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Hong Kong FinTech Week 2020: Hong Kong Monetary Authority Opening Keynote

Inside the SARS outbreak: What went wrong? (2003) **An Update on the Economic and Public Health Implications of Coronavirus for Europe** **SARS: The Outbreak (2003)** **Peter Piot: 100 Years After the Spanish Flu: Are We Ready for the Next Pandemic?** **SARS Online Animation** **Hong Kong Sars Monetary And** The Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) had to step into the markets six times in April, spending HK\$20.7 billion to buy US dollars to bring the local currency back down into the band and preserve...

122 days of Sars vs Covid-19 - which is worse for Hong ...

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30 E-Learning Book Hong Kong Sars Monetary And Exchange ...

SARS: A 911 Moment. In Hong Kong, memories of SARS are surfacing in the wake of this new outbreak. One of the key moments in the first pandemic of the 21st century came on the February 21, 2003 ...

How Hong Kong Beat SARS: Lessons Learned - NPR.org

The financial markets and SARS. The response of financial markets to the economic effects of SARS has been calm. But vulnerabilities still persist. Financial markets in Hong Kong seemed to have behaved remarkably calmly in the second quarter, as SARS raged, hurting rather badly many sectors of the economy. The Hang Seng Index in fact finished 11% higher at the end of the quarter than at the beginning.

Hong Kong Monetary Authority - the financial markets and SARS

2. Spread of SARS in Hong Kong SARS first broke out in November 2002 in Foshan, which is near Guangzhou, in the Chinese province of Guangdong. The virus made its way to other parts of the Pearl River Delta by February 2003. China's Ministry of Health informed WHO in mid-February 2003 of the occurrence in Guangdong province of 305 cases of ...

Economic Impact of SARS: The Case of Hong Kong

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Siu and Wong (2004) report the case of Hong Kong during the SARS pandemic of 2003, showing that, until mid-April of that year, Hong Kong alone witnessed the temporary closure of at least 50 ...

(PDF) Economic impact of SARS: the case of Hong Kong

Background to SARS in Hong Kong. Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) is a viral respiratory illness. Between November 2002 and July 2003, a total of 8098 people worldwide contracted SARS and 774 died. By late July 2003, no new cases were being reported and the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the global outbreak to be over . SARS is caused by a previously unrecognized coronavirus, although it is possible that other infectious agents may have a role in some cases.

The SARS crisis: reflections of Hong Kong nurses - Holroyd ...

Since Hong Kong recorded its first coronavirus case in late January, the city has been battling to curb the spread of the SARS-like virus, which has caused two deaths and infected dozens more.

In Pictures: 'These medics didn't die for nothing' - a ...

The SARS crisis: reflections of Hong Kong nurses E. Holroyd¹ RN, RM, BA ppSc, GradDip(Mid), MA Sc(Nsg), PhD & C. McNaught² BSc(Hons), DipEd, MEd, PhD 1 Head and Professor of Asian and Gender Studies, Division of Nursing and Midwifery, Bundoora Campus, RMIT University, Melbourne,Victoria,Australia, 2 Director and Professor, Centre for Learning Enhancement And Research,The Chinese

The SARS crisis: reflections of Hong Kong nurses

Timeline November 2002. On 16 November 2002, an outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) began in China's Guangdong province, bordering Hong Kong. The first case of infection was traced to Foshan. This first outbreak affected people in the food industry, such as farmers, market vendors, and chefs.

2002-2004 SARS outbreak - Wikipedia

Background: Hong Kong was struck by the community outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2003. In the same year, the elderly suicide rate in Hong Kong showed a sharp upturn from a previous downward trend. Methods: Secondary analyses using Poisson Regression Models on the suicide statistics from the Census and Statistics Department of the Hong Kong Government were performed.

Elderly suicide and the 2003 SARS epidemic in Hong Kong

Currently, the two SARs of Hong Kong and Macau are responsible for all affairs except those regarding diplomatic relations and national defence. Consequently, the National People's Congress authorises the SAR to exercise a high degree of autonomy and enjoy executive, legislative and independent judicial power, [11] and each with their own Courts of Final Appeal .

Special administrative regions of China - Wikipedia

INTRODUCTION : #1 Hong Kong Sars Monetary And Publish By Jir? Akagawa, 30 Hong Kong Sars Monetary And Exchange Rate Challenges aug 28 2020 hong kong sars monetary and exchange rate challenges palgrave macmillan studies in banking and financial institutions posted by anne riceltd text id e11751f3a online pdf ebook epub library

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As coronavirus, or COVID-19 spreads in China, some are reminded of another outbreak. In 2003, roughly 4,000 of the world's total cases of respiratory infection SARS could be traced back to one ...

