



Newsletter

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We publish this month a photograph of the **Boudicca** of Fred Olsen Lines.

If you have pictures or postcards of your ship, please send them in to us for future Newsletters.

We Welcome

Norwegian Cruise Lines
 Alisha Gurung
 Mohan Bahadur Gurung
 Nabin Budhathoki

Universal Ship Management Pvt. Ltd.
 Bijay Thapa
 Madan Bahadur Rana
 Sang Dorje Lama
 Rocky Thapa Magar
 Saroj Basnet
 Sudeep Gurung

SHIPPING COMPANIES AND SHIPS LINKED TO US

We are working with 21 shipping companies, and have 789 men and 162 women on ships, a total of 951 crew and staff under management.

Universal Ship Management Pvt. Ltd.
 Roshan Gurung
 Sunil Gurung
 Ashik Gurung
 Sujal Gurung
 Bishal Gurung
 Janata Gurung
 Aasis Gurung
 Soman Gurung
 Chitra Bahadur Rana

V'Ships
 Gita Devi Thapa

Columbia Ship Management
 Amita Gurung
 Nira Gurung



GI (HK) Business

We are providing security services for 32 Hong Kong Clients and have 100 security staff employed.

Our employment agency placement service found 0 Bodyguard/Driver post position over the last month.

World Security

Economics

Concern continues about the world economy. Share prices fell worldwide in the month as fears about the slowdown in China and the drop in the price of oil took hold. Despite printing very large amounts of money, the central banks of Japan and the EU have failed to stop their economies sliding back into deflation. Brazil and Venezuela appear to be heading for bankruptcy.

Nuclear

The US has been attempting to persuade China that it should join the international community in imposing sanctions on North Korea for its continued nuclear testing.

Europe

Despite the winter months, large numbers of migrants from North Africa and the Middle East continue to flow through Greece into Europe. More EU states have closed their borders. Austria has abandoned its earlier liberal policies towards migrants. Belgium imposed checks on the border with France after Paris announced plans to clear the illegal migrant camp at Calais. Angela Merkel, Chancellor of Germany, has refused to go back on her policy of welcoming refugees without number but has failed to persuade the other EU states to take a quota of refugees. Hungary has announced a referendum on the issue. Macedonia closed its border with Greece against Afghan immigrants and free travel between EU states under the Schengen Agreement is now seriously at risk.

David Cameron, the British Premier, ended his negotiations with the EU on renewed terms for British membership and achieved only minor gains. The United Kingdom will hold a referendum on membership of the EU in June 2016. In Ukraine, tensions with Russia remain high.



Prime Minister David Cameron addresses MPs in the House of Commons in London, to lay out his case for staying in the European Union.

The Arab World

Russia has expanded its airstrikes in Syria, allowing the Assad regime to reconquer areas hitherto lost to rebels. Iraqi forces continue to battle ISIS in northern Iraq, and allied planes have continued to bomb ISIS-held areas of Syria and Iraq. ISIS bombs have exploded in Baghdad causing many casualties.

Conflict continues in Libya, where the country is split between several factions. The war in Yemen between the Sunni government, Saudi Arabian and some Gulf state forces on one side and Shia Muslim Houthi rebels backed by Iran continues. The political situation in Egypt remains tense, with the government carrying out heavily repressive policies against opposition and particularly the Muslim Brotherhood.



The UN human rights chief, Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, said complete impunity continues to prevail in Libya.

Afghanistan and Pakistan

Taliban forces continue to spread across the country and the Government is gradually losing control of provinces. The Pakistan Army has continued its campaign against the Pakistani Taliban.

Palestine

Low levels of violence occur irregularly in Jerusalem and the West Bank.

Asia

China has deployed missiles and fighter aircraft to the artificial islands it built in the Spratly and Paracel Islands in the South China Sea, which are all claimed by China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. There is no change in the dispute over the islands in the Sea of Japan claimed by China, Japan and South Korea. China's insurgency problems in the Muslim areas of far-western Xinjiang province and in Tibet continue. The Black Flag Movement, an ISIS-linked group, continues Muslim terrorism in Mindanao in the southern Philippines.



Satellite images of the beach. ImageSat said that while the setup appears temporary, 'we expect to see construction of a suitable complex in the near future.'

Thailand and Malaysia

The Muslim insurgency in southern Thailand, near the Malaysian border, continues.

