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Deepwater Challenges

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China has been one of the world’s fastest growing economies for two decades!

China has the second largest economy in the world after the US with a GDP of over $7 trillion (2007) when measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis. In November 2007, it became the third largest in the world after the US and Japan with a nominal GDP of US$3.42 trillion (2007) when measured in exchange-rate terms. China has been the fastest-growing major nation for the past quarter of a century with an average annual GDP growth rate above 10%. China’s per capita income has grown at an average annual rate of more than 8% over the last three decades drastically reducing poverty, but this rapid growth has been accompanied by rising income inequalities. The country’s per capita income is classified as low by world standards, at about $2,000 (nominal, 107th of 179 countries/economies), and $7,800 (PPP, 82nd of 179 countries/economies) in 2006, according to the IMF.

China has gained significant achievement in deep offshore industry

A mass of investment has been launched into deep offshore operations as the industry shifts to deeper water. Although West Africa, Gulf of Mexico combined with Brazil, the conventional “Golden Triangle” of deepwater still account for over 80% of global deepwater expenditure. Experts pointed out that we should not turn a blind eye to the burgeoning Asia, especially China, as a momentous deepwater area.

Oil price is at all time high. It is an enormous challenge to secure and provide energy to meet growing demand for economic development in China and the world. Deepwater oil and gas is becoming an important source of energy supply. China’s offshore industry is entering the deepwater era with its first deepwater development.
Beijing, the capital of China, is a city where the ancient culture and the modern civilization are well integrated. It attracts tens of millions of visitors and tourists both at home and abroad each year to enjoy its rich culture and wonderful scenery.

A Charming City
Beijing, literally the "north capital," has been the capital of China at various times in the country’s long history. This fascinating capital city, at first glance, seems to effortlessly blend tradition with modernism - first time visitors will immediately be struck by the contrasts between old and new and the inescapable sense that change is happening at an accelerated pace.

Beijing has something for everyone. For the history buffs, Beijing is a living museum, filled with countless palaces, tombs, and temples left from centuries of Imperial rule. For foreign students and scholars, Beijing boasts two world-renowned universities as well as dozens of top-tier language institutions. For culinary enthusiasts, Beijing greets you with her mouth-watering Peking duck.

For the culturally inclined, Beijing offers the bright faces and unique sounds of the Beijing Opera. For those seeking retail therapy, Beijing is a shopping haven. For nature lovers, Beijing has hiking trails, many tranquil parks, and of course you can climb the greatest wall in the world!

No matter what you’re looking for, Beijing has it. And the best part is - there is always more to explore as the city is constantly evolving in the race to. Contrasts and contradictions await you at every turn - exclusive apartment buildings next to dilapidated old-style buildings, luxury cars driving alongside hawkers transporting their goods on the back of their bikes, ancient temples surrounded by modern high-rises. Whatever comfort zone you happen to be in, be prepared to be shaken out of it by this relentless but exciting city.

www.wordtravels.com/Cities/China/Beijing/Attractions
http://www.beijingpage.com/

An International Metropolitan for Incentive
- Over 196 out of world's top 500 multinational corporations have set up their operations in Beijing.
- Beijing is a large and modern city, with all of the international hotel groups that you would expect to find, as well as meetings facilities, convention and exhibition centres. It also has the benefit of having a long history and many historical sites and so it is fast emerging as a key meetings and incentives destination.

Beijing Capital Airport is undoubtedly China’s top air hub, with 98 international, 21 regional and 757 domestic air routes linking the capital with 54 cities (excluding those in Taiwan province) in 39 countries. More than 40 foreign airlines have set up booking offices in Beijing.
Access to Beijing

2nd Ring Road (pinyin: Er Huan Lu) roughly built on the abolished site of the former Beijing city walls such that one can be identified the different parts of the city walls by the tracks' names. Most of the tracks were named after the former city gates, a few of which are still exiting. These include Xibianmen, Dongbianmen, Deshengmen and Yongdingmen (which has been rebuilt). In addition, large parts of the former city walls were pulled down just after the People's Republic of China was established.

