

**Citizenship, Economics and Society**  
**(Secondary 1-3)**  
**Support Resources**  
**Secondary 3**

**Module 3.3 : Our Country's  
Political Structure and its  
Participation in International  
Affairs**

Personal, Social and Humanities Education Section  
Curriculum Development Institute  
Education Bureau



## **Introduction**

- The “Citizenship, Economics and Society (Secondary1-3) Support Resources” covers the essential learning contents of Strands 1, 5 and 6 in the Personal, Social and Humanities Education Key Learning Area. It is designed to support the implementation of the Citizenship, Economics and Society curriculum.
- The support resources provide diversified learning activities to help students acquire knowledge and understand concepts, develop skills and nurture positive values and attitudes. In addition, they offer teaching guidelines and suggestions on learning and teaching activities for teachers’ reference. Further, they provide reading materials to enhance students’ interest in reading.
- “Module 3.3: Our Country’s Political Structure and its ’Participation in International Affairs” for Secondary 3 was developed by the Personal, Social and Humanities Education Section, Curriculum Development Institute of the Education Bureau.

## **Module 3.3: Our Country’s Political Structure and its Participation in International Affairs**

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## **Introduction**

As Hong Kong residents who are Chinese citizens, students from an early age should care about the people and things of our country, and show concern for the conditions and development of our country. At the primary level, students have learned the current situation and development of our country through different subjects (e.g. General Studies for Primary Schools / Primary Humanities, Chinese Language) and cross-curricular mode (e.g. class teacher periods, values education activities), which has helped develop their national identity as well as their sense of belonging and responsibility towards the state and the nation. Among all subjects, the contents of General Studies for Primary Schools / Primary Humanities are particularly relevant, which include “some significant or interesting events / things of China (e.g. giant pandas, Chinese cuisine)”, “the recent development of China (e.g. economic and technological aspects)” and “linkage between China and other parts of the world”.

This module consists of two parts. In the first part, students will learn through the content of the *Constitution* about the political structure of our country including the status, formation method, and functions and powers of central state institutions; and the leadership role of the Communist Party of China and the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under its leadership. In the second part, students will learn about the development of our country’s participation in international affairs under the leadership of the central state institutions, including the main principles of the state’s foreign policy, the opportunities and challenges brought about by its participation in international affairs, and the relationship between our country’s participation in international affairs and national security (resource security, military security, overseas interests security). Through the study of this module, students can deepen their knowledge and understanding of our country, strengthen their sense of belonging towards our country and national identity, and reflect on their future roles and contributions towards our country. Also, this module can strengthen students’ global perspective and help them understand from multiple perspectives how our country’s participation in international affairs has contributed to the common good of humankind and the building of a community with a shared future for humankind.

## Teaching Design

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in International Affairs</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	12 lessons	
<b>Learning Objectives</b>	<p>After completing this module, students are expected to be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• understand briefly the status, formation method, and functions and powers of central state institutions with reference to the Constitution;</li> <li>• understand the leading role of the Communist Party of China and the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under its leadership;</li> <li>• understand how our country participates in international affairs under the leadership of the central state institutions, including the main principles of our country's foreign policy, the opportunities and challenges brought about by our country's participation in international affairs, our country's contribution to and impact on the world, and our country's contribution to the promotion of common good of humankind and the building of a community with a shared future for humankind;</li> <li>• understand the relationship between our country's participation in international affairs and national security; and</li> <li>• strengthen their sense of belonging towards our country and national identity, and broaden their global perspective.</li> </ul>	
<b>Lesson 1 (Central state institutions: The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee)</b>		
		<b>Suggested lesson time</b>
<b>Enquiry Process</b>	<b>1. Set:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in "Activity 1" to let students have a preliminary understanding of the functions and powers of central state institutions.</li> </ul>	5 minutes
	<b>2. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in "Worksheet 1" to let students understand the status, term of office and duration of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.</li> </ul>	10 minutes
	<b>3. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-5 in "Worksheet 2" to let them understand how the National People's</li> </ul>	15 minutes

	Congress and its Standing Committee are formed.	
	<b>4. Interactive teaching</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete the question in “Worksheet 3” to let students understand the functions and powers of the National People’s Congress and its Standing Committee.</li> </ul>	10 minutes
<b>Extended Learning</b>	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand the measure for election of the Deputies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China to the Fourteenth National People’s Congress.	
<b>Learning and Teaching Resources</b>	Activity 1; Worksheet 1, Worksheet 2 and Worksheet 3	



<b>Lesson 2 (Central state institutions: President of the People’s Republic of China and the State Council’)</b>		
		<b>Suggested lesson time</b>
<b>Enquiry Process</b>	<b>1. Set:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete the question in “Activity 2” to let students revise the functions and powers of the National People’s Congress.</li> </ul>	5 minutes
	<b>2. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in “Worksheet 4” to let students understand the method, term of office and functions and powers of the President of the People’s Republic of China.</li> </ul>	15 minutes
	<b>3. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-5 in “Worksheet 5” to let students understand the status, composition, term of office and functions and powers of the State Council.</li> </ul>	20 minutes
<b>Extended Learning</b>	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand departments of the State Council and their area of work and the concept of “Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets”.	
<b>Learning and Teaching Resources</b>	Activity 2; Worksheet 4 and Worksheet 5	

<b>Lesson 3 (Central state institutions: The Central Military Commission, the National Commission of Supervision, the Supreme People’s Court and the Supreme People’s Procuratorate)</b>		
		<b>Suggested lesson time</b>
<b>Enquiry Process</b>	<b>1. Set:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in “Activity 3” to let students understand that the Hong Kong Garrison is led by the Central Military Commission.</li> </ul>	15 minutes
	<b>2. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-4 in “Worksheet 6” to let students understand the formation method, term of office and functions and powers of the Central Military Commission.</li> </ul>	10 minutes
	<b>3. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in “Worksheet 7” to let students understand the status, term of office and functions and powers of the National Commission of Supervision, the Supreme People’s Court and the Supreme People’s Procuratorate.</li> </ul>	15 minutes
<b>Extended Learning</b>	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand <i>Supervision Law of the People’s Republic of China</i> , that the People’s Courts exercise adjudicatory power on behalf of the State, and functions and powers exercised by the People’s Procuratorate.	
<b>Learning and Teaching Resources</b>	Activity 3; Worksheet 6 and Worksheet 7	