Hong Kong hotel hosted 'super spreader' in the 2003 SARS ...

Hong Kong SAR is now highly unusual as a large economy running a currency board system that pegs the Hong Kong Dollar to the US Dollar. This volume explores the origins and persistence of this system, presenting the viewpoint of several of the main protagonists in the operation of the currency board since 1983 as well as new research by academics.

Hong Kong SAR Monetary and Exchange Rate Challenges ...

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Setting: Hong Kong, China. Participants: 1397 Hong Kong residents between 18 and 60 years of age. Main outcome measures: Perceptions and behaviours to SARS and its prevention. Results: Most of the respondents believed that SARS could be transmitted via direct body contact and droplets. About half of respondents believed that SARS was curable ...

Monitoring community responses to the SARS epidemic in ...

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The HKMA alerts public on bogus messages. The Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) received an enquiry from the public about the HKMA demanding for charges on money transfer through instant messaging application LINE. We wish to clarify that the HKMA does not impose charges of any kind on money transfer. Members of the public should also note that the HKMA staff will not contact the public with regard to personal or business matters.

The emergence of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in late 2002 and 2003 challenged the global public health community to confront a novel epidemic that spread rapidly from its origins in southern China until it had reached more than 25 other countries within a matter of months. In addition to the number of patients infected with the SARS virus, the disease had profound economic and political repercussions in many of the affected regions. Recent reports of isolated new SARS cases and a fear that the disease could reemerge and spread have put public health officials on high alert for any indications of possible new outbreaks. This report examines the response to SARS by public health systems in individual countries, the biology of the SARS coronavirus and related coronaviruses in animals, the economic and political fallout of the SARS epidemic, quarantine law and other public health measures that apply to combating infectious diseases, and the role of international organizations and scientific cooperation in halting the spread of SARS. The report provides an illuminating survey of findings from the epidemic, along with an assessment of what might be needed in order to contain any future outbreaks of SARS or other emerging infections.

This dissertation, "A Study of the Impact of SARS on Air Transport Demand in Hong Kong: the Case of Cathay Pacific Airways" by Wai-leung, Weland, Ng, [?], was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: Abstract of Dissertation entitled A Study of the Impact of SARS on Air Transport Demand in Hong Kong - the Case of Cathay Pacific Airways submitted by Weland NG Wai Leung for the Degree of Master of Arts in Transport policy and Planning at The University of Hong Kong in June, 2004 Since the reversion of Hong Kong to Mainland China in 1997, both the Asian Financial crisis in 1998 and the global economy downturn from 2001 to 2002 have caused economic recessions within Hong Kong. When the economy started to recover in early 2003, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) arrived stealthily and gave a third blow to the economy of Hong Kong. Following the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) epidemic ravaging Hong Kong in 2003, will Hong Kong remain socially stable and maintain its energetic economic status in Asia? How did SARS impact Hong Kong? To what extent was the flight volume demanded of Cathay Pacific Airways affected? What was the response of Cathay Pacific against the catastrophic fall in passenger demand threatening to wind up the company within three to six months? The objective of this paper is to analyze the impact of SARS on Hong Kong's society and economy with a special focus on Cathay Pacific Airways and likely strategic decisions to be taken by the corporate should SARS return. SARS brought anxiety to the communities such as Toronto, Taipei, Beijing and Hong Kong. Whilst scientists are searching busily for an effective prevention and cure, we have to take prevention measures against the spread of SARS and its consequences. Socially, we have to be alert to hygienic environment. Economically, business management should be well prepared and make appropriate contingency plans for the survival of their business in the event SARS comes back. DOI: 10.5353/th_b2983148 Subjects: SARS (Disease) - Economic aspects - China - Hong Kong Aeronautics, Commercial - China - Hong Kong - Passenger traffic Airlines - China - Hong Kong

(Uncorrected OCR) Abstract of Dissertation entitled A Study of the Impact of SARS on Air Transport Demand in Hong Kong - the Case of Cathay Pacific Airways submitted by Weland NG Wai Leung for the Degree of Master of Arts in Transport policy and Planning at The University of Hong Kong in June, 2004