3rd Ring Road (pinyin: San Huan Lu) runs through the busy CBD section in the east through Panjiayuan and Fenzhongsi, linking up with the Jingjintang Expressway. It continues south toward Muxiyuan and Yuquanying, linking up with the Jingkai Expressway. It next proceeds west, linking up with the Jingshi Expressway before running into the western segment, which is linked with the Wukesong residential area, TV broadcasting centres, and, in the northwest, Zhongguancun IT zone. The northern segment is equally busy, running through Beitaipingzhuang, with links to the Badaling Expressway and the new Jingcheng Expressway (with the link to Jingcheng Expressway nearing completion).

Access to Beijing
Introduction
Open in 1987, Beijing International Hotel (BIH) is a 5-star hotel located on Chang'an Street, the central area of foreign affairs and business, forming one of the most potential business area of Beijing with COFCO Plaza, Herderson Center and Bright China Chang'an Mansion. Only 28 kilometers from the airport, and also very close to the Forbidden City (the Imperial Palace), it has a convenient traffic and a quiet environment in the prosperity as the first choice for businessmen and people spending holidays in Beijing.

The main building of (BIH) is a high white building with trifurcate surfaces, with 916 well appointed guest rooms and suites, equipped with central air conditioner system, closed-circuit television, mini bar, electronic lock and international long-distance direct dial telephone. There are cypresses, ponds and fountains decorating the wide front square. There are over ground and underground capable of more than 300 cars.

The quiet and comfortable outer court, bright and large hall, elegant Four Season Lounge, featured Shanghai Pavilion, Starlight Revolving Restaurant which can see the city in bird's eye, Tanfu Restaurant which characterized by Tan feudal official dishes, Japanese food and Cantonese food can satisfy your appetite.

Attractions
- Tiananmen Square, 2 kilometers from the hotel
- The Imperial Palace, also called the Forbidden City, 3 kilometers from the hotel
- Summer, 25 kilometers from the hotel
- Temple of Heaven, 6 kilometers from the hotel
- The Great Wall, 78 kilometers from the hotel
- Ming Tombs, 40 kilometers from the hotel
Introduction

As a developing country, China is attracting more and more foreigners by its long history and charming culture. More and more international conferences are hosted in China. As the capital of China, center of political and economical, Beijing becomes the main destination of conference and incentive.

In order to support the requirement from business, Beijing International Hotel will open the new conference center on August 2008. The Center was joint-designed by Beijing Architecture Design Institute and HPS Design Studio.

The total acreage of the Conference Center is 33,128 sqm. It owns 30 conference rooms, including the largest multi-function Ball-room in Beijing, which is over 6,000 sqm, the capacity is over 1500 persons. Beijing International Hotel is building the itself as the most competitive business hotel and conference center.
The Ground Floor
The First Floor
The Second Floor
The Third Floor
Guest Rooms

Beijing International Hotel has 916 comfortable and well appointed guest rooms. Our well trained staff will make sure that you have a memorable stay with us in Beijing and ensure that all your requirements are taken care of. The hotel rooms are designed by a well known international architect firm and are equipped with broadband internet access and a functional writing desk. From the rooms' full length window you will have an amazing view of the Forbidden City in the west, the famous Chang'an street in the south, the central business district of Beijing in the east and the "Siheyuan" traditional court yard houses in the north.

Executive floor

The hotel's executive floor has a VIP reception, a lounge bar, a meeting room and a business centre. Our professional staff will offer immaculate service which is reflective of the VIP status of the guests. Guests in the executive floor can have breakfast at 23th floor, commanding a bird's eye of the city.
Tianqiao Acrobatics Theater
This century-old theater is small and rarely packed so you can get frighteningly close to the action. The costumes and surroundings are a little threadbare, but the kids (and they are definitely kids) on stage are the real deal and the show’s great. Keep a grip on your own child lest she be tempted to run off and join the troupe.