<b>Lesson 4 (The leadership role of the Communist Party of China)</b>		
		<b>Suggested lesson time</b>
<b>Enquiry Process</b>	<b>1. Set:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Activity 4” to let students have a preliminary understanding of the central organisation of the Communist Party of China.</li> </ul>	8 minutes
	<b>2. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in “Worksheet 8” to let students understand the leading role of the Communist Party of China through the Constitution and key personnel changes in China.</li> </ul>	12 minutes
	<b>3. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in “Worksheet 9” to let students understand the leading role of the Communist Party of China through the process of amending the <i>Constitution</i>.</li> </ul>	20 minutes
<b>Extended Learning</b>	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand the leading advantages of the Communist Party of China.	
<b>Learning and Teaching Resources</b>	Activity 4; Worksheet 8 and Worksheet 9	

<b>Lesson 5 (The leadership role of the Communist Party of China and its system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation (1))</b>		
		<b>Suggested lesson time</b>
<b>Enquiry Process</b>	<b>1. Set:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Activity 5” to let students understand which two conferences the “Two Sessions” refers to.</li> </ul>	10 minutes
	<b>2. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-7 in “Activity 10” to let students understand the leadership role of the Communist Party of China and its system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation.</li> </ul>	30 minutes
<b>Extended Learning</b>	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand the leadership role of the Communist Party of China and its system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation.	
<b>Learning and Teaching Resources</b>	Activity 5; Worksheet 10	

<b>Lesson 6 (The leadership role of the Communist Party of China and its system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation (2))</b>		
		<b>Suggested lesson time</b>
<b>Enquiry Process</b>	<b>1. Set:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Activity 6” to let students understand the decision of the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference.</li> </ul>	10 minutes
	<b>2. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-7 in “Activity 11” to let students understand the Chinese Political Consultative Conference and the “Two Sessions”.</li> </ul>	30 minutes
<b>Extended Learning</b>	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference.	
<b>Learning and Teaching Resources</b>	Activity 6; Worksheet 11	

<b>Lesson 7 (The main principles of our country's foreign policy)</b>		
		<b>Suggested lesson time</b>
<b>Enquiry Process</b>	1. <b>Set:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete the 3 question in “Activity 7” to let students have a preliminary understanding of the main principles of our country's foreign policy.</li> </ul>	10 minutes
	2. <b>Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-7 in “Worksheet 12” to let students understand our country has contributed to the world in different areas, main principles of our country's foreign policy and the diplomatic rationale of “A community with a shared future for mankind” promoted by President Xi Jinping.</li> </ul>	30 minutes
<b>Extended Learning</b>	Based on students' learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand China's diplomatic development and principles.	
<b>Learning and Teaching Resources</b>	Activity 7; Worksheet 12	

<b>Lesson 8 (The underlying principles and key focuses of the Belt and Road Initiative)</b>		
		<b>Suggested lesson time</b>
<b>Enquiry Process</b>	<b>1. Set:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Activity 8” to let students have a preliminary understanding of the Belt and Road Initiative.</li> </ul>	10 minutes
	<b>2. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Worksheet 13” to let students understand the five main principles of the Belt and Road Initiative.</li> </ul>	15 minutes
	<b>3. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Worksheet 14” to let students understand the key focuses of the Belt and Road Initiative.</li> </ul>	15 minutes
<b>Extended Learning</b>	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand the development of Silk Road.	
<b>Learning and Teaching Resources</b>	Activity 8; Worksheet 13 and Worksheet 14	

<b>Lesson 9 (Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country: Foreign relations)</b>		
		<b>Suggested lesson time</b>
<b>Enquiry Process</b>	<b>1. Set:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Activity 9” to let students have a preliminary understanding of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in China’s diplomacy.</li> </ul>	5 minutes
	<b>2. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-7 in “Worksheet 15” to let students understand the opportunities brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country’s foreign relations.</li> </ul>	20 minutes
	<b>3. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in “Worksheet 16” to let students understand the challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country’s foreign relations.</li> </ul>	15 minutes
<b>Extended Learning</b>	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government’s work on the Belt and Road Initiative.	
<b>Learning and Teaching Resources</b>	Activity 9; Worksheet 15 and Worksheet 16	



<b>Lesson 10 (Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country: The protection of national security)</b>		
		<b>Suggested lesson time</b>
<b>Enquiry Process</b>	<b>1. Set:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Activity 10” to let students have a preliminary understanding of the risks faced by our country when importing oil by sea.</li> </ul>	5 minutes
	<b>2. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Worksheet 17” to let students understand the opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to national security (resource security).</li> </ul>	15 minutes
	<b>3. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-6 in “Worksheet 18” to let students understand national security (military security, security of overseas interests).</li> </ul>	20 minutes
<b>Extended Learning</b>	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand <i>The Law on Foreign Relations of the People’s Republic of China</i> .	
<b>Learning and Teaching Resources</b>	Activity 10; Worksheet 17 and Worksheet 18	

<b>Lesson 11 (Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country: Cultural exchange)</b>		
		<b>Suggested lesson time</b>
<b>Enquiry Process</b>	<b>1. Set:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in “Activity 11” to let students have a preliminary understanding of the relationship between the Belt and Road Initiative and cultural exchanges.</li> </ul>	10 minutes
	<b>2. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher guide students to complete Questions 1-5 in “Worksheets 19” to let students understand the opportunities brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to cultural exchanges between our country and other countries.</li> </ul>	15 minutes
	<b>3. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks the students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Worksheet 20” to let students understand the challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to cultural exchanges between our country and other countries.</li> </ul>	15 minutes
<b>Extended Learning</b>	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand the development opportunities for the development of Hong Kong culture brought by the Belt and Road Initiative.	
<b>Learning and Teaching Resources</b>	Activity 11; Worksheet 19 and Worksheet 20	

<b>Lesson 12 ('Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country: Economic development)</b>		
		<b>Suggested lesson time</b>
<b>Enquiry Process</b>	<b>1. Set:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in “Activity 12” to let students have a preliminary understanding of our country’s economic co-operation with other countries on the Belt and Road Initiative.</li> </ul>	10 minutes
	<b>2. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-6 in “Worksheet 21” to let students understand the opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country’s economic development through the study of the China-Europe Railway Express.</li> </ul>	15 minutes
	<b>3. Interactive teaching:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-4 in “Worksheet 22” to let students understand the opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country’s economic development through our country’s participation in the operation/development of overseas ports and industrial parks.</li> </ul>	15 minutes
<b>Extended Learning:</b>	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand the role of Hong Kong in Belt and Road Initiative.	
<b>Learning and Teaching Resources</b>	Activity 12; Worksheet 21 and Worksheet 22	

**Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in International Affairs**

**(Lesson 1)**

**Learning and Teaching Materials**

**Central state institutions: The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee**

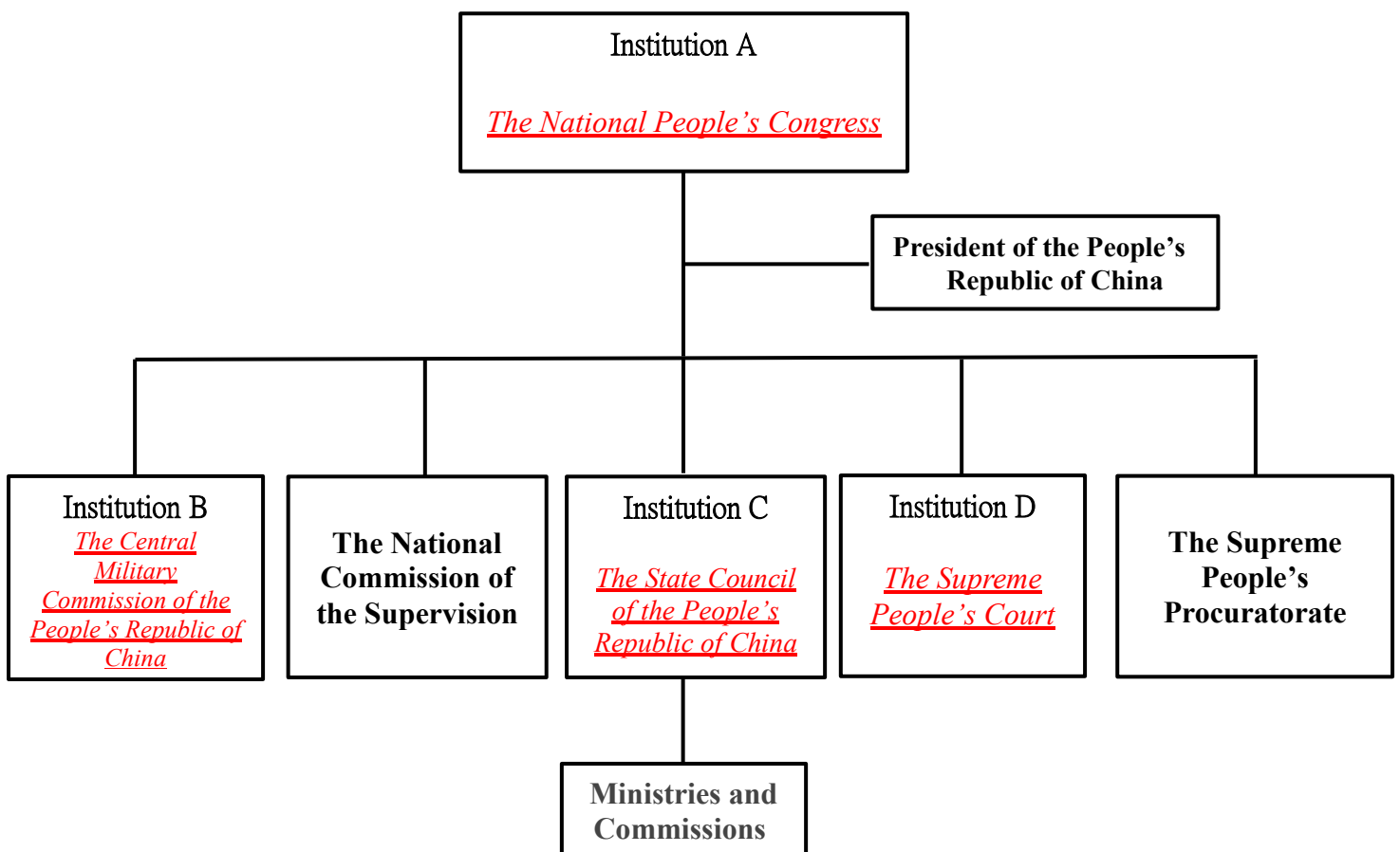
**Activity 1**

1. Browse the website of Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China<sup>#</sup> to have a preliminary understanding of the names of central state institutions. Put down their names appropriately in the spaces provided.

<sup>#</sup> [http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/gjjg/2005-08/28/content\\_27083.htm](http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/gjjg/2005-08/28/content_27083.htm)

**Hints:**

- Institution A is the highest state organ of power.
- Institution B leads the country's armed forces.
- Institution C is the highest state administrative organ.
- Institution D is the highest adjudicatory organ.



2. With reference to the above question, please use lines to match the central state institutions in Column A with the main functions and powers or related descriptions in Column B.

<u><b>Column A</b></u>			<u><b>Column B</b></u>	
<b>Central state institutions</b>			<b>Main functions and powers or related descriptions</b>	
[1]	The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee	●	●	The highest procuratorial organ
[2]	The President of the People's Republic of China	●	●	To promulgate laws, appoint or remove state institutions leaders, etc.
[3]	The State Council	●	●	To exercise supervisory power independently in accordance with the provisions of law
[4]	The Central Military Commission	●	●	To lead the country's armed forces
[5]	The National Commission of the Supervision	●	●	That is the Central People's Government, the highest state administrative organ
[6]	The Supreme People's Court	●	●	The highest adjudicatory organ
[7]	The Supreme People's Procuratorate	●	●	The highest state organ of power

## Worksheet 1: The status, term of office and duration of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee

### Source 1

According to Article 57 of the *Constitution*, the National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China is the highest state organ of power. Its permanent organ is the National People's Congress Standing Committee (NPCSC), which exercises some state powers when the National People's Congress is not in session.

Each National People's Congress shall have a term of five years. A session of the National People's Congress shall be held once every year and shall be convened by the National People's Congress Standing Committee. If the National People's Congress Standing Committee deems it necessary, or one-fifth or more of National People's Congress deputies so propose, a session of the National People's Congress may be convened in the interim.

The National People's Congress Standing Committee usually holds a meeting once every two month, usually in the second half of a fortnight in even-numbered months, and the session lasts for about a week. If there are special needs, a meeting of the National People's Congress Standing Committee may be convened on an ad hoc basis upon the decision of the Chairperson of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution,

<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/index.html>,

The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China,

[http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/npc/rdgl/rdzd/2000-11/02/content\\_8889.htm](http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/npc/rdgl/rdzd/2000-11/02/content_8889.htm)

### Source 2

Our country is a unified multi-ethnic state with a large population and a vast territory. In order to ensure the representativeness and broad representation of the National People's Congress, the number of deputies should not be too small.

As the number of deputies is relatively large, it is difficult to hold frequent meetings, and it is not very convenient to discuss and decide on issues. Now, the National People's Congress holds a session every year, and the duration of the session is generally no more than two weeks. At the same time, being a deputy to the National People's Congress is not a full-time duty. While serving as deputies, they still hold their original jobs. In order to ensure the continuity of the exercise of state power, the National People's Congress elected the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress as its permanent organ. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises some state powers when the National People's Congress is not in session...