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Since the reversion of Hong Kong to Mainland China in 1997, both the Asian Financial crisis in 1998 and the global economy downturn from 2001 to 2002 have caused economic recessions within Hong Kong. When the economy started to recover in early 2003, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) arrived stealthily and gave a third blow to the economy of Hong Kong. Following the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) epidemic ravaging Hong Kong in 2003, will Hong Kong remain socially stable and maintain its energetic economic status in Asia? How did SARS impact Hong Kong? To what extent was the flight volume demanded of Cathay Pacific Airways affected? What was the response of Cathay Pacific against the catastrophic fall in passenger demand threatening to wind up the company within three to six months? The objective of this paper is to analyze the impact of SARS on Hong Kong| society and economy with a special focus on Cathay Pacific Airways and likely strategic decisions to be taken by the corporate should SARS return. SARS brought anxiety to the communities such as Toronto, Taipei, Beijing and Hong Kong. Whilst scientists are searching busily for an effective prevention and cure, we have to take prevention measures against the spread of SARS and its consequences. Socially, we have to be alert to hygienic environment. Economically, business management should be well prepared and make appropriate contingency plans for the survival of their business in the event SARS comes back.

"The purpose of this paper is to provide a preliminary assessment of the global economic impacts of the SARS disease. Our empirical estimates of the economic effects of the SARS epidemic are based on a global model called the G-cubed (Asia-Pacific) Model." --p. 1.

The severe acute respiratory syndrome virus (SARS) first emerged in southern China in November 2002 and in the following months spread to 12 other countries in the Western Pacific region (where 95 per cent of the global cases took place) with devastating force. By July 2004, when the epidemic was finally declared over, it had killed nearly 800 people including many healthcare workers. Although by some standards, this first emerging and readily transmissible disease of the 21st century was not a big killer, it caused more fear and social disruption than any other outbreak of our time. Written largely by the public health experts and scientists involved in efforts to control the epidemic, this publication examines the emergence and spread of SARS, the public health measures taken to deal with it, the epidemiology of the SARS coronavirus (SAR-CoV) and vaccine development, and its impact on people and economies in individual countries, in the region and around the world.

Urban legend: Lugard Road defends the "stone turtle" from going uphill Below Lugard Road, Victoria Peak, Hong Kong, there is a pile of rocks resembling giant tortoises, with the turtle's back raised, the turtle's head up, there is a tendency to crawl forward. In the 1940s, it was named one of the Eight Scenes of Hong Kong, named "Bridge in the fog", location of boardwalk. The Lugard boardwalk is the only eight scenes in Hong Kong, the remaining seven scenes are beyond recognition. At the west end of Lugard Road, there are "Turtle Rocks" and at the east end "Pig's Head Rocks". Lugard Road connects the Peak of Victoria Peak and the Western High Mountains. It has a total length of 2,400 meters and surrounds the north of Victoria Peak. The road is built along the 400-meter contour of the mountain and 152 meters from the summit of the Victoria Peak. The official said that the purpose of the road was to appreciate the Victoria Harbour scenery. In 1914, the Legislative Council approved a fund to build the road with 10,000 HK dollars. The 15th Governor of HK, Mei Hanli, named the road "Lugard Road" after the 14th Governor of HK. Official gazetted in 1915, the first section was completed in the same year. The Governor of HK Mei Hanli stepped down on Sep 12, 1918, Lugard Road was not completed. On February 6, 1922, Mei Hanli died in Suffolk, England, Lugard Road's entire project was completed that year. The Works Bureau reported that it cost 55,000 HK dollars for the first section and 90,000 HK dollars for the second phase, for a total of 145,000 HK dollars. At that time, the average person's monthly salary was 30 HK dollars, which shows that this boardwalk costs a lot. The reason for the high cost is that the road section must first be cut on the cliff as a bridge pillar, and then build a bridge to pave the road. It is the first and only boardwalk in Hong Kong. After its completion, it was hailed as "the greatest project of man to conquer nature ". Lugard was the first Hong Kong Governor to propose the renewal of the New Territories lease or the permanent cessation of the New Territories. The three successive Governors later Mei Hanli, Stubbs and Clementi agreed with. Lugard and Clementi explicitly suggested that the United Kingdom return to Weihaiwei, Shandong, in exchange for the New Territories becoming permanent concessions like Hong Kong Island and Kowloon. It is rumored that the boardwalk on Lugard Road was not built to admire the scenery of Victoria Harbour, but to prevent the "turtle" from going up the mountain and to monitor the movement of the "turtle". Is Lugard and the three other HK Governors also worried that the "stone turtle" will cause Hong Kong land sinking? There is no literature or evidence to support this statement. As a boardwalk, Lugard Road is unexpectedly strong. Looking through the pre-war annual report, Lugard Road was not mentioned for maintenance. The flood of 1926 set a record of rainfall that has not yet been broken. At the time, many road sections on the mountain top were broken, and Lugard Road was intact. In the 1937 typhoon, Lugard Road was not blown down and no maintenance was required. Lugard Road now reverts to the purpose stated during the construction, to have a panoramic view of Victoria Harbour under the Victoria Peak and the Kowloon Peninsula viewpoint. Lugard Road was named one of the world's top ten hiking trails by Lonely Planet. In 2012, the mansion on 27 Lugard Road changed hands to the developer Yu Guan under the title of 383 million. In September 2013, the Town Planning Board approved the conversion of the mansion into a hotel. This decision drew opposition and launched a signature campaign. 140,000 signatures include Lin Huanguang, the convener of the Executive Council, Liang Zhaowei, an artist. On December 8, 2016, the mansion was rated as a first-class historic building, the developer Yu Guan abandoned the hotel project. Lugard Road and the Song Dynasty Feng Shui master Lai Buyi also met. From the Central Plains to the coastal area of Guangdong, Lai Buyi

