



## Foz Do Iguacu

Foz do Iguacu is one of the most important tourist cities in Brazil and South America. The destination house is one of the Seven World Wonders of Nature, the Iguacu Falls. The Itaipu Hydroelectric Power Plant is the largest generator of clean and renewable energy in the planet. Iguazu Falls, both on the Argentinean and Brazilian sides, are protected by national parks. The beauty of the Iguazu Falls and the wealth of fauna and flora made UNESCO declare the two parks the Natural Heritage of Humanity in 1986.

Foz do Iguacu is marked by the meeting of two large Brazilian rivers, Iguacu and Parana, and is based on the Guarani Aquifer, the largest underground freshwater reserve on the planet. The waters of the aquifer, rich in minerals and other elements, have medicinal and therapeutic properties. The city is located in a privileged location, on the triple border among Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay, and stands out for housing more than 82 ethnic groups. Foz do Iguacu also has one of the largest hotel parks in Brazil, with approximately 35 thousand beds, gastronomy and services with international standards, as well as spaces to host more than 600 events per year.

## 伊瓜苏

伊瓜苏市是巴西与南美洲最重要的旅游城市之一，伊瓜苏大瀑布属于世界自然七大奇迹之一。这里还有伊泰普水力发电站，是世界上最大的清洁能源发电站之一。伊瓜苏瀑布位居阿根廷和巴西两国之间，无论是阿根廷区域还是巴西区域，都属于国家公园保护区域。伊瓜苏瀑布的美丽壮观和这个地区丰富的动物、植物资源使其在 1986 年成为联合国教科文组织认证的人类世界自然遗产。

伊瓜苏市位于巴西的两条主要河

流——伊瓜苏河与巴拉那河的交汇处，并坐落于瓜拉尼水域。此水域是地球上最大的地下淡水水库，含有具有药用和治疗作用的矿物质和其他微量元素。这座城市占据了得天独厚的优越位置——坐落在巴西、阿根廷和巴拉圭之间的三国边境交界处。这里居住着 82 个少数民族，伊瓜苏市还拥有巴西最大的酒店园区之一，拥有大约 35000 张床位，这里的餐饮业与服务业符合国际标准，这里每年都会承办 600 多场活动。



# 哈尔科夫

哈尔科夫市是乌克兰东部的中心，它的宏伟、热情和开放吸引着人们。这座城市始建于1654年，乌克兰的哥萨克人和农民们当时在这片土地上建造了一座堡垒，以保护南部边境免受游牧民族的入侵。

如今，哈尔科夫市成为乌克兰最大的城市之一，同时也是哈尔科夫州的行政中心。该市占地面积300多平方公里，拥有150多万人口。

哈尔科夫市是乌克兰最大的工业、教育、贸易和运输中心。哈尔科夫市的各企业生产的产品在国际市场上享有盛誉，其中包括现代坦克、飞机以及涡轮机等科技密集型产品。

哈尔科夫除了拥有着丰富的历史遗产，还是乌克兰当之无愧的学生之都。该市高等学府的在校生总数约有30万人。

哈尔科夫将古典与现代完美地融合

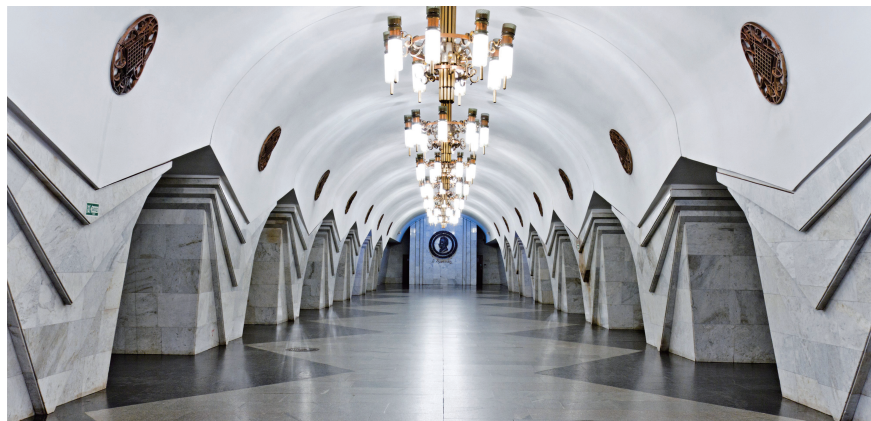
在一起。贵族宅邸、新艺术风格建筑、20世纪的构建主义建筑和战后斯大林新古典主义建筑——这些都是名副其实的建筑杰作。