Source : The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China,  
[http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/npc/xinwen/rdlr/rdjs/2008-05/26/content\\_1430161\\_2.htm](http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/npc/xinwen/rdlr/rdjs/2008-05/26/content_1430161_2.htm)

1. According to Source 1 and Source 2, select the most appropriate answers for the multiple-choice questions below.

- a) Each National People's Congress shall have a term of \_\_\_\_ years.
- A 3
  - B 4
  - C 5
  - D 6

Answer: C

- b) The National People's Congress holds \_\_\_\_\_ session(s) each year.
- A 1
  - B 2
  - C 3
  - D 4

Answer: A

2. Why is it necessary to establish the National People's Congress Standing Committee as the permanent organ of the National People's Congress?

- *The number of deputies is relatively large and being a deputy to the National People's Congress is not a full-time duty, that is deputies still hold their original jobs, with the result that it is difficult for the National People's Congress to hold frequent meetings.*
- *Establishing the National People's Congress Standing Committee as the permanent organ of the National People's Congress allows the Standing Committee to exercise some state powers when the National People's Congress is not in session in order to ensure the continuity of the exercise of state power.*

## Worksheet 2: Methods for the selection of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee

### Source 1

According to Article 59 of the *Constitution*, the National People's Congress shall be composed of deputies elected from the provinces, autonomous regions, cities directly under central government jurisdiction, special administrative regions and armed forces. All ethnic minorities should have an appropriate number of deputies. The number of deputies to the National People's Congress and the procedures for their election shall be prescribed by law.

Members of the National People's Congress Standing Committee are elected by the National People's Congress from among the deputies to the National People's Congress

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution,

<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/index.html>

中華人民共和國中央人民政府，「人民代表大會制度」，

[http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/test/2010-07/20/content\\_18181.htm](http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/test/2010-07/20/content_18181.htm)

### Source 2

According to the *Election Law of the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses of the People's Republic of China*, deputies to the National People's Congress shall be elected by the people's congress of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government and by People's Liberation army. The number of deputies to the National People's Congress shall not exceed 3,000. In recent sessions, the number of deputies to the National People's Congress has generally been around 2,900. The number of deputies to the National People's Congress to be elected by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region and the methods for their elections shall be prescribed separately by the National People's Congress.

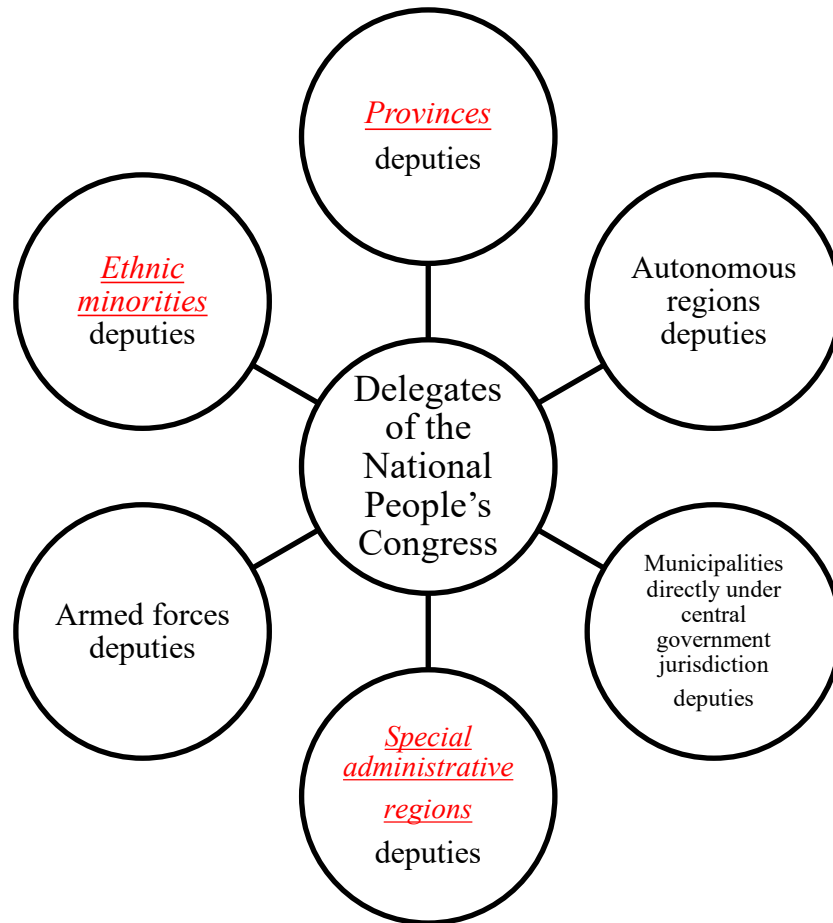
The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall determine the distribution of the number of deputies according to the population of each province, autonomous region, and municipality directly under the Central Government based on the principle that each deputy represents the same number of urban and rural residents to ensure that each region, ethnic group, and body of people has an appropriate number of deputies.

The number of deputies to the National People's Congress to be elected from among ethnic minorities shall be allocated to the various people's congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, which shall elect them accordingly, by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in light of the population and distribution of each ethnic minority. Ethnic minorities with exceptionally small populations shall each have at least one deputy.



Source: The National People’s Congress of the People’s Republic of China, “Electoral Law of the National People’s Congress and Local People’s Congresses of the People’s Republic of China” [http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2015-08/29/c\\_674698.htm](http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2015-08/29/c_674698.htm)

1. The diagram below shows the composition of delegates of the National People’s Congress. According to Source 1, fill in the appropriate names on the lines in the picture below.



2. According to Source 1, select the most appropriate answers for the multiple-choice questions below.

Members of the National People’s Congress Standing Committee are formed through\_\_\_\_\_.

- A Election
- B Appointment
- C Consultation
- D Recommendation

**Answer: A**

3. According to Source 2, select the most appropriate answers for the multiple-choice questions below.

a) According to the *Electoral Law of the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses of the People's Republic of China*, the number of deputies to the National People's Congress shall not exceed \_\_\_\_\_.

- A 2 000
- B 3 000
- C 4 000
- D 5 000

Answer: B

b) What principles are considered by the National People's Congress Standing Committee to determine the distribution of the number of deputies?

- A The economic performance of each province, autonomous region, and municipality directly under the Central Government
- B The geographical location of each province, autonomous region, and municipality directly under the Central Government
- C The population of each province, autonomous region, and municipality directly under the Central Government
- D The social condition of each province, autonomous region, and municipality directly under the Central Government

Answer: C

4. According to Source 1 and Source 2, how does the composition of the National People's Congress reflect the characteristics of broad representation?

- *The National People's Congress comprises deputies from provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government, special administrative regions, the People's Liberation Army and ethnic minorities. Thus the composition of the National People's Congress has a broad representation.*
- *The number of National People's Congress deputies fully considers the population of different regions to ensure there are appropriate numbers of deputies from each sector.*

5. Refer to paragraph 3 in Source 2, why is there an arrangement that "Ethnic minorities with exceptionally small populations shall each have at least one deputy" in respect of the election of ethnic minorities as deputies to the National People's Congress?

