

CITIZENSHIP AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (SAMPLE PAPER)

2 hours

This paper must be answered in English

- (1) This paper consists of three questions. **Answer ALL questions.**
- (2) The Question-Answer Book is inserted into this Data Booklet. Write your answers in the spaces provided in the **Question-Answer Book**. Answers written in this Data Booklet will **NOT** be marked.
- (3) Do not write in the margins of the **Question-Answer Book**. Answers written in the margins will not be marked.
- (4) After the announcement of the start of the examination, you should first write your Candidate Number in the space provided on Page 1 of the Question-Answer Book and stick barcode labels in the spaces provided on Pages 1, 3 and 5.
- (5) Supplementary answer sheets will be supplied on request. Write your Candidate Number, mark the question number box and stick a barcode label on each sheet, and fasten them with string **INSIDE** the Question-Answer Book.
- (6) No extra time will be given to candidates for sticking on the barcode labels or filling in the question number boxes after the 'Time is up' announcement.

Answer *all* the questions in this paper.

1. Consider the following sources:

Source A: Reported cases of measles worldwide to World Health Organization (WHO) 1980-2019 – global and some regions

Year Region	1980	1990	2000	2010	2019
Global	4 211 431	1 374 083	853 479	343 806	873 022
Africa	1 240 993	481 204	520 120	199 174	618 595
Americas	257 790	218 579	1 754	247	21 971
South-East Asia	199 535	224 925	78 558	54 228	29 389
Europe	851 849	234 827	37 421	30 625	106 130

Source B: Adapted from a news report in 2019

The World Health Organization has listed ‘vaccine hesitancy’ as one of the ten threats facing global health this year. According to a recent global survey on public attitudes towards public health, citizens of wealthy countries express the lowest confidence in vaccines. Among them, one-third of respondents in France considered that vaccines are unsafe. Experts warn that the decline in public confidence in vaccines is a major step back in the fight against preventable and deadly infectious diseases. The anti-vaccine movement has led people to refuse to believe in the benefits of vaccines or to claim that vaccination is dangerous. Social media has also made it easier for vaccine opponents to spread false or biased messages.

Source C: Adapted from the United Nations' report on 'vaccine hesitancy'

The Senior Health Adviser for WHO's Immunization, Vaccines and Biological Department and editor of the journal *Vaccine* said, 'Concerns about vaccine safety can be linked to "vaccine hesitancy", but safety concerns are only one of the many factors that may drive hesitancy. "Vaccine hesitancy" can be caused by other factors such as: distrust of medical professionals and the healthcare system, comments from influential public figures on the issue, high costs, and geographic barriers – many people need to travel long distances to be vaccinated.'

WHO suggests that each case of 'vaccine hesitancy' should be studied independently and intervention strategy be tailor-made accordingly. This could gradually enhance the acceptance of the vaccination. Effective communication is key to dispelling fears and misinformation, and promoting an acceptance of scientific knowledge.

2. Consider the following sources:

Source A: Extracted from The Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the National Security Law)

Article 1

This Law is enacted, in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, and the Decision of the National People's Congress on Establishing and Improving the Legal System and Enforcement Mechanisms for Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, for the purpose of:

- ensuring the resolute, full and faithful implementation of the policy of One Country, Two Systems under which the people of Hong Kong administer Hong Kong with a high degree of autonomy;
- safeguarding national security;
- preventing, suppressing and imposing punishment for the offences of secession, subversion, organisation and perpetration of terrorist activities, and collusion with a foreign country or with external elements to endanger national security in relation to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;
- maintaining prosperity and stability of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; and
- protecting the lawful rights and interests of the residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Source B: Adapted from Financial Secretary's blog in 2020, his speech in a webinar in 2021 and a news report in 2021

Since the enactment of the National Security Law, Hong Kong's financial market has remained stable and continues to operate smoothly. Even though there have been rumours of an outflow of capital, there has not been any noticeable signs of an outflow of capital from the banking system. In contrast, we have seen an inflow of US\$50 billion into the Hong Kong currency system up to the end of 2020.

