

F.6C Class Presentation (14th Oct, 2014)

A, B: Mainlanders

C, D: Hongkongers

Scene 1

A: (Peeing on the ground)

C: Oh!! He is peeing in public! That's gross! How can he do that?!

D: (Taking photos)

B: (See D taking photos) Hey, what are you doing? Put away your phone! (sound angry)

D: Stay away from me! I am going to upload this on Facebook to tell everyone about the nasty behavior of you Mainlanders!

C: Yes! You can't do that disgusting thing in Hong Kong! Not only is it terrible, but it also affects others directly. It's not even hygienic!

A: (look Angry) This IS our culture. Don't meddle in our business!

Scene 2

A: (Holding a suitcase or lots of bags)

B: You know, I have to buy lots of milk powder for my baby!

A: Me too. Apart from buying daily necessities for my own use, I can also sell some of them on the Mainland . You know, selling parallel imports can make lots of money. (Giggling)

(A and B keep 'buying' things on the stage while the narrator is speaking)

C: OH! NO! Almost all of the daily necessities have been sold out in my district! What should we do now?

D: We have to protest against individual visitors from the Mainland!!

J: Jacky H" Harry

H: Jacky, do you know why voices against individual visits are growing louder and louder?

J: The recent surge in mainland individual visitors has brought a lot of negative impacts on the local people's livelihood such as overcrowding in attractions, shops and on public transports. Daily necessities have also been sold out in some parts of the city. Hongkongers have to bear these external costs caused by the mainland visitors, without any compensation. From an economic perspective, this is a negative externality to Hong Kong people.

H: So, what can be done to relieve the above negative effects?

J: Reducing the number of individual visitors would be the most effective solution. The community is suggesting tightening the multiple-entry permits. This proposal aims at restricting Shenzhen residents to visit Hong Kong for only one trip per day or only a fixed number of trips per year.

H: However, we should also consider the economic benefits brought by these individual visitors to Hong Kong. In 2012, individual visitor consumption directly brought in the added value of \$26.1 billion to Hong

Kong's economy, which was equivalent to 1.3% of GDP, and created over 110,000 jobs.

If a restriction is imposed on the multi-entry permit, Mainland visitors may spend less in Hong Kong, leading to a drop in GDP as well as employment.

J: With the increasing negative impact of Mainland visitors on Hongkongers' living standards, measures to reduce the number of visitors are imperative.

H: However, it would bring negative impact on tourist and retailing industries. This would arouse strong opposition. It is therefore a major challenge for the government to strike a balance between maintaining people's living conditions on the one hand and improving the economy on the other.

Dear schoolmates, which one do you think is more important, better living conditions or more money?

You may discuss this issue and place your own value judgement on this issue.

This is the end of our presentation. Thank you.