*Every ethnic minority has deputies demonstrates the broad representativeness of the composition of the National People's Congress and the importance our country attaches to the opinions of ethnic minorities.*

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### Worksheet 3: Functions and powers of the National People’s Congress and its Standing Committee

The functions and powers of the National People’s Congress and its Standing Committee are often understood as “Four powers”, namely the legislative power, the decision-making power, the appointment and removal power and the supervisory power.

Based on the functions and powers of the National People’s Congress (left column), select the most relevant power from the “Four powers”, and fill in the appropriate spaces in the right column.

Functions and powers	Legislative power, Decision-making power, Appointment and removal power or Supervisory power?
1. To oversee the enforcement of the <i>Constitution</i>	<u>Supervisory power</u>
2. To elect the leaders of the highest organs of the nation, including the president of the People’s Republic of China, the premier of the State Council, the chairperson of the National Commission of Supervision, the president of the Supreme People’s Court, the procurator general of the Supreme People’s Procuratorate, the chairperson of the Central Military Commission, etc.	<u>Appointment and removal power</u>
3. To amend the <i>Constitution</i> ; to enact and amend criminal, civil, state institutional and other basic laws	<u>Legislative power</u>
4. To approve the establishment of provinces, autonomous regions and cities directly under central government jurisdiction; to decide on the establishment of special administrative regions and the systems to be instituted there	<u>Decision-making power</u>

Source: Extracted from Article 62 and 63 of the *Constitution*, <https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/chapter3.html>

## Extended learning

### Measure for election of deputies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China to the Fourteenth National People's Congress

#### Source 1

According to the *Measure for Election of Deputies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China to the Fourteenth National People's Congress*, the number of deputies to be elected from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to the Fourteenth National People's Congress is 36. Deputies to be elected from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to the National People's Congress shall be Chinese citizens among the residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region who have reached the age of 18 and shall be nominated by fifteen or more members of the Election Council. They have to declare to uphold the *Constitution of the People's Republic of China* and the *Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region* in the Participant's Registration Form, endorse the policy of "one country, two systems", bear allegiance to the People's Republic of China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. They have not received and will not receive, directly or indirectly, any form of funds in relation to the said election from any foreign institution, organization, or individual.

Source: The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, *Measure for Election of Deputies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China to the Fourteenth National People's Congress*, [http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2022-03/11/c\\_742919.htm](http://en.npc.gov.cn.cdurl.cn/2022-03/11/c_742919.htm)

1. According to Source 1, select the most appropriate answers for the multiple-choice questions below.
  - a) The number of deputies to be elected from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to the Fourteenth National People's Congress is \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A 34
    - B 35
    - C 36
    - D 37

**Answer: C**

- b) Which of the following are the requirements for becoming deputies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to the National People's Congress?
  - (i) Reach the age of 18
  - (ii) Be the Chinese citizens among the residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
  - (iii) Be nominated by twenty or more members of the Election Council
  - (iv) Declare to uphold the *Constitution of the People's Republic of China* and the *Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region*

- A (i), (ii), (iii)
- B (i), (ii), (iv)
- C (ii), (iii), (iv)
- D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Answer: B

**Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in  
International Affairs**

**(Lesson 2)**

**Learning and Teaching Materials**

**Central state institution: President of the People's Republic of China  
and the State Council**

**Activity 2**

**Source 1**

***Constitution***

**Chapter III - State Institutions      Section 1      The National People's  
Congress**

**Article 62**

The National People's Congress shall exercise the following functions and powers:

... ..

- (4) electing the president and the vice president of the People's Republic of China;
- (5) deciding, based on nomination by the president of the People's Republic of China, on the successful candidate for the premier of the State Council; deciding, based on nominations by the premier of the State Council, on the successful candidates for vice premiers, state councilors, ministers of ministries, ministers of commissions, the auditor general and the secretary general of the State Council;
- (6) electing the chairperson of the Central Military Commission and deciding, based on nominations by the chairperson of the Central Military Commission, on the successful candidates for other members of the Central Military Commission;
- (7) electing the chairperson of the National Commission of Supervision;
- (8) electing the president of the Supreme People's Court;
- (9) electing the procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

... ..

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution> Chapter III - State Institutions,  
<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/chapter3.html>

According to Source 1, which of the following is not the function and power exercised by the National People's Congress?

- A Elect the chairperson of the Central Military Commission
- B Elect the chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

- C Elect the president and the vice president of the People's Republic of China
- D Decide on the successful candidate for the premier of the State Council, based on nomination by the president of the People's Republic of China

**Answer: B**



## Worksheet 4: The Method of selection, term of office and powers of the President of the People's Republic of China

### *Constitution*

#### Chapter III - State Institutions      Section 2      The President of the People's Republic of China

##### Article 79

The president and the vice president of the People's Republic of China shall be elected by the National People's Congress.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China who have the right to vote and stand for election and who have reached the age of 45 are eligible for election as president or vice president of the People's Republic of China.

The president and the vice president of the People's Republic of China shall have the same term of office as that of the National People's Congress.

##### Article 80

The president of the People's Republic of China, pursuant to decisions of the National People's Congress and the National People's Congress Standing Committee, promulgates laws, appoints or removes the premier, vice premiers, state councilors, ministers of ministries, ministers of commissions, the auditor general and the secretary general of the State Council, confers national medals and titles of honor, issues orders of special pardon, declares a state of emergency, declares a state of war, and issues mobilization orders.

##### Article 81

The president of the People's Republic of China engages in affairs of state and receives foreign diplomatic envoys on behalf of the People's Republic of China and, pursuant to decisions of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, appoints or recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad and ratifies or abrogates treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign countries.

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution> Chapter III - State Institutions,  
<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/chapter3.html>

1. According to the content of Article 79 of the *Constitution* in Source 1, fill in the spaces with appropriate answers.
  - (a) The president and the vice president of the People's Republic of China shall be elected by the National People's Congress.
  - (b) Citizens of the People's Republic of China who have the right to vote and stand for election and who have reached the age of 45 are eligible for election as president or vice president of the People's Republic of China.