The Malacca Straits

Small scale piracy continues to be a cause of concern in the Malacca Straits and nearby areas of the South China Sea, currently aimed at small ships and yachts, which are being boarded from fishing vessels which entangle the small craft in fishing nets then board them.

Somalia

There have been no more reports of Somali piracy. Fighting continues in the country between the government and its foreign allies and Islamic militant al-Shabaab fighters.

Africa

Nigerian forces continue to battle Boko Haram in the north of the country. The security situation in the Central African Republic remains disturbed. The civil war in South Sudan continues.

The Americas

There is little news of a security nature this month.

Myanmar

There is little news of a security nature this month.

India

The Indian Army deployed to the state of Haryana in the northern part of the country to recapture electrical power facilities and water supplies to the capital, Delhi, which had been seized by Jat agitators seeking preferential treatment for their caste. 16 people died in the operation.



Indian army soldiers conduct a flag march at Rohtak.



Sita Giri and other women from Barkobot village in Nepal's Sindhupalchowk district wait to fill water pots. Their main water source dried up after last April's earthquake.

Nepal News

Water crisis spells cold comfort for Nepal earthquake survivors

11 Feb - It is an hour before dawn, and on the slopes below Barkobot village in Nepal's Sindhupalchowk district, a small crowd of women are already waiting to fill up their water pots from a single plastic hose. It will be a lengthy interlude. After the massive earthquake that struck Nepal on 25 April last year, the main water source in the village dried up. Since then, people have had to rely on a slender pipe as their chief source of drinking water, but all that comes out is a thin trickle. It takes almost an hour to fill a 20-litre pot. While they wait, the women joke about their predicament. "We'll soon have to walk all the way down to the river in the valley to get water. It's so far we might as well have a picnic while we're there," says one. The others laugh, but after a pause the conversation takes a sobering turn. "It would have been better if I had died in the earthquake," says Maiya Giri, 30, a mother of three. "I hope another one comes and kills me so I won't have to face these problems."

Nine months after the earthquake, which claimed almost 9,000 lives, not a single home has been rebuilt in Barkobot. Almost everyone is living in tin shacks, just as they are across all the districts struck by the earthquake, which destroyed an estimated 500,000 homes.

For the past four months their plight has been compounded by a blockade of Nepal's border posts with India by groups opposed to the country's new constitution, which caused severe shortages of fuel, gas and other essential supplies. The blockade was called off last weekend, but it will be weeks before supply levels return to normal.

Survivors now face a perfect storm of a bitterly cold winter, the aftermath of the blockade and a long-delayed effort to begin reconstruction.

After months of political wrangling, Nepal's National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), the body charged with distributing \$4.1bn (£2.8bn) of donor funds for earthquake reconstruction, has finally been established. Despite a grand launch event for a "reconstruction mega campaign" on 16 January, rebuilding on a large scale is unlikely to begin for months. "The NRA understands how serious the concerns of people are," says Sushil Gyewali, the body's CEO. "We are seriously working to expedite the process in creating an environment so that people could receive government aid to reconstruct their houses as our first priority."

Gyewali's words will come as little comfort to Sita Giri. Like everyone else, Sita, 25, is struggling with the water shortage, but she has other problems too. When the

earthquake struck, Sita, who was four months pregnant, was resting indoors with her husband, Ram Krishna. They both made a dash for the door, but the house fell on them before they could get outside. Their neighbours managed to pull them out of the rubble, but Ram Krishna immediately knew something was wrong.

"When they rescued me I couldn't feel anything," he says. "Now nothing works below my waist. It's completely paralysed." Ram Krishna now spends most of his time lying in bed in their tiny tin hut. He can reach out to rock his baby son's cot, but do little else. A wheelchair stands in the corner, but the path from his hut to the nearby road is steep and rocky.

"For me it's difficult. I have a small child and a sick person to look after," says Sita, cradling her four-month-old son, Avash. "Our only concern now is how to survive. The cold season is unbearable. It's really tough with a small child."

Soon after the earthquake, the government promised 200,000 rupees (£1,290) for each family who had lost their home, but like most survivors, Sita and her husband have only received 25,000 rupees so far.

The promise of government funds has dissuaded many people from starting the rebuilding work themselves, but even those who want to begin have been

deterred by the lack of water (vital for building) and the rise in the cost of building materials and other essential supplies due to the blockade, which lasted more than four months.

