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BURUNDI :

Burundi: la tension ne retombe pas à Bujumbura

Par RFI /11-08-2015

Au Burundi, la nuit de dimanche à ce lundi 10 août à Bujumbura a été marquée par des tirs et des explosions pendant deux heures qui ont été entendus dans plusieurs quartiers de la capitale. La tension n'est pas retombée. La police a bouclé le quartier de Jabé.

Dès 6h ce lundi matin, la police a commencé à fouiller le quartier de Jabé. Selon les habitants, toutes les maisons ont été perquisitionnées. Personne ne pouvait entrer ou sortir de ce quartier. A la mi-journée, les habitants ont même constaté l'arrivée de renforts du côté de la police. Des agents équipés de roquettes et de mitrailleuses assuraient le cloisonnement de ce quartier, situé dans le nord de la capitale Bujumbura.

Les perquisitions se sont terminées en début d'après-midi, mais les policiers sont restés en nombre jusqu'aux environs de 17h30. Ce soir, il reste encore des policiers dans le quartier, mais beaucoup moins que dans l'après-midi.

Selon les habitants, aucune arme n'a été saisie pendant la journée et au moins dix personnes ont été arrêtées. Cette information n'est pas confirmée par la police pour le moment.

Ces perquisitions font suite à une nuit très violente à Bujumbura. La police a indiqué que huit grenades, en tout, ont explosé au cours de la nuit. Quatre dans le quartier de Jabé, trois dans celui de

Cibitoke et une dans celui de Nyakabiga. Selon les habitants, au moins deux policiers ont été tués. De son côté, la police conteste ce chiffre et parle de deux blessés dans ses rangs au cours de la nuit.

Remus vit dans un quartier voisin, nommé Nyakabiga. Depuis une semaine, il assiste à une importante dégradation du climat dans les rues de Bujumbura.

A Bujumbura les gens ont peur, il rentre très tôt du travail, les magasins ferment très tôt, ils ne fréquentent pas les cabarets comme ils en avaient l'habitude.

Remus (Propos recueillis par Alexis Guilleux) Habitant du quartier de Nyakabiga

RWANDA :

UK dismisses extradition case against Rwanda's spy chief

Tuesday 11 August 2015/enca.com

LONDON - A British court on Monday freed Rwanda's intelligence chief Karenzi Karake, who is wanted in Spain over alleged war crimes in the aftermath of the 1994 genocide, after being advised that an extradition offence could not be established in British law.

British police arrested General Karake, 54, at London's Heathrow Airport on June 22, acting on a European Arrest Warrant issued by Spain.

Karake was a commander in the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), the rebel force that swept through Rwanda in 1994 to halt the slaughter of 800,000 minority Tutsis orchestrated by the Hutu government. The RPF now runs the country.

The Spanish arrest warrant is in connection with allegations of reprisal killings in Rwanda and neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo in the years following the genocide. The RPF denies that Karake or others committed war crimes.

Karake's arrest angered authorities in Kigali, who described it as an "outrage", and prompted protests outside the British embassy in the Rwandan capital as well as outside Westminster Magistrates Court in London, where Karake appeared on June 25.

Rwanda's Foreign Minister Louise Mushikiwabo said in a tweet she was delighted Karake would be coming home.

This was an unnecessary and abusive process, she said.

The court had granted Karake bail on June 25 pending full extradition proceedings. Among the lawyers who appeared in court to defend him was Cherie Blair, wife of Britain's former Prime Minister Tony Blair.

The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), which under extradition procedures was acting on behalf of the Spanish judicial authority, said Senior District Judge Howard Riddle had discharged the arrest warrant after hearing CPS legal advice.

"After careful consideration we do not believe that an extradition offence can be established under UK law. The main reason is that the relevant laws on the conduct alleged in this case do not cover

the acts of non UK nationals or residents abroad," a CPS spokesman said.

The Spanish warrant stemmed from a lengthy indictment issued by a judge in 2008 against 40 senior Rwandans including Karake, who was also accused of ordering the killing of three Spanish volunteers from a medical charity in 1997.

Conflicting accounts have emerged over the years of exactly what happened in parts of Rwanda and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo where many suspected Hutu "genocidaires" fled the RPF advance in 1994 and which Rwandan forces later invaded.

