Little beating the usual “thrust and parry” was achieved in the Sino-US summit to advance human rights, writes Jerome A. Cohen.

**Political sport**

**Voices: Economy**

Asia’s inflation trap puts growth at risk

Steve Hanke

Asia has an inflation problem. The region is going to need big policies that can be felt quickly. Fortunately, the appropriate sense of urgency is in the air.

Philippines is in inflation trouble, faced by a tax theory that’s not quite as bad as it seems. Exports and internal demand are both affected by a surge in inflation. To prevent inflation from rising, the government should cut taxes and boost growth.

Korea has a broader problem of inflation, which is unlikely to be solved by a tax cut. The country needs to boost productivity to boost growth. Korea’s inflation is low, but it could rise in the future. The country needs to focus on boosting productivity to boost growth.

India’s inflation has been high, and it’s unlikely to be solved by a tax cut. The country needs to focus on boosting productivity to boost growth. India’s inflation is high, but it could rise in the future. The country needs to focus on boosting productivity to boost growth.

**Political Singapore**

**Voices: Singapore**

Political blog turns the tables on ruling party

Henry Abel-Smith

If opposition parties have a field day in Parliament, the government is on a slippery slope. The PAP is losing its grip on power, and the opposition is gaining ground. The question is, is the PAP ready to face the music?

Electric officials are in charge, but the opposition is ready to challenge them. The opposition has a strong following, and it’s time for them to show their mettle. The government needs to listen to the opposition, and it’s time for them to show their mettle. The government needs to listen to the opposition, and it’s time for them to show their mettle.

**Voices: China**

More a counterweight to China than an ally

Jenny Yue

The last decade has seen the permanent members of the UN Security Council become increasingly engaged, accompanied by delegations of businessmen and diplomats. The Chinese economy has grown at an average rate of 9.6 per cent annually, making China the world’s second-largest economy. When Peking President Hu Jintao visited Singapore, he was supported by permanent members of the UN Security Council, including British Prime Minister David Cameron, French Prime Minister Fillon, German Chancellor Angela Merkel and Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard.

The visit to China is a strategic opportunity for Singapore to reposition itself as a regional hub. The country has a population of 5.5 million and a GDP of US$283 billion. It is the world’s 14th largest economy and the 28th most populous country.

Indian officials are discreet in public about relations with China, but private concerns are intense

Brian See

China’s growing domestic production and consumption mean that growth is not only higher and more diversified, but also more sustainable. The government is building up an industrial infrastructure, which will bolster the country’s market for goods and services, and create a pool of skilled workers. At the same time, India remains very much underdeveloped.

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At the summit, the two leaders exchanged views on a number of issues, including the need for greater openness in China’s human rights policies. The leaders also discussed the importance of trade and investment, and agreed to work together to promote peace and prosperity in the region.

The summit concluded with a joint statement, which included commitments to strengthen economic and political ties between the two countries. The leaders also pledged to work together to address global challenges, such as climate change and terrorism.

Overall, the summit was a success, and it set the stage for further cooperation between China and the US.

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