"They are selling cooking gas for 7,000 rupees because of the blockade [more than four and a half times the usual price]. The government gets everything – gas, petrol – but we are left with nothing," says another Barkobot resident, Hare Bahadur Bharati. "No one has come to ask us what we need. Any rice that comes into the district is divided up by the political parties among themselves."

The World Food Programme said its emergency food and cash distributions were 30% behind schedule because of the blockade, with a substantial quantity of supplies stranded in India for months. "For people whose homes have been destroyed by the earthquake and are living in temporary shelters, life has been extremely difficult as they have to brave the cold," said a WFP spokesperson.

The prospect of rebuilding all of Nepal's shattered homes seems a long way off. The NRA estimates Nepal will need at least an additional \$3bn to complete the task. In the meantime, Sita and the residents of Barkobot have little choice but to struggle on. "Instead of planning for the future," she says, "we are only thinking about how to survive today."

Trans rights: Meet the face of Nepal's progressive 'third gender' movement

12 Feb - A In October last year, Bhumika Shrestha touched down in Taiwan, stepped off the plane and made Nepalese history. Holding in her hand a passport marked "O" for "other", the transgender activist became the first Nepali citizen to travel with documents marked with the country's legally recognised "third gender".

The passport was the latest in a string of victories for the country increasingly highlighted as a leader in transgender rights. In 2007, the Supreme Court ruled that citizens were entitled to select their gender identity based on "self feeling". Soon after, the Nepal Election Commission began allowing voters, who do not identify themselves as either male or female, to register as a third gender. In 2011, the Nepal Census was the first attempt by any national government to count its people by three genders.

For Bhumika, landing in Taiwan was a victory both political and deeply personal. "I felt so happy holding that piece of paper," she says. "For so long I had fought for my right to my identity. It was a very proud moment."

The journey to Taiwan took the 28-year-old far from her hometown of Naikap, and a long way from the identity she was assigned at birth – as a boy named Kailash. She has fond memories of her early childhood in what was then a small, conservative village in west of the Kathmandu valley: "I remember as a child wearing dresses with my sisters, and playing with 'girls' toys. My parents were always very supportive."

It was at the age of 11 that things became more complicated. "I didn't yet know what the word transgender meant, but at that point I started to feel different from other children," says Bhumika. "Around then I started getting called derogatory names like 'Hijra' and 'Chakka'." The bullying increased – walking down the street started to become difficult. "Some teachers turned a blind eye, others told me that if I was going to behave like a girl I shouldn't come to school." At 16, she dropped out: "I felt so bad and so alone."

Within a few years, Bhumika, the rural dropout, had become the face and voice of Nepal's transgender movement. She soon became involved with the Blue Diamond Society, an NGO set up in 2001 to campaign for LGBT rights in Nepal. Meeting the group's campaigners was a huge emotional relief. "I used to think I was the only person in the world that was different," says Bhumika. These emerging friendships were also the making of an activist: "I started to learn about human rights – and how mine had been violated."

Starting as a peer educator, she then went on to organise events for the NGO and speak out on transgender issues.

A triumph for 'third gender'

The "third gender" identity – which Bhumika proudly holds on her passport – is often used as an umbrella term (pdf) to refer to sexual and gender minorities broadly, including many other terms specific to Nepali culture and the many languages spoken in the country. While it is by no means one that all of the transgender community identify with, Kyle Knight, a researcher on the LGBT rights programme at Human Rights Watch, argues that legal recognition of a third gender should be seen as a massive political victory. "In line with the Yogyakarta Principles, it enshrines the idea that gender recognition should be based on self-identification – not what the courts or medical professionals say," he says. In countries such as Malaysia, Kuwait and Nigeria there are laws prohibiting anyone "posing" as the opposite sex.

Hijras (generally transgender women) have a long social history in Nepal and neighbouring countries and Knight believes this history influenced the judges' ruling on a third gender. Legislative progress on transgender rights has also been made in India and Pakistan, where hijras are also present. That historic visibility was usually confined to art and performance, however, and they weremarginalised from the mainstream. "It was spatially discriminatory – you can exist as long as you stay over there," says Knight.

Miss Pink turns to politics

Ironically, the pivotal turning point in Bhumika's career was seizing this cultural space and occupying it on her own



Bhumika holds her male ID card after her attempt to get it changed in 2011 was rejected.

terms. "Entering Nepal's first Miss Pink transgender beauty pageant in 2007 changed everything," she says. "Growing up I had always been fascinated by watching Miss Nepal and Miss World." For Bhumika the pageant was political: winning was part-childhood dream, part-campaign victory. "I saw it as an awareness-raising opportunity to tell people about transgender rights," says Bhumika. The profile generated by Miss Pink increased the traction of her advocacy work. Shortly after she was the first transgender person to take a seat in Nepal's congress.

