

Estimating Hong Kong Re Export Markups And Reconciling

This paper investigates the synchronization of Hong Kong SAR's economic growth with mainland China and the United States. This paper identifies trends of economic growth based on the permanent income hypothesis. Specifically, the paper confirms whether real consumption in Hong Kong SAR and mainland China satisfy the permanent income hypothesis, at least in a weak form. It then identifies the permanent and transitory components of income of each economy using a simple state-space model. It uses structural vector autoregression models to analyze how permanent and transitory shocks originating from mainland China and the United States affect the Hong Kong economy, and how such influences evolve over time. The paper's main findings suggest that transitory shocks from the United States remain a major driving force behind Hong Kong SAR's business cycle fluctuations. On the other hand, permanent shocks from mainland China have a larger impact on Hong Kong SAR's trend growth.

In the post-Cold War world, the United States and China together forms one of the most significant relationships in the Asian Pacific region. However, this relationship cannot be considered in isolation from the dynamic economic integration of China with Hong Kong and Taiwan into what is now called 'Greater China'. This volume draws on a wide range of international expertise to examine the nature of the US economic interaction with Greater China. Set against the historical and political background of Sino-American relations, the contributors discuss in detail trade and investment flows between Greater China and the United States as well as China's entry into the World Trade Organization. The impact on regional trading partners and global trading organizations is also evaluated.

China's emergence as a "beef giant" has enormous implications for the world beef market. The first up-to-date and full scale analysis of the booming beef industry of China, which produces a phenomenal five times more beef than Australia. The product of several years of fieldwork and university research, a collaboration with recognised industry authorities here and in China. Abundantly illustrated. John Longworth is the author of Beef in Japan published in 1983.

Impact of U.S.-China Trade Relations on Workers, Wages, and Employment

Hong Kong as a Global Metropolis

Arc Partner-country Statistics Useful for Estimating "Missing" Trade Data

China Review 1997

Report Submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Committee on Finance of the U.S. Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Committee on Ways and Means of the U.S. House of Representatives by the Department of State in Accordance with Section 2202 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988

Beef in China

Reports on Trade at the Treaty Ports

This volume sheds light on the important policy issues facing both Hong Kong and the Mainland, including how resilient the Hong Kong economy is against external shocks, how large portfolio capital outflows from China will be once its capital account is liberalized, and in what ways fund flows between Hong Kong and the Mainland affect Hong Kong's monetary and financial conditions. With 11 essays, this monograph can be divided into 2 parts. Part I studies the "real" linkages between Hong Kong and

the Mainland, while Part II focuses on the financial linkages. A detailed introduction written by the editors will serve as a non-technical summary of the essays. Published by City University of Hong Kong Press. 香港城市大學出版社出版。

This paper has two aims. The first is to reduce the range within which the true U.S.-China bilateral trade deficit lies. The second is to identify the determinants of the bilateral trade deficit and offer an assessment of their relative importance. We calculate a smaller range of values for the bilateral trade deficit than in previous studies, due to a new estimation method that takes advantage of our access to detailed Chinese Customs data at the commodity level. For example, the revised US-China bilateral trade deficit is \$15 billion to \$20 billion in 1994, and \$16 billion to \$22 billion in 1995, compared to the official range of \$8 billion to \$30 billion, and \$9 billion to \$34 billion, respectively. The widening of the US-CHINA bilateral trade deficit in recent years reflected many factors. In our opinion, the two chief factors are (i) macroeconomic forces in the US and China moving in opposite direction, causing their respective overall trade balance to move in opposite directions; and (ii) the accelerated relocation of production of US imports from East Asia to China.

Prepared by the East Asian Institute, NUS, which promotes research on East Asian developments particularly the political, economic and social development of contemporary China (including Hong Kong and Taiwan), this series of research reports is intended for policy makers and readers who want to keep abreast of the latest developments in China. In this volume, scholars from China, Taiwan, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and New Zealand provide a unique array of insights into Kong Kong's transition to China since the 1 July 1997 handover, from particular regional viewpoints.

