

A Geopolítica de Hong Kong

POLÍTICA INTERNACIONAL E GEOPOLÍTICA

Instituto Cultural D. António Ferreira Gomes

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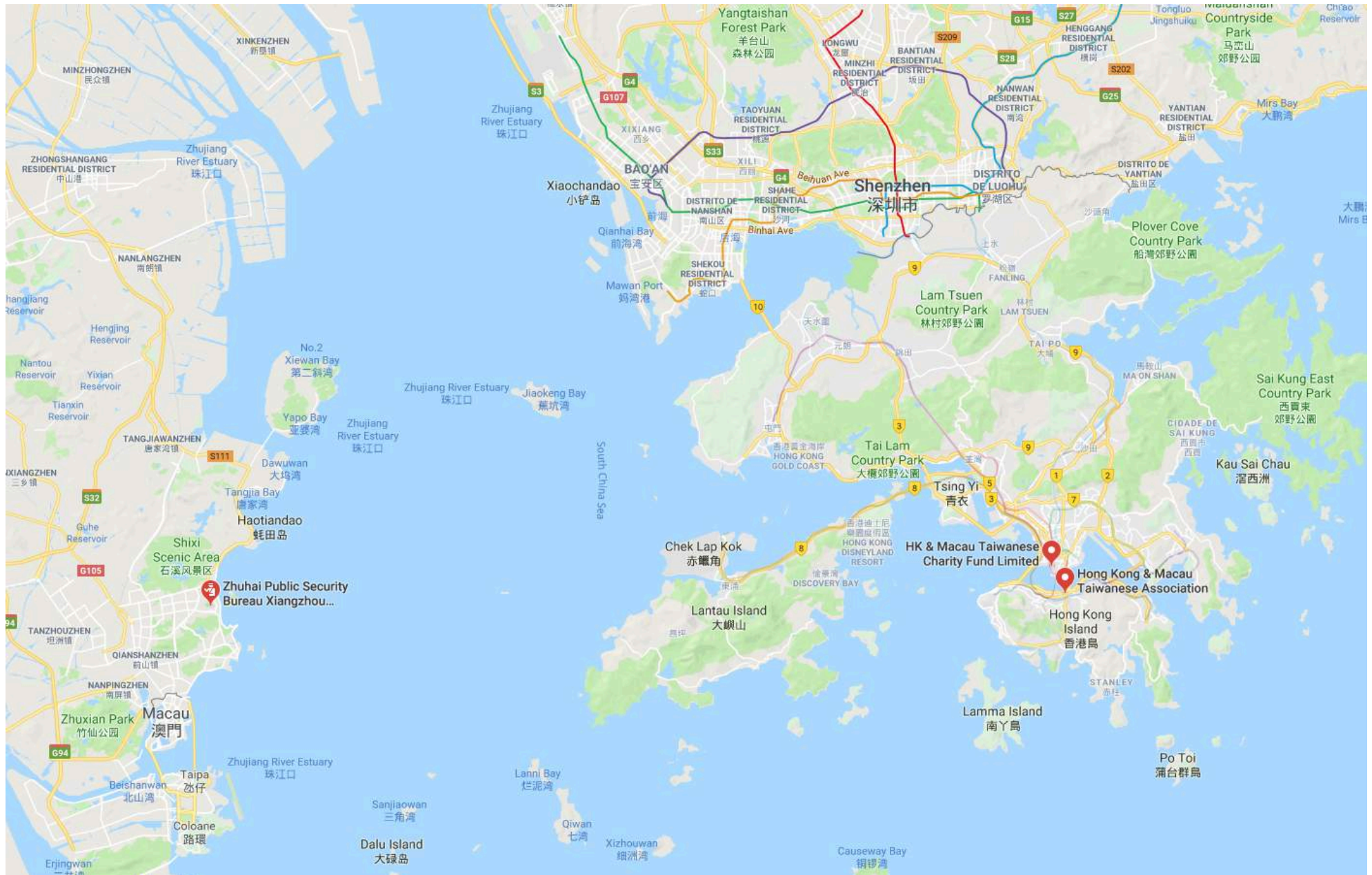
19/06/2019

PARTE I – de colónia britânica a região administrativa especial da China

As origens de Hong Kong (1) [FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]



As origens de Hong Kong (2) [FONTE: Google maps]



As origens de Hong Kong (3) [FONTE: CIA, The World FactBook]



As origens de Hong Kong (4) [FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

Early settlement

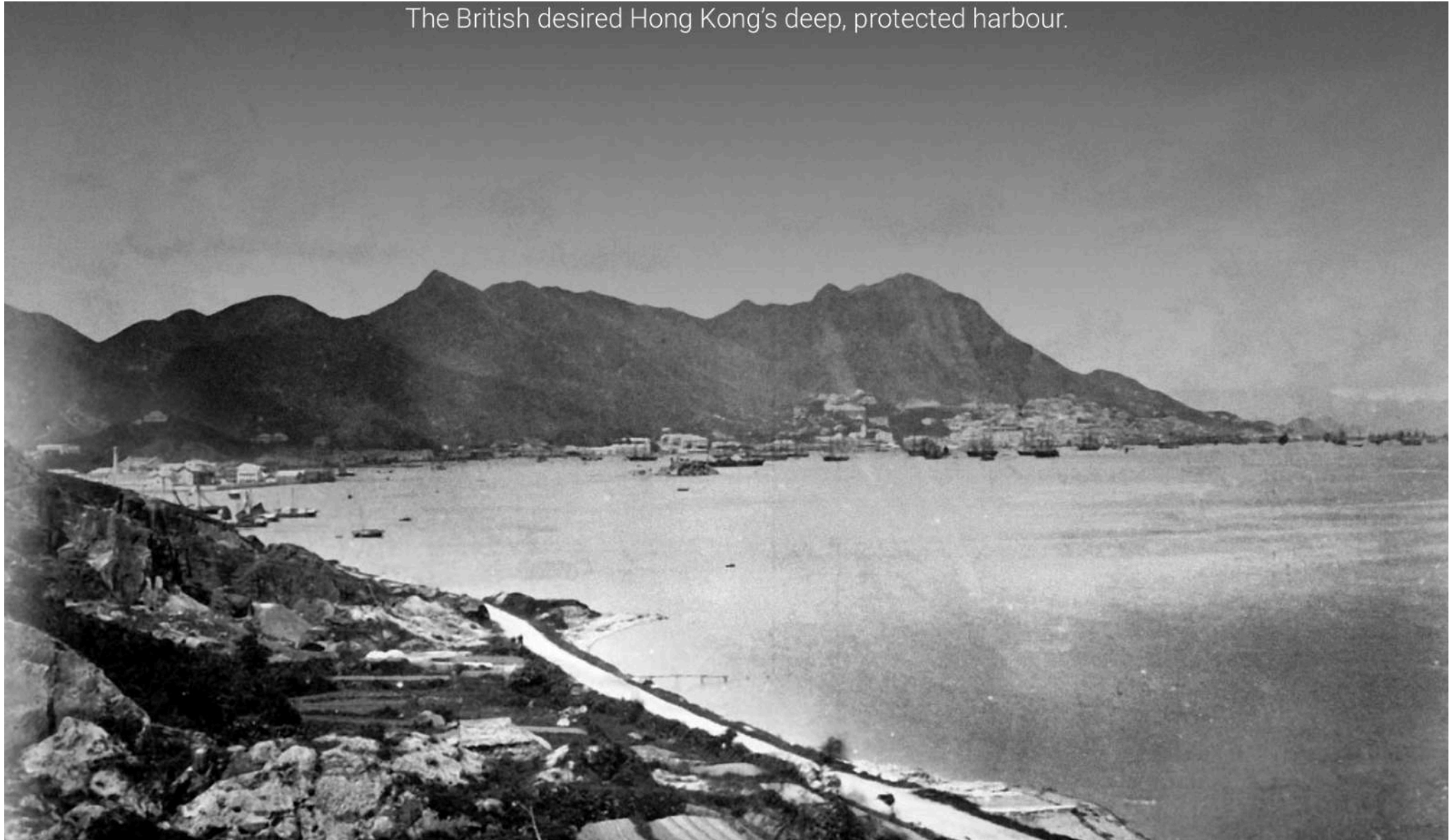
Archaeological remains of pottery, stone [implements](#), rings, and bronzes found on more than 20 sites are evidence of settlements in Neolithic times. The earliest modern peoples in Hong Kong are thought to have come from North China in the 2nd millennium BCE. The Cantonese began to settle in the area about 100 BCE; later came the [Hakka](#), and by the mid-17th century the Hoklo had arrived. Hong Kong was the scene of the last struggles between the declining [Ming dynasty](#) and the rising Qing, led by the Manchu.

Before the [British](#) arrived in the mid-19th century, Hong Kong Island was inhabited only by a small fishing population, with few features to recommend it for settlement. It lacked fertile soil and fresh water, was mountainous, and was reputed to be a [notorious](#) haunt of pirates. But it was a relatively safe and undisturbed base for the British merchants who in 1821 began to use the fine harbour to anchor opium-carrying vessels. The great commercial and strategic significance of this deep, sheltered harbour, possessing east and west entrances and lying on the main trade routes of the Far East, was quickly realized.

After the first [Opium War](#) (1839–42), Hong Kong Island was ceded to [Britain](#) by the [Treaty of Nanjing](#). The British were never satisfied with an incomplete control of the harbour, however. Less than 20 years later, after the second Opium War (1856–60), China was forced to cede the [Kowloon Peninsula](#) south of what is now Boundary Street and Stonecutters Island by the Convention of Beijing (1860). By the Convention of 1898, the New Territories together with 235 islands were leased to Britain for 99 years from July 1, 1898. With this expansion of territory, Hong Kong's population leaped to 120,000 in 1861 and to more than 300,000 by the end of the century.

As origens de Hong Kong (5) [FONTE: South China Morning Post]

The British desired Hong Kong's deep, protected harbour.



As origens de Hong Kong (6) [FONTE: Wikipedia]

Guerras do ópio

Origem: Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre.

As **Guerras do Ópio**, ou **Guerra Anglo-Chinesa**, foram conflitos armados ocorridos entre o Reino Unido da Grã-Bretanha e Irlanda (atual Reino Unido) e o Império Qing (atual China) nos anos de 1839-1842 e 1856-1860.^[1]

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China proíbe importação de ópio

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A Segunda Guerra do Ópio (1856-1860)

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Antecedentes

Com o fim das guerras napoleônicas, as atividades comerciais europeias voltaram-se para o Extremo Oriente, traduzindo-se numa pressão constante sobre a China, que mantinha fortes restrições sobre o comércio estrangeiro. Cantão era o único porto aberto ao comércio estrangeiro. Veio a representar o choque entre a China e o Ocidente durante as chamadas *Guerras do Ópio*.^[1]

Guerras do Ópio



Juncos chineses sob bombardeio britânico durante a Guerra do Ópio

Data 1839 - 1842, 1856 - 1860

Local Guangdong e Hong Kong na região sul da China

Desfecho Vitória britânica e Tratado de Nanquim

Beligerantes

 Reino Unido
 França (1856–1860)
 Estados Unidos (1856 e 1859)
 Rússia (1856–1859)

 Dinastia Qing

As origens de Hong Kong (7) [FONTE: Wikipedia]

Causas do conflito

Em 1830, os ingleses obtiveram exclusividade das operações comerciais no porto de Cantão. A China exportava seda, chá e porcelana, então em moda no continente europeu, enquanto a Grã-Bretanha sofria um grande déficé comercial em relação à China. Para compensar suas perdas econômicas, a Grã-Bretanha traficava o ópio indiano para o Império do Meio (China).^[1] O governo de Pequim resolveu proibir o tráfico de ópio, o que levou a coroa britânica a lançar mão de sua força militar.