"Bhumika's contribution to the movement has been immense," says Sunil Pant, founder of the Blue Diamond Society and the country's first openly gay politician. "Over the past 15 years of campaigning, the transgender community has gone from being treated as outcasts to being recognised constitutionally and legally."

One of the most remarkable things about the Nepal LGBT movement, says Knight, is that it came of age during a civil war and found its footing in the aftermath. "LGBT activists joined in protests against the monarchy and contributed to the conversations about what a 'new Nepal' should look like – this gave them a huge amount of social legitimacy."

But Bhumika is aware that it will take more than a passport to arrive at equal rights. "We have travel documents and identity cards now, but it is not enough," she says. "We need equal opportunities in education and employment, and access to healthcare." Transgender people in Nepal suffer high rates of harassment and economic vulnerability, according to research (pdf), and globally a disproportionately high number of victims of violence are trans people. Despite the recent progress, many Nepali transgender people still experience difficulties in realising their legal status. "While Nepal is a beacon of progress, the day-to-day experience of changing documents for some transgender people continues to be unpleasant due to the poor behaviour of bureaucrats," says Knight.

Coming home and moving forward Yet Bhumika believes there is reason to be optimistic. After all the pageants and the politics, a cathartic visit back to her home village was a powerful reminder of

how much can change in even a decade. "When I went back, people who had bullied me as a child apologised," she says. "I wasn't angry – I always knew they just needed help to understand."

For the journey ahead, education and self-confidence will be the best passports to success. "My advice to young transgender people and activists around the world is remember how important self-belief is," she says. "We can't challenge discrimination without this. Open up. Break the silence and raise the issues ... don't hide from yourself."

Wreckage of plane carrying 23 people found in Nepal

24 Feb - Rescue teams in Nepal have found the burnt-out wreckage of a passenger plane that went missing in a remote mountainous area with 23 people onboard, the aviation minister said.

Chinese and one a Kuwaiti national, revising an earlier figure of 18 passengers. All the others were from Nepal and two of them were children.

The plane lost contact with air traffic control eight minutes after it left the western town of Pokhara on its way to Jomsom on Wednesday morning.

The police chief at Jomsom, Harihari Yogi, said they had reports from local villagers of hearing a loud explosion near the small village of Rupshe and attempts were being made to reach it.

Jomsom, in the Himalayas, is about 20 minutes' flight from Pokhara. It is popular with foreign tourists visiting the Mount Annapurna and Mustang region for trekking, and with Hindu pilgrims visiting the Muktinath temple.

Airport official Yogendra Kuwar said there were no landing strips between the two airports, and that the plane was



A twin aircraft belonging to Tara Air has crashed in Nepal, killing all passengers and crew.

Ananda Prasad Pokharel said the Twin Otter turboprop aircraft had been found in the western district of Myagdi on Wednesday and bodies could be seen scattered around it.

"The wreckage of the plane was found in a completely burnt state in Solighopte in Myagdi district," said Pokharel, minister for culture, tourism and civil aviation.

"The team there say that the bodies are scattered and it is not possible to identify anyone right now. More security agencies are being deployed and we are trying to get more information."

The army had deployed helicopters and soldiers to search Myagdi, a mountainous district about 160 miles (220km) west of Kathmandu, after locals reported seeing possible wreckage of the Tara Air plane. The airline said the plane was carrying three crew and 20 passengers, one a

believed to have crashed. Nepal, which is still reeling from a devastating earthquake last April, has suffered a number of air disasters in recent years, dealing a blow to its tourist industry.

Most have been attributed to inexperienced pilots, poor management and inadequate maintenance.

The country's aviation sector has come under fire from international authorities and in 2013 the EU banned all Nepalese airlines from flying there.

Tara Air is a subsidiary of Yeti Airlines, a privately owned domestic carrier founded in 1998, which runs a service to many remote destinations across Nepal. It saw its last fatal accident in 2010 when a plane chartered by a group of Bhutanese tourists crashed into a mountainside in eastern Nepal.



A protester in Mong Kok carries bricks in the early hours of February 9.

