



马来西亚将对中国两人以上游客实行免签
 Malaysia to adopt visa-free policy for Chinese group tourists

为吸引更多中国游客来马观光，马来西亚政府决定在2016年农历新年前，正式落实中国两人以上游客免签证措施。旅游及文化部长纳兹里指出，免签证只附加一个条件，即游客必须购买马中两国政府承认的旅游套票。他说，自由行不能享受免签证，“以保护中国游客不会被欺骗，或者买到名不副实的产品，这也保障中国游客可以享有优质的旅游假期。”不过，这也意味自由行的中国游客还要申请签证。

To attract more Chinese travelers, Malaysian government decided to adopt a visa-free policy for Chinese tourists in groups of two and above before the lunar new year of 2016.

Datuk Seri Mohd Nazri Abdul Aziz, Malaysia's Minister of Tourism and Culture, points out there is only one precondition for the policy and that is Chinese tourists must buy ticket packages admitted by Chinese and Malaysian governments. According to him, independent tourists cannot enjoy this policy to "ensure that Chinese tourists can enjoy a high quality tour and are not cheated by undeserved tourism products." Nevertheless, it means independent travelers still need to apply for a visa.



哥本哈根街头增设“尊严回收桶”
 Recycling bins of esteem added to Copenhagen

在北欧所有的饮料瓶子和罐子都可以回收，每个瓶子换回1-2克朗，而这成为了很多社会流浪和乞讨人员的重要收入。今年夏天哥本哈根市政在城市内安装了3个长得跟一般垃圾桶差不多的回收桶，只允许放置可回收的饮料瓶子和罐子。这样社会流浪和乞讨人员不需要在每个垃圾桶里翻找而一无所获，大大减轻了他们捡瓶子的难度，提高了效率，这种回收桶被称为“尊严回收桶”。

All the bottles in North Europe can be recycled for one or two crowns, which become the main income of many vagrants and beggars. The municipal council of Copenhagen set up three recycling bins in the city this summer to collect bottles only so that vagrants and beggars don't have to search each dustbin for bottles and thus the bins are named "recycling bins of esteem".



金边 Phnom Penh



1867年，诺罗敦国王再次定都金边。经过几十年的建设，金边成为东南亚最重要的贸易中心，也是东南亚最美丽和富庶的城市之一，被称为“东方的巴黎”。但是20世纪60年代开始，柬埔寨又陷入连绵的战火，国民经济和城市设施都遭受毁灭性的打击。

1993年，金边终于从战乱中解脱出来，开始了新的生命。作为柬埔寨的首都，以“亚洲明珠”之称被世人所熟知，现在是柬埔寨最大的城市以及该国的经济、商业、文化和旅游业中心。

也许没有任何其他一座东南亚的首都如金边这样有着清晰的历史脉络和单一的城市传说了。传说一名叫Penh的老妇人，在湄公河畔发现了四座佛像，仿佛是神明的引领，她将佛像供奉在附近的小山上，山下逐渐发展出的城镇就是金边。

金边是一座命运多舛的城市。它首次成为首都是在1434年取代吴哥，但仅仅63年后王国就再次迁都。

在这个有着超过两百万人口的城市，游客们可以尽情地享受柬埔寨人的热情好客。生活在首都的人们则具有更强烈的进取心，他们已经将金边打造成了一个多元化发展的都市经济体。

在金边，有很多值得一游的景点。游客在游览皇宫和与其紧邻的银阁寺后，沿路漫步100米左右，便可以到达国家博

物馆。参观完这些景点后，沿索第罗亲王大道，便可以找到一些地道的“古董”店，店中出售银盘、槟榔盒、皮带、古代硬币、银刻雕像、木刻雕像等当地特色手工艺品，还有著名的大理石雕刻品。

Maybe not other capital city in Southeast Asia has a history and a single legend as clear as Phnom Penh. It is said that an old lady named Penh discovered four Buddha statues at the bank of Mekong River and consecrated them on the nearby hills, and later a town called Phnom Penh gradually developed at the foot of the hills.

Phnom Penh is city which has suffered many mishaps in history. It replaced Angkor as the capital of the country for the first time in 1434, but 63 years later the capital was relocated again.

King Norodom moved the capital to Phnom Penh again in 1867. After dozens of years, Phnom Penh developed into the most important trade center and one of the most beautiful and richest cities in Southeast Asia and thus it was nicknamed "Paris of the East". Since 1960s, Cambodia had suffered from war for many years and its national economy and urban infrastructure were severely damaged.

After the war ended in 1993, Phnom Penh turned over a new leaf. As the capital of Cambodia, Phnom Penh is known to the world as the "pearl of Asia" and is now the largest city and the economic, commercial, cultural and traveling center of Cambodia.

With a population of over two million, Phnom Penh welcomes tourists with its hospitable people, who have built the city into a diversified urban economy.

Many scenic spots like Royal Palace, Silver Pagoda and National Museum in Phnom Penh are worth visiting. After visiting these places of interest, you may explore the local handicraft shops along Sothearos Boulevard where you can find such handicrafts with local characteristics as silver plates, leather belts, silver statues, wood sculptures, marble carvings, etc.



瓦尔纳 Varna



瓦尔纳是保加利亚的第三大城市，总面积为 205 平方公里。它坐落在黑海北岸，拥有丰富的自然资源，是欧洲著名的旅游胜地之一，也是黑海地区当仁不让的最大旅游胜地。

这里的气候及其他自然条件极为有利于工业、贸易、旅游业和通讯业的发展。瓦尔纳是巴尔干地区商业投资者的理想之选。

许多人看到瓦尔纳这一目的地的名字，就会联想起阳光明媚的天气、壮丽辽阔的海滩、蔚蓝旖旎的海洋、具有神奇疗效的矿物温泉、美味可口的水果和蔬菜、不胜枚举的美味佳肴以及具有本土特色的饮品。

但是，瓦尔纳的魅力远不止于此。

它是欧洲最古老文明的摇篮。在瓦尔纳，你可以看到世界上最古老的黄金宝藏（公元前 4400 年至公元前 4200 年）。而这仅仅是你体验历史之旅的开端——还有许多后期的瑰宝珍品，包括源于色雷斯、希腊、罗马、拜占庭以及保加利亚等文化的珍藏宝物。

瓦尔纳的生活年轻鲜活、朝气蓬勃。这里的夜生活丰富多彩，可以给游客提供难忘的娱乐体验。

Varna is the third largest city in Bulgaria, with an area of 205 sq. km. Its situation on the Northern shore of the Black Sea,

along with its richness in natural resources make it one of the famous resorts Europe wide, definitely the largest one in the Black Sea region. It also happens to be on the crossroads between Western Europe and the Middle East.

The climate in the area and its other natural conditions are favorable for the development of industry, trade, tourism and communications. Varna is an ideal place for investors with business interests in the Balkan region.

Many people connect the name of destination Varna with the lovely sunny weather, the magnificent vast beaches, the warm blue sea, the hot and curing mineral

springs, the tasteful fruit and vegetables, the outstanding variety of delicious meals and local drinks.

But Varna is more than this.

It is the cradle of the oldest European civilization. In Varna you could see the original artifacts of the oldest gold treasure in the whole world (4400-4200 B.C.). And that is just for the start of your history tour - there are many other treasures from later periods and cultures, such as Thracian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Bulgarian.

Life in Varna is young and vivid. The intense nightlife in the area offers endless entertaining opportunities, often stretching beyond sunrise.



冬日莫斯科教堂
A Moscow church in winter