deliver excellent quality yarn to our valued customers. We envisage playing an active role in quality yarn production by advancing our production process and following various quality check system that are latest in the industry.

Our Product Range Includes 100% Cotton Ring Spun yarn form 20's to 100's both in single and Ply Yarn. Our production capacity per day is around 10 MT

We believe that our investments in state-of-the-art technology and precise quality control methods will continue to broaden our customer bases. What sets the company apart is our nature to respond enthusiastically to burgeoning needs of our customers.

Wish to Meet: Importers / Buying Agents dealing with Yarns.

For enquiries, please contact:

Geetha Krishna Spinning Mills Pvt Ltd
P .B No.76, Madurai Road, Rajapalayam 626 117.
Tel: 91 4563 222249 / 222278 Fax: 91 4563 230867
E-mail: geethakrishna03@sancharnet.in
Web: www.geethakrishna.com



Hero Impex

HERO IMPEX with state of the art in house facilities are manufacturing and exporting a wide range of Textiles Home furnishings for Bed, Bath, Dining, Kitchen and interior decoration uses. Also manufacturing furnishing fabrics in plain weave, dobby weave, jacquard weave, voile fabrics, printed fabrics and grey fabrics in all types of weaving.

Our furnishing textiles are exporting to US, European and Asia Markets.

For enquiries, please contact:

Hero Impex
3/102 H, Covai Road, Karur 639 002, India.
Tel: 91 4324 226769 Fax: 91 4324 225919
E-mail: muru@heroimpex.com
K Murugesan, Managing Director





PALESTINA

Oficiální název: Stát Palestina

Hlavní město: Jeruzalém

Rozloha: 6.165 km² (údaje PNS)

Počet obyvatel: 2,895 mil.

Oficiální jazyk: Arabština

Hlavní náboženství: PNS uznává Islám, Křesťanství a víru sekty Samaritánů

Měna: nový izraelský šekel (NIS)



Economy - overview:

The West Bank - the larger of the two areas comprising the Palestinian Authority (PA) - experienced a limited revival of economic activity in 2009, but overall standard-of-living measures remain worse than prior to the start of the second intifada in 2000. The almost decade-long downturn has been largely a result of Israeli closure policies - a steady increase in Israeli-imposed movement and access restrictions across the West Bank in response to security concerns in Israel - which disrupted labor flows, manufacturing, and trade. Throughout 2009 an easing of these restrictions generated an uptick in retail and entertainment activity in larger cities. A high-cost capital structure and a loss of export markets remain the biggest impediments to growth. Israel's and the international community's financial embargo of the PA during March 2006 - June 2007 interrupted the provision of PA social services and the payment of PA salaries. Since then, the FAYYAD government in the West Bank has restarted salary payments and the provision of services but would be unable to operate absent high levels of international assistance. Without economic growth the PA will continue to rely on donor aid for its budgetary needs.

Source: The World Factbook

Velvyslanectví Státu Palestina

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Fax 233 552 449

E-mail: Palestcz@mbox.vol.cz

Web: www.palestine.cz

Vedoucí úřadu J.E. p. Mohamed SALAYMEH

Funkce Ambassador

Stýčný úřad České republiky v Palestině

Beit Assia Bldg., (3rd Floor), Al-Irsal Str., Ramallah - Al-Bireh

P.O.Box 4035 (Post Al-Bireh)

Telefon 00970/2/2965595, kontakt pro občany ČR, kteří se v místě působení SÚ ocitli v nouzi: 02/2965595, 0599355000

Fax 009702/2965596 nebo 009722/2965596

E-mail: suramala@planet.edu, ramallah@embassy.mzv.cz

Vedoucí úřadu RNDr. Ivo ŠILHAVÝ

Funkce Vedoucí SÚ

Indsat Corporation was established in the year 1997 at 165, D.P. Industrial Estate, Perungudi, Chennai-600096 by Mr K.S.Anbuselvan B.Tech.,M.B.A. with a mission to be pioneer in the field of Aluminum Casting and Pollution control Equipments Manufacturing having vast experience of 20 years Indsat is determined to be leader in its segment.

The Organization is equipped with state of art technology machines like CNC, PDC, Machine shop, sophisticated furnace and fabrication equipments to manufacture Aluminum Die Casting for Automotive and Gen Eng application & Mfr of Pollution Control Equipments for all application especially for Automobile, Chemical, Construction, General Eng, Power Transmission, and Pollution Solutions.