Hong Kong News

Hong Kong police fire warning shots during Mong Kok fishball 'riot'

9 Feb - A government crackdown on illegal street food vendors turned violent in Hong Kong in the early hours of Tuesday morning, as riot police clashed with protesters in the shopping district of Mong Kok.

The disorder erupted following government officials' attempts to evict street vendors who were selling fishballs and other local delicacies during the Lunar New Year holiday.

Traditionally, authorities have turned a blind eye to unlicensed food stalls during the festive period, but authorities took a stronger line against them this year, fencing off areas which had previously been used by the hawkers.

Dozens of protesters hurled bricks and bottles at police who responded with pepper spray and batons. Police also reportedly fired two warning shots during the clashes.

Responding to a reporter's question about the shots fired, Hong Kong's highest-ranking official, Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying replied: "Everyone has seen what happened on TV... Police were lying on the ground and injured but people kept attacking."

Shots confirmed fired

After sunrise on Tuesday, fires were

still burning from rubbish tipped from trash cans. Around 100 protesters were gathered in the area, some of whom were ripping bricks from the sidewalk to hurl at police.

Officers in riot shields deflected the bricks and at one stage charged the protesters, some who later appeared to be bloodied.

A police spokesman said 54 people had been arrested, ranging in age from 15 to 70, and 90 police personnel were injured. Some of the injured officers had broken bones and head wounds.

Four journalists were also injured.

For several hours, the city's underground rail network, the MTR, avoided the station closest to the disturbance. Mong Kok MTR station re-opened mid-morning local time.

'Police officers attacked'

Addressing reporters Tuesday, Leung said that the protesters' actions -- and the police response -- spoke for themselves.

"I believe the public can see for themselves on TV and (from media) reports the seriousness of the situation," he said. "The police (are) under strict guidelines for the use of force."

He added that other police officers had to take all necessary actions to maintain peace.

"Compared to other major cities in the

world, the police has shown the greatest degree of restraint in handling the situation."

He added that a scheduled firework display planned for Tuesday night above the city's harbor would go ahead as planned.

Social media response

During the clashes, hashtag #fishballrevolution quickly gained traction, a reference to the street food the vendors were selling.

Hong Kongers took to social media such as Facebook and Twitter -- which, unlike in Mainland China are not blocked -- sharing images and video of the disturbance.

Images shared included screen shots of TV footage which appeared to show officers pointing their sidearms at civilians.

While most Hong Kong Police officers are armed, gun violence in the city is very rare and officers rarely have call to unholster their weapons.

Other posts showed video of a tense standoff between police in riot gear and protesters, and images of bricks broken up to be thrown at the police.

Backdrop of mistrust

The clashes come at a time of worsening relations between Hong Kong and the central Chinese government, with many

concerned about Beijing encroaching on the city's freedoms.

Most recently this has manifest itself in uneasiness surrounding the disappearance of a number of booksellers and publishers who deal with material critical of the Chinese government. Critics insist that the men were illegally spirited out of Hong Kong and Thailand by mainland authorities.

The majority of the protesters in Monday night's were young, although there was no evidence that the disturbance was linked to Hong Kong's Occupy movement.

That 2014 movement, also known as the "Umbrella Revolution" saw tens of thousands of protesters, many of whom were students, taking to Hong Kong's streets -- including in Mong Kok -- for 11 weeks in 2014 to protest what many saw as a declaration denying this semi-autonomous city's freedoms by Beijing. During the early days of the Occupy protests, police were criticized for their heavy-handed approach to the peaceful demonstration.

10,000 complaints after Hong Kong station TVB uses simplified Chinese in newscasts

23 Feb - Nearly 10,000 complaints have been made against TVB's decision to use simplified characters during its Putonghua newscasts on its J5 channel, the Communications Authority said.

TVB, Hong Kong's largest television station, made the change on Monday, switching its Putonghua newscasts from the Pearl channel to the HD Jade channel,

which it renamed J5.

Subtitles, news graphics and other characters now feature simplified Chinese rather than the traditional form widely used in Hong Kong.

An authority spokesman said it had received almost 10,000 complaints by 5pm on Tuesday. He said that under the terms of its licence, TVB was required to provide Chinese subtitles in its newscasts, weather forecasts and current affairs programmes.

But TVB was allowed to decide how subtitles were presented, a spokesman said.

This is the second such controversy over the use of simplified and traditional characters that have hit the city this month, after the discovery of a public consultation document prompted fears the Education Bureau was planning to replace the use of traditional characters with the simplified ones in teaching.

