

THE BEST POLICY IS PROSPERITY
最好的政策是繁荣富足

19 August 1993 – 20 June 2013, Europe, Slovak Republic, Bratislava

1993.8.19-2013.6.20 欧洲斯洛伐克共和国布拉迪斯拉发市



The initiative meeting took place on 19 August 1993.

At this forum, P. Kasalovský announced that he intended to associate economic and political leaders and to be independent of political parties. He declared the main objectives:

- 1 – challenge both government and opposition economic policy,
- 2 – assist the development of international relations,
- 3 – contribute to the reputation of the Slovak Republic.

发起会议在 1993 年 8 月 19 日召开。在该论坛会上, P. Kasalovsky 宣布他要将政商界领袖联合起来并独立于政治团体之外。他宣布了以下几个主要目标:

- 1 挑战政府和在野党的经济政策;
- 2 帮助推动国际关系的发展;
- 3 为斯洛伐克共和国的荣誉做贡献。

Until 20 June 2013, 96 club meetings took place, of which nine were general meetings, and 236 events were organised in total.

截止到2013年6月20日, 共召开了96场俱乐部会议, 其中9场为全体会议; 以及总共236场活动。

As at 21 May 2013:

Number of regular members: 222

Number of honorary members from Slovakia: 3

Number of honorary members from abroad: 71

2013年5月21日数据:

常规会员人数: 222人

斯洛伐克名誉会员人数: 3人

外籍名誉会员人数: 71人



ASSOCIATION'S PRESTIGIOUS PRIZES

协会富有声望的荣誉奖项

Golden Biatec since 1993

金Biatec奖，始自1993

Prominent of the Economy since 1995

经济杰出成就奖，始自1995

The Most Popular Member of the Slovak Government since 1998

最受欢迎斯洛伐克政府成员，始自1998

The Most Popular Parliament Deputy since 1998

最受欢迎议会代表，始自1998

Best Bank since 1999

最佳银行，始自1999

World Politician since 2003

世界政治家，始自2003

These traditional prizes and honours are granted on the basis of a secret vote by club members and other personalities, but usually including votes from the public at www.hospodarskyklub.sk.

这些传统的奖项及荣誉是在俱乐部成员及其他人士秘密投票后评选授予的，但通常包括来自网络www.hospodarskyklub.sk的公众投票。



President of the Czech Republic prof. V. Klaus shows the certificate to cameras evidencing his victory in the enquiry "World Politician 2005" on the Prague Castle on 8 March 2006. To the right, Co-Chairman of the Club Committee R. Y. Mosny from the USA.



27 January 2006: Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic, L. Miklós, received a certificate from S. Hatina on the granting of the prestigious title "Prominent of the Economy".



The first laureate of Golden Biatec, the first President of the Slovak Republic, M. Kováč, handed over the new prize to Ph. Zepter of Monaco (first from the left, V. Veteška, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament behind him).



Silver plaque for the winner of the World Politician 2006 enquiry, Russian President V. Putin.



Silver plaque for the winner of the Best Bank 2006, Slovenská sporiteľňa, a. s..

THE MAIN TOPIC OF THE MEETINGS IN
THE 14TH AND 15TH YEAR OF ACTIVITY WAS:
NEW THINKING IN THE NEW WORLD AND IN NEW EUROPE
第十四和十五年的会议活动主题是：新世界与新欧洲的新思维



At the end of summer 2002, leader of SMER, R. Fico, in an exchange of opinions with the Chairman of the Committee, S. Hatina, and Executive Deputy Chairman, P. Kasalovský.

Support to the club's goals was expressed, among international personalities, by Pope Benedict XVI, the French President J. Chirac, the Czech President prof. V. Klaus, the WEF President prof. K. Schwab, and, from Slovakia, by the Slovak President I. Gašparovič, Ján Chryzostom Cardinal Korec, Speaker of the Parliament P. Paška, Prime Minister R. Fico, and former Foreign Minister E. Kukan.