Rwanda president emphasises conducive business environment for investors

English.news.cn/Xinhua/2015-08-11

KIGALI, Aug. 10 (Xinhua) -- Rwanda president Paul Kagame has called on his leadership to do whatever it takes to provide favorable business environment for both local and foreign investors.

The head of state was speaking on Monday while inaugurated Kigali City Hall and a nearby commercial complex, M Peace Plaza in busy shopping hub in downtown Capital, Kigali.

Both buildings are expected to host a number of businesses.

Addressing a wide range of members of Rwanda business community, the president emphasized on conducive business atmosphere saying that it attracts investments.

"Achieving transformation is to change your mindset and believe that transformation is possible. The progress Rwanda has registered within a short period of time is not the result of an overnight miracle but consistent hard work," he noted.

Kagame said that even with the development achieved so far, there was still more to be done and challenged the businesses to exploit the opportunities available to them.

"The government is committed to improving the lives of its people through providing a conducive environment for investments to grow, creating employment opportunities and generating income for the people," he noted.

The president also called on the government to partner with the private sector saying that both parties must demand more from themselves and implored them to attract more investors to Rwanda.

Rwanda has gone ahead to enhance investments by introducing a new investment law that clarifies potential investment opportunities in the country as well as the key areas the government is marketing to investors.

The investment law, launched in Kigali in June to replace one enacted in 2005 that was limited in scope, seeks to bring 1.12 billion U.S dollars worth of foreign direct investments (FDIs) by the end of the year.

Figures from Rwanda Development Board (RDB) put the country's actual FDIs at 257 million U.S dollars in 2013 and 521 million U.S dollars in 2014.

The post genocide country has demonstrated consistent strong performance in the World Bank Doing Business Rankings in recent years with good progress made across all the key indicators.

The 2015 World Bank Doing Business Report, ranked Rwanda 46th out of 189 countries globally that are promoting conducive environment for business.

An Ernst & Young's report titled, "Africa 2014: executing growth" South Africa, Egypt and Morocco, respectively, topped the list of 15 countries on the continent that have enjoyed a dominant share of FDI between 2007 and 2013.

Rwanda made it to that list in 15th place behind its East African counterparts Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda which were ranked 6th, 10th and 11th, respectively.

RDC CONGO :

UGANDA :

Kenya, Uganda settle pipeline route
August 11 2015 /REUTERS

Kampala - Kenya and Uganda have reached a final decision on the route for a crude pipeline linking their newly found oilfields to the Kenyan coast, an important step for oil firms to make a final investment decision, the countries' presidents said on Monday.

Oil executives have previously said they cannot make progress with their final investment decision on developing discoveries in Uganda and Kenya until the pipeline route and related costs were clear.

Uganda has an estimated 6.5 billion barrels of crude reserves in its fields in the country's west near the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo while Kenya estimates its recoverable reserves at about 1 billion barrels.

A statement issued after Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta's visit to his Ugandan counterpart, Yoweri Museveni, said: "The two heads of state agreed on the use of the northern route, that is Hoima-Lokichar-Lamu for the development of the crude oil pipeline."

The statement said the implementation of the pipeline route would be subject to Kenya guaranteeing the security on its side of the pipeline, the financing of the project, and a transit fee not higher than would be payable on any other alternative route.

"The presidents agreed... implementation of the project without further delay," the statement said.

Two possible routes had been proposed, with the second one following the route of an existing products pipeline further south running to the port of Mombasa.

Alongside the pipeline on the corridor of land in the north of the country to Lamu, Kenya wants to build a new port to serve the region.

It says work on Lamu port has begun, but experts say a spate of militant attacks in the region that borders Somalia have raised concerns about security of the pipeline along that route.

A fall in oil prices in the past year has knocked other oil projects off the agenda, but analysts say the Kenyan and Ugandan plans are unlikely to be shelved because they are relatively easy and cheap to access compared with offshore finds.

Joseph Njoroge, Kenya's petroleum and energy ministry, said in June that once a decision on the route was made, the pipeline's construction could be completed by about 2018 or 2019.

A spokesman for Britain's Tullow Oil, with stakes in Uganda and Kenya, said in June that Tullow expected to decide on whether to proceed with investment in late 2016.

France's Total and China's CNOOC are also investing in Uganda, while Tullow's partner in Kenya is Africa Oil.

Uganda Court Bans 'Bride Price' Refunds in Divorce Cases

by Mary Chastain/breitbart.com/10 Aug 2015

Uganda's Supreme Court decreed this week that a husband is not allowed to demand a "bride price" refund after a divorce since the practice is unconstitutional.