Many web users on the popular HKGolden.com forum said TVB's decision was "insane".

"What's the problem with mainlanders learning traditional characters and Cantonese when they are here in Hong Kong?" one wrote.

Another said: "Way to go TVB for being a tool to help push for mainlandisation."

A template that is being circulated online says that TVB should not have made use of public airwaves in Hong Kong to broadcast simplified characters in its newscasts.

"Cantonese and traditional characters are a part of Hong Kong's tradition and

culture," the template reads, adding that the way of life in the city should remain unchanged for 50 years as guaranteed in the Basic Law.

Civic Party's lawmaker Claudia Mo wrote a letter to TVB Group chief executive Mark Lee Po-on, asking the station to provide both traditional and simplified characters in the Putonghua newscasts and let the viewers choose which form they want.

TVB defended the decision. A spokesman said that Hong Kong is an international city and the new arrangement would "better serve different audience needs".

In an article in its overseas edition yesterday, the state-run People's Daily defended the use of simplified characters, drawing as a reference the other controversy that took place earlier this month. It also cited the Education Bureau as clarifying it has never advocated replacing traditional characters with the simplified ones.

"From an education point of view, for Hong Kong students learning simplified characters, not only will they be able to access wider reading materials, they will also get more opportunities in the future," the article said.

"Simplified characters are commonly used in Taiwan, Singapore and Malaysia today. That happened because they wanted to connect to the market in mainland China. Isn't it strange that Hong Kong, as a Special Administrative Region of China, is sensitive towards the use of simplified characters?" it said.



Simplified Chinese characters have replaced traditional ones in the evening Putonghua newscasts on the J5 channel.

Angry and sad: Hong Kong vents at CY Leung with Facebook's freshly released emoticons

26 Feb - Hong Kong Internet users are taking full advantage of a new function on Facebook to express how they feel about local government officials.

The social media giant on Friday unveiled a feature on the site that allows users to react to posts with five new emotive icons named "love", "wow", "haha", "sad" and "angry", alongside the more familiar "like" button.

Local officials faced an unexpected popularity race as Internet users wasted no time in using it to make their feelings known, with Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying's profile subjected to a wave of anger on Friday.

A photo of Leung attending a spring reception for the Employers' Federation of Hong Kong was plastered with 30,000 "angry" emoticons in just four hours after it was published. Some 700 people "liked" the post, while 171 gave it a "sad" icon. A meagre 43 people expressed "love" for the photo.

The Chief Executive opened his personal Facebook account in October last year, under the name "CY Leung".

Prior to the launch of the new function, the public could only view or "like" the posts Leung published as comments were restricted to those added as friends. It's understood that the "Reaction" function cannot be turned off.

CY Leung has racked up over 130,000 angry "reactions" on Facebook, only days

after the social media platform launched the new function.

Facebook unveiled the upgrade to the "like" button on Thursday, with users being able to react to Facebook posts with five extra "emotions": "love", "wow", "haha", "sad", and "angry".

The chief executive's Facebook page quickly became a target as netizens swarmed in to show their discontent.

By 9pm on Saturday, Leung's profile picture had already accumulated 130,000 "angry" faces, making up 93 percent of the total 140,000 responses.

It is understood that only a selected few are permitted to comment on the page, while the public could only "like" posts before the new function was activated, as the SCMP reported.

Unlike comments, the "angry" reactions cannot be removed by administrators.

Different posts on CY Leung's Facebook page were also swamped with "angry" reactions. Pictures showing Leung at official events and luncheons have accumulated up to 100,000 angry reactions.

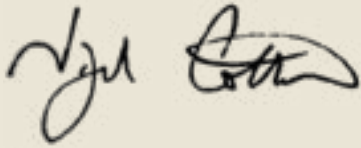
Satirical website 100Most compared Leung's online unpopularity with other world leaders, with Leung's 28,000 angry faces (as of 9pm on Friday) vastly outnumbered those received by US President Barack Obama and even the controversial American presidential candidate Donald Trump. Netizens have sarcastically called it an "international achievement".



Netizens have flooded CY Leung's Facebook page with angry Facebook "reactions" soon (130,000 as shown in the picture) after the social network launched the new function.

Conclusion

In the Chinese world the New Year came on 8 February, so I wish everyone a happy New Year of the Monkey!



Nigel Collett
Managing Director