Laoshe Teahouse
Laoshe Teahouse is located in the busy shopping area to the west of the Qianmen Gate Arrow Tower on the southern edge of Tian'anmen Square. The teahouse is named after famous Chinese novelist and playwright, Lao She, and his masterpiece drama, “Teahouse”. Upon arrival at the teahouse, you will be ushered to your seat with the assistance of both your tour guide and theatre staff who have your pre-reserved entrance tickets. It is a teahouse with short shows by comedians, singers, musicians, acrobats and opera performers.

Hutong
A hutong is an ancient city alley or lane typical in Beijing, where hutongs run into the several thousand. Surrounding the Forbidden City, many were built during the Yuan (1206-1341), Ming(1368-1628) and Qing(1644-1908) dynasties. In the prime of these dynasties the emperors, in order to establish supreme power for themselves, planned the city and arranged the residential areas according to the etiquette systems of the Zhou Dynasty. The center of the city of Beijing was the royal palace -- the Forbidden City.

Folk Woodblock Picture
It is a kind of picture enjoying popularity among the people with a large variety. A few of them are singled out for appreciation, but most are used for different worldly life and protocols, such as the portrait of the Gate God, the portrait of gods, illustration, pictures for packaging and decorating, window flowers, lamp pictures, kites, paper cards, colorful squares, flags and embroidery patterns. Of these pictures some are printed in a single color and some others are printed in chromatography characteristic way of picture popularization from the invention of China's woodblock printing to the contemporary printing skill.

Beijing Opera
Beijing Opera (or Peking Opera) has existed for over 200 years. It is widely regarded as the highest expression of the Chinese culture. It is known as one of the three main theatrical systems in the world. Artistically, Beijing Opera is perhaps the most refined form of opera in the world. It has deeply influenced the hearts of the Chinese people.
Forbidden City
The Forbidden city situated exactly in the heart of the municipality, was home to 24 emperors of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The construction of the grand palace started in the fourth year of Emperor Yongle of the Ming Dynasty (1406) and ended in 1420. In the ancient time, the emperor claimed to be the son of the heaven and therefore their supreme power was conferred upon them from the heaven.

Badaling Great Wall
Badaling Great Wall, is located more than 70 kilometers northwest from the center of Beijing City, with more than 1000 meters above sea level, occupies a commanding and strategic position. Badaling is the best-preserved section of the Great Wall. 370 foreign leaders and very important persons have come to climb Badaling successively.

Summer Palace
The Summer Palace is located within the Haidian District, northwest of Beijing. It is the best-preserved imperial garden in the world and the largest of its kind that still in existence in China today. It is mainly composed of the Longevity Hill and the Kunming Lake. The huge garden boasts about 3,000 garden architecture and is broken into three zones: office zone, living quarters and sightseeing area.

Temple of Heaven
The most holy of Beijing Imperial temples. The temple of Heaven was where the Emperor came every winter solstice to worship heaven and to solemnly pray for a good harvest. Since his rule was legitimized by a mandate from heaven, a bad harvest could be interpreted as his fall from heaven's favour and threaten the stability of his reign. So, it was not without a measure of self-interest that the Emperor fervently prayed for a very good crop.

Beijing Hutong
The Beijing Hutong has a very special and important position in the rich history and culture of Beijing. The Beijing Hutong is one of the "must see" items in Beijing. They are a wonderful glimpse into the world of yesterday in Beijing. While visit the Beijing Hutongs, you can feel the dramatic changes of Beijing and you can evident the History of Beijing experience its life style and traditional culture.
Tiananmen Square
Tiananmen Square is the geographical center of Beijing City. It is the largest city square in the world, occupying an area of 440,000 square meters (about 109 acres), and able to accommodate 10,000,000 people at one time. The square is a conglomeration of splendid and beautiful flowers and the red national flag which flutters in the wind. The raising of the national flag is something which should not be missed by visitors to Tiananmen Square.