国际人士纷纷表达了对俱乐部目标的支持，其中就有教皇本笃十六世，法国总统J. Chirac，捷克总统prof. V. Klaus，世界教育联谊会总裁prof. K. Schwab，及斯洛伐克国内人士，包括总统I. Gašparovič、红衣主教Jan Chryzostom、议会发言人P. Paška、总理R. Fico、前外交部长E. Kukan。



In autumn 1996, T. Bata came to Bratislava to collect the first prize from former Czecho-Slovakia.



A week before his inauguration as the third President of the Slovak Republic, I. Gašparovič met the representation of the club (second from the left; on the right, V. Masár, former Governor of the National Bank of Slovakia; on the left, S. Hatina, and behind him, the owner of the Kalea company, K. Štefankovičová

PROMINENT INTERNATIONAL LAUREATES OF THE GOLDEN BIATEC ANNUAL PRIZE:

金BIATEC奖历年的杰出国际获奖者:



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| <p>1994 Prof. K. Schwab, founder and president of the World Economic Forum</p> <p>1994 M. Kučan, President of the Republic of Slovenia</p> <p>1994 V. Masol, Ukrainian Prime Minister</p> <p>1995 Prof. V. Klaus, Prime Minister of the Czech Republic</p> <p>1996 J. Santer, President of the European Commission</p> <p>1996 T. Bata, businessman, Canada</p> <p>1997 sir L. Brittan, Vice-President of the European Commission</p> <p>1997 H. Kohl, German chancellor</p> <p>1997 A. Kwasniewski, Polish President</p> <p>1998 D. Johnston, OECD Secretary-General</p> <p>1998 R. Johnson, US Ambassador to Slovakia</p> <p>1998 J. Naisbitt, political scientist, USA</p> <p>1998 Prof. Jeffrey Sachs, economist, USA</p> <p>1998 Voice of America</p> <p>1998 F. Mayor, UNESCO Secretary-General</p> <p>1999 H. Maucher, Chairman of the Board, Nestlé, AS, Switzerland, and WEF Vice-President</p> <p>1999 G. W. Bush, Governor of Texas, USA</p> <p>2000 Z. Niemczycki, entrepreneur, representative of Polish industry and trade</p> <p>2000 F. Piech, Chairman of the Board, Volkswagen, AG, Germany</p> <p>2001 V. Putin, President of the Russian Federation</p> <p>2001 J. Chirac, French President</p> <p>2001 G. Mueller, ISI President, USA</p> <p>2002 Ph. Zeppter, businessman, Monaco</p> <p>2003 A. Hochleitner, main representative of Siemens for Central and Eastern Europe, Austria</p> <p>2008 N. Nazarbayev, President of Kazachstan</p> <p>2009 Prof. M. Yunus, the founder and the President of Grameen Bank, Bangladesh, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate for 1996</p> <p>2010 Prof. J. Keller, the Czech sociologist, environmentalist, university pedagogue and a writer</p> <p>2011 J. D. Wolfensohn, the former President of the World Bank</p> <p>2012 J. Androsch, the former Austrian Vice-chancellor and Minister of Finances</p> | <p>1994 Prof. K. Schwab世界经济论坛创始人及主席</p> <p>1994 M. Kučan斯洛文尼亚共和国总统</p> <p>1994 V. Masol乌克兰总理</p> <p>1995 Prof. V. Klaus捷克共和国总理</p> <p>1996 J. Santer欧洲委员会主席</p> <p>1996 T. Bata加拿大籍商人</p> <p>1997 sir L. Brittan欧洲委员会副主席</p> <p>1997 H. Kohl德国总理</p> <p>1997 A. Kwasniewski波兰总统</p> <p>1998 D. Johnston经济合作与发展组织秘书长</p> <p>1998 R. Johnson, 美国驻斯洛伐克大使</p> <p>1998 J. Naisbitt, 美籍政治学家</p> <p>1998 Prof. Jeffrey Sachs, 美籍经济学家</p> <p>1998 美国之音</p> <p>1998 F. Mayor, 联合国教科文组织秘书长</p> <p>1999 H. Maucher, 瑞士雀巢集团董事会主席、世界经济论坛副主席</p> <p>1999 G. W. Bush, 美国德克萨斯州州长</p> <p>2000 Z. Niemczycki, 企业家、波兰工业贸易代表</p> <p>2000 F. Piech, 德国大众汽车公司董事会主席</p> <p>2001 V. Putin, 俄罗斯联邦总统</p> <p>2001 J. Chirac, 法国总统</p> <p>2001 G. Mueller, 美国国际战略与投资集团总裁</p> <p>2002 Ph. Zeppter, 摩纳哥商人</p> <p>2003 A. Hochleitner, 西门子东欧及中欧首席代表奥地利籍</p> <p>2008 N. Nazarbayev, 哈萨克斯坦总统</p> <p>2009 Prof. M. Yunus, 孟加拉国乡村银行创始人总裁, 1996年诺贝尔和平奖得主</p> <p>2010 Prof. J. Keller, 捷克社会学家、环境学家、大学教师、作家</p> <p>2011 J. D. Wolfensohn 世界银行前总裁</p> <p>2012 J. Androsch 奥地利前副总理及财政部长</p> |
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The first laureate of the prestigious prize of Golden Biatec was the first President of the Slovak Republic, M. Kováč.