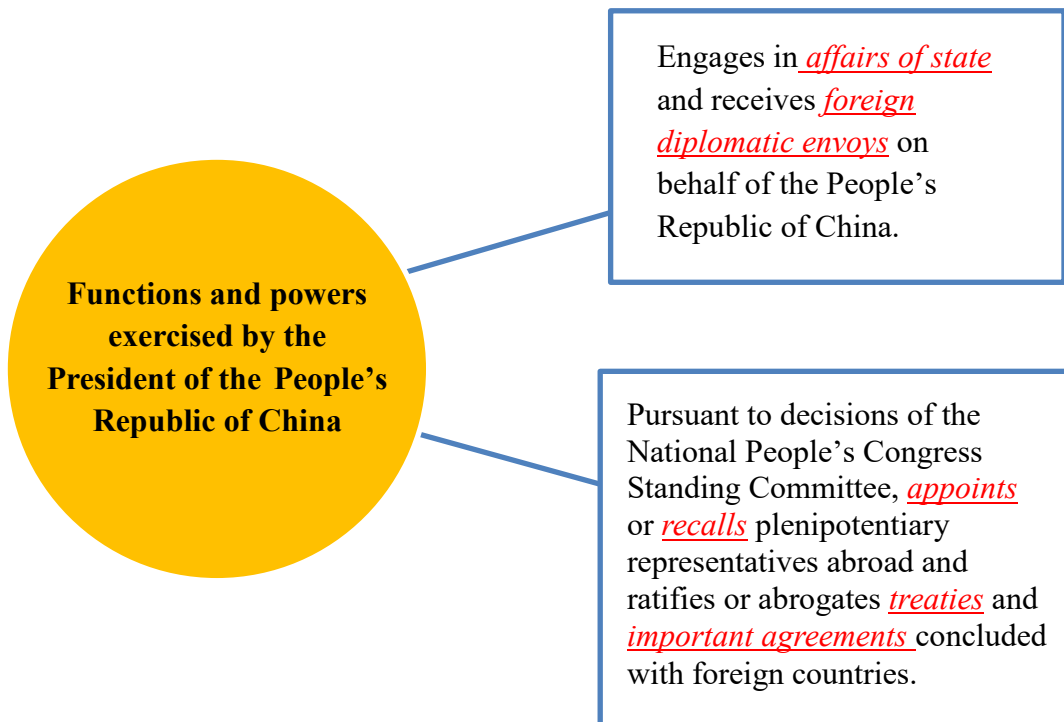
- (c) The president and the vice president of the People’s Republic of China shall have the same term of office as that of the National People’s Congress, which is 5 years. (For the term of office of the National People’s Congress, please refer to Source 2 in Worksheet 1)

2. According to Article 80 of the *Constitution* in Source 1, please fill in the relevant powers of the President of the People’s Republic of China in the spaces provided in the right column of the table below.

		<b>Functions and powers of the President of the PRC</b>
(a)	<p><b>Decree of the President of the People’s Republic of China</b> No. 1</p> <p>Pursuant to the decision of the first session of the 14th National People’s Congress of the People’s Republic of China, Li Qiang was appointed the Premier of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China..</p> <p>Xi Jinping President of the People’s Republic of China March 11, 2023</p> <p>Source : The National People’s Congress of the People’s Republic of China, <a href="https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-03/12/content_5746210.htm">https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-03/12/content_5746210.htm</a></p>	<p>Pursuant to the decision of the National People’s Congress, <u>appoints the premier</u></p>
(b)	<p><b>Decree of the President of the People’s Republic of China</b> No. 49</p> <p><i>The Law of the People’s Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region</i>, as adopted at the 20<sup>th</sup> session of the Standing Committee of the 13<sup>th</sup> National People’s Congress of the People’s Republic of China on June 30, 2020, is hereby issued and shall come into force on the date of issuance.</p> <p>Xi Jinping President of the People’s Republic of China June 30, 2020</p> <p>Source : The State Council of the People’s Republic of China, <a href="http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-06/30/content_5522974.htm">http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-06/30/content_5522974.htm</a></p>	<p>Pursuant to the decision of the National People’s Congress Standing Committee, <u>promulgates law</u></p>
(c)	<p><b>Decree of the President of the People’s Republic of China</b> No. 53</p> <p>In order to solemnly commend the meritorious role models who have made outstanding contributions in the fight against the COVID-19 epidemic, and to carry forward their noble qualities of loyalty, responsibility and dedication, pursuant to the decision of the 21<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of the 13<sup>th</sup> National</p>	<p>Pursuant to the decision of the National People’s Congress Standing Committee, <u>confers</u></p>

	<b>Functions and powers of the President of the PRC</b>
<p>People’s Congress, the Medal of the Republic and the national honorary title are conferred on the following persons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Zhong Nanshan is conferred the “Medal of the Republic”.</li> <li>2. Zhang Boli, Zhang Dingyu and Chen Wei (female) are conferred the national honorary title of “People’s Hero”.</li> </ol> <p>Xi Jinping President of the People’s Republic of China August 11, 2020</p> <p>Source : The State Council of the People’s Republic of China, <a href="http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-08/11/content_5534124.htm">http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-08/11/content_5534124.htm</a></p>	<p><u><i>national medals and titles of honor</i></u></p>

3. According to Article 81 of the *Constitution* in Source 1, the President of the People’s Republic of China has the following functions and powers. Please fill in the appropriate answers in the blanks provided below.



## Worksheet 5: The status, composition, term of office and powers of the State Council

### Source 1

#### *Constitution*

#### **Chapter III - State Institutions      Section 3      The State Council**

##### Article 85

The State Council of the People's Republic of China, namely, the Central People's Government, is the executive organ of the highest state organ of power; it is the highest state administrative organ.

##### Article 86

The State Council is composed of the following personnel:

- a premier,
- vice premiers,
- state councilors,
- ministers of ministries,
- ministers of commissions,
- an auditor general, and
- a secretary general.

The State Council shall practice a premier responsibility system. The ministries and commissions shall each practice a minister responsibility system.

The organization of the State Council shall be prescribed by law.

##### Article 87

The State Council shall have the same term of office as that of the National People's Congress.

The premier, vice premiers and state councilors shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

##### Article 92

The State Council shall be responsible to the National People's Congress and shall report to the Congress on its work; when the National People's Congress is out of session it shall be responsible to the National People's Congress Standing Committee and shall report to the Standing Committee on its work.

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution> Chapter III - State Institutions,  
<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/chapter3.html>

1. (a) According to Source 1, what is the relationship between the State Council and the National People's Congress?

*The State Council is the executive organ of the National People's Congress (the highest state organ of power).*

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- (b) According to Source 1, the State Council is the highest state \_\_\_\_\_ organ
- A administrative
  - B military
  - C legislative
  - D judiciary

Answer: A

- (c) According to Source 1 and Worksheet 1 Source 1, the State Council shall have a term of \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- A 3
  - B 4
  - C 5
  - D 6

Answer: C

## Source 2

### *Constitution*

#### **Chapter III - State Institutions      Section 3      The State Council**

##### Article 89

The State Council shall exercise the following functions and powers:

1. stipulating administrative measures, formulating administrative regulations and issuing decisions and orders in accordance with the Constitution and the law;
2. submitting proposals to the National People's Congress or the National People's Congress Standing Committee;
3. stipulating the missions and responsibilities of the ministries and commissions, exercising unified leadership over their work, and directing national administrative work that does not fall within the responsibilities of the ministries and commissions;

... ..