China proíbe importação de ópio

Entre 1811 e 1821, o volume anual de importação de ópio na China girava em torno de 4 500 pacotes de 15 kg cada um. Esta quantidade quadruplicou até 1835 e, quatro anos mais tarde, atingiu a quantia de 450 toneladas importadas, ou seja, um grama para cada um dos 450 milhões de habitantes da China na época.^[2]

A droga chegou a representar a metade das exportações britânicas para a China. O primeiro decreto proibindo o consumo de ópio datou de 1800, mas nunca chegou a ser respeitado.

Em 1839, a droga ameaçava seriamente não só a estabilidade social e financeira do país, como também a saúde dos soldados. A corrupção grassava na sociedade chinesa. Para chamar a atenção do imperador, um ministro descreveu a situação da seguinte maneira:

“ Majestade, o preço da prata está caindo por causa do pagamento da droga. Em breve, vosso império estará falido. Quanto tempo ainda vamos tolerar este jogo com o diabo? Logo não teremos mais moeda para pagar armas e munição. Pior ainda, não haverá soldados capazes de manejar uma arma porque estarão todos viciados. ”

As origens de Hong Kong (8) [FONTE: Governo de Hong Kong / Departamento da Marinha]

Part 1 Chapter 2

1841 - 1859

Early development of the port



Chapter 2.1

The Opium War and the cession of Hong Kong Island

Contributor: Ting Sun-Pao, Joseph



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The Emperor Kangxi reopened the seaports in 1685, and the yuehaiguan (粵海關 Guangzhou Customs) was established under the hubu (戶部 Ministry of Revenue). Western traders began to call at Guangzhou, the major port in China, for trade. Trade grew and flourished throughout the 18th century.^[1] In 1757 Guangzhou was declared the only port open for western trade, and it remained so until the opening of five treaty ports after the Opium War. Foreign merchants from western countries made profits from the sale of tea, porcelain wares and silk in their home countries, but their cargoes of cotton and woollen goods were sold at a loss in Guangzhou. From the late 18th century, the British merchants began to import opium grown in India, and it soon became the main imported item, generating huge profits. The balance of trade was thus reversed. The Qing court was alarmed, as the import of opium not only resulted in the outflow of silver bullion, but increasing numbers of Chinese nationals were becoming addicted to the drug. As a result, the import of opium was prohibited. In 1839, being determined to stamp out the opium trade, Emperor Daoguang sent Commissioner Lin Zexu to Guangzhou to enforce the imperial edict and suppress the trade. At Lin's orders, the opium chests at Guangzhou were confiscated and destroyed at Humen (虎門). Hostilities mounted as skirmishes broke out between the British merchant fleet and the Qing navy near Kowloon. A war between the two nations became inevitable.^[2]

As origens de Hong Kong (9) [FONTE: Governo de Hong Kong / Departamento da Marinha]

Westerners trading in Guangzhou had to abide by many stringent regulations imposed by the Qing authorities.^[3] More importantly, trade could only be conducted through Hong merchants (行商) appointed by the Qing court. Discontented with the condition of trade in Guangzhou, British free-traders pressed the British Home Office to take military action to force the opening of China and to secure an island where trade could be conducted under British administration and protected by British law.^[4]

Hong Kong was the obvious choice for various reasons: its closeness to Guangzhou, the major port for foreign trade; its strategic geographical location on the South China coast; and above all, its excellent natural harbour, which is deep and sheltered from the north-east wind in winter and the south-west monsoon in summer. Westerners trading in Guangzhou had had knowledge of the island of Hong Kong and its anchorages since the late 17th century. Foreign vessels heading for Huangpu (黃埔), the Guangzhou port, would take anchorage and replenish their water supplies near Waterfall Bay close to today's Wah Fu Estate, before continuing their journeys.^[5] From the early 19th century, when the import of opium was banned, illicit trade was conducted on Lingding Island (伶仃島) (also known as Nei Lingding Island (內伶仃)), at Urmston Road, Kap Shui Mun, and in the harbour of Hong Kong where cargoes were discharged and loaded for re-export. After hostilities began, British traders vacating Guangzhou and Macao took shelter in Victoria Harbour.^[6]

An expeditionary force led by Captain Charles Elliot and his cousin Rear-Admiral George Elliot arrived at the mouth of the Pearl River in June 1840, then headed north to occupy Zhoushan, reaching Baihe near Tianjin in August. The Manchu noble, Qishan was appointed as plenipotentiary to hold talks with the British. Nevertheless, a surprise attack on the Bogue (Humen) was mounted by the British on 8 January 1841 and Guangzhou was threatened. Alarmed by the military action of the British, Qishan made concessions, and some preliminary agreements were drafted, including seeking the emperor's consent to cede the island of Hong Kong to the British.^[7] Although the convention was not signed, Hong Kong was occupied by a naval force under Commodore Gordon Bremer on 26 January 1841. Hostilities resumed, and Charles Elliot was replaced by Sir Henry Pottinger in August 1841. The war waged on, and the British force reached Nanjing in August 1842. The Qing court conceded, and the Treaty of Nanjing was signed on 29 August 1842. Hong Kong was officially ceded to Britain.

As origens de Hong Kong (10) [FONTE: Governo de Hong Kong / Departamento da Marinha]

The establishment of entrepot trade



Chapter 3.1

The Second Opium War and the annexation of Kowloon Peninsula

Contributor: Ting Sun-Pao, Joseph



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The Second Opium War is also known as the Anglo-French Expedition or the Arrow War. The causes of the war were far-ranging and complicated. In general, the British were dissatisfied with what they had achieved from the Treaty of Nanjing and wanted to gain more concessions, including the opening of more ports in China for trade, the legalisation of the opium trade, and above all, the imposition upon China of the most-favoured nation principle. Tension was mounting in the 1850s, reaching a head in October 1856, when a Chinese-owned Hong Kong-registered lorcha was seized by Chinese authorities in Guangzhou and the crew were imprisoned on allegations of piracy. Rumours spread at the time that the British flag had been pulled down during the incident, an act that was regarded as an insult to the British Crown. (It was later revealed that the registration of the vessel had expired at the time of the incident.^[1]) Using this as an excuse, the British attacked Guangzhou and waged war on China. Meanwhile, a French *Mission Entrangere* priest was executed in Guangxi, and this incident prompted the French to join the military campaign. The first phase of the war concluded with the Treaty of Tianjin in June 1858.

However, hostilities were renewed in 1860. The British and French were reinforced and launched an attack on the capital. They occupied Beijing and burnt down Yuan Ming Yuan. The war ended with the signing of the Convention of Beijing ceding Kowloon Peninsula to Britain. Clauses also included the legalisation of the opium trade, the opening of Tianjin as a treaty port, and permission for British ships to carry indentured labour to the Americas.^[2]

As origens de Hong Kong (11) [FONTE: Governo de Hong Kong / Departamento da Marinha]

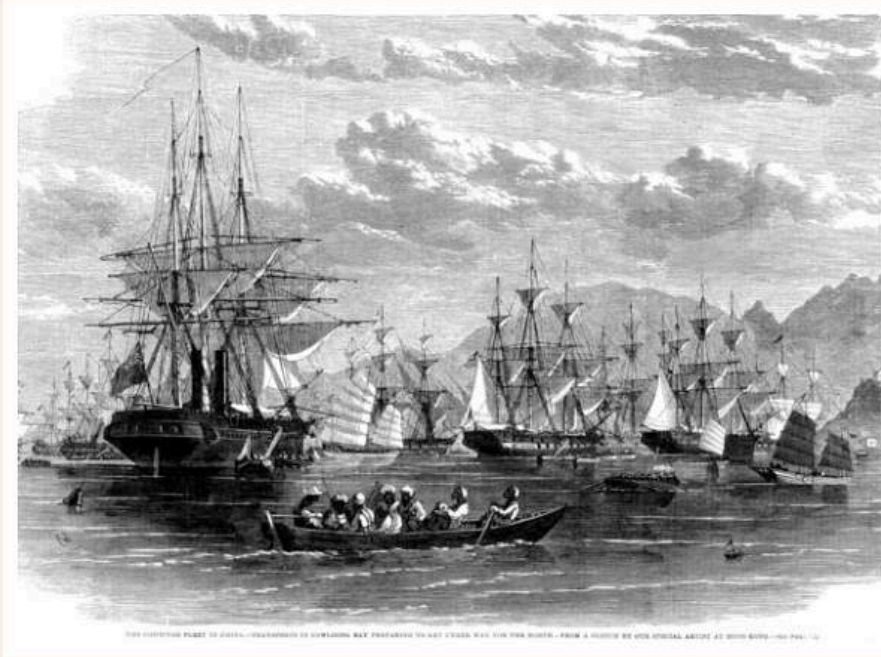


Plate 1: Combined fleet in Kowloon Bay 1860

From the day Hong Kong Island was occupied in 1841 by the British to 1859, Kowloon Peninsula had remained a part of Chinese territories and had been governed by the Chinese government. It essentially became a buffer area between the British Government in Hong Kong and the Chinese garrison at Kowloon City, and Sir John Davis remarked that it was considered a kind of “neutral ground”.^[3] The British were keen to extend their territories and to obtain complete control of the harbour through the annexation of Kowloon Peninsula. The Governor, Sir John Bowring, pressed the Home Office to acquire Kowloon Peninsula for military, commercial, sanitary, and police purposes.^[4] But the annexation of the peninsula was not included in the Treaty of Tianjin in 1858. Bowring was instructed to negotiate for a lease of Kowloon Peninsula with the Governor of Guangdong. However, hostilities resumed and the war ended with the signing of the Convention of Beijing, which stipulated the annexation of Kowloon Peninsula south of Boundary Street and Stonecutters Island. Henceforth, the colonial government acquired full control of Victoria Harbour. The Second Opium War had other consequences. The burning of the factories in Guangzhou in 1856 led firms stationed there to move their headquarters to Hong Kong, bringing with them their Chinese compradors.^[5] They provided the capital, expertise and experience for the development of trade in the later part of the 19th century.