This honour was also given to Presidents R. Schuster and I. Gašparovič. In 2001, Golden Biatec and honorary club rights were granted to Ján Chryzostom Cardinal Korec. The prestigious award the “Prominent of the Economy” went exceptionally to foreign personalities – R. Chazbulatov, economist and scientist, I. Melenec, French physician, and Jevgenij M. Primakov, the former Russian Prime Minister.

金BIATEC奖的首个得主是斯洛伐克共和国第一任总统 M. Kováč。同时 R. Schuster 和 I. Gašparovič 两位总统也获此殊荣。2001年, 红衣主教 Jan Chryzostom 被授予该奖及俱乐部荣誉权。经济杰出成就奖也破例地授予了外籍人士: 经济学家与科学家 R. Chazbulatov, 法国物理学家 I. Melenec, French physician, 以及俄罗斯前总理 Jevgenij M. Primakov。



J. Naisbitt (to the right) speaks in 1998 what world they wanted and wished together with the co-author of the bestseller Megatrends 2000, P. Aburden. Next to him, the initiator of club's activity, P. Kasalovský.



Letter of WEF President, prof. K. Schwab, on club's actions before opening its discussion on the several-months' topic No. 1, New Thinking in the New World and in New Europe.

Declaration of the IEF Economic Club of 18 April 2007 on the Future of the EU and its Relations with the United States to the National Council, the Government and the President of the Slovak Republic, the European Parliament and the European Commission

非正式经济论坛经济俱乐部 (IEF Economic Club)

2007年4月18日对斯洛伐克共和国国家议会、政府及总统、
欧洲议会及欧洲委员会发布的关于欧盟的未来
及其与美国关系的公告

For more than a year and a half, we have thought it honest and essential to openly talk about the future of Europe, the European Union, and its relations with the US. Since autumn 2005, the meetings of our association – the Informal Economic Forum Economic Club – have paid attention to these issues, which are not only a matter of political leaders, but also the non-governmental and civil sectors. The halting of EU institutional reform and, almost equally, the overall state of the EU were the strongest impetus for our discussion on these issues under the title “New Thinking in the New World and the New Europe”.