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"seeking dragons and exploring caves" left a prophecy at the current location of Lugard Road on Victoria Peak: "There is a stone turtle on Victoria Peak in Hong Kong. Hong Kong will land sinking when the turtle falls into the sea. " Another legend is that there is a stone turtle at the seaside below Victoria Peak, crawling from the seashore to the top of the mountain, crawling an inch a year. When the stone turtle crawls to the top of Victoria Peak, the whole dragon vein of Kowloon and Hong Kong will wake up, making Hong Kong Island and all islands land sinking, and the stone turtle will return to the sea at this time. The new wing of the HK Convention and Exhibition Centre, located in reclamation on the waterfront of Wan Chai, was completed and opened in 1997. The shape of the building's seagulls looks like a turtle in bird's eye view. It happened that the Asian financial crisis occurred after 1997. After the SARS attacked Hong Kong in 2003, Hong Kong's economy was severely hit. Finance is an important pillar of Hong Kong, a broken pillar cannot support Hong Kong. A "stone turtle" arrived at the waterfront of Victoria Harbour, triggering a land sinking in Hong Kong. In 2015, Strauss, an expert with the US Climate Center, pointed out that if global temperatures rise by four degrees, 600 million people will lose their homes due to flooding. Hong Kong is one of the ten most affected cities, it may land sinking in 200 years. Lu Yongkang, Chief Academic Officer of the HK Observatory, said that the rise in sea level in Hong Kong after 200 years is difficult to predict. Over the past sixty years (1954 to 2014), the sea level in Hong Kong has risen by an average of about 30 millimeters per decade, by the end of this century, sea levels in Hong Kong and its adjacent areas have increased by about one meter. In July 2018, the HK Monetary Authority and three note-issuing banks announced of new banknotes, with a denomination of 500 HK dollars denominated in HK's Geopark and launched in early 2019. The Bank of China uses the east dam of Wanyi Reservoir in Saigon, the hexagonal pillars of Po Bian Chau as a pattern. Since the angle of the hexagonal pillars falling to the sea was chosen, the land associates with Hong Kong's land sinking, the high-rise buildings tilt to the sea. "Stone Turtle" LegendThe earliest documented "Hundred Years of Hong Kong" published by Youlian Publishing House in 1941, the original text reads: "The Victoria Peak in Hong Kong is the best place for people to ascend every year. The mountain is at the center of the island stands on top of the mountain, which is the entire island in sight. Suddenly stands in the sea water, and the nearby islands are embracing themselves. The geographer said that Hong Kong and the islands are connected to form a vein, it is also connected to the opposite sea and Kowloon. Hong Kong is also a point of the dragon vein, which means the head of the dragon. The dragon's body is now hidden, now the dragon is present, so there are Hong Kong and the islands. After a few years, the period of the dragon's invisibility. Then the dragon dives deep and cannot stand out. Hong Kong and the nearby islands land sinking, buried deep in the water, also at the end of Hong Kong at this time. " "One year, someone was on the top of the mountain, saw a strange Taoist, Like a fairy. When talking about the Dragon Scriptures in public, that is to say, the dragon of Hong Kong has a state of movement. The end of Hong Kong should not be far away. On the mountain There are weird stones, countless bitter stars. The Taoist said that this is a dragon scale, try to push one of them, such as batch scales, between the moment of a push, there is an earthquake, all standers are servants. Still speaking with people, The group asked when Hong Kong was sinking, the approach was to avoid it. The Taoist said, "I should have the purpose of life-saving, and point everyone at it." He pointed at the mountainside with his hand and said, "This is a well-connected tortoise. After the land sinks in the future, it is only allowed to remain alone in the world. This turtle creeps down the mountain walks one rice-far a year. When it has reached the top of the mountain, It's the day of Lu Shen, and each has his own plan. After speaking, he disappears. Everyone eagerly looked to see a giant turtle, crawling in the middle of the mountain, running down and looking at it, it is a huge stone. " The legend of "stone turtle" in "Hong Kong Hundred Years" continued to the 1990s. The original text said that "stone turtle" slowly climbed upwards at a rate of about one grain of rice per year. When "stone turtle" climbed to the top of the mountain, Hong Kong would sink. Later, a version of "Laibuyi" appeared, It was believed that the "stone turtle" climbed from the mountain to the sea at a speed of one meter each year. The day when the "stone turtle" fell into the water at Victoria Harbour was when Hong Kong sinking. Victoria Peak is 552 meters above sea level. It takes 552 years for the "stone turtle" to climb from the top to Victoria Harbour. Lai Buyi was born during the Huizong period of the Song Dynasty. The date of birth is estimated to be 1101-1126. The "stone turtle" should have already climbed to Victoria Harbour, and it is likely to arrive in 1842. Hong Kong Island was ceded to Britain in 1842 and disappeared on the map of China, just like land sinking. If the "stone turtle" crawls at the speed of one grain of rice per year, based on one grain of rice one centimeter in length, the "stone turtle" climbs from the top of Victoria Peak to the seaside for 55,200 years. Hong Kong's sea level rises by an average of about three millimeters per year, which is slower than that of "stone turtle". Hong Kong's land sinking is out of reach. Let's work hard to build Hong Kong.