For enquiries, please contact:

Indsat Corporation

No.165, Developed Plot Estate, Perungudi, Chennai 600 096

Tel: 91 44 42152147 Fax: 91 44 2496 1425 Mobile No. 91 9841277119

E-mail: indsatcorp@yahoo.co.in / info@indsat.co.in

Shri K S Anbuselvan, Chief Executive Officer



ROYAL EXPORTS

We are manufacturers & Dealers of Textile Products. We are manufacturing various Ladies Wears viz. Dresses, Kurtas, Ladies Tops, Sarees , Bed sheet etc. We also used to got embroidered the products with Traditional Designs as per demand.

Business Interest: We believe in constant expansion of our business and business relations. Looking to the potentiality & wide market, we are planning to expand our export business.

We are mainly interested in:

- Market Analysis
- Export of our Products
- Representative Office
- Business Partner Search

1451, Habib Ni Golvad, Astodia Ragati Bazar
Ahmedabad-380 001, Gujarat (INDIA)

Tel: 0091-79-22124489

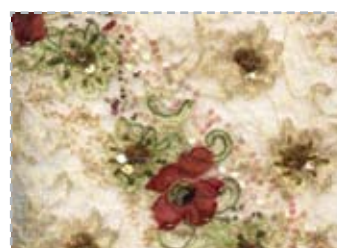
Fax: 0091-79-26607532

Mobil No.91 9825877889

E-mail: royalexports2000@hotmail.com

royalexports2000@rediffmail.com

Mr Himansu Padiya, Managing Partner





SINGAPUR

Oficiální název: Singapurská republika

Hlavní město: Singapur

Rozloha: 682,7 km²

Počet obyvatel: 4 353 893 (r. 2004)

Oficiální jazyk: Angličtina, Čínština, Malajština, Tamilština

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: buddhismus 42,5 %, taoismus 8,5 %, křesťanství 14,6 %, islám 14,9 %, hinduismus 4,0 %, ostatní 0,6 %, bez vyznání 14,8 %.

Čas: SEČ +7

Měna: singapurský dolar (SGD)



Economy - overview:

Singapore has a highly developed and successful free-market economy. It enjoys a remarkably open and corruption-free environment, stable prices, and a per capita GDP higher than that of most developed countries. The economy depends heavily on exports, particularly in consumer electronics, information technology products, pharmaceuticals, and on a growing financial services sector. Real GDP growth averaged 7% between 2004 and 2007, but dropped to 1.1% in 2008 as a result of the global financial crisis. The economy contracted in the last three quarters of 2008, and GDP fell 2.6% for 2009. Prime Minister LEE and other senior officials have dampened expectations for a quick rebound in 2010. Over the longer term, the government hopes to establish a new growth path that will be less vulnerable to global demand cycles especially for information technology products. It has attracted major investments in pharmaceuticals and medical technology production and will continue efforts to establish Singapore as Southeast Asia's financial and high-tech hub.

Source: The World Factbook

Generální konzulát Singapurské republiky

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Web: www.mzv.cz/jakarta

Vedoucí úřadu JUDr. Pavel ŘEZÁČ

Funkce Ambassador

Thangabagyaa Spinning Mills



Established in 1999, in Rajapalayam, South India, **Thangabagyaa Spinning Mills Private Limited** has made a mark for themselves as manufacturers and exporters of cotton and polyester yarn having both Ring Spinning and Open End Spinning Facilities.

Our stringent commitment to Global standards of Quality has seen us grow phenomenally over the last decade, to create a niche of our own, in the highly competitive world markets. Our "Rajendra" brand unchallenged variety of products is already a rage in several nearby countries, Far East and European nations.

We manufacture and export:

- Cotton / Polyester Yarn from 20s to 100s
- 100% Polyester black yarn
- All types of textiles, terry towels, home furnishings.

For enquiries, please contact:

Thanga Bagyaa Spinning Mills Pvt Ltd
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Mobile No: 91 9443352687
E-mail: thangabagyaamills@yahoo.com
Shri Thanga Raja, Director



Universe Trade



Universe Trade Inc manufactures and exporters an exclusive range of Indian Handicrafts products in terms of innovation and quality to its customers. We have been in the forefront of all Indian Handicrafts and are best known for our continuous development of new products.

We manufacture and export Decoration & Gifts Articles made of different metals like Brass, Aluminum, Iron, Cast Iron, wooden art wares, Glass wares.