Ming Tombs
The Ming Tombs lie in Changping County, about 50 kilometers (31 miles) northwest from the urban area of Beijing. It is actually a tomb cluster of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), including thirteen emperor's mausoleums, seven tombs for concubines and one grave for eunuchs. This cemetery is world famous because of the thirteen emperors buried here. Sitting at the foot of Mt. Yan and occupying an area of more than 120 square kilometers (29,653 acres), it appears extremely spectacular. It was listed in the World Heritage List in 2003.

Beihai Park
Baihai Park has a history of more than 1,000 years. This park was built up through five dynasties, the Liao (916-1125), the Jin (1115-1234), the Yuan (1271-1368), the Ming (1368-1644) and the Qing (1644-1911). Though it was a royal garden, it remains grand with a hint of exquisite elegance as well. It covers an area of 69 hectares (171 acres), with over a half covered by water. The whole park can be divided into four scenic areas: Qionghua Islet (Jade Flower Islet), Circular City, the eastern bank area and the northern bank area.

Olympic Park
Olympic Park just north of the city is an enlightening experience. Here you can see the 91,000-seat 'Bird's Nest' National Stadium, created by architects Herzog & de Meuron, and Australian practice PTW's luminescent ‘Water Cube’ Aquatic Centre.

the National Grand Theatre
The National Centre for the Performing Arts is a dynamic new icon to the arts in the heart of old Beijing. The Centre's ultra-modern architecture is in sharp contrast to its neighbours, the Great Hall of the People, Tian'anmen Square and the ancient Forbidden City. The National Centre for the Performing Arts is far more than a spectacular and futuristic building.
SHIPPING IN BEIJING

Liulichang Culture Street
The Liulichang Culture Street, a few minutes' walk from the south of Hepingmen Subway Station is a great place for shopping in terms of both variety and atmosphere. The street is thought to have originated from Qing Dynasty, which is evidenced by the ancient wooden architecture lining either side of the street. Products sold here include jewelry, antiques, and ancient calligraphy and paintings. Enjoy the pleasure of bargaining when you decide to buy something.

Panjiayuan Collection Market
Panjiayuan Market is an open-air holiday market selling old arts & crafts. Over 4000 stalls offer abundant old merchandise including old books published during the Culture Revolution, Jade bracelet, ancient furniture, hand-made porcelains, calligraphy, paintings and Cultural Revolution propaganda posters. All the thing you can imagine and many thing you can't imagine are available. But most of things on the shelves are fake.

Xiushui Street( Silk Market)
Xiushui Street( Silk Market) is replete with some of the finest silk products, as well as an amazing arrays of name-brand clothes. This is probably the reason that serious shoppers usually avoid this market but there is still a lot of interesting things to see and to do. The fun of the place may not come in searching for the perfect bag or best shirt, it comes in the haggling. It may yield a feeling of accomplishment when you purchase an item at maybe 30 percent of the original price. No price is fixed is the golden rule there. The more you haggle, the better price you may get.

Hongqiao Market
Hongqiao Market is the largest pearl distribution centre in North China famous for pearl ornaments both at home and abroad. There are 5 floors above the ground and 3 underground floors with a total floor area of 32,000 square meters, more than 1000 stalls and 2500 businessmen. The internal facilities of Hongqiao Market are advanced, practical and complete with high storage and transportation capacity.

Dazhalan Commercial Street
Dazhalan is one of the famous commercial streets in Beijing. There are many famous century-old shops on the street such as Tongrentang. The commercial area outside Qianmen was formed in the Qing Dynasty when it was stipulated that people from other places must not stay in the city (within the present Qiansanmen Street) and the city gate of Beijing must be closed in the evening for the safety of the Forbidden City. People from other places had to live outside Qianmen. Thus, Qianmen Commercial Area was formed.
Peking Roast Duck
Peking Roast Duck is thought to be one of the most delicious dishes all over the world; most visitors coming to Beijing will never forget to have a try. Peking Duck is always served in well-cut slices. The whole duck must be sliced into 120 pieces and every piece has to be perfect with the complete layers of the meat. Normally there are many dishes served with the duck, including a dish of fine-cut shallot bars, a dish of cucumber bars and finally a dish of paste-like soy of fermented wheat flour.