The judges stated "that women were not commodities being traded in the marketplace." Usually the groom gifts livestock to the bride's family.

"Refund of the bride price connotes that a woman is on loan and can be returned and money recovered. This compromises the dignity of a woman," explained Uganda's Chief Justice Bert Katureebe.

Lead Justice Jotham Tumwesigye said "it was unfair for the parents of the woman" since they more than likely do not have anything from the dowry to return, especially if it was livestock. He also said if the parents cannot refund the "bride price" the situation "could force a married woman into a situation of marital abuse."

Activists are happy the judges partially struck down the law.

"There are fathers and brothers of brides facing civil suit because they failed to return the bride price, while thousand if not millions of women across the country who have been abused because of failure to refund the bride price. This ruling will liberate many of them," said legal officer Solomy Awiidi.

An editorial at Uganda's The Observer calls for the Supreme Court outlawed "bride price" completely. The board found it odd that the court believes women are not commodities, yet they all "find it okay for parents to insist that a man shall not take their daughter in marriage unless he has paid a certain amount of money in cash, cows or whatever else." Instead, the editorial board wanted the court to rule that bride price is an option, but not required.

"This would preserve the legal premise that marriage is contracted between two consenting adults of sound mind," wrote the board.

Unfortunately, these bridal practices continue across the continent. The BBC recently listed the

“bride prices” in Africa. In South Africa and Zimbabwe, the groom usually gifts his betrothed’s family with cash or cows. At the mosque in Senegal, the groom receives money or a kola nut. The bride’s family hands over more money after the ceremony. In Niger, the bride price still exists, but largely “as a symbolic act.” The Kenyan government banned bride price, but it still occurs in the country:

Pastoral communities insist that it is paid in cattle and it has been cited as a cause of cattle rustling, whereas families in other communities will accept cash.

There is a sense that a transaction has taken place over the bride.

SOUTH AFRICA :

Lax legislation fuels South Africa's poaching problem

11/08/2015/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

KRUGER NATIONAL PARK (South Africa) • A prosecutor in South Africa's Kruger National Park says rhino-poaching cases appear in court like "shoplifting cases in the city", casting her doubt on the country's anti-poaching strategy as it suffers another year of rhino-poaching carnage.

For six years, prosecutor Ansie Venter has been working on rhino-poaching cases in Skukuza Magistrates' Court, the legal heart of the world-famous park. Yet, despite a high conviction rate, Ms Venter still sees waves of people in court in connection with poaching, a state of affairs that riles her.

South Africa is on track to another record year of rhino poaching. Last year, 1,215 rhinos were killed for their horn, used in Asia for its supposed medicinal qualities.

In the first four months of this year, 393 rhinos were killed - a more than 18 per cent increase over last year, environmental affairs minister Edna Molewa said earlier this year.

In the Skukuza court, in June, Ms Venter pushed for the imprisonment of Elliot Mzimba, a 43-year-old father of six from Mozambique arrested earlier this year in Kruger park with a .375 calibre hunting rifle and ammunition.

Mzimba pleaded guilty to all charges - trespassing, illegal possession of a firearm and ammunition, and intent to commit a crime - and was sentenced to seven years in jail.

South Africa does not have specific legislation designed to address rhino poaching. As a result, prosecutors have to push for the maximum sentences of what used to be relatively innocuous offences. But many poachers slip through legislative cracks by posting bail and escaping the country.

"Mozambique has not signed any extradition treaty, which means they flee and do not come back to court, in which case justice, obviously, is not served," said Ms Venter.

Activists decry the lack of cooperation between South Africa and Mozambique. Mr Dex Kotze, a South African organiser of the global march for elephants and rhinos, has been lobbying the government to make rhino poaching a "schedule 5 offence", the same with murder, with a 15-year

jail sentence. The fact that the laws have not been amended or that an extradition treaty has not been signed points to "a lack of political will", he said. "It's disgusting."

TANZANIA :

KENYA :

ANGOLA :

AU/AFRICA :

UN/AFRICA :

US/AFRICA :

Leave it to People: China, U.S. Split Over African Policies

Written by Edwin Genoway, Jr (231886458910), edwin.genoway@frontpageafricaonline.com / 11 August 2015

Monrovia - The two leading economies in world, the United States of America and China have different views over their respective policies towards African countries. United States President Barack Obama recently during a visit to Africa spoke about corruption on the continent but Chinese Foreign Minister Wang YI concluding a visit to Liberia said the United States has no business judging any African leader.