Our product range includes various ranges suitable for Christmas Decoration, Home Decoration, Garden Decoration besides traditional handicraft articles like flower vases, hukka, smoking pipes, etc. Our products are made with great care to match the international standards. We control the quality right from the manufacturing up to packing.

We adhere to the principles of quality, mutual benefit, contract honoring and honesty. This helps us to build everlasting relations with our customers. At present, our clients are spread across the world. However, we are always in search of new clients and new associations.

For enquiries, please contact:

Universe Trade Inc.
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Moradabad – 244001 (UP) India.
Tel/Fax: 91-591-2496524; Mobile No: 91-999-786 4295
E-mail: universe_tradeinc@yahoo.co.in
Zubair Rasheed Alam, Proprietor





SÝRIE

Oficiální název: Syrská arabská republika

Hlavní město: Damašek

Rozloha: 185.180 km²

Počet obyvatel: 18 016 874

Oficiální jazyk: Arabština

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: sunitští Muslimové 74%, alavitští Muslimové 12%, křesťané 10%, drúzští Muslimové 3% a malý počet Židů a jiných muslimských sekt

Čas: SEČ +1

Měna: syrská libra (SYP)



Economy - overview:

Syrian economic growth slowed in 2009 to 2.2% in real terms as the global economic crisis affected oil prices and the economies of Syria's key export partners and sources of investment. Damascus has implemented modest economic reforms in the past few years, including cutting lending interest rates, opening private banks, consolidating all of the multiple exchange rates, raising prices on some subsidized items, most notably gasoline and cement, and establishing the Damascus Stock Exchange - which is set to begin operations in 2009. In addition, President ASAD signed legislative decrees to encourage corporate ownership reform, and to allow the Central Bank to issue Treasury bills and bonds for government debt. Nevertheless, the economy remains highly controlled by the government. Long-run economic constraints include declining oil production, high unemployment and inflation, rising budget deficits, and increasing pressure on water supplies caused by heavy use in agriculture, rapid population growth, industrial expansion, and water pollution.

Source: The World Factbook

Embassy of Syria in the Czech Republic

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Vedoucí úřadu J.E.sl. Nadra SAYAF

Funkce Ambassador

Embassy of the Czech Republic in Syria

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Fax 0096311/3338268

E-mail: damascus@embassy.mzv.cz

Web: www.mzv.cz/damascus

Vedoucí úřadu Mgr. Tomáš ULÍČNÝ

Funkce Ambassador

Earth & Sky Consultancy



Earth & Sky Consultancy Private Limited export merchandise products from India ensuring for best quality products adhering strict delivery schedule at competitive price. Our strength is based on a perfect blend of superior processing capabilities, state-of-the-art technology and a vast experience achieved over the years resulted in giving the best according to the needs of our customers. Leveraging on these capabilities, we, **Earth & Sky Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.**, are proud to introduce ourselves as a reputed **exporter** and **supplier** of a wide range of products to global markets.

Best Range of Products

- Textiles and Readymade Garments;
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- Tobacco and Tobacco Products;
- Leather Goods;
- Engineering Goods;
- Automotive Components;
- Information Technology and Software;
- Drugs & Pharmaceuticals; Health & Herbal Products;
- Plastic Goods;
- Chemicals and Allied Products.

For enquiries, please contact:

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Phone: +91-44-28592924; Fax: +91-44-42663747
E-mail: info@earthskyindia.com; Website: www.earthskyindia.com
Contact: **Mr. J. Noor Muhammad**, Managing Director



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EXPORT - IMPORT



Weston Medical Stores, established in 1980, is one of the leading and reliable Distribution Centre for all types of medicines and related products working closely with all leading drugs and pharmaceuticals manufacturing brands of India with strong network and strategic alliance.

Having established a well knitted network, we have the specialization of sourcing Textiles, Home furnishings, Readymade Garments, Handicrafts and other products from / to India.

We deal with all types of Medicals, Pharmaceuticals of Allopathic and Alternative medicines.

We also source Textiles, Readymade Garments, Leather Goods, Handicrafts and also any products exporting from / to India as per customer requirements.