众多的国内和国际活动在这里举办，包括讲习班、研讨会和各类会议。现有的公共基础设施、各类功能性会议室和高水准的相关服务区为该市各类旅游项目（特别是商务旅游）的发展创造了必

要的条件。

该市发达的交通基础设施连接着城市的各个部分。该市还建有哈尔科夫国际机场。目前，哈尔科夫拥有多条直飞航线与全球各大主要城市相连。哈尔科夫已经做好准备敞开大门欢迎各类游客，共有约3000间酒店客房可用于接待游客。

哈尔科夫将始终满怀热情地招待各位游客！



## Kharkiv

Kharkiv is the heart of eastern Ukraine. It attracts us with its greatness, hospitality and openness. The city was founded in 1654 by Ukrainian Cossacks and peasants who built on these lands a fortress to protect the southern borders of the state from the invasion of nomads.

Today, Kharkiv is one of the largest cities in Ukraine and the administrative centre of Kharkiv Oblast. The city has an area of more than 300 square kilometers with population of 1.5 million people.

Kharkiv is the largest industrial, educational, trade and transport center of Ukraine. Products of Kharkiv enterprises, including such science-intensive as

modern tanks, planes and turbines are well-known in the world market.

Kharkiv has a rich historical heritage, but is justly considered to be the student capital of Ukraine. About 300,000 students are enrolled in higher education institutions in the city.

Kharkiv amazingly intertwines antiquity and modernity. Noble mansions, Art Nouveau buildings, constructivist buildings of the 20th century, post-war Stalinist neoclassical buildings - all of them, without exaggeration, are true masterpieces of architecture.

A lot of national and international events, including workshops, seminars and

conferences are held here. The existing infrastructure, availability of conference rooms and the level of related service areas create the necessary conditions for the development of various types of tourism in the city, especially business tourism.

The city has a developed transport infrastructure which connects all parts of the city. The city also has the Kharkiv International Airport. Currently Kharkiv is connected by direct scheduled flights to major cities. Kharkiv is ready to accept any category of tourists; the hotel room capacity is about 3000 rooms.

Kharkiv is always delighted to host visitors!

# 第比利斯

格鲁吉亚的首都第比利斯位于欧洲和亚洲的交叉口,具有重要的战略意义。这座城市始建于公元5世纪,拥有着独特而灿烂的文化遗产,因其传统美食和热情好客而闻名于世。由于其独特的地理位置,第比利斯在历史上一直是各种文化和文明的聚焦点,其多元文化在地标性建筑和景点中可见一斑。众多历史遗迹和名胜古迹遍布这个城市两岸。

第比利斯因包容居住在其中的其他民族、宗教少数派和多元化社区而闻名。格鲁吉亚东正教教堂、亚美尼亚格里高利教派教堂、罗马天主教教堂、犹太教堂、清真寺和琐罗亚斯德教神庙在这里和平

地比邻而居,使得第比利斯成为东西方交叉口上的一个多民族、多文化和多宗教的城市。

第比利斯的建筑融合了中世纪、新古典主义、新艺术、斯大林主义和现代建筑的特点。这座都城也有着自己独特的建筑和景观特色,体现在其低矮的砖石结构房屋,带有宽阔的弧形阳台、走廊和内部庭院。

第比利斯不断地与时俱进,变得越来越充满生机和活力。除了这座都城所具有的历史价值外,新一代人还赋予了该地区极具创意的环境。城中众多时髦的酒吧俱乐部、博物馆、画廊、公园和