As origens de Hong Kong (12) [FONTE: Governo de Hong Kong / Departamento da Marinha]

1899 - 1940

Changing to an international port

Chapter 4.1

The lease of the New Territories

Contributor: Sham Wai-chi, Eddie



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In response to the scramble for concessions in China by the European countries and Japan, Britain negotiated with the Chinese government for the lease of a portion of the county of Xinan adjoining the British Colony of Hong Kong. The two governments reached an agreement in April 1898, and signed a convention in Beijing on 9 June 1898. According to the convention, the lease of the territories would be in effect from 1 July 1898, and would last for 99 years. The colonial government named the additional land the "New Territories". The boundary of the Colony was then extended to cover the land and sea between the Shenzhen River to the north and latitude 22°9' to the south, and between longitude 114°30' to the east and longitude 113°52' to the west. As a result, the size of the Colony was enlarged by about 10 times.^[1]

The aggrandizement of the Colony led to the expansion of the Harbour Master's Office. In order to extend control of marine matters to the newly acquired territories, the Harbour Master's Office established eight harbour stations in different parts of the New Territories between 1899 and 1912. These harbour stations were responsible for issuing licences and permits, and collecting dues and fines. Apart from establishing harbour stations, the Harbour Master's Office built more steam launches, steam tenders, motorboats, motor launches and rescue tugs to extend its control over, and services to, the New Territories. The Harbour Master's Office also took over from the Chinese government the lighthouse on Waglan Island in 1901. In 1912 the Office built a lighthouse on Tang Lung Chau in the New Territories, which was commonly known as the Kap Sing Lighthouse.^[2]

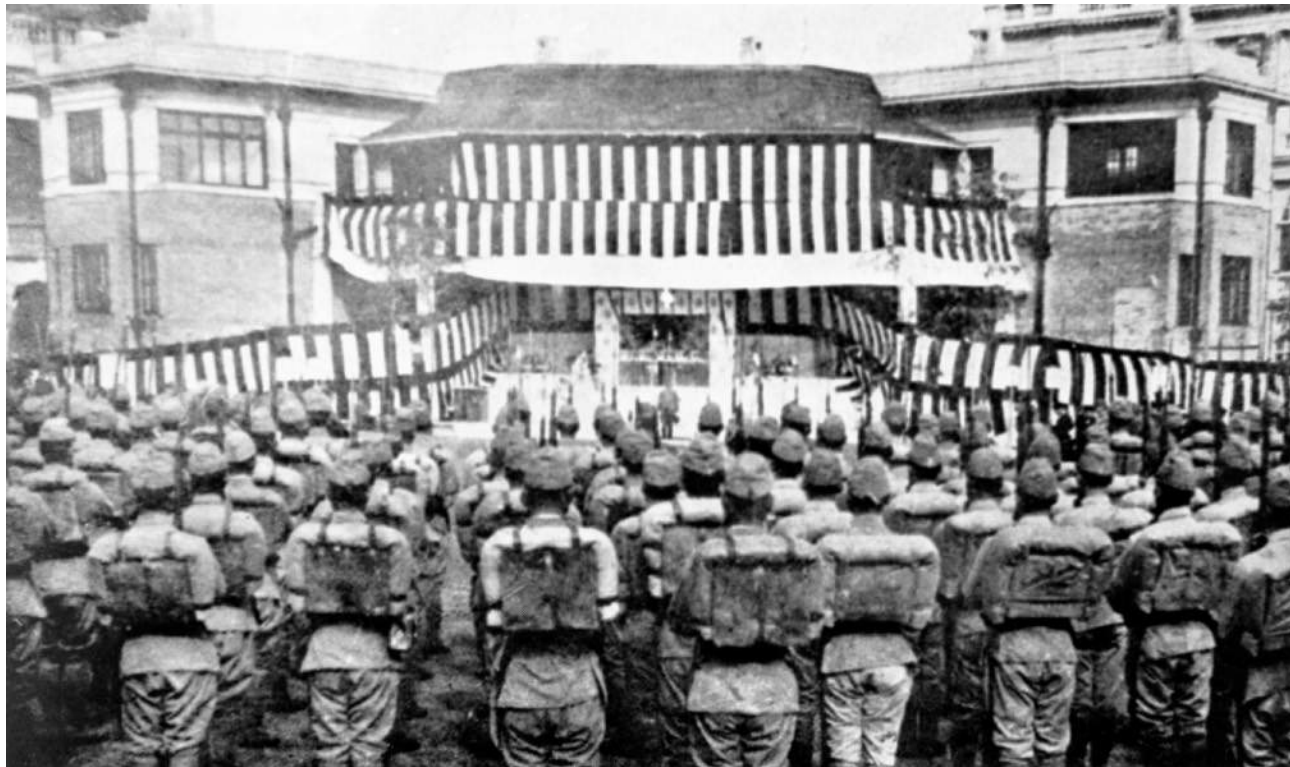
As origens de Hong Kong (13) [FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

Almost since its establishment, Hong Kong, more than any other [treaty port](#), afforded a refuge for runaway persons and capital from China as well as an [interim abode](#) for rural emigrants destined for [Southeast Asia](#) and beyond. Such movements of Chinese people between China and Hong Kong were free and were highly responsive to the political and economic conditions in China. After the establishment of the Republic of China in 1912, proponents of emerging [nationalism](#) sought to abolish all foreign treaty privileges in China. A [boycott](#) against foreign goods particularly hurt Britain, which was well established in China. The campaign soon spread to Hong Kong, where strikes in the 1920s caused agitation.



Map of Hong Kong c. 1900; from the 10th edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

As origens de Hong Kong (14) [FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica / Governo de Hong Kong (imagem)]



When the Sino-Japanese War broke out in 1937, Hong Kong was once more a refuge, with thousands of Chinese fleeing to it before the advancing Japanese. With the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, the position of the colony became more precarious, as it was now a target; the Japanese attacked and occupied Hong Kong in December 1941. During the war years Hong Kong's commerce was drastically impaired; food was scarce, and many residents fled to inland China. The population, which had numbered 1,600,000 in 1941, was reduced to about 650,000 by 1945 when the Japanese surrendered.

As origens de Hong Kong (15) [FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

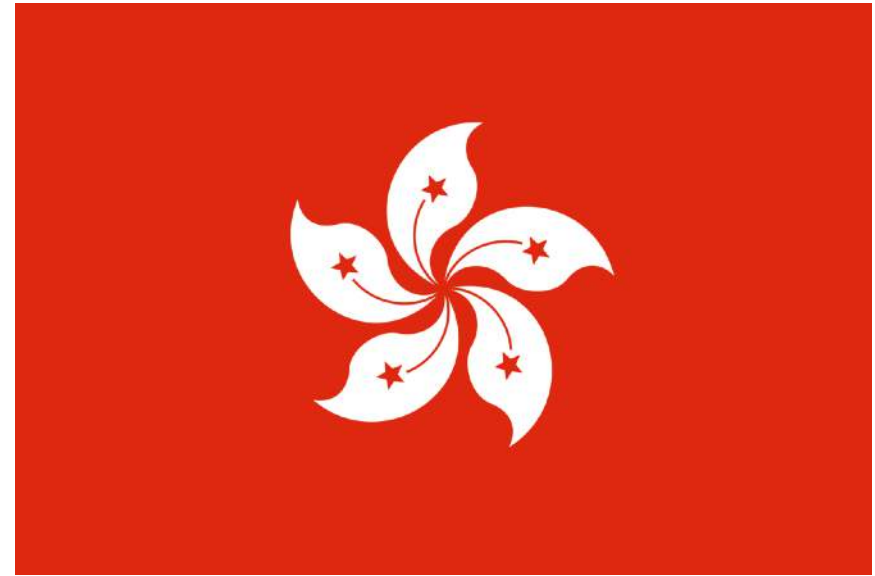
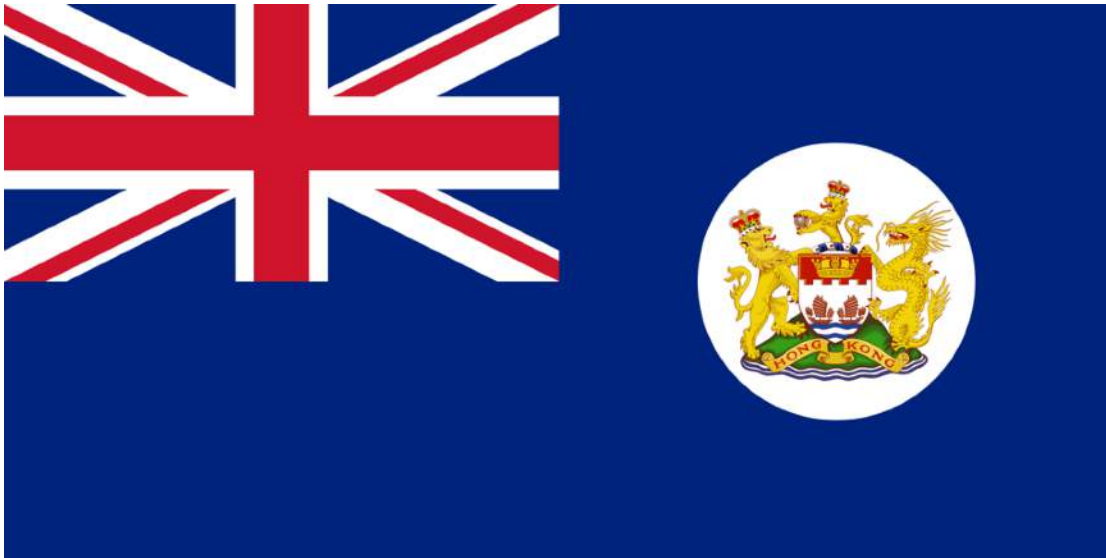
The [United Nations](#) embargo in 1951 on trade with China and [North Korea](#) during the [Korean War](#) seriously curtailed the entrepôt trade, the lifeline of the colony, and for several years conditions were depressed. Hong Kong began its revival on the basis of light industries such as textiles, which were set up by immigrant capitalists and provided needed employment. These soon assumed their importance in the economy, providing as well the basis for further industrialization. But it was because much of the development depended on cheap labour, which toiled under extremely poor working conditions, that labour disputes and social discontent began to spread in the early 1960s. Severe riots broke out in Hong Kong and Kowloon in May 1967 following a labour dispute in a plastic-flower factory. The economic and social unrest was immediately turned into violent political demonstrations, largely inspired by followers of the [Cultural Revolution](#) (1966–76) in China. When the situation stabilized toward the end of the 1960s, general working and living conditions were notably improved by labour legislation, large government housing projects, and extensive [public works](#) programs. Simultaneously, high-technology industries such as electronics were developed, and the property and financial markets prospered until early 1973, when the [stock market](#) collapsed as billions of dollars were drained out of Hong Kong. From the mid-1970s the economy resumed its upward trend as relations with China improved.

As origens de Hong Kong (16) [FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

In the late 1970s, concern about the future of Hong Kong began to loom large, as British jurisdiction over the leased areas of the New Territories neared the 1997 expiration date. Although the lease applied only to the New Territories, the Chinese government had consistently maintained that the whole of Hong Kong was Chinese territory and considered that the question of the earlier Hong Kong–British agreements came under the category of unequal treaties and also required resolution. Initial contacts between the two governments on the matter were made from March 1979, but formal negotiations did not start until after the visit of the British [prime minister](#) to Beijing in September 1982. Negotiations continued for two years. Finally, the [Chinese-British joint declaration](#) on the question of Hong Kong was formally signed by the heads of the two governments in Beijing on December 19, 1984. The agreement stipulated that Hong Kong (including Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, and the New Territories) would be recovered by China from July 1, 1997. There ensued a period of often difficult negotiations between Hong Kong and Beijing on the final wording of the document by which Hong Kong would be governed under Chinese sovereignty. Despite some reservations from Hong Kong, the National People's Congress formally ratified the Basic Law on April 4, 1990, which took effect on July 1, 1997, and established the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region directly under the Chinese central government.