“As the African governments elected by their people have the capability in such awareness to handle what may happen, otherwise the people wouldn’t have elected them as their leaders, that is to say if certain government is corrupt or not it is not to be judged by outsiders but only by the people,” Minister Yi said.

He said for the people in Africa especially for least developed countries, the people do not want to see foreigners judging their actions but rather the people want to see foreign countries helping to provide enough food, jobs, houses and to improve their living standards day by day. Said Minister Yi: “That is what China is been doing exactly, this country Liberia for example, if you can go

around you will see houses that have been built by China and China is prepare to play that role for Liberia and not to talk about corruption,”

In recent years China has been a key player in the development drive of Liberia prompting many to wonder that the Asian country is pushing to cement a strong relationship with Liberia, fighting the United States which has been a long time close friend to the country. The Chinese constructed the best hospital in post war Liberia in Tappita, Nimba County, the Fendall Campus of the University of Liberia, Samuel K. Doe Sports Complex and other major projects.

The United States has over the years played a key role in Liberia, having a say in politics and other major areas and the recent involvement of China which has led to senior Liberian officials making strong public statements in favor of that country has led to speculations that Liberia could likely solidify its ties with China but the Americans say they are not worried about the involvement of China in Liberia.

Not worried, US says

The Deputy Chief of Mission at the United States Embassy in Monrovia has disclosed that the United States of America is in no way worried about China presence in Liberia. Sheila Paskman said apart from America, Liberia needs lots of international connections that will help the country in its reconstruction process and to advance the economy of the country.

“We need a lot of international connections and cooperation to help Liberia advance the economy which is so important now, as the Chinese Minister pointed out, part of the problem Liberia has is the economy problem, so I think all of the international partners of Liberia need to come together and help Liberia develop a strong economy,” she noted.

Speaking to the Liberia Broadcasting System interview the U.S. Embassy Deputy Chief of Mission in Liberia said she agree with the Chinese Foreign Minister that part of Liberia’s problem that led to the outbreak of the Ebola virus in the country is due to the lack of public health care system.

America has been criticized around the world for failing to help Liberia in times of trouble. Many look at the hug presence of the Chinese in Liberia as a means of stealing Liberia partnership from America, believing that the United States is worried to see the Chinese gradually taking over developmental projects in Liberia. But the US deputy Chief of Mission says the Chinese presence and investment in Liberia, is welcoming and her country is not worried about Chinese presence in Liberia.

“It is a good thing for china and Liberia to have partnership that will help develop the country but we are not worry about that,” she noted. But China on the other hand said it recognizes the historic connection between Liberia and America. Minister YI said China is open to Liberia in all cooperative area saying China is aware of Liberia being attractive in terms of investment. He quickly noted and recognized the historic relationship between Liberia and America.

“We know about the historical connections between Liberia and the U.S. but China has its own strength our relationship with Liberia has been fast grown and our support has been welcomed by the Liberian people, we can consider the possibility of pursuing a win, win or all win projects, we can tap into our respective strength”. He said China is willing to work with America in many different areas once it will benefit the Liberian people, “we need that cooperation from America to work together in many different areas that will benefit the Liberian people,”

Minister YI said in times of difficulties China and Liberia need to offer each other a helping hand,

saying China as a responsible member of the international community has the obligation to make its contribution and play major role in time of public health crisis like the just ended Ebola virus. The Chinese Minister expressed that his impression so far is that the outbreak of the Ebola virus in Liberia was due to the lack of public health system, saying, the root cause of the outbreak is due to the lack of development.

“Therefore I believe that development is very paramount not only to china but also to Liberia,” he said. He named two bottlenecks holding Liberia and other African countries back from development, starting with infrastructural and human resources development, saying in order to achieve and sustain long term development, African countries need to establish and improve its capability of independent development and a strong industrial base.

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

Africa's scramble for Europe

seattletimes.com/August 10, 2015

This summer, a striking, often tragic story has been playing itself out on the outskirts of Calais, France, at the entrance to the tunnel that connects the European mainland to Great Britain. Thousands of migrants, African and Middle Eastern, have been trying to sneak onto the trucks and trains that traverse the tunnel, cutting through wire fences and evading the police along the way. Ten have died, but enough have succeeded for many more to keep trying, while politicians on both sides of the Channel point fingers and a refugee camp outside Calais remains swollen with would-be subjects of Elizabeth II.