We are of the opinion that the new home for European nations and their states, which was made attractive by many political legends of the 20th century, in particular French President F. Mitterrand and German Chancellor H. Kohl, is not being completed thoroughly and unreservedly. The process of European-wide integration appears to lack the necessary support and energy in the quality of the new relations within the EU organism. The EU should be a new home for European nations and their states and its appeal has and will continue to be given by the most precious values of our civilisation’s development. These are equality, brotherhood and freedom, which always require proper attention, in particular because they are always a necessary condition for a new quality of traditional and generally known human ideals.

The real reasons why the process of approval of the European Constitution has been blocked still have not been clearly expressed. How many leading politicians from individual Member States, not to mention their citizens, know, or at least guess, where the EU is going institutionally?! Why shouldn’t we demand that political leaders finally give a statement on their particular idea of the future of Europe and the EU?! We should ask what is being done for the sake of the declared efforts and make an attempt at self-reflection – have we done too little, just enough or more than enough? And this includes the issues of peace, freedom, solidarity and joint management of affairs. We have tried to do this in our discussions and many of us are of the opinion that politicians too often tend to present the desired as the already accomplished.

一年半多以来,我们一直在思索开诚布公地商讨欧洲的未来、欧盟及其与美国的关系是至关重要的。自2005年秋,我们非正式经济论坛经济俱乐部的会议一直在关注这些问题,因其不仅关乎政治领袖,而且关系到非政府及民众群体。欧盟机制改革搁置,以及同样地欧盟整体现状都是我们以“新世界、新欧洲、新思路”为题开展讨论的最强大的动力。

我们认为欧洲国家及其各地区的新家园在20世纪众多政治传奇中被描绘的格外诱人,尤其是法国总统 F. Mitterrand 及德国总理 H. Kohl 时期尤为突出,然而这个新家园并未完全实现。整个欧洲的合并过程显示出在欧盟机构内的新关系上缺乏必要的支持及动力。欧盟应该是欧洲国家及地区的新家园,其风采应被且将继续由我们的文明发展中最宝贵的价值观发扬光大。这些价值观包括平等、友爱与自由,这些价值观需要持续的正确对待,尤其是因为他们一直是新传统及人类公认的典范所需的必要条件。

关于欧洲宪法批准过程受阻的真正原因仍未得到明确的说法。而这些成员国里,抛开民众不谈,有多少政治领袖了解或者至少猜测欧盟的宪法改革何去何从?! 为何我们不能要求政治领袖就他们对欧洲和欧盟的未来有什么看法最终做个交待? 我们应该问一问所谓付出的努力现在到底做得如何,试着扪心自问我们做的是多、是少还是恰到好处? 而这就涉及到和平、自由、团结一致及共同事务管理等问题。我们曾在讨论会中做此尝试,其中许多人认为政治家常常喜欢把想要的说成是已经完成的。



How well do we in the EU know each other? Are we closer to each other? How many of us feel that they belong to their own nation and country, to Europe and the EU, and to the part of mankind, which is democratically – out of the will of the majority – changing the world for the better, eliminating evil and its causes? Is the EU's model of economic success actually realistic and functional? How is it guaranteed? To what extent are the efforts centred on people? On what basis do we believe that in terms of knowledge and culture, we are wealthier than other parts of the world? We feel that the responsibility for global developments lies not only with individual Member States, but also with the community of EU Member States as a whole. Are we united in our views on conflict situations or do we behave like the select few who have the right to judge others? Are we dealing with them according to the degree of danger they pose or according to our free will? Are the issues of climate change and consequences of globalism really a priority in the actions of our leaders?

Poor efficiency of the executive power in confrontation with terrorism and the world of crime have resulted in unacceptable interventions in human rights, civil rights and even privacy. The failure of specific security solutions is ever more frequently unreasonably ascribed to our inexperience. Regrettably, military action continues to have a greater weight and power than cultural diplomacy. Are we, in our conscience, helping to create a world that is economically and socially better? How have we really mitigated the risk of international and regional military conflicts? Are we really contributing to the eradication of hunger, poverty, illiteracy and diseases, to which we committed ourselves almost 40 years ago?