A moderna Hong Kong (1)

[IMAGENS: as bandeiras de Hong Kong (do período colonial britânico e d actual região administrativa especial da China) FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]



A moderna Hong Kong (2) [FONTE: The World Fact Book]

Population:

7,213,338 (July 2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: [102](#)

Nationality:

noun: Chinese/Hong Konger

adjective: Chinese/Hong Kong

Ethnic groups:

Chinese 92%, Filipino 2.5%, Indonesian 2.1%, other 3.4% (2016 est.)

Languages:

Cantonese (official) 88.9%, English (official) 4.3%, Mandarin (official) 1.9%, other Chinese dialects 3.1%, other 1.9% (2016 est.)

Religions:

Buddhist or Taoist 27.9%, Protestant 6.7%, Roman Catholic 5.3%, Muslim 4.2%, Hindu 1.4%, Sikh 0.2%, other or none 54.3% (2016 est.)

note: many people practice Confucianism, regardless of their religion or not having a religious affiliation

Age structure:

0-14 years: 12.38% (male 471,983 /female 420,977)

15-24 years: 9.89% (male 372,991 /female 340,221)

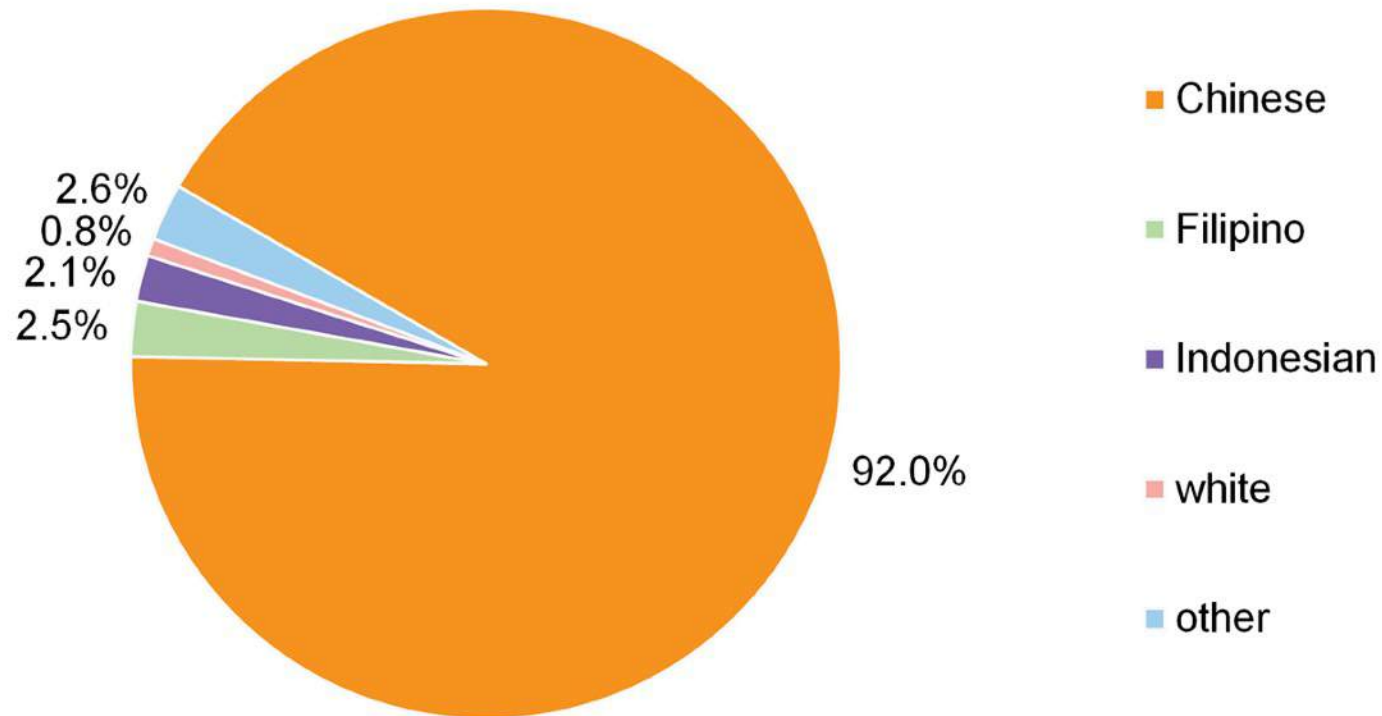
25-54 years: 43.96% (male 1,354,676 /female 1,816,303)

55-64 years: 16.64% (male 571,329 /female 628,774)

65 years and over: 17.14% (male 580,248 /female 655,836) (2018 est.)

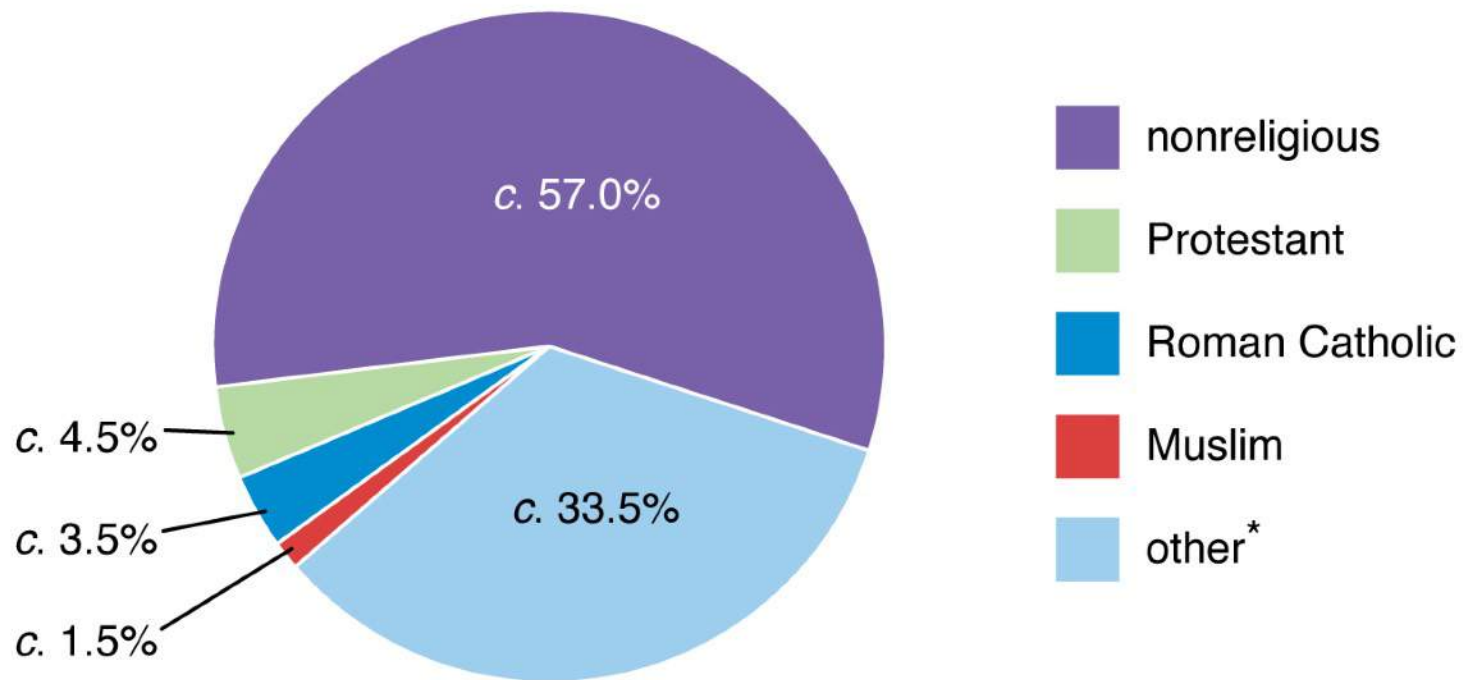
A moderna Hong Kong (3) [FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

Hong Kong ethnic composition (2016)

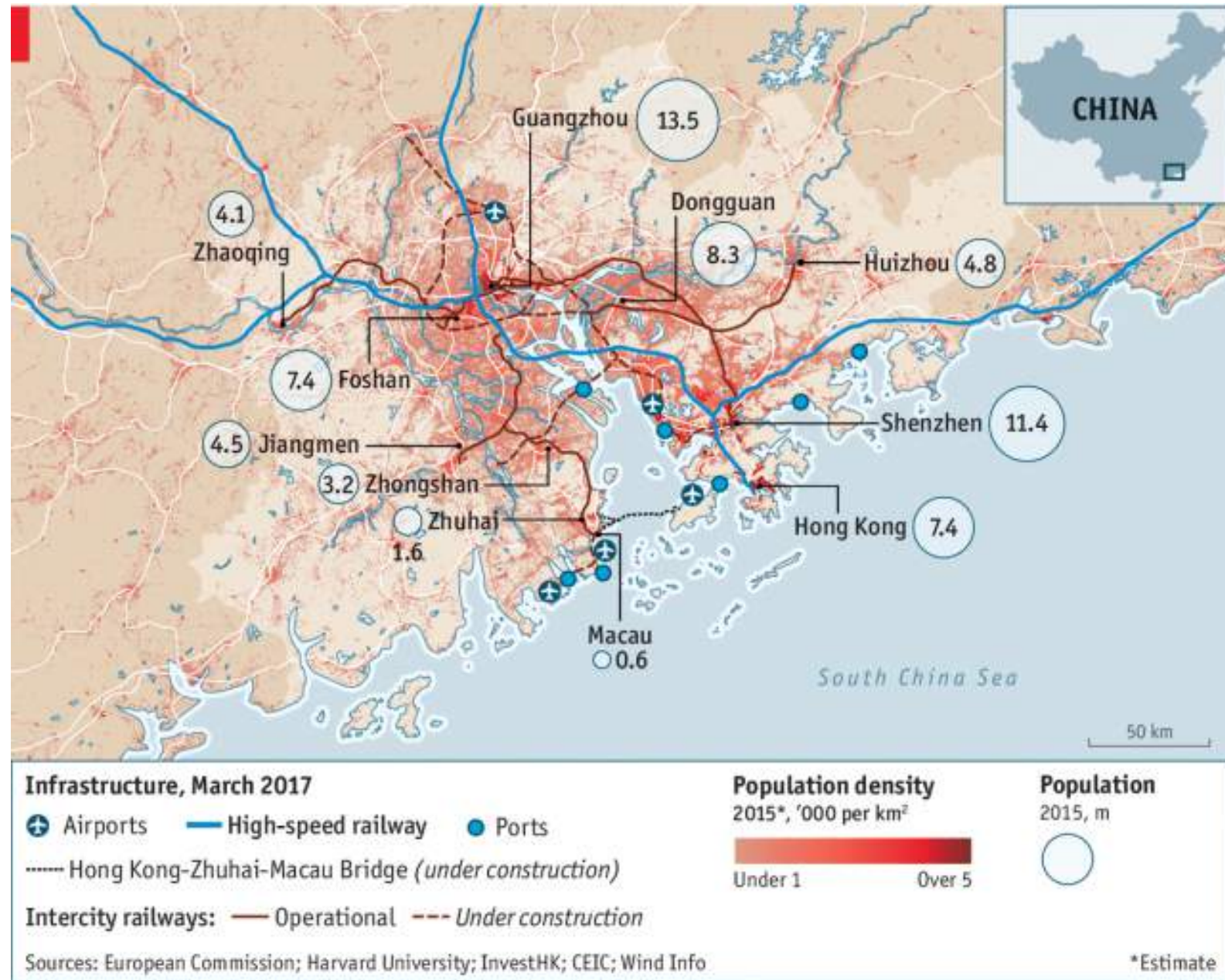


A moderna Hong Kong (4) [FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

Religious affiliation (2002)