People's Republic of China

Report Submitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Committee on Ways and Means of the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Relations, Committee on Finance of the U.S. Senate by the Department of State, in Accordance with Section 2202 of the Omnibus Trade Competitiveness Act of 1988

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Trade of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress, Second Session, June 19 and 21, 1990

Hong Kong 's Growth Synchronization with China and the U.S.

Extending Most-favored-nation Status for China

Hearing Before the Committee on Finance, One Hundred First Congress, Second Session, June 20, 1990

Agribusiness Opportunities and Challenges

The book confronts the popular conjecture of a Pax Sinica emerging to replace Pax Americana in the wake of global financial crisis. It argues that by virtue of its overwhelming economic, technological and military clout, US hegemony will continue to prevail, though increasingly less coherently, as China's ascendance as a global power accelerates. The argument is underpinned with analysis of different junctures in China's trajectory towards the status of economic giant, from the tacit creation

of the "Greater China" growth triangle and ordeal of the Asian Financial Crisis, through the breakthrough with China's membership in the WTO and the subsequent large-scale realignment of productive forces in the Asia Pacific region. A chronological approach is combined with topical analysis, focusing in particular on the interplay between economic imperatives and geopolitical dynamics. Taken together, the book provides a highly refreshing and coherent perspective for looking at China arising as a dominant Asia-Pacific power with significant global implications. As an interdisciplinary study it will appeal to scholars and academics, as well as businessmen and government policy-makers interested in Asian and global affairs; and especially to students of economics, politics, international business and globalization studies. Y. Y. Kueh is a Hong Kong-based China expert. He taught at The Chinese University of Hong Kong for over two decades; served as Founding Director of Centre for Chinese Political Economy at Macquarie University, Sydney; and retired from Lingnan University, Hong Kong, as Chair Professor of Economics and Dean of Social Science. Currently, he is Senior College Tutor (Honorary), New Asia College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong has remained the global metropolis for Asia since its founding in the 1840s following the Opium Wars between Britain and China. David Meyer traces its vibrant history from the arrival of the foreign trading firms, when it was established as one of the leading Asian business centres, to its celebrated handover to China in 1997. Throughout this period, Hong Kong has been prominent as a pivotal meeting place of the Chinese and foreign social networks of capital and as such has been China's window on to the world economy, dominating other financial centers such as Singapore and Tokyo. Looking into the future, the author presents an optimistic view of Hong Kong in the twenty-first century, challenging those who predict its decline under Chinese rule. This accessible and broad-ranging look at the story of Hong Kong's success will interest anyone concerned with its past, present and future.

The fusion of know-how and capital from Hong Kong and Taiwan with the substantial labour resources on China has led to the emergence of a dynamic economy of 'Greater China' rivalling the USA, the European Union and Japan. What is the nature and trend of trade and investment within Greater China? What are the impacts on the world economy? With China's entry into the WTO, what are the problems and prospects of Greater China? These are some of the issues raised within Yun-Wing Sung's book.

Documentary annex, report to Congress of the U.S.-China Security Review Commission

The European Experience
Accelerating China's Rural Transformation
A Technical Note
Pilot Study Report
Perspectives from the Region
The China-Hong Kong Connection

QUOTE...two issues remain central to the [Chinese] government's rural development objectives: food security and poverty alleviation. China has made remarkable progress in meeting these goals: the economy, including the rural sector, has grown at phenomenal rates during the reform period.QUOTEWhile China's rural products, input, labor, and land markets are improving, they remain nascent. China still needs to foster several critical institutions, such as an effective fiscal system, a more efficient rural financial system, a workable land tenure arrangement, and a revamped trade and investment environment for agriculture. The primary purpose of this report is to identify and consolidate information on these crucial issues that impact on rural development in China. This report assesses strategic options from the perspective of efficiency, equitable development, and growth. It is intended to assist government officials and World Bank staff to prioritize policy and institutional reforms and public investment decisions in the rural sector.

This book examines the future prospects of China including military, economic and social considerations.