Already a decade ago, we called on the Slovak Parliament and Government, and in particular the representatives abroad, to increase information about our obligations, our rights and the developments in European institutions, and we have to repeat this appeal again. The lack of information causes lack of interest in public affairs and leads to doubts, mistakes and wrong stances. Our friends, partners and even competitors see us as a society with successful, well-targeted reforms based on responsibility of the individual and overall exemplary economic dynamics. Nevertheless, the task of reducing our indebtedness and, above all, coping with the historical challenge of spending only what we can produce, will not be an easy thing to do.

我们这些欧盟的成员互相又了解多少呢？关系比以前更近了吗？多少人感觉他们属于他们自己的民族和国家、属于欧洲和欧盟、是人类的一份子，去民主地(出自大多数人意愿)让世界更加美好、祛除邪恶及其源？欧盟的经济成功模式究竟是否现实可行？如何来保证其实现？付出的努力有多少是以人民为中心？我们有什么依据相信在知识与文化方面我们比世界上其他国家更富有？我们感到全球发展不仅仅是每个单独成员国的责任，也是欧盟各个成员国这个大团体整体的责任。我们在冲突现状问题上的观点是否一致？还是我们表现的正如被选举出的少数派有权对其他多数指手画脚？我们是依照他们行为的严重程度还是我们的自由意志来惩罚他们？气候改变和全球化的结果真的是我们各国领导的首要政务吗？

对恐怖主义和世界犯罪的打击不力已经对人权、民权甚至隐私权造成了无法接受的侵犯；各种具体安全方案的失败越来越多被无端地归结为经验不足；遗憾的是，军事行为继续发挥着高于文化外交的权重。平心而论，我们是在帮助创立一个经济上和社会上都更加良好的世界吗？事实上我们是采取何种方式对国际性和区域性军事冲突进行调解了呢？我们确实是在为消除饥饿、贫穷、无知和疾病这项我们已经致力近四十年的事业而努力奋斗吗？

十年前，我们就号召斯洛伐克国会、政府特别是在国外的代表来增加我们在欧洲组织中的义务、权利和发展信息，现如今我们依然还是要重复这一号召。信息缺乏会造成民众对公共事务的漠不关心，导致怀疑、误解和立场错误等问题的发生。我们的朋友、伙伴甚至竞争对手都把我们看成是一个基于个体责任感和整体上具有可效仿经济动力的改革目标明确的成功社会。然而，如何削减债务，最重要的是如何应对量力而出这一历史性挑战，这可不是一件简单的事情。



The concept, the project and then the construction of the new home for European nations and their states, have indeed been one of the wonders of our civilisation. Its organisation and overall success is not only an important factor of stability, but also an example of economic and social progress, multinational civil society and peaceful development both in Europe and the world over. Still, it needs better order and more self-discipline. Today, we can also see the needs of the nearest future, when, as it seems, the need will arise to create a new quality of relations and even harmonise the policy in the EU and its Member States with that of the United States. Without such a strategy, finding solutions to global priorities, in particular the environment and global security will be increasingly more complex and problematic.

Ten years ago, on 23 May 1997, we unanimously adopted a declaration on Slovakia's membership of the EU and NATO. We reaffirmed the validity of its content on 20 January 2003, when a section of the domestic and foreign public seemed to underestimate their importance. Today, we reiterate that they are a far-sighted solution to the development of relations between nations and their states in Europe and the world. Still, we believe that substantial improvement of the provision of information about the activities and intentions of European institutions is a basic prerequisite for their viability. The urgent need to initiate maximum support for comprehensive mutual convergence of the populations of the Member States appears to be no less important. Institutional reform also needs the opinions of the broadest possible layers of civil society and responsible Europeans to be heard.

Before the beginning of the 196th club event, Speaker of the Parliament P. Paška, club leader P. Kasalovský, and Co-chairman of the Club Committee, S. Hatina.