A moderna Hong Kong (5) [FONTE: The Economist, 6/04/2017]



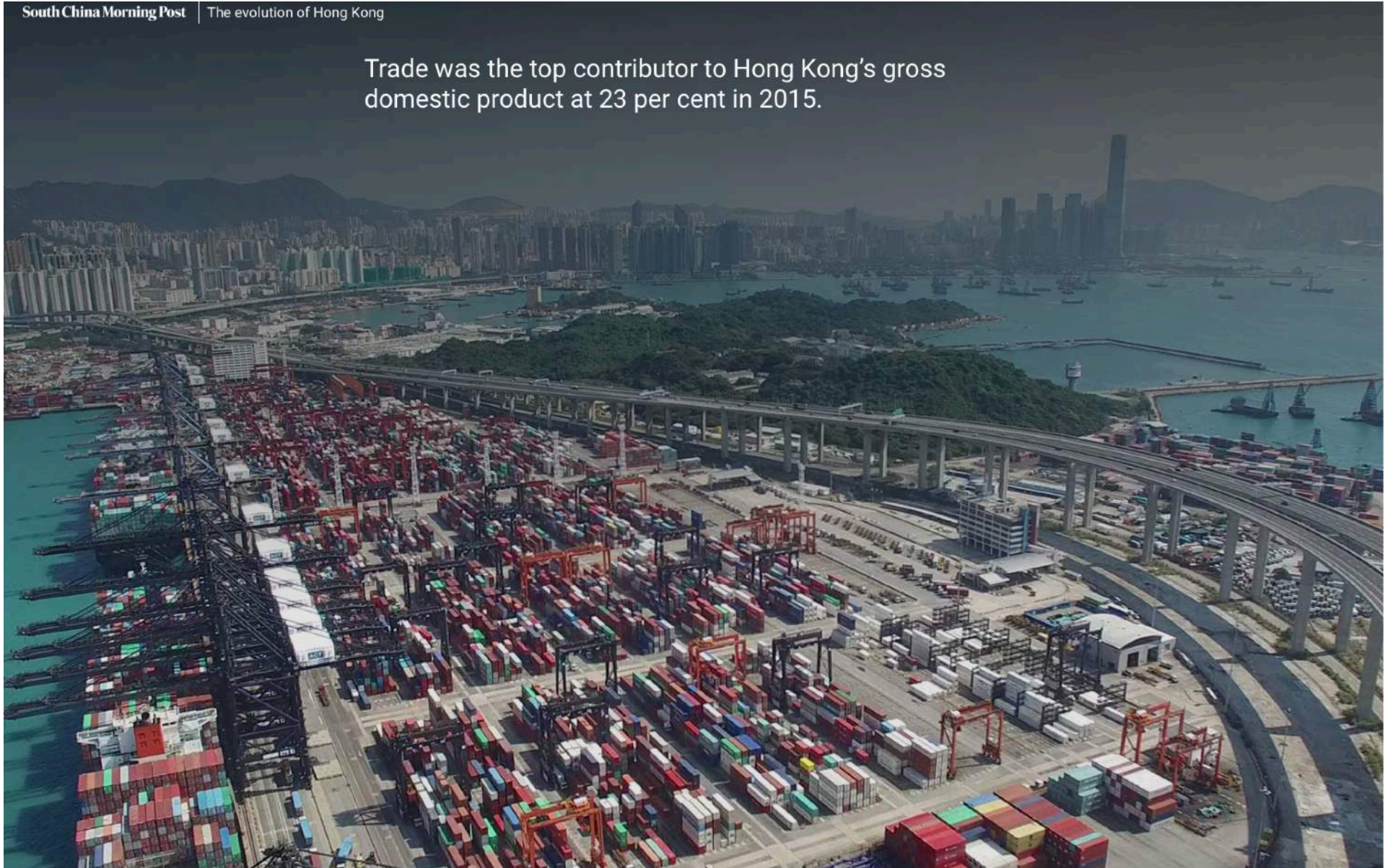
A moderna Hong Kong (6) [FONTE: South China Morning Post]



A moderna Hong Kong (7) [FONTE: South China Morning Post]

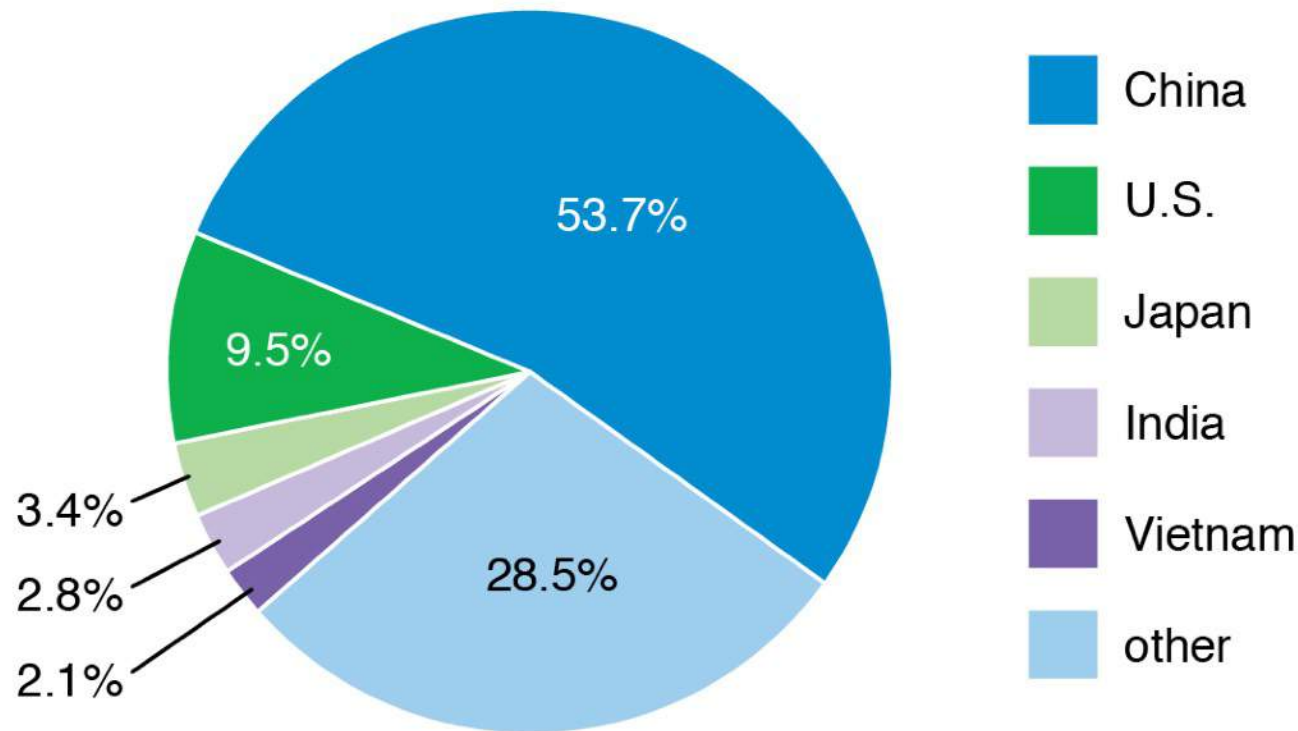
South China Morning Post | The evolution of Hong Kong

Trade was the top contributor to Hong Kong's gross domestic product at 23 per cent in 2015.




A moderna Hong Kong (8) [FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

Major export destinations (2015)



A moderna Hong Kong (9) [FONTE: Autoridade Monetária de Hong Kong]

**HONG KONG MONETARY AUTHORITY**
香港金融管理局

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KEY FUNCTIONS

Monetary Stability

Banking Stability

International Financial Centre

International & Regional Financial Co-operation

Renminbi Business in Hong Kong

Infrastructure Financing Facilitation Office (IFFO)

Debt-market Development

Infrastructure

Regulatory Regime for Stored Value Facilities (SVF) and Retail Payment Systems (RPS)

Fintech Facilitation Office (FFO)

Fintech Supervisory Sandbox (FSS)

Open Application Programming Interface (API) for the Banking Sector

Enhanced Competency Framework for Banking Practitioners

Exchange Fund

Home / Key Functions

International Financial Centre

Hong Kong as an International Financial Centre

In support of the policies for the maintenance and the further development of the status of Hong Kong as an international financial centre and maintenance of the stability and integrity of the financial system of Hong Kong, the HKMA, in co-operation with other relevant authorities and organisations as appropriate, is responsible for

- promotion of confidence in Hong Kong's monetary and financial systems through active participation in international financial and central banking forums
- promotion of market development initiatives that help strengthen the international competitiveness of Hong Kong's financial services (including those on the promotion of Hong Kong's development as an offshore renminbi business centre).
- maintenance and development of Hong Kong's financial infrastructure.

The activities of the HKMA during the year on the maintenance and the further development of the status of Hong Kong as an international financial centre and maintenance of the stability and integrity of the financial system of Hong Kong can be found in the International Financial Centre chapter of the [HKMA Annual Report](#).

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Last revision date: 25 April 2019

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A moderna Hong Kong (10) [FONTE: Wikipedia]

John James Cowperthwaite

Hong Kong

He arrived in Hong Kong in 1945 and was assigned to the Department of Supplies, Trade and Industry.^[2] He was asked to find ways in which the government could boost post-war economic outlook but found the economy was recovering swiftly without any government intervention.^[3] He took the lesson to heart and positive non-interventionism became the focus of his economic policy as Financial Secretary.^[3] Cowperthwaite built on the economic policies of his predecessors, Arthur Clark and

Geoffrey Follows, promoting free trade, low taxation, budget surpluses, limited state intervention in the economy, a distrust of industrial planning, and sound money.^[2] It was a policy mix that drew more on Adam Smith and Gladstone than on Keynes and Attlee. However, Cowperthwaite was a pragmatic civil servant rather than a theoretician and he based his policies on his experience, empirical data and what he believed would work in practice.^[4]