This is an account of the 'middleman' role Hong Kong has played in China's Open Door Policy. It explains the paradoxical situation by which Hong Kong's role as intermediary in China's commodity trade is becoming more prominent in spite of the fact that since the development of the Open Door Policy in 1979 China has established many direct links with the outside world.

The Other Hong Kong Report 1991

China as an emerging regional and technology power

A Trend and Cycle Analysis

The Political Economy of Sino-American Relations

Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices

United States--People's Republic of China (PRC) Trade Relations, Including Most-favored-nation Trade Status for the PRC

International Economic Review

China Review has been chosen by the American Public Libraries Association for inclusion in the list of books recommended to its members for acquisition. China Review 1997, the seventh volume of the series, is an expert survey of China's major sectors of interest and critically summarizes the development of the previous year in core chapters covering politics, the economy, and social change. The volume contains in-depth studies of political, social, and economic issues such as the death of leader Deng Xiaoping, the anticipated fifteenth Party Congress, cross-straits relations, the problem of state-owned enterprises, and foreign economic relations, all of which are of major concern to those who are

interested in the development of the People's Republic. Additional studies describe seldom discussed aspects of Chinese society such as cultural changes and legal disputes.

Discussion of exchange rate policy in Asia would benefit from appropriate measures of exchange rates on a multilateral basis. The purpose of this paper is to refine the construction of the effective exchange rates (EERs) for Asian economies, to make allowances for the role of Hong Kong SAR as an entrepôt and to reflect the fast-growing intra-regional trade. For the scenarios under consideration, it turns out that adjusting for re-export trade through Hong Kong SAR is generally more important in the determination of trade weights than updating the base year. The proposed refinements have important policy implications, particularly in estimating the relative sizes of currency blocs, should the region's exchange rate policies become more oriented to trade baskets than to bilateral dollar rates.

This title was first published in 2002: Changing economic, institutional and market environments have turned the spatial inter-relationships thought to exist in China upside-down. Through an investigation of the beef industry, this text builds a picture of where regionalization and integration are heading in China. It examines the impacts of market forces, industry characteristics, relative factor endowments and government influence on the spatial organization of activities. It reveals the influence of government as priorities are re-assessed and as markets and industries develop, as well as exploring the extent of regional co-ordination and co-operation and how central and local government policies and strategies reconcile. The volume also contains regional assessments of the beef industry in 12 key producing provinces and the key consumption areas of Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

New Estimates of the United States-China Bilateral Trade Balances

Assessment of China Into the 21st Century

China's Economic Future

A Greater China Perspective

The Economic Integration of Mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong

China Review

Trade and Investment in China

Ivory is big business, and in some parts of Africa elephants have been hunted almost to extinction in the quest for it. The losses to African economies have been catastrophic. Now there is an international ban on the trade and conservation is the principal goal. This should be a matter for rejoicing, but nothing is quite so simple. The authors of this book have

looked at the overall statistics, including those for countries where the elephant population is stable. They have considered the multiplicity of economic and social functions fulfilled by ensuring that elephant herds survive, tourism, a variety of ecological purpose. and, finally, as a source of ivory. They show how the careful management of elephants as a resource can best serve African interests. This book is at the cutting edge of economic thinking and provides a model for the consideration of the difficult relationship between people and wildlife. Originally published in 19990

Abstract: Because many developing countries fail to report trade statistics to the United Nations, there has been an interest in using partner-country data to fill these information gaps. The author used partner-country statistics for 30 developing countries to estimate actual (concealed) trade data and analyzed the magnitude of the resulting errors. The results indicate that partner-country data are unreliable even for estimating trade in broad aggregate product groups such as foodstuffs, fuels, or manufactures. Moreover, tests show that the reliability of partner-country statistics degenerates sharply as one moves to more finely distinguished trade categories (lower-level SITCs). Equally disturbing, about one-quarter of the partner-country comparisons take the wrong sign. That is, one country's reported free-on-board (f.o.b.) exports exceed the reported cost-insurance-freight (c.i.f.) value of partners' imports. Aside from product composition, tests show that partner-country data are equally inaccurate for estimating the direction of trade. Why are partner-country data so unreliable for approximating missing data? Evidence shows: 1) problems in reporting or processing COMTRADE data; 2) valuation differences (f.o.b. versus c.i.f.) for imports and exports; 3) problems relating to entrepot trade, or exports originating in export processing zones; 4) problems associated with exchange-rate changes; 5) intentional or unintentional misclassification of products; 6) efforts to conceal trade data for proprietary reasons; and 7) financial incentives to purposely falsify trade data. The author concludes that efforts to improve the general quality, or availability, of trade statistics using partner-country data holds little or no promise, although this information may be useful in specific cases where the trade statistics of a certain country are known to incorporate major errors. Significant progress in upgrading the accuracy, and coverage, of trade statistics can be achieved only by improving each country's procedures for data collection.