为欧洲民族和国家建造新家园这一理念、项目和建造过程本身都无疑是人类文明的一大奇迹。其组织和全面胜利不仅是关乎欧洲和全球稳定的一个重要因素，同时也是欧洲和全球经济社会发展、跨国民间团体和和平发展的典范。当然，这需要更好的秩序和更强的自我约束力。今天，我们还能够看到不远将来的需求，正如它看起来的那样，在不远的将来，这个需求将有助于欧盟及其成员国与美国建立一种新型关系，甚至可使政策和谐化。若没有此战略，为全球当务之急特别是环境和全球安全问题寻求解决方案将会变得更加复杂，问题重重。

十年前，1997年的5月23日，我们一致通过了一份关于斯洛伐克在欧盟和北约的成员国身份的声明，并在2003年1月20日对该公告内容的合法性进行了重申，因为当时一部分国内外人士看似低估了该公告的重要性。今天，我们再次重申这是一个解决推进欧洲与世界民族与国家间关系的高瞻远瞩的方法。我们仍然相信欧洲机构在提供其活动与计划的相关信息方面的实质性进展是其存活的基本前提。而成员国的民众间的大融合急需的最大程度的支持也是同等重要的。机制改革也需要听取最大范围的社会各阶层民众与背负责任感的欧洲人的意见。

于196届俱乐部活动开幕前，议会发言人 P. Paška, 俱乐部领袖 P. Kasalovský, 及俱乐部委员会共同主席 S. Hatina。

Memorandum of Political and Human Responsibility to Parliamentary Elections 2010

2010年议会选举的政治及人权责任备忘录

Our association has been established eight months later than the nationally sovereign Slovak Republic. Since August 1993, we annually award the feats and unique work results in its favour on the basis of non-public selection and voting. For almost eighteen years of our existence we have praised the domestic brain and unique work results with the Golden Biatec altogether one hundred and fifty times, thereof three times the President of the republic and Prime Minister. There were also the personalities from internal political scene and from seven political parties in total (SMER SD and SDL, LS HZDS, SDKÚ- DS and SDK, KDH, SNS and SMK) amongst the laureates every year. Despite the mutual respect, and in many cases also despite membership, our permanent independence upon political parties have become a problem for many of them. To sense and tolerate other opinions and even to use them in a real life is rather exceptional in our domestic politics.

我们协会于斯洛伐克共和国主权独立后 8 个月成立。自 1993 年 8 月以来，我们每年都会在非公开的选举与投票基础上对一些丰功伟绩做出表彰。自成立的近 18 年以来，我们共为国内的英才及杰出成就颁发金 Biatec 奖 150 次，其中有 3 次是发给共和国总统及总理。每年也会表彰一些执政党派人士及其他 7 个政治团体 (SMER SD and SDL, LS HZDS, SDKÚ- DS and SDK, KDH, SNS and SMK) 的政客。尽管本着互相尊重的原则，且常常要抛开成员身份问题，我们于政治团体的永久性独立性质已为许多获奖人造成了困扰。感知并容纳外来意见甚至将其执行于现实生活中在我国政界是相当特立独行的。





We used to prepare discussion forums with the presence of the most distinguished political forces or of the individual political parties and their leaders for several times before the important internal political events and always before the Slovakia National Council election in past. Today, seventeen days before the parliamentary elections, we have the club meeting, however we turn to the hitherto Golden Biatec laureates, the Prominent of Economy and winners of our club internal polls with this Memorandum instead of the traditional discussion. We are persuaded they can help the new government to immediately and in particularly meaningfully approach the dealing with the nationwide problems of our citizens and proving we have the ability and will not to be only in a ruck, We reckon that this is already the time for utilisation of the intellectual potential but to be in the lead.