The Honourable Sir

**John James
Cowperthwaite**

KBE, CMG



Financial Secretary of Hong Kong

In office

17 April 1961 – 30 June 1971

Governor

Sir Robert Black

Sir David Trench

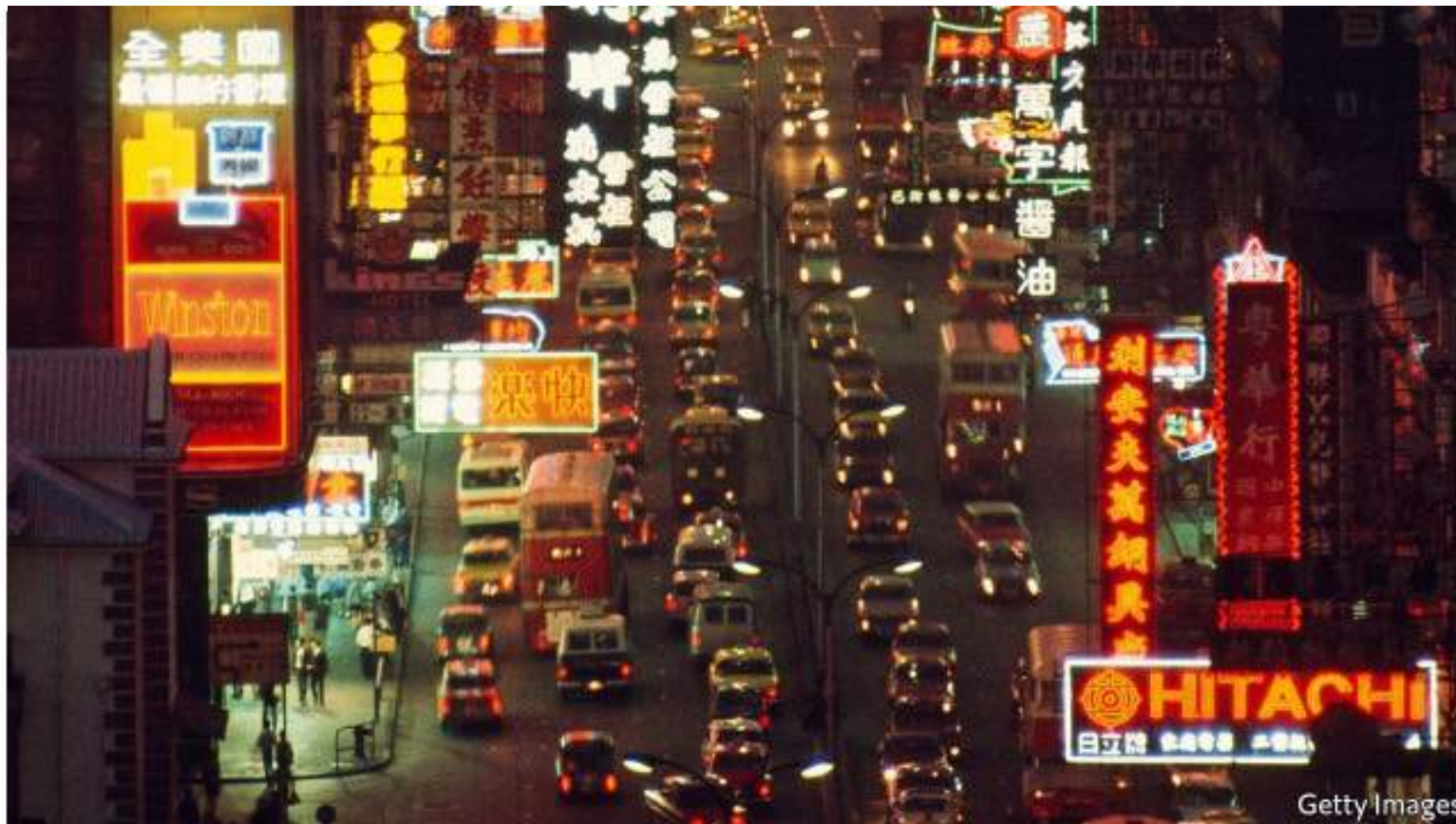
A moderna Hong Kong (11) [FONTE: The Economist, 5/10/2017]

The
Economist

Adam Smith in the finance ministry

Meet the invisible hand behind Hong Kong's rise

Sir John Cowperthwaite is that most unlikely of things: a bureaucrat hero to libertarians



Getty Images

A moderna Hong Kong (12) [FONTE: The Economist, 5/10/2017]

Cowperthwaite's ability to resist bigger government was born in a lost era. He was educated in classics and economics at a time when the insights of Adam Smith prevailed. That gave him the foundation to debate with free-spending colleagues influenced by John Maynard Keynes.

In 1945, he arrived in a Hong Kong in ruins from a brutal Japanese occupation. A combined military-colonial administration engaged heavily in economic management, and Cowperthwaite's early jobs included managing the trade in food and raw materials and administering price controls, roles that defined a heavy government hand. But he knew that the territory's lack of natural resources meant that post-crisis prosperity depended on its ability to attract entrepreneurs and capital.

That meant government's role was to provide freedom rather than help. Requests by industry for subsidies were routinely rejected. So too was deficit government financing, which could merely push costs to a future generation and make the territory vulnerable to financial upheaval. Some of his ideas were radical: to ensure that temporary fluctuations in business conditions were not used to justify government controls, he banned the collection of macroeconomic statistics.

As origens de Hong Kong (13) [FONTE: Index of Economic Freedom, 2019 / The Heritage Foundation]



As origens de Hong Kong (14) [FONTE: Index of Economic Freedom, 2019 / The Heritage Foundation]

Hong Kong

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Next: #2 Singapore >

OVERALL SCORE **90.2**OVERALL RANK **1****RULE OF LAW**

Property Rights	93.3	▲
Government Integrity	83.8	▲
Judicial Effectiveness	75.3	▼

GOVERNMENT SIZE

Government Spending	90.3	▲
Tax Burden	93.1	—
Fiscal Health	100.0	—

REGULATORY EFFICIENCY

Business Freedom	96.4	▲
Labor Freedom	89.2	▼
Monetary Freedom	86.4	▲

OPEN MARKETS

Trade Freedom	95.0	▲
Investment Freedom	90.0	—
Financial Freedom	90.0	—

Create a Comparison Chart

See how Hong Kong compares to another country using any of the measures in the Index.

vs

COMPARE[Download PDF](#)**QUICK FACTS****Population:**

- 7.4 million

GDP (PPP):

- \$454.9 billion
- 3.8% growth
- 2.8% 5-year compound annual growth
- \$61,393 per capita

Unemployment:

- 3.1%

Inflation (CPI):

- 1.5%

FDI Inflow:

- \$104.3 billion

Hong Kong's economic freedom score is 90.2, sustaining its status as the world's freest economy in the 2019 Index. Its overall score is unchanged from 2018, with increases in scores for trade freedom, monetary freedom, and government integrity countered by a decline in judicial effectiveness. Hong Kong is ranked 1st among 43 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and its overall score is well above the regional and world averages.

Moderately looser fiscal policy encouraged economic growth in 2018, but U.S.-China trade frictions could have significant negative repercussions. An exceptionally competitive financial and business hub, Hong Kong remains one of the world's most resilient economies. A high-quality legal framework provides effective protection of property rights and strongly supports the rule of law. There is little tolerance for corruption, and a high degree of transparency enhances government integrity. Regulatory efficiency and openness to global commerce undergird a vibrant entrepreneurial climate.

[View Chart of Scores over Time](#)**Regional Ranking**

RANK	COUNTRY	OV% RALL	CH% AN GN
1	Hong Kong	90.2	0.0 —
2	Singapore	89.4	0.6 ▲
3	New Zealand	84.4	0.2 ▲
4	Australia	80.9	0.0 —
5	Taiwan	77.3	0.7 ▲
6	Malaysia	74	-0.5 ▼
7	South Korea	72.3	-1.5 ▼
8	Japan	72.1	-0.2 ▼
9	Macau	71	0.1 ▲

PARTE II – A contestação à China em Hong Kong

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (1) [FONTE: South China Morning Post, 1/7/2016]



Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and Margaret Thatcher meet in Beijing in 1984 to sign the Sino-British Joint Declaration returning Hong Kong to China. Photo: SCMP Archive

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The Sino-British Joint Declaration was signed at the end of 1984, paving the way for the return of Hong Kong under Chinese control on July 1, 1997, under the “one country, two systems” policy. It was agreed that Hong Kong would become a special administrative region of the People’s Republic of China, with Hong Kong’s way of life to remain unchanged for 50 years

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (2) [FONTE: South China Morning Post, 1/7/2016]

HANDOVER CEREMONY ON JULY 1, 1997

On June 30, 1997, the last day of British rule, a handover ceremony took place at the newly constructed Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre in Wan Chai.

The last British governor of Hong Kong, Chris Patten, left Government House for the final time at 4.30pm.

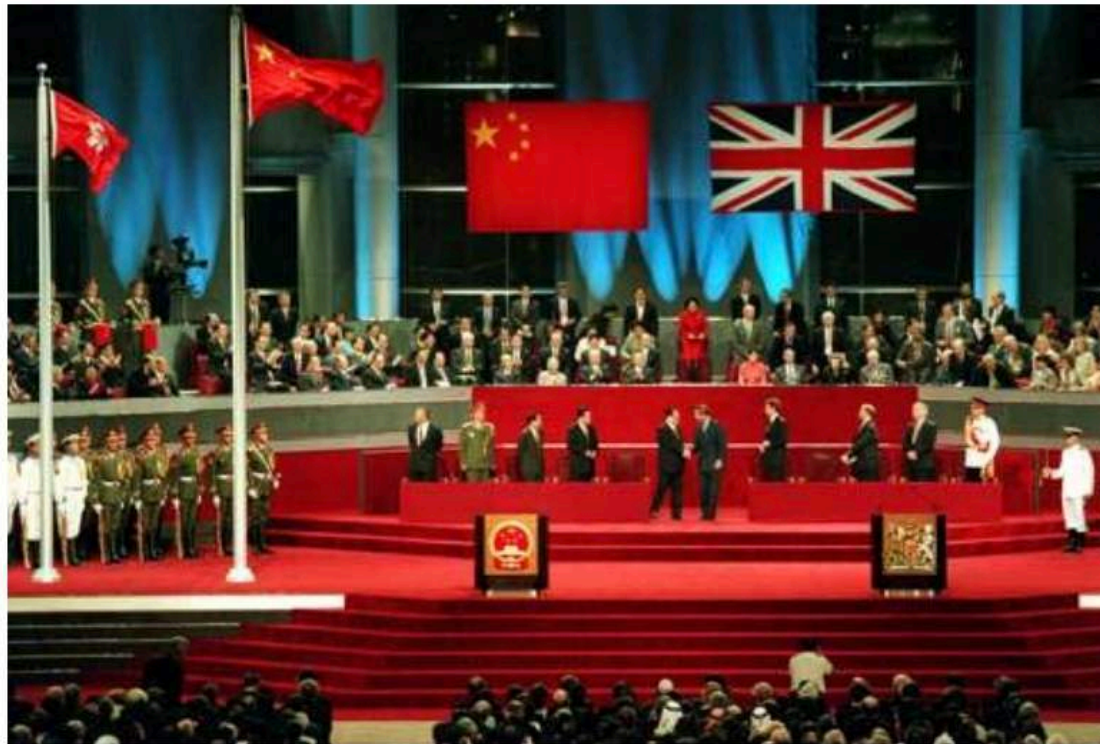


Dancers perform on a stage below the clock in Beijing's Tiananmen Square which counted down the remaining time until Hong Kong was returned to Chinese sovereignty. Photo: AP

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (3) [FONTE: South China Morning Post, 1/7/2016]

Minutes before midnight, the British national flag and the Hong Kong colonial flag were lowered as the British national anthem was played, officially ending British colonial rule in the city of nearly 6.5 million people.

As the clock struck midnight, the Chinese national flag and the new Hong Kong SAR flag were raised to the Chinese national anthem. Fireworks displays were set off over Tiananmen Square in Beijing where people had gathered to watch the ceremony.