Mongolian Hot Pot
Mongolian Hot Pot, also known as mutton hotpot, originally appeared in early Qing Dynasty and became popular after Manchu army passed the Shanghai Pass in 1644. According to the Stories of Peking, the Mongolian Hot Pot was usually taken in the winter. In 1854, Zhengyang Restaurant was open outside Qianmen in Beijing and became the first Han restaurant offering Mongolian Hot Pot. In this restaurant, the mutton was sliced "as thick as a paper as complete", which enhanced its repute.

Jiaozi (Dumpling)
Jiaozi or dumpling is a traditional and popular food with a long history in China. There is a popular saying in China: “There is nothing more delicious than Jiaozi.” so you could imagine how much Chinese love it. Jiaozi is the food that will no doubt appear on tables during Spring Festivals. Generally, people prepare it before midnight on the last day of the passing lunar year and eat it after the New Year's bell is sounded.

Court Cuisine
Court Cuisine, as the name suggests, consists of dishes once prepared exclusively for the imperial family. Every dynasty in Chinese history had an “imperial kitchen” to prepare meals for the emperor and his consorts. The dishes were not only meticulously prepared, but also included rare and expensive foodstuffs, such as bear’s nests, sharksfins, venison, sea cucumbers, duck webs and other delicacies of land and sea. The Court Cuisine of today is based on the dishes prepared by the Qing imperial kichens but further developed ever since.

Old Beijing Snacks
Indulging in Beijing Roast Duck is a "must" for any tourist to Beijing, but the city’s snacks are a special treat that should not be overlooked. The adventurous should certainly try specialties such as bean juice served with fried rolls, niangao, aiwowo and guanchang when visiting temple fairs or with a local family during the Spring Festival.
Sanlitun Entertainment Areas
What used to be a small street with bars has turned into a wide area of bars and other entertainment. Sanlitun continues to be popular with foreign expats and tourists alike along with a whole crowd of Chinese affluent trendy people who either come to mix with them or just to look cool and relax. These days Sanlitun can be divided into the following regions.

Mongolian Hot Pot
The Houhai area is the kind of place you can visit anytime: during the day you can enjoy the peaceful lakeside setting, and in the evenings the area transforms into party central – it is a firm fixture on the Beijing nightlife scene. Many of the restaurants and bars feature lakeside settings. In summer the area is guaranteed to overflow with groups of tourists and locals unwinding and enjoying some wind in the Beijing heat. Hiring a boat, or sometimes swimming in the lake, are popular summer activities. You don’t have to wander very far to wind up in one of the Hutongs in the surrounding area.

Chaoyang Park
At the west side of Chaoyang Park is a newer bar area with western restaurants and bars, also priced in a western manner. A modest meal goes for around 50 RMB, while if you really want to stuff yourself, prepare to pay over 100 RMB.

The Wudaokou
The area is the paradise of university students. Most universities are located there; hence most overseas students are too. “Propaganda” is a popular underground disco almost right next to the Wudaokou light rail station (line 13). Walk south on the road that goes along the rail line, and you’ll see it on the right side. “Lush” is on the same road even closer to the station, right on the corner, often has live music and is a more suitable option for those who feel too old for discos. For cheap drinks and a friendly atmosphere, try the “Bla Bla Bar” on the campus of Beijing Language and Culture University.

Workers’ Stadium
Workers’ Stadium, which is one of the venues for the 2008 Olympics. The area around the west gate of Workers’ Stadium (Gongti Ximen) is a new “in” destination for nightlife in the capital city, where the truly stylish night wanderers can be found.