China is under close scrutiny both as a market that could provide massive returns to investors and because of its potential to become the most powerful economy in Asia. This new study examines the economic relationship between China and Europe, its importance and how it is likely to evolve. The book considers the flow of trade, direct investment and technology transfer and contains case studies of manufacturing industries (automobiles, toys, watches, telecommunications) banking and insurance. The trade relationship between Europe and China is being re-evaluated by both sides and this is a valuable contribution to that process.

implications for U.S. economic and security interests : hearing before the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, One Hundred Eighth Congress, second session, February 12-13, 2004

Macroeconomic Linkages Between Hong Kong and Mainland China

The U.S.-China Bilateral Trade Balance

Hearings Before the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, One Hundred Second Congress, First Session, June 19

and 20, 1991

The Handover Years

Pax Sinica

The Emergence of Greater China

This book presents an overview of critical developments surrounding the handover of Hong Kong to Chinese rule. Well-known commentators from a variety of disciplines examine the issues and events in the years leading up to the transfer of sovereignty, and in the eighteen months that followed. Major dilemmas are addressed in the economic, political, legal, social and diplomatic life of the territory, which remain in many cases unresolved and pressing as Hong Kong enters the new century.

This is the very first book to offer seven substantial econometric models of the Chinese economy with the statistical data used, so that the reader will be able to reproduce them all and test them for any policy alternatives. The book presents up-to-date models produced both inside and outside China, so that readers can understand most of the advanced studies of the Chinese economy by Chinese experts at the present time. This is an invaluable reference for graduate students and scholars working on Chinese economic problems.

Asian countries are undergoing rapid political, economic and social transformations; meanwhile, there is a growing demand for knowing more about Asia. This Major Reference Set is designed to help general readers as well as specialists to have a good grasp of the latest developments in Asia in the key areas of economic growth, trade, energy, environment, foreign policy and security. With 4 volumes, this set covers all major dimensions of Asia's political economy. Contributors include both scholars and practitioners who provide first-hand description and analysis of fundamental issues in Asia. Peace and political stability are of ultimate importance, with Asia at the forefront of wealth creation in the global economy. Volume 1 unpacks and examines the foreign policy strategies of key states and the role of regional institutions in responding to the security demands of an Asian century. Volume 2 studies the strong economic integration through trade and cross-border investment that has been essential to Asia. The region's future prosperity depends on it being able to remain open and outward-looking. As Asia grows larger and richer, more concerted efforts are required to surmount regional rivalry and to further strengthen the regional architecture of economic cooperation. Volume 3 looks at the emerging economies' thirst for energy that creates huge competition, around which domestic, regional, and international political economy unfolds. Climate change and aspiration for sustainable development further complicate the challenge. Volume 4 offers a comprehensive coverage of subjects on environment and sustainable development in Asia with case studies of selected and representative countries that are at different stages of economic development and facing different environment-related problems and challenges in the twenty-first century. This interdisciplinary set is a fine example of international cooperation, with contributors hailing from different parts of Asia as well as North America and Europe. It is a must-have for anyone keen on understanding Asia's dynamic and changing scene.

Elephants, Economics and Ivory

International Trade Handbook

Imperial Maritime Customs

Hong Kong in Transition

The Key to China's Open Door Policy

Econometric Modeling of China

Globalization, Development And Security In Asia (In 4 Volumes)