Several attempts from the side of the governmental establishments, political parties and scientific workplaces to designate our economical and social orientation has proven to be non-feasible. We always came to the conclusion that when comparing our results with abroad, it is undoubtful we are noway special. It is rather necessary to diversify the economics with other branches, in particular food industry, tourism and the cutting-edge technologies than to enthuse over the forecast of our leadership in economic growth this year and the next year within the European Union. This shall allow us to prevent great economic fluctuations against which the Slovakia has no protection for the time being. The support of domestic production would be using „three Ps“.

Stagnation on the positions of positive forecasts, even if with the bay, would revenge the quality of life that is far away from the desired condition. It is essential to create tens of thousand new and permanent job opportunities with totally new character. Furthermore, we may not postpone the complex dealing with the problem of Slovak waters and in particular we should resolve the saturation of our environment with rain water and its revaluation. We must primarily manage the enforcement of law and to provide all citizens without exception with the legal sureness and protection. We assume, however, it is impossible without radical, prompt and efficient dealing with the problems with the Roma ethnic community.

过去，我们在重大国内政治活动、尤其是斯洛伐克国会选举之前通常请最杰出的政治力量或独立政治团体及其领袖多次出席论坛讨论。今天，在距议会选举还有 17 天前，我们一改传统的讨论形式，邀请至今所有 Golden Biatec 的获奖人、经济杰出奖获奖人及俱乐部内部选举优胜者来参与此次活动并做出此备忘录。我们相信他们能够帮助新政府及时并切实有效地提出解决国家问题的办法。我们预测是时候来挖掘大众的智慧潜能并以此证明我们有这个能力，我们将不再随波逐流，而是引领未来。

事实证明，政府机构、政治团体及科学机构为我们指定的经济与社会方向的尝试是不切实际的。我们常常得出的结论是与国外相比，我们的结果显然并无可圈可点之处。现在的当务之急是以其他产业链条尤其是食品工业、旅游业及高新技术产业来实现经济多元化，而非热衷于预测我们在欧盟明年的经济增长上的领先地位。这将使我们预防巨大的经济动荡，而斯洛伐克目前对其毫无防范。国内生产的支持将会来自于“三方”。

正面预测状态哪怕是海湾地区的停滞不前将会反应到生活质量的下降，而远远不及理想的情况。目前急需创造出千上万个全新性质的稳定的就业机会。此外，我们不应该推迟解决斯洛伐克水源问题的综合项目，尤其是用雨水及重估来解决环境饱和的问题。我们必须首先加强执法力度，为所有公民提供无一例外的法律安全及保障。然而，我们认为，如果不能从根本上及时有效地解决罗马民族区域问题，上述情况也是无法实现的。



Years ago we provided the political leaders with our outline of what they should speak about in regards with the nearest and far-away future: the flats – the roof over the head, health and physical fitness, morality and moral power, erudition and cultured manners, safety and dignity of every citizen. What was fulfilled till now out of what the politicians outlined or promised is just we are not down on the luck more than the other ones in the EU.

Our objective is the wisdom of our people would become the counsellor or even the closest colleague of the new governmental establishment. The slush in the world economy and even some euro-zone countries and its persistence provide us with no other possibility for now. We must help ourselves using the existing domestic raw materials and sources, and also the traditions, in particular by engaging the citizens to invest their money in the domestic projects.

We are before the parliamentary elections and the electoral campaign makes us anxious in some ways. The new governmental establishment should start sensing there are enough and to spare people wishing we move forward when dealing with the generally outlined problems. Why the work in dealing with them could put together the people and thus commence the real metamorphosis of Slovakia at last? We have the concepts, even the procedures how to do that, but we are, so to speak, more Slovak, than we think. We need to focus on our intention to be better and the best ones once and for all.

Wave good by the mediocrity at long last, and in particular it is crucial to put the kibosh on the devastation of interpersonal relations. Even today third follow-up of club-wide discussion whether the economic and civilisation crisis ends or its another restart is here has proven that when looking forward the forthcoming days we have the entitlement to just one drop of optimism, if any.