5. drawing up and implementing plans for national economic and social development and state budgets;
6. directing and managing economic work, urban and rural development and ecological conservation;
7. directing and managing education, science, culture, health, sports and family planning work;
8. directing and managing work such as civil affairs, public security and judicial administration;
9. managing foreign affairs and concluding treaties and agreements with foreign countries;

... ..

17. reviewing and deciding on the staff size of administrative organs and, in accordance with the provisions of law, appointing or removing, training, evaluating, and awarding or punishing administrative personnel; and
18. other functions and powers accorded to it by the National People's Congress and the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution> Chapter III - State Institutions,  
<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/chapter3.html>

2. Column A shows the areas of work of the State Council. According to Source 2, use lines to match the areas of work with the main functions and powers exercised by the State Council stipulated in Column B.

### Column A

#### **Areas of work of the State Council**

At its 10th Meeting, the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress discussed the State Council's Proposal for Giving an Interpretation of Paragraph 4 in Article 22 and Category (3) of

- [1] Paragraph 2 in Article 24 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China

[https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/filemanager/content/en/files/basiclawtext/basiclawtext\\_doc15.pdf](https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/filemanager/content/en/files/basiclawtext/basiclawtext_doc15.pdf)

According to incomplete statistics, China concluded over 100 bilateral treaties, agreements and other documents with the nature of treaties and agreements

- [2] between countries, governments and government departments in 2022.

[https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/ziliao\\_674904/tytj\\_674911/tyfg\\_674913/202308/t20230803\\_11121839.shtml](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/ziliao_674904/tytj_674911/tyfg_674913/202308/t20230803_11121839.shtml)

With State Council approval, the specific arrangements for the holidays of the First day of January, Lunar New Year, Ching Ming Festival, Labour Day, Tuen Ng Festival, Labor Day, Mid-Autumn Festival and National Day in 2024 are notified as follows. ... ..

- [3] [https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202310/content\\_6911527.htm](https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202310/content_6911527.htm)

Letter from the General Office of the State Council agreeing that Liaoning Province will host the 15<sup>th</sup> Winter Games of the People's Republic of China in 2028

- [4] ...Agree that Liaoning Province will host the 15<sup>th</sup> Winter Games of the People's Republic of China in 2028. ... ..

[https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2023/issue\\_10806/202311/content\\_6913822.html](https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2023/issue_10806/202311/content_6913822.html)

### Column B

#### **Main functions and powers**

( 8 ) To direct and manage work such as civil affairs, public security and judicial administration

( 2 ) To submit proposals to the National People's Congress or the National People's Congress Standing Committee

( 7 ) To direct and manage education, science, culture, health, sports and family planning work;

( 9 ) To manage foreign affairs and conclude treaties and agreements with foreign countries

**Column A**  
**Works of the State Council**

**Column B**  
**Main functions and powers**

Appointments and Removals Made by the State Council of the People's Republic of China  
August 31, 2023

[5] Appoint Chen Jiachang as Vice Minister of the Ministry of Science and Technology.  
Liu Zhao was removed from the post of Vice-minister of the Ministry of Public Security.

... ..  
[https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2023/issue\\_10746/202310/content\\_6907739.html](https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2023/issue_10746/202310/content_6907739.html)  
Order of the National Development and Reform Commission of the People's Republic of China

[6] (No. 5)  
The Decision of the National Development and Reform Commission to Repeal Some Rules, as deliberated and adopted at the 5th executive meeting of the Ministry of Public Security on September 21, 2023, is hereby issued and shall come into force on November 10, 2023. ... ..

[https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2023/issue\\_10786/202310/content\\_6912657.html](https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/2023/issue_10786/202310/content_6912657.html)  
Report on the Implementation of the National Economic and Social Development Plan for 2020 and the Draft National Economic and Social Development Plan for 2021

[7] ... ..  
Dear representatives:  
Entrusted by the State Council, the implementation of the National Economic and Social Development Plan for 2020 and the draft National Economic and Social Development Plan for 2021 are now submitted to the Fourth Session of the Thirteenth National People's Congress for review, and members of the National Committee of the Chinese

( 1 ) To stipulate administrative measures, formulate administrative regulations and issue decisions and orders in accordance with the Constitution and the law

( 5 ) drawing up and implementing plans for national economic and social development and state budgets

( 17 ) To review and decide on the staff size of administrative organs and, in accordance with the provisions of law, appoint or remove, train, evaluate, and award or punish administrative personnel



**Column A**  
**Works of the State Council**

**Column B**  
**Main functions and powers**

People's Political Consultative Conference are invited to give their opinions.

... ..

[http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-03/13/content\\_5592786.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-03/13/content_5592786.htm)

Official Reply of the State Council on Approving the Establishment of Wuyishan National Park

[8] The Ministry of Natural Resources' request for instructions on the establishment of Wuyishan National Park has been received. The approval is as follows:

1. Agree to establish Wuyishan National Park. ... ..

[http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2021-10/14/content\\_5642511.htm](http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2021-10/14/content_5642511.htm)

( 6 ) To direct and manage economic work, urban and rural development and ecological conservation

**Source 3**

**Official Reply of the State Council on Approving the Establishment of Wuyishan National Park**

Letter No. 105 [2021] of the General Office of the State Council  
(October 14, 2021)

The People's Governments of Fujian Province and Jiangxi Province, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the National Forestry and Grassland Bureau (National Park Bureau): The Ministry of Natural Resources' request for the establishment of Wuyishan National Park has been received. The approval is as follows:

1. The State Council has approved to establish Wuyishan National Park.... ..
2. .... to firmly establish the concept that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets, insist on systematic management of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, and grasslands, insist on the national park concepts of ecological protection first, national representativeness and public welfare for all, strengthening the protection of the originality and integrity of the natural ecosystem, and proper handling of the relationship between ecological protection and the production and living of the people, and maintaining of the harmonious coexistence of human beings and nature as well as sustainable development...

Source: The State Council of The People's Republic of China

[https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2021-10/14/content\\_5642511.htm](https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2021-10/14/content_5642511.htm)

3. The official reply of the State Council described in Source 3 belongs to which function and power of the State Council as shown in Source 2?

*(6) "To direct and manage economic work, urban and rural development and ecological conservation".*

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4. According to Source 3, from the approval of the State Council to establish Wuyishan National Park, which aspect of development is being emphasized by our country?

*Ecological protection.*

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5. With reference to the above question, explain how the policy focus mentioned in Source 3 is important to the long-term development of our country.