Jiang Zemin shakes hands with Charles, Prince of Wales at the handover ceremony for Hong Kong at the Convention and Exhibition Centre in Wan Chai, at midnight on June 30, 1997. Photo: SCMP Archive

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (4)

[FONTE: South China Morning Post,

1/7/2016]



July 1 marks Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Establishment Day. Image: Henry Wong

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (5) [FONTE: Wikipedia]

Um país, dois sistemas

Hong Kong e Macau

Em 1984, Deng Xiaoping propôs aplicar o princípio em Hong Kong em negociações com a primeira-ministra britânica Margaret Thatcher sobre o futuro de Hong Kong quando o contrato de arrendamento dos Novos Territórios (incluindo Nova Kowloon) de Hong Kong para o Reino Unido expirasse em 1997. O mesmo princípio foi proposto nas conversações com Portugal sobre Macau.

O princípio é que, após a reunificação, apesar da prática do socialismo^[1] na China continental, Hong Kong e Macau, que eram antigas colônias do Reino Unido e de Portugal, respectivamente, poderiam continuar a praticar o capitalismo sob um alto nível de autonomia por 50 anos após a reunificação.^{[2][3][4]}

O estabelecimento dessas regiões, chamadas de Regiões Administrativas Especiais (RAEs), é autorizado pelo Artigo 31 da Constituição da República Popular da China, que diz que o Estado pode estabelecer RAEs quando necessário, e que os sistemas a serem instituídos nelas deve ser decidido por lei decretada pela Assembleia Popular Nacional.

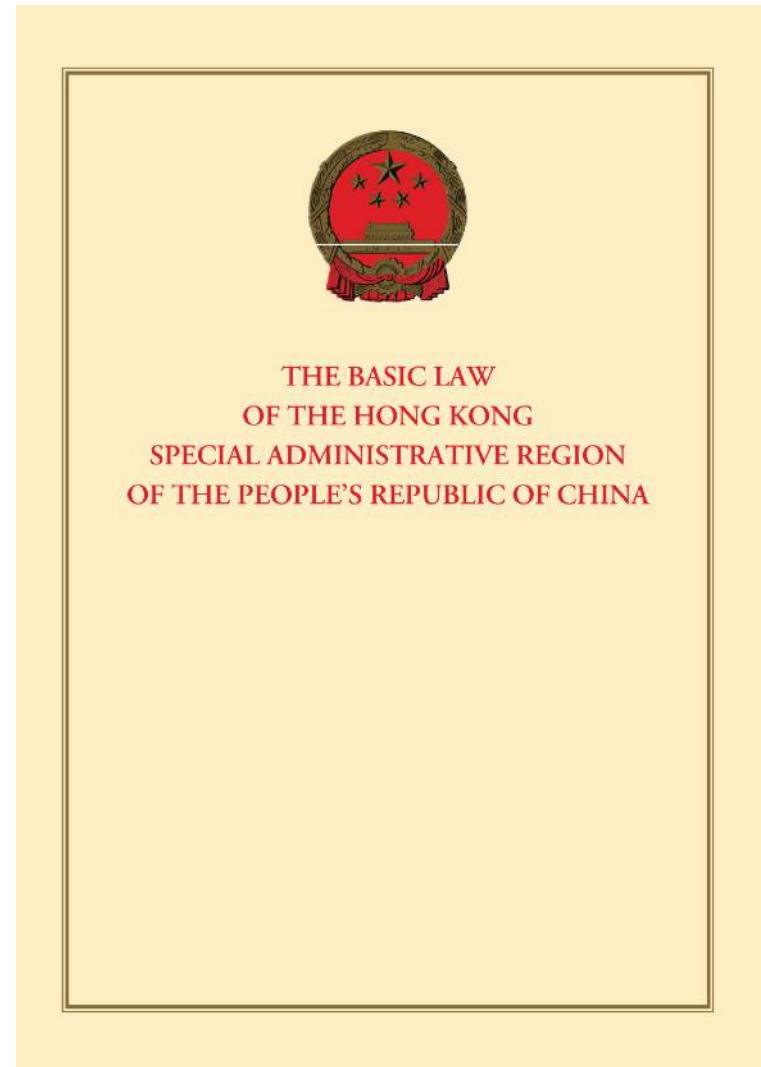
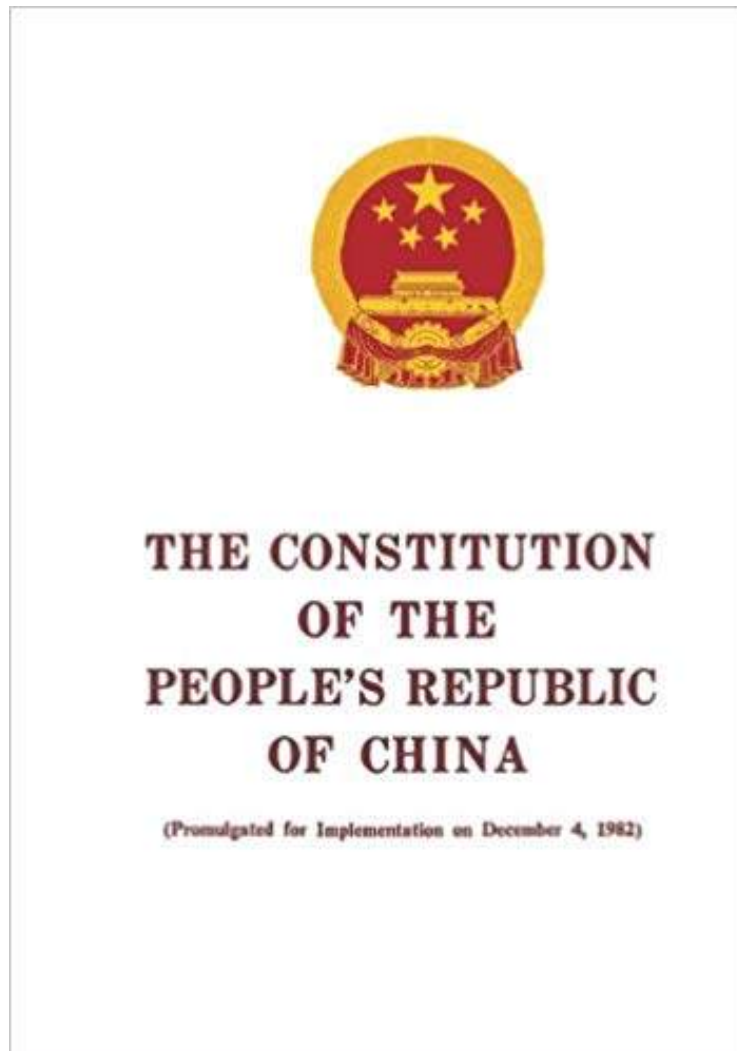
Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (6) [FONTE: Wikipedia]

Como estipulado pelas leis básicas, enquanto o Governo Popular Central da RPC é responsável pelas relações exteriores e defesa em relação às RAEs, representantes dos governos das RAEs podem participar como membros de delegações da RPC, em negociações diplomáticas que afetam diretamente as Regiões, e em outras organizações internacionais ou conferências limitadas a Estados e afetando a região. Para aquelas organizações internacionais e conferências não limitadas a Estados, as RAEs podem participar usando os nomes nos formatos de *Hong Kong, China* e *Macao, China*. Como são entidades econômicas diferentes, tanto a RAE de Hong Kong quanto a de Macau são membros da Organização Mundial de Comércio. Hong Kong também é uma das economias-membras da APEC.

As leis básicas também fornecem proteção constitucional para vários direitos humanos fundamentais e liberdades.

Alguns observadores internacionais e organizações de direitos humanos expressaram preocupação sobre o futuro da liberdade de expressar opiniões políticas e no futuro da liberdade de Hong Kong. Eles consideraram, por exemplo, o Artigo 23 da Lei Básica de Hong Kong (que foi revogado devido à oposição em massa), que poderia ter reduzido liberdades. Alguns também criticaram a influência de Pequim nos desenvolvimentos democráticos em Hong Kong, que poderia reduzir a autonomia da RAE.^{[8][9]}

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (7) [FONTE: Wikipedia]



Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (8) [FONTE: Lei Básica de Hong Kong / Governo de Hong Kong]

Chapter I: General Principles

Article 1

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China.

Article 2

The National People's Congress authorizes the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to exercise a high degree of autonomy and enjoy executive, legislative and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 3

The executive authorities and legislature of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be composed of permanent residents of Hong Kong in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Law.

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (9) [FONTE: Lei Básica de Hong Kong / Governo de Hong Kong]

Article 4

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall safeguard the rights and freedoms of the residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and of other persons in the Region in accordance with law.

Article 5

The socialist system and policies shall not be practised in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and the previous capitalist system and way of life shall remain unchanged for 50 years.

Article 6

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall protect the right of private ownership of property in accordance with law.

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (10) [FONTE: Lei Básica de Hong Kong / Governo de Hong Kong]

Section 4: The Judiciary

Article 80

The courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region at all levels shall be the judiciary of the Region, exercising the judicial power of the Region.

Article 81

The Court of Final Appeal, the High Court, district courts, magistrates' courts and other special courts shall be established in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The High Court shall comprise the Court of Appeal and the Court of First Instance.

The judicial system previously practised in Hong Kong shall be maintained except for those changes consequent upon the establishment of the Court of Final Appeal of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (11) [FONTE: Lei Básica de Hong Kong / Governo de Hong Kong]

Article 95

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may, through consultations and in accordance with law, maintain juridical relations with the judicial organs of other parts of the country, and they may render assistance to each other.

Article 96

With the assistance or authorization of the Central People's Government, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may make appropriate arrangements with foreign states for reciprocal juridical assistance.

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (12) [FONTE: Constituição da China de 1982 / Governo de Hong Kong]



Chapter I **General Principles**

Article 1 The People's Republic of China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China. Disruption of the socialist system by any organization or individual is prohibited.

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (13) [FONTE: Constituição da China de 1982 / Governo de Hong Kong]



#Article 6 The basis of the socialist economic system of the People's Republic of China is socialist public ownership of the means of production, namely, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people.

The system of socialist public ownership supersedes the system of exploitation of man by man; it applies the principle of “from each according to his ability, to each according to his work”.

#Article 7 The state economy is the sector of socialist economy under ownership by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy. The state ensures the consolidation and growth of the state economy.

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (14) [FONTE: Constituição da China de 1982 / Governo de Hong Kong]



#Article 11 The individual economy of urban and rural working people, operating within the limits prescribed by law, is a complement to the socialist public economy. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the individual economy.

The state guides, assists and supervises the individual economy by administrative control.

Article 12 Socialist public property is inviolable.

The state protects socialist public property. Appropriation or damaging of state or collective property by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (15) [FONTE: Constituição da China de 1982 / Governo de Hong Kong]



Article 18 The People's Republic of China permits foreign enterprises, other foreign economic organizations and individual foreigners to invest in China and to enter into various forms of economic cooperation with Chinese enterprises and other Chinese economic organizations in accordance with the law of the People's Republic of China.

All foreign enterprises, other foreign economic organizations as well as Chinese-foreign joint ventures within Chinese territory shall abide by the law of the People's Republic of China. Their lawful rights and interests are protected by the law of the People's Republic of China.

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (16) [FONTE: Constituição da China de 1982 / Governo de Hong Kong]



The People's Courts and the People's Procuratorates

Article 123 The people's courts of the People's Republic of China are the judicial organs of the state.

Article 128 The Supreme People's Court is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Local people's courts at various levels are responsible to the organs of state power which created them.

Article 129 The people's procuratorates of the People's Republic of China are state organs for legal supervision.