Bratislava, 27 May 2010

布拉迪斯拉发, 2010年5月27日

For the association member group:

协会成员

P. Kasalovský, J. Gabriel, E. Drobný, M. Kravčík, J. Šály, prof. M. Novák,
prof. J. Hinšt, J. Dlhopolček, prof. P. Krištufek, R. Y. Mosny, J. Dolník

几年前,我们为政治领袖提出了我们总结的大纲,告知他们关于当下及长远的未来应谈及的问题:住房、卫生与健康、道德与舆论的力量、学识与文化修养、每个公民的安全与尊严。至今,在政治家提出或承诺过的目标中,已实现的几个也不过是我们的运气不比欧盟其他国家更差的缘故。

我们的目标是本民族的智慧成为新政府机构的顾问甚至是最紧密的同仁。世界、甚至某些欧元区国家的持续经济萧条使我们目前无其他路可走。我们必须用现有的国内原料及资源、还有传统来自救,特别是鼓励国民都参与到国内项目的投资上来。

我们是走在议会选举之前的,而选举运动常常让我们感到某种程度的不安。新政府机构应该开始认识到我们的问题已经多到了无以复加的地步,但仍应该让民众怀揣着这样的梦想——在处理这些大体问题的同时我们也在进步。为什么应对这些问题能够把民众团结起来,从而最终开始斯洛伐克真正的蜕变?我们有坚定的信念,甚至应对这些问题的行动步骤也了然于心了,但可以这么说,我们斯洛伐克人比我们认为的还要强大,我们只需要一心一意为追求更好乃至最好而不遗余力。

终于和平庸诀别了!对破坏人际关系的活动进行彻底颠覆具有特别重要的意义。乃至今天,在此就“经济和文明危机消失了还是抬头再起了”而进行的第三次全俱乐部范围内的讨论已经证明憧憬未来时我们还是有权抱一丝乐观主义精神的!

DECLARATIONS AND INCENTIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION IN 1997-2013

1997-2013年协会公告与奖励

- Declaration to the integration attempts of the SR, 23. 5. 1997
- Declaration to the designation of the Prime Minister of the SR, 7. 10. 2002
- Declaration on the membership of the SR in the EU and NATO, 20. 1. 2003
- Declaration of the three, 27. 9. 2004
- Declaration on the future of the EU and its relations with the USA, 18. 4. 2007
- The greatest wealth is water, 28. 2. 2008
- About the Slovak and Hungarian relations in the 21st century, 30. 10. 2008
- Slovak waters for people, 24. 2. 2009
- Message for the participants in the UN Climatic Change Conference
in Copenhagen, 29. 10. 2009
- Memorandum to the parliamentary elections in 2010
- About the Hamlet questions in Slovak space in the 21st century, 8. 10. 2010
- About the responsibility of political and social leaders, 21. 5. 2013
- 苏里南统一尝试公告23. 5. 1997
- 苏里南总理任职公告 7. 10. 2002
- 苏里南在欧盟与北大西洋公约组织的成员身份公告20. 1. 2003
- 三方公告27. 9. 2004
- 欧盟未来及其与美国关系公告18. 4. 2007
- 最大的财富是水 28. 2. 2008
- 21世纪斯洛伐克与匈牙利关系问题30. 10. 2008
- 斯洛伐克民用水源24. 2. 2009
- 告哥本哈根联合国气候变化会议与会者29. 10. 2009
- 2010国会选举备忘录
- 关于21世纪斯洛伐克领域哈姆雷特问题 8. 10. 2010
- 关于政治与社会领袖的职责 21. 5. 2013

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Auditor 审计
Ing. Lumír Ondrušek (Czech Republic)

INFO 网址 www.hospodarskyklub.sk

Mail address 电邮 pkasalovsky@hospodarskyklub.sk

Post address 邮政地址
NEF Hospodársky klub,
Topoľčianska 5
854 04 Bratislava
Slovak Republic

Mobile phone: 00421 903 711890

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