*The official reply of the State Council on approving the establishment of Wuyishan National Park will help protect the ecological system of that area and handle the relationship between ecological protection and the living of the people.*

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## Extended learning

### Departments of the State Council and their areas of work


#### Source 1

Name of website :	中華人民共和國國務院	
Website provider:	The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China	
Source of website:	<a href="http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/gwyzzjg/zuzhi/">http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/gwyzzjg/zuzhi/</a>	

Browse the website of the State Council of the People's Republic in Source 1 to understand the departments of the State Council. List one department of the State Council and briefly introduce its area of work / main responsibilities.

Department of the State Council	Area of work / main responsibilities
<i>Example : Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>To implement the state's diplomatic principles and policies and related laws and regulations; safeguard national sovereignty, security and interests on behalf of the state; run diplomatic affairs on behalf of the state and the government; and handle diplomatic activities between leaders of the CPC and the state and foreign leaders.</i></li></ul>

Watch the video 「中央人民政府：國務院」 in **Source 2** and answer the following questions.

<b>Name of video:</b>	中央人民政府：國務院	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The China Current	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	3 minutes 1 second (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2022/09/23968.html">https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2022/09/23968.html</a>	

1. Refer to Source 1 and the video excerpt 「中央人民政府：國務院」 (1 minute 28 seconds to 2 minutes 3 seconds) in Source 2 , why is the State Council composed of vice premiers under the premier?

*The duties of the Premier of the State Council are many and varied, ranging from day-to-day administrative affairs and foreign affairs to education, science, culture, health, sports, and family planning. The establishment of vice-premiers under the Premier can help share the Premier's work burden and strengthen the management of various tasks.*


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2. According to the video 「中央人民政府：國務院」 , study the following sentences and put a “T” in the space for a correct description and an “F” for an incorrect description.

1. The Premier of the State Council is the head of the highest state administrative organ of the People's Republic of China and represents the Government of the People's Republic of China externally. T
2. The functions and powers exercised by the premier are conferred by the *Constitution* and the President of the People's Republic of China. F
3. The State Council is directly responsible to the National Development and Reform Commission. Each premier must prepare the *Government Work Report* and review and discuss it with the National Development and Reform Commission committee members. F
4. The Premier is responsible for convening and presiding over the executive meetings of the State Council and the plenary meetings of the State Council and can sign and publish State Council orders. T

## Extended learning

### Understand the concept of “Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets”

<b>Name of video:</b>	習近平：要做綠水青山就是金山銀山理念的積極傳播者	
<b>Video provider:</b>	RTHK	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	3 minutes 1 second (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2022/09/23968.html">https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2022/09/23968.html</a>	

#### Questions for the video

1. Which of the following State Council department published the results of the ecological protection red lines in the form of a blue book?
  - A Ministry of Natural Resources
  - B Ministry of Ecology and Environment
  - C Ministry of Science and Technology
  - D Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development

**Answer: A**

2. On which of the following date did President Xi Jinping give important instructions for the whole society to take action and be active disseminator and model practitioner of the concept that “lucid waters and lush mountains are valuable assets”?
  - A National Day
  - B National Ecology Day
  - C National Constitution Day
  - D Victory Day of Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression

**Answer: B**

3. Which of the following are the important contents for developing ecological civilisation in our country?
  - (i) Promote dual control of energy consumption and gradually shift to dual control of carbon emissions\*
  - (ii) Accelerate the modernization of harmonious coexistence between human and nature

- (iii) Emphasise the promotion of high-quality development and high-level protection
  - (iv) Continuously promote green and low-carbon transformation of production methods and lifestyles
- A (i), (ii), (iii)
  - B (i), (ii), (iv)
  - C (ii), (iii), (iv)
  - D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

**Answer: D**

\* Dual control of energy consumption refers to the control of “total amount” and “intensity” of energy consumption. Dual control of carbon emissions refers to the control of “total amount” and “intensity” of carbon emission to zero carbon energy to reduce carbon emission.

**Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in  
International Affairs  
(Lesson 3)  
Learning and Teaching Materials**

**Central state institutions: The Central Military Commission, the  
National Commission of Supervision, the Supreme People's Court  
and the Supreme People's Procuratorate  
Activity 3**

**Source 1**

**Law of the People's Republic of China on Garrisoning the Hong Kong Special  
Administrative Region**

(Adopted at the 23rd Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National  
People's Congress on December 30, 1996 and promulgated by Order No.80 of the  
President of the People's Republic of China on December 30, 1996)

**Chapter I     General Provisions**

**Article 2**

The military forces stationed by the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for defence shall be composed of forces from the Army, the Navy and the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and be designated as the Hong Kong Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (hereinafter referred to as the Hong Kong Garrison).

**Article 3(1)**

The Hong Kong Garrison shall be subject to the direction of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China. The number of its members shall be determined according to the need for the defence of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

**Chapter III   Relationship Between the Hong Kong Garrison and the  
Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region**

**Article 14(1), (2)**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may, when necessary, ask the Central People's Government for assistance from the Hong Kong Garrison in the maintenance of public order or in disaster relief.

Where the request of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is approved by the Central People's Government, the Hong Kong Garrison shall call out troops in accordance with the order of the Central Military Commission to carry out tasks of assistance in the maintenance of public order or in disaster relief, and upon completion of the tasks, the troops shall return to their barracks immediately.

Source: The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China,  
[http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/englishnpc/Law/2007-12/11/content\\_1383602.htm](http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/englishnpc/Law/2007-12/11/content_1383602.htm)


1. According to Source 1, the Hong Kong Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is led by which of the following state institution?
  - A The Supreme People's Court
  - B The Central Military Commission
  - C The National Commission of Supervision
  - D The Supreme People's Procuratorate

**Answer: B**

2. According to Source 1, pursuant to the provisions of the *Basic Law* of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may, when necessary, ask the Central People's Government for assistance from the Hong Kong Garrison in \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (i) disaster relief
  - (ii) the maintenance of public order
  - (iii) construction of social facilities
  - A (i)
  - B (ii)
  - C (i), (ii)
  - D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: C**

### Source 2

<p><b>Name of video:</b> 「相」說基本法 默默守護香港的駐港解放軍部隊</p> <p><b>Video provider:</b> RTHK</p> <p><b>Video length (language):</b> 2 minutes 7 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)</p> <p><b>Source of video:</b> <a href="https://www.rthk.hk/tv/dtt31/programme/talkaboutbasiclawwithphoto/episode/864210">https://www.rthk.hk/tv/dtt31/programme/talkaboutbasiclawwithphoto/episode/864210</a></p>	
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3. According to Source 2, put down the appropriate answers on the lines provided.
  - (a) The duty of the Hong Kong Garrison is to safeguard