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (17) [FONTE: South China Morning Post, 18/06/2019]



Opinion

Michael C. Davis

Hong Kong's extradition protests are yet another crisis of the government's own making

• In this and other mass rallies since 2003, Hongkongers are rising up in defence of their rights and freedoms only because their government can't – or won't – find its voice to defend the city's core values against pressure from Beijing



Michael C. Davis

Published: 7:00am, 18 Jun, 2019

TOP PICKS



Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (18) [FONTE: Guardian, 14/06/2019]

'Beijing's puppet': Carrie Lam faces reckoning in Hong Kong

The territory's chief executive has become a lightning rod for anger over the China extradition bill

Emma Graham-Harrison in Hong Kong

Fri 14 Jun 2019 09.28 BST



Protesters hold pictures of Carrie Lam as they march in Hong Kong. Photograph: Kin Cheung/AP

Carrie Lam, Hong Kong's first female leader, does not lack self-confidence. A devoted Catholic who believes she has a place in heaven because “I do good things”, she has shown equal faith in her judgment on earthly matters.

After a heavy-handed and widely criticised police crackdown on protesters this week, she provoked outrage by weeping over the sacrifices she said she had made for the city, before comparing opponents hit by a barrage of teargas, rubber bullets and pepper spray to spoiled children in need of discipline.

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (19) [FONTE: Guardian, 14/06/2019]

“She is a pretty arrogant leader. She likes to remind people that she always came first in class, if people disagree with her she tries to correct them, she likes to prove that she knows best,” said Kenneth Chan, a professor in the department of government at Hong Kong Baptist University. “She does not take opposition or dissent well. And her intransigence has caused a serious governance crisis.”

The protests were a response to her efforts to push the extradition bill through the territory’s legislature. The law is hugely unpopular, not just among democracy activists but also much of the city’s business community, because it is seen as a full-frontal assault on the judicial firewall that has separated Hong Kong from China and allowed its economy to flourish.

Critics fear that under the law anyone, from dissidents to entrepreneurs, who falls out with Chinese partners risks being sent to the mainland, where they will face trial in a notoriously opaque judicial system.



Carrie Lam speaks during a press conference at the government headquarters in Hong Kong. Photograph: Anthony Wallace/AFP/Getty Images

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (20) [FONTE: Ordem dos Advogados de Hong Kong, 2/04/2019]

Observations of the Hong Kong Bar Association (“HKBA”) on the Fugitive Offenders and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Legislation (Amendment) Bill 2019

1. After the Security Bureau proposed amending the Fugitive Offenders Ordinance (Cap.503; “**FOO**”) and the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Ordinance (Cap.525; “**MLA**”) in February 2019, the HKBA submitted observations on the proposed changes. They were not supportive. The HKBA maintains its views on the proposed legislative changes notwithstanding the recent revisions to the proposal and explanations given by the Government about the effect of the new legislation.

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (21) [FONTE: Ordem dos Advogados de Hong Kong, 2/04/2019]

7. The practical effect of the introduction of a new special surrender arrangement is to remove the restriction against surrendering persons in Hong Kong to the rest of the PRC and combined with that, and as further explained below, to enable the Chief Executive to become the sole decision-maker in concluding case-based arrangements with another jurisdiction, regardless of whether that jurisdiction provides minimum standards for rights protection in its criminal justice system.
8. The HKBA observes that the concerns over the significant differences between the judicial and criminal justice systems practised in Hong Kong and the Mainland in terms of protection of fundamental human rights have not been answered by the HKSAR Government.

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (22) [FONTE: Ordem dos Advogados de Hong Kong, 2/04/2019]

37. Nonetheless, the Government has so far failed to address the Taiwan Government’s position that it “would not sign any extradition deal with Hong Kong that would have implications for the one-China principle, under which both Beijing and Taipei claim to be the legitimate government of China”⁶.
38. Given that the Government cannot give any assurance that the proposed amendments will result in a favourable resolution, there is no reason for the Government to rush into these controversial and worrying proposals which undermine the international reputation of Hong Kong. Instead it should engage the public in a full and wide-ranging consultation.

HONG KONG BAR ASSOCIATION

2nd April 2019

Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (23) [FONTE: Hoje Macau,

14/06/2019]



Carrie Lam quer distribuir cheques pecuniários face a protestos

JOÃO SANTOS FILIPE — 14 Jun 2019 em China / Ásia

👍 19 🗨 0 💬 0

A Chefe do Executivo de Hong Kong, Carrie Lam, está a equacionar começar o mais brevemente possível a distribuir um cheque pecuniário, à semelhança do que Macau faz, aos residentes. A oferta de dinheiro aos residentes é vista como uma forma de serenar os ânimos dos residentes, depois da proposta de lei entre Hong Kong e o Interior da China, que levou mais de um milhão de pessoas à rua.

Além deste protesto, também na quarta-feira, altura em que a lei ia ser discutida pelo deputados no Conselho Legislativa (LegCo), houve um novo protesto, que ficou marcado pela agressividade da resposta da polícia, com várias queixas, inclusive de um jornalista de Macau. A falta de condições fez mesmo com que o presidente do LegCo tivesse optado por adiar a discussão do diploma para uma data a ser anunciada posteriormente.

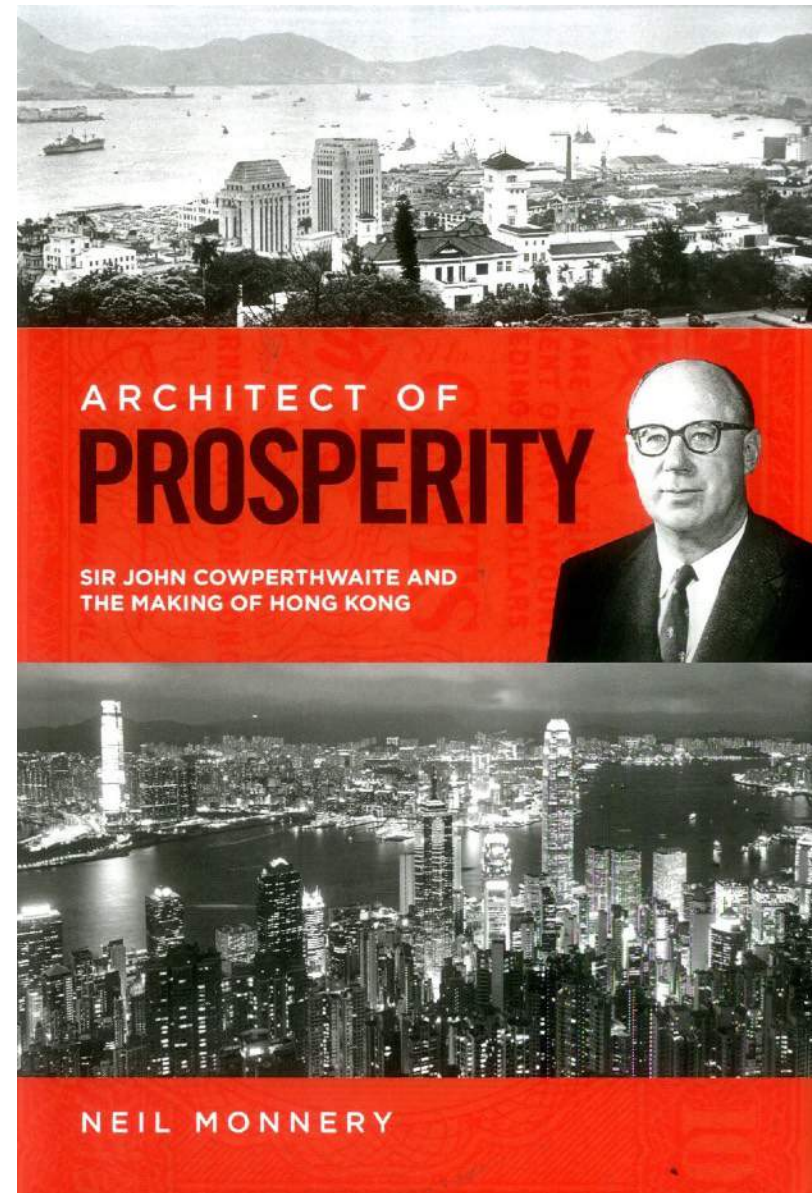
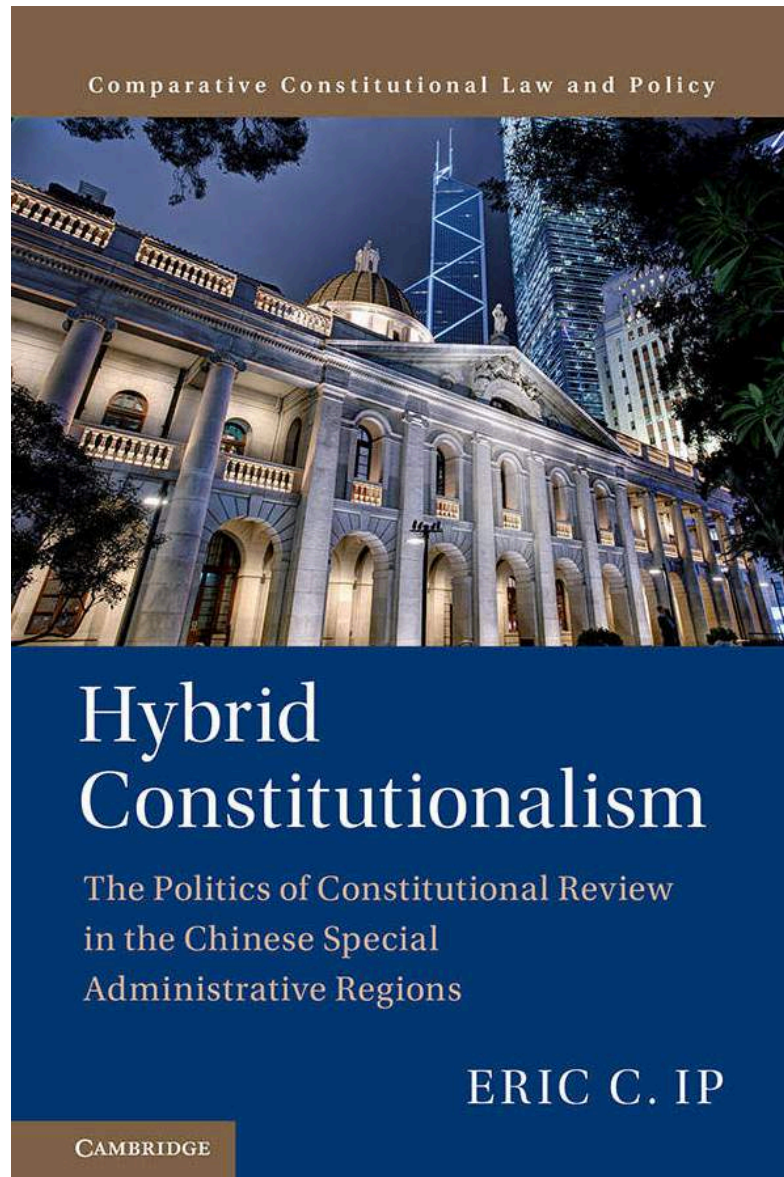
Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (24) [FONTE: James Yang / NYT, 10/06/2019]



Hong Kong e a China: as contradições de “um país, dois sistemas” (25) [FONTE: The Economist, 14/06/2019]



Bibliografia



Bibliografia

