Building ‘experts’ crawl out of the woodwork

The property market’s bubble is almost certainly about to burst. The government has been trying to rectify a number of problems – everything from cracking down on speculators, to implementing mortgage restrictions, to imposing tax hikes and interest rate increases. But the government’s actions may be too little, too late. The market is already in freefall and will continue to drop until it reaches the bottom.

We should now urge the URA to speed up the district renewal…

Emerging markets: the new centre of gravity

Peter Wong

By 2011, it is expected that Asia will contribute to 10 per cent of global gross domestic product, outgrowing both of Europe’s and the United States’. This rise might come as a shock to many, but it can be no surprise to the International Monetary Fund. Indeed, the IMF recently published a paper that analyses the growth of Asian economies, and it is clear that Asia is the future of the global economy.

Asian economies are doing better than expected, and the growth rate is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. This is partly due to the strong demand from emerging markets, as well as the rapid industrialization of China. The IMF estimates that China will contribute 30 per cent of world GDP growth by 2020.

In contrast, Western economies are expected to grow at a slower pace, and many economists are predicting a slowdown in the Western world. This is partly due to the debt crisis in Europe, as well as the slow recovery of the US economy.

The IMF predicts that the global economy will grow at a rate of 4.1 per cent in 2013, with Asia contributing 60 per cent of this growth. This is a significant shift from the past, where the US and Europe dominated the global economy.

Asian economies have been able to maintain high growth rates, largely due to their export-oriented economies. Countries such as China, Singapore, and South Korea have become major exporters, and their success is due in large part to their ability to produce goods cheaply and sell them to the rest of the world.

However, this success has come at a cost. The rapid industrialization of Asia has led to pollution and environmental degradation. The region is becoming increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters, such as typhoons and earthquakes. The region also faces other challenges, such as poverty, inequality, and social unrest.

The government of Singapore has recently announced a plan to improve the quality of life for its citizens. The plan includes a number of initiatives, such as improving housing, education, and health care. The government is also investing heavily in infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and tunnels.

In conclusion, while the region is facing a number of challenges, it is also experiencing rapid growth and development. The region is becoming increasingly important on the global stage, and it will continue to play a significant role in the future.

Emerging markets are the new centre of gravity and will continue to drive global economic growth. The region faces a number of challenges, but it also has the potential for significant growth and development.