广场等引人注目的建筑(现代和古代建筑并肩而立),使得第比利斯成为游客们不想错过的城市。著名的废弃缝纫工厂(Fabrika)和从前的葡萄酒厂被改造成了新兴的聚会和社交场所,在当地年轻人和游客中广受欢迎。

第比利斯无疑是世界上最古老、最神秘、最生动而又最丰富多彩的城市之一。这座格鲁吉亚的首都因其众多的特色而闻名于世,并深深地吸引着每一位游客。它的建筑风格多元化,因其实用性和美观而闻名,这里有众多带有神秘庭院的新艺术风格建筑、木制阳台的老房子以及狭窄而温馨街道。

## Tbilisi



Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, is situated on the strategically important crossroad of Europe and Asia. Founded in the 5th century, the city has a unique and splendid cultural heritage and is famed for its traditions of hospitality and cuisine. Because of its location, throughout history, Tbilisi was point of interest among various cultures and civilizations that is reflected in its multicultural landmarks and sights. The entire wealth of monuments and places of interest are shared between two sides of the city.

Tbilisi is famous for its tolerance towards other nationalities, religious minorities and diverse communities living in the city. Georgian Orthodox, Armenian Gregorian, a Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a mosque and a Zoroastrian temple, peacefully standing side by side, make Tbilisi a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, multi-religious city on the crossroad of

the East and West.

Tbilisi's architecture is a mix of medieval, neoclassical, Art Nouveau, Stalinist and the Modern structures. The capital city also has its own particular brand of architecture and landscaping, characterized by low brick or stone houses with wide, curved balconies, passages and internal courtyards.

Tbilisi is progressing with the times and becoming more and more interesting and full of life. Apart from the historical value of the capital city, the newer gen-

eration have created one of the most creative environments in the region. The city's funky bars and clubs, museums and galleries, parks, plazas and whole streets, eye-catching contemporary architecture—all modern and ancient, make Tbilisi unmissable by any visitor. Its notable disused sewing factory (Fabrika) and former Wine Factory turned into alternative speakeasies for gathering and socializing are wildly popular among youngsters, both locals and travelers.

Tbilisi definitely is one of the most ancient, mysterious, vivid and colorful cities in the world. The capital of Georgia is distinguished by number of features that attract, fetch and fascinate every visitor. Its diverse architecture, enigmatic courtyards with Art Nouveau buildings, old houses with wooden balconies and cozy, narrow streets are mostly famed for their significance and beauty.



## 亚穆苏克罗

亚穆苏克罗是科特迪瓦的首都，也是已故博瓦尼总统的故乡，现为新兴的政治、文化中心。它位于阿比让以北 240 公里，地理位置优越，人口 25 万，以世界上最高的教堂“和平圣母大教堂”和富丽堂皇的博瓦尼基金会为代表的宏伟建筑显示了政治首都的非凡气度。中国援建的“议员之家”是亚穆苏克罗一道亮丽的风景和中科友谊的象征。

20 世纪初，这里还只是一座小村庄，现已成为一座颇具规模的

现代化城市，配备有民主党党部大楼、邮电通信大楼、国际医院、高级宾馆、别墅、若干有特色的风景区、人工湖，建有国立高等公共工程学校、国立高等技术教育学院等院校，现已形成教育中心。街道宽阔，市容整洁。



## Yamoussoukro

Yamoussoukro is the administrative capital of Côte d'Ivoire and an emerging political and cultural center. Located 240 km north of Abidjan, it has an excellent location with a population of over 280,000. Yamoussoukro is the site of the largest Christian church in the world: The Basilica of Our Lady of Peace. Its magnificent architecture shows the extraordinary cultural and touristic resources of the city. The

House of Deputies which was built with Chinese assistance is a symbol of Yamoussoukro's beautiful scenery and Sino-Ivorian friendship.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the city was only a small village. It has now become a modern city of considerable scale, equipped with the building of the Democratic Party of Côte d'Ivoire, a post and telecom-

munications building, an international hospital, a high-class hotel, a number of distinctive scenic spots, and an artificial lake. The National Higher Public Works School and the Institut National Polytechnique Félix Houphouët-Boigny, a public institution of higher education, research and production have been established, and make the city a centre of education and progress.