In certain ways this crisis resembles last summer's border surge in the United States, when a wave of juvenile migrants overwhelmed the border patrol's ability to cope. But mostly Calais highlights two major differences between the immigration issue in America and Europe, two ways in which migration — from Africa, above all — is poised to divide and reshape the European continent in ways that go far beyond anything the United States is likely to experience.

The first difference is illustrated by the Calais migrants' desire to reach not only the European Union at large but the specific destination of Britain — because of its relatively stronger economy, because they speak English, because the U.K. doesn't have a national identity card, or for other reasons still.

An immigrant desire to go further up and further in is entirely normal. (Mexican immigrants to the United States do not all settle down in El Paso, Texas; or Tucson, Arizona.) But it poses a major dilemma for the European Union, which allows free movement across its internal borders, but

which is composed of nation-states that still want sovereignty over their respective immigration policies.

America has a mild version of this tension: Witness the recent debate over “sanctuary cities,” or state-federal conflicts over immigration enforcement. But it’s understood that immigration policy is ultimately set nationally. Michigan isn’t going to close its borders and impose identity-card checks; Maine isn’t going to secede in order to set its own immigration quotas.

But in a less-united and federalized Europe, the desire for real national control over immigration policy may be as dangerous to the E.U. project in the long run as the already-evident folly of expanding the common currency to Greece.

Already the desire for immigration sovereignty is behind Britain’s possible referendum on a “Brexit” from the European Union. It’s behind Denmark’s experiment with reimposing border controls. It’s behind the rise of the National Front in France, and Euroskeptical parties the continent over. It’s adding to Europe’s already-significant north-south divisions, since (poorer) southern European countries are receiving the bulk of recent migrants and (richer) northern European countries would prefer the new arrivals remain in Italy or Spain.

And these pressures are only likely to increase, because of the second difference between immigration in Europe and America: Namely, the scale of the migration that may be coming to Europe over the next 50 years.

That scale could be set by the staggering growth of Africa’s population, and the native European population’s stagnation and decline. Consider how much Latin American immigration has roiled U.S. politics (hello, Donald Trump), when there are just over 300 million people in the United States and just under 600 million in all the countries to our south — a ratio that’s unlikely to change much over the next few generations.

Then consider: Today there are 738 million Europeans (500 million of them in the E.U.) and just under 1.2 billion Africans. In 2050, according to the latest U.N. projections, Europe’s population will have dipped to (an aging) 707 million, while Africa’s population will be 2.4 billion. By 2100, there will be 4.4 billion Africans — two of every five humans overall — and Europe’s population will be just 646 million.

The Mediterranean is far wider than the Rio Grande, but this is still a wildly unstable demographic equilibrium. What’s more, as Noah Millman pointed out recently in Politico, northward migration — a kind of African “scramble for Europe” — is likely to increase whether African states thrive over this period or collapse. Desperation might drive it, but so might rising expectations, the connections forged by growth and globalization. (Many Africans currently braving the Mediterranean, for instance, seem to be ambitious, educated citizens from countries with growing economies, not just refugees.)

If Africans were to migrate to Europe at the rate Mexicans have migrated to America since 1970, Millman notes, by 2050 a quarter of Europe’s population would be African-born. That probably won’t happen: The birthrate projections will be off, the migration patterns will be different, European countries will impose restrictions that actually succeed in keeping people out.

But something significant is going to happen. In some form, a Eurafican future is on its way. And judging by the stumbling response to a few thousand migrants at Calais, Europe is deeply unprepared.

CHINA/AFRICA :

Air China to Commence Beijing-Johannesburg Nonstop Service

Aug. 10, 2015 /PRNewswire

BEIJING, Aug. 10, 2015 /PRNewswire/ -- Air China will start Beijing-Johannesburg nonstop service on October 29, 2015, which will be the first air link offered by a Chinese carrier between Mainland China and South Africa and also Air China's first route to Africa. The service will spare Chinese travelers to South Africa the trouble of having to make a transfer en route. With a 14-hour flight, travelers can get to the southernmost point of the African continent to explore the amazing and mysterious Africa.

