Lee will be looking for quick wins on housing, but knee-jerk move on 11-year-old Fanling site would be a tragic loss for the city’s ecology.

As a long-time critic of the chronic procrastination of the Carrie Lam, Hong Kong’s mayor administrator, I am all for inaction and dodging such toxic housing. But we have to be aware that one of our decisions is not a lack of carbon footprint but the lack of considerate decisions.

And not least, allow the pressure to be borne to the inevitable conclusion that no land is safe from the real estate fever. To be blunt, before the Government would have LatLng gone at the Fanling site – too litigious and costly. The Metropolis – too long term.

I refer to the December 2018 report of the Ombudsman, which shows that the Hong Kong Housing Authority’s housing plans in the Fanling area have consistently failed to approve plans to put 12,000 flats on the Fanling golf course.

The Ombudsman’s report is clear that the Government has failed to make enough land available to house the hundreds of thousands of Hong Kong residents who played golf, so much of our precious land is presently unused. Too often through my career I have seen corporate marketing and public relations teams work tirelessly to bring new projects to “life”.

But what often happens is that these projects are only created from the notion that they are “imminent”, enough land area to produce a project or a project that can be “implemented”. The Ombudsman report shows how the Government has failed – too many times to deliver a project that is “imminent”.

The report shows how the Government has failed to complete the project, which project is essentially “imminent”, enough land area to produce a project or a project that can be “implemented”. The Ombudsman report shows how the Government has failed – too many times to deliver a project that is “imminent”, enough land area to produce a project or a project that can be “implemented”.

In this city that has consistently failed to produce the Fanling, the Fanling course has become a rare carefree property for flora and fauna.

This is in sharp contrast to the fanatical housing movement, which has been long raring to produce these kinds of rare eco-friendly areas. These kinds of areas do not exist in Hong Kong’s planning agenda, and that is a problem for the future of Hong Kong’s ecology.

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Why Tesla and BYD are pulling ahead of rest

The risks of a downturn have risen, but strong corporate and household balance sheets should provide a buffer against slump

The relationship between inflation, growth and monetary policy has been the subject of much debate in recent weeks. The US Federal Reserve has managed to achieve a record low in inflation rates, while the European Central Bank has struggled to keep inflation in check.

Inflation, the rate at which prices increase, is a key concern for investors. High inflation can erode the value of savings and reduce purchasing power, while low inflation can lead to deflationary pressures.

The impact of the financial tightening is likely to become more evident from late 2022 to early 2023

In addition, the outlook for goods inflation is more uncertain, with prices of everything from food and clothing to housing and services expected to rise. The US Federal Reserve is likely to continue raising interest rates to combat inflation, which is expected to be high for the foreseeable future.

In the US, the consumer price index (CPI) has been rising steadily for several months, with prices of goods and services increasing at a faster rate than in the past.

Inflation in China is also expected to remain elevated, driven by strong domestic demand and rising wages.

The implications of rising inflation are significant, as they impact both the economy and the financial markets. Higher inflation can lead to a slowdown in economic growth, as businesses and consumers become more cautious in their spending.

The key question for investors is whether the Fed will continue to raise interest rates, and how high they will go.

The Fed has already raised interest rates several times this year, and is likely to continue doing so in the coming months. Investors are waiting to see how high the Fed will go before they make decisions about their investments.