For enquiries, please contact:

Sat Narayan Bazaar, Kapurthala 144601
Punjab, India
Tel: +91 1822 233558/221658
E-mail: laterzz@msn.com





THAJSKO

Oficiální název: Thajské království

Hlavní město: Bangkok

Rozloha: 513.115 km²

Počet obyvatel: 62 308 887

Oficiální jazyk: thajština

Hlavní náboženství: Dominantní postavení v thajské společnosti má théravádový buddhismus (94.6% obyvatel)

Měna: Baht (ThB)



Economy - overview:

With a well-developed infrastructure, a free-enterprise economy, generally pro-investment policies, and strong export industries, Thailand enjoyed solid growth from 2000 to 2004 - averaging more than 4% per year - as it recovered from the Asian financial crisis of 1997-98. Since 2005, however, a prolonged political crisis has weakened the economy; average annual growth dipped to a little more than 3% from 2005 to 2008. Investor and consumer confidence eroded, and Thailand's international image was damaged. Thai exports - mostly machinery and electronic components, agricultural commodities, and jewelry - continued to drive the economy, accounting for as much as three-quarters of GDP. The global financial crisis of 2008-09 severely cut Thailand's exports, however, with most sectors experiencing double-digit drops. In 2009, the economy contracted about 3.5%. The Thai government is focusing on financing domestic infrastructure projects and stimulus programs to revive the economy, as external trade remains weak and the persistent internal political crisis dampens foreign direct investment prospects.

Source: The World Factbook

Embassy of Thailand in the Czech Republic

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Web: www.thaiembassy.cz

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Funkce Ambassador

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Fax 0066/22537637

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Web: www.mzv.cz/bangkok

Vedoucí úřadu Ing. Ivan HOTĚK

Funkce Ambassador

S.K. Traders



S.K. Traders, having a unique state-of-the art show room for textiles and readymade garments with in-house design facility. Our designers, who are well versed with the latest trends of the fashion industry churning out innovative designs to give shape to a wide range of garments.

The company's main aim is to maintain high quality of workmanship, good quality and offer sincere services to its valued customers.

We mainly focus on Quality, which is maintained by following a strict quality control programme. Every product is manufactured under the strict supervision of experienced quality inspectors. The quality of the procured raw materials including fabrics are tested for comfort and other features. All the parameters like colour fastness, shrink resistance, finishing, etc. are taken into account so that our clients get only the best.

Product Range

- All types of textiles, readymade garments, home furnishings
- Handicrafts
- Hyderabad Bangles and Pearls.



For enquiries, please contact:

S.K. TRADERS

No. 21 – 1 -1129, PATTAR GATTI, HYDERABAD – 500002.

Phone / Fax: +91-40-65357508

Mobile No.: +91-9346959850

E-mail: sktexports@gmail.com

Contact: **Mr. SYED KHAISAR**, Chief Executive



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- Software & Website Localization
- Multimedia / Audio / Voice-over
- In-house Desktop Publishing



tel: +66 26 37 80 60 Ext. 134

e-mail: info@eqho.com

website: www.eqho.com



VIETNAM

Oficiální název: Vietnamská socialistická republika

Hlavní město: Hanoj

Rozloha: 329.566 km²

Počet obyvatel: 82 689 518 (r. 2004)

Oficiální jazyk: Vietnamština

Státní zřízení: republika

Hlavní náboženství: Buddhismus; Katolicismus

Měna: vietnamský Dong (VND)



Economy - overview:

Vietnam is a densely-populated developing country that in the last 30 years has had to recover from the ravages of war, the loss of financial support from the old Soviet Bloc, and the rigidities of a centrally-planned economy. Vietnamese authorities have reaffirmed their commitment to economic liberalization and international integration. They have moved to implement the structural reforms needed to modernize the economy and to produce more competitive export-driven industries. Vietnam joined the WTO in January 2007 following more than a decade-long negotiation process. WTO membership has provided Vietnam an anchor to the global market and reinforced the domestic economic reform process. Agriculture's share of economic output has continued to shrink from about 25% in 2000 to about 21% in 2009. Deep poverty has declined significantly and Vietnam is working to create jobs to meet the challenge of a labor force that is growing by more than one million people every year. The global recession has hurt Vietnam's export-oriented economy with GDP growing less than the 7% per annum average achieved during the last decade. In 2009 exports fell 11% year-on-year, prompting the government to consider adjustments to tariffs to limit the trade deficit. The government has used stimulus spending, including a subsidized lending program, to help the economy through the global financial crisis, and foreign donors have pledged \$8 billion in new development assistance for 2010. Nevertheless, the weaker economy, current account deficit, and subdued foreign investment environment means Vietnam's managed currency, the dong, faced downward pressure through 2009, leading the government to devalue it by more than 5% in December.

Source: The World Factbook

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