Founded in 1886, Johannesburg is South Africa's biggest city. Located in the world's biggest gold zone and the epicenter of South Africa's economic activities, Johannesburg accounts for around half of South Africa's industrial output and has earned its reputation as the "City of Gold." It boasts Africa's primitive savannah, but also is at the cutting edge of world trends. The Johannesburg Zoo, Bird Protection Center and diamond factories are always on the to-visit list of visitors. Travelers can also be treated to the dances of the hospitable locals.

Spearheading the economy of Africa, South Africa accounts for about one third of Africa's GDP. It is also China's biggest trading partner in Africa. Currently, approximately 1.2 million Chinese live in South Africa. The latest statistics from Chinese customs suggest that in 2014, the China-Africa important and export volume amounted to USD 221.88 billion, hitting an all-time high, up 5.5% over the previous year.

The origins of the friendly China-Africa relationship go back to the ancient Silk Road of dynastic China's Qin (221-207 BC) and Han (202 BC-220 AD) periods. Today, the "One Belt, One Road" initiative proposed by the Chinese government will bring new opportunities of cooperation between China and Africa. Air China's forthcoming Beijing-Johannesburg service will be a "Silk Road in the Air" and a new bridge of international cooperation, bringing Asia and Africa closer and facilitating the exchanges between China and Africa.

2015 marks the year when Air China returns to Africa. Back in the 1970's, Air China started its nonstop service to Africa. This year coincides with the South Africa-China Year. Johannesburg will be the first destination Air China will begin to serve on October 29, after many years of absence from the African market, and the new service will further solidify the political, economic and cultural exchanges between China and Africa. This year, Air China will also start Beijing-Addis Ababa service. The two routes are part of Air China's endeavor to build its global route network with its hub in Beijing, and make it easier for travelers from countries like China, Japan, South Korea and Singapore to travel to and from South Africa and Africa as a whole and offer additional flight options for travelers.

This year, Air China continues to build its international presence by starting more international routes. The year 2015 will be one in which the carrier starts the largest number of new routes. In addition to the above two new routes to Africa, Air China also started Chengdu-Colombo service in February, Hangzhou-Osaka service in March, Tianjin-Dalian-Sapporo service in April, Beijing-Minsk-Budapest in May, Beijing-Melbourne nonstop service in June and Beijing-Hakodate service in July. These new services have made Air China one of the few carriers in the world that served all the six continents and the only Chinese carrier that does so.

About the flights

The flights CA867/8 Beijing-Johannesburg are to be operated on Tuesday/Thursday/Sunday (outbound) and on Monday/Wednesday/Friday (inbound). The outbound flight departs from Beijing at 23:15 Beijing time, and arrives in Johannesburg at 7:35 local time on the following day. The inbound flight departs from Johannesburg at 11:50 local time and arrives in Beijing at 7:30 Beijing time. The flights are to be operated with Boeing 777-300ER, an aircraft type quite popular with the world's business travelers. Its First Class and Business Class are outfitted with full-flat seats and a central bar. All classes of service offer personal AVOD, power outlets, accessible toilets for the disabled and a mood lighting system which can mimic the sunrise to sunset, guaranteeing a truly pleasant journey for passengers.

About Air China

Air China is China's only national flag carrier and a member carrier of the world's largest airline network - Star Alliance.

By Jul 2015, Air China had a fleet of 523 passenger aircraft and freighters of mainly Boeing and Airbus families (including those of the carriers which Air China has a majority stake in). It operates 349 routes, including 87 international routes, 16 regional routes and 246 domestic routes. It serves 168 cities in 35 countries and regions, including 58 international cities, 4 regional cities and 106 domestic cities. Every week, Air China offers over 1.47 million seats on over 7700 flights per week.

Utilizing its extensive route network and its hub in Beijing, especially after its admission to the Star Alliance, Air China can fly passengers to 1,328 airports in 195 countries.

PhoenixMiles, Air China's customer loyalty program created in 1994, is Asia's only frequent flyer program shared by a number of carriers.

Air China's customer service philosophy revolves around four elements: credibility, convenience, comfort, and choice. Hard work over the years has resulted in a tremendous increase in Air China's brand value. In 2013, Air China ranked again as one of the world's top 500 brands with a brand value of RMB 91.899 billion, and was the only Chinese carrier on the World Brands 500 list.

INDIA/AFRICA :

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

EN BREF, CE 11 Août 2015... AGNEWS/DAM, NY, 11/08/2015