In 2020, there were over 9 000 overseas and Mainland companies operating in Hong Kong, of which 1 500 had their regional headquarters in the city, reflecting that the companies from different countries are full of confidence in Hong Kong.

In addition, some global banks, funds and other financial service providers say they are stepping up hiring in Hong Kong. 'Hong Kong has some unique advantages, and it will remain the gateway for many of our local and global clients to access China,' said the Head of Citi's Asia-Pacific corporate bank.

Source C: Adapted from the HKSAR Government Press Release in 2021

The National Security Education Day organised by the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the HKSAR, aims to raise Hong Kong residents' awareness of national security, create a positive atmosphere regarding national security, enhance the capacity to fend off national security risks, as well as deepening their understanding of the National Constitution, the Basic Law and national security, and fostering national identity.

Examples of educational activities organised by schools in Hong Kong on the National Security Education Day 2021:

Figure 1 Flag-raising ceremony



Figure 2 Class teacher sessions



3. Consider the following sources:

Source A: Adapted from the Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area released by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council in 2019

The Greater Bay Area leads the country in terms of its level of economic development. It has a comprehensive industry system, with a distinctive cluster advantage and strong economic complementarity. Hong Kong, Macao, Guangzhou and Shenzhen are the four core cities in the Greater Bay Area:

- Hong Kong: To consolidate and enhance Hong Kong's status as international financial, transportation and trade centres as well as an international aviation hub, promote the development of high-end and high value-added financial, commercial and trading, logistics and professional services, etc., make great efforts to develop the innovation and technology industries, nurture emerging industries.
- Macao: To develop into a world-class tourism and leisure centre and a commerce and trade cooperation service platform between China and Lusophone countries, promote an appropriate level of diversified economic development, and develop into a base for exchange and cooperation where Chinese culture is the mainstream and diverse cultures coexist.
- Guangzhou: To fully leverage its leading function as a national core city, comprehensively strengthen its functions as an international commerce and industry centre and integrated transport hub, enhance its function as technological, educational and cultural centres.
- Shenzhen: To leverage its leading role as a special economic zone, a national economic core city and a national innovation city, expedite its transformation into a modern and international city, and strive to become a capital of innovation and creativity with global influence.

Source B: Adapted from the website of Labour Department, a radio broadcast programme in 2021 and a fact sheet published by the Research Office of the Legislative Council Secretariat in 2018

The Chief Executive announced the launch of the Greater Bay Area Youth Employment Scheme in the 2020 Policy Address. The scheme encourages enterprises with operations in both Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area to recruit and deploy local university/ tertiary institution graduates to work in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area. The participating enterprises will offer the eligible graduates a monthly salary of no less than HK\$18 000. The Government will grant a monthly allowance of HK\$10 000 to the enterprises for each graduate engaged up to 18 months.

Some experts opine that university graduates will take into account two aspects when deciding to join the Scheme, namely the prospects of development in the Mainland and the attractiveness of the salary. Looking ahead, China will remain a driving force of Asia's economy in the coming 10 years. The Mainland's enterprises still need the knowledge and experience of Hong Kong professionals. However, the mutual recognition of qualifications between Hong Kong and the Mainland cities are to be updated, including qualifications of legal, accounting and engineering professionals.

Moreover, the survey result published by a job search platform shows that the average starting salary for fresh graduates is HK\$16 692 per month in 2019. As regards the living standard in the Greater Bay Area, the cost of accommodation and transportation, as well as entertainment expenses in Greater Bay Area cities other than Shenzhen are significantly lower than those in Hong Kong. However, the tax rate in Mainland China is higher than in Hong Kong, and Hong Kong residents currently working or studying in Mainland China and their family members are classified as 'expats' (non-Mainland persons) regardless of their identity as Chinese nationals, they are therefore not entitled to the social benefits in Mainland China.

END OF PAPER