Soviet Union in the 1930s, China's Great no multiparty elections (for example, the countries, where disastrous government famines occurring in non-democratic will be criticised in the press, probed by ion-makers in a democratic system have tive to keep their customers satisfied, deci- independent judiciary. These elements act likely to steal from their constituents).

Looking for re-election became signifi- es of the people, they will be voted out in democracy is accountable government. answer the question posed by the ordinary electoral reforms. 

Those in Hong Kong who are indifferent to democracy is indigestible for democracy is accountable government. answer the question posed by the ordinary electoral reforms. 

Wilson Leung says that while democracy is indigestible for democracy in more developed economies, it fits Hong Kong. He suggests that Hong Kong is a special case because of its unique history and culture.

We've heard the arguments that democracy in more developed economies doesn't work because it's too costly and time-consuming. But in Hong Kong, we've seen that these arguments don't hold up. The city has achieved a high degree of autonomy, and this has allowed it to make decisions that are best for its own people.

Alice Wu says no matter what the outcome of the 1997 handover, it's clear that China's sovereignty over Hong Kong is firmly established. She argues that any suggestion that Hong Kong's social stability is not secured is simply a way to undermine the government's authority.

China's property market has reached a turning point. D. G. Zhao says policy makers will need to be aware of the potential risks and take action to prevent a bubble. The central bank has already dropped the reserve ratio, which could help to cool the market. However, more steps may be needed to ensure stability.

Hong Kong can't stay out of mainland's shadow by upgrading its services. Po Chung says the city should focus on its strengths rather than trying to develop hi-tech industry.

R ecent developments have suggested that Hong Kong is losing its competitive edge in manufacturing. We've heard the arguments that the city is becoming too expensive and that its workforce is losing its competitiveness. But despite these challenges, Hong Kong remains a strong player in the global economy.

The external troubles of the US recovery is slow and China's economic development continues to slow. The government may make more changes in the property sector to work. This is a critical time for the city to rise above its problems.

Wang Shi, chairman of Apple, has been praised for his leadership and vision. He has transformed Apple from a sleepy company into a global powerhouse. His focus on innovation and user experience has helped to make Apple a dominant player in the tech industry.

It is true that one cannot eat democracy. But democracy is necessary for us as a society. It is the only natural progression for democracy in more developed economies. It improves the level of social stability and legitimacy for the country, but for Hong Kong's way of life.

The government has been accused of being too lenient in handling the social stability issue. But as long as the government maintains a stable social environment, it can attract new investments and create more opportunities for its citizens.

Some see the circular as Orwellian “Newspeak”. Others have compared it to the good old days of the Communist party. Still others have said it’s the Chinese version of a “cultural revolution”.

What exactly did the 1997 handover hand over if we embark on the first days of the new lunar year, the goat. And since the chief executive is categorised under one Chinese word, “yang”.