This book describes advances in medical care, inflation in its costs, and the often antagonistic roles of the government and the private sector in providing health care services. A case is made for more individual responsibility for health together with more government regulations of those directly and indirectly affecting health and treatments, including not just the drug industry but health care providers, as well as food, automobile, and other industries that have been more concerned about profits than the safety and health of the public. The author joins with those who consider health care to be a national priority and recommend a government-run universal health system paid for by taxes. Such health care systems exist in other developed countries less wealthy than the United States and they often have resulted in better health and higher longevities for their citizens.

The 1997 transfer of sovereignty over Hong Kong from British colonial rule to a Special Administrative Region (SAR) under the People's Republic of China captured America's worried attention. Yet more than 10 years after the handover, and despite real challenges to its economic, political, and security systems, Hong Kong has retained its vibrancy and openness based on the rule of law and a free and competitive economy. There is no question that during

this period Hong Kong has been challenged. Economically, it has faced a currency crisis, a real estate bubble that burst, and a deep recession. Politically, democracy activists have accused the government of dragging its feet in pushing for universal suffrage as promised by China and Britain and enshrined in the Basic Law, Hong Kong's mini-constitution. It survived major public health threats, including an avian flu outbreak and the deadly devastation of the SARS virus. And its port, one of the largest and busiest in the world, has had to deal with the challenges of transportation security in the face of global terrorism. Instead of buckling under the pressure of these crises, Hong Kong has proven its resilience, adaptability, and creativity. Today, Hong Kong remains an open and pluralistic society, with an effective and pragmatic government, a respected and independent legal system, a free press, and a politically active populace. Many in the United States focus elsewhere only when those places have problems, not when they are doing well. But Hong Kong's achievements should be examined and celebrated. To be sure, Hong Kong will face challenges and even crises in the future. Yet the lessons of the past decade will serve it well. This volume tells Hong Kong's success story from the viewpoints of noted U.S. and Hong Kong scholars, economists, trade officials, and security experts. It offers provocative perspectives on Hong Kong's complicated political and economic development, changing identity, and complex relationship with the rest of China, as well as insights into what lies ahead for this vibrant city in an era of globalization.

This 2014 Article IV Consultation highlights that Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's (HKSAR) growth recovered to 2.9 percent in 2013 as resilient domestic demand helped offset the continued drag from net exports. As the global recovery takes hold, external demand is forecast to improve and lift growth to about 33/4 percent in 2014, although domestic demand remains solid. Inflation is expected to remain at about 4 percent, given the slow pass-through of housing costs. In line with the improved economic outlook, the 2014/15 budget includes a reduction in one-off measures of about 1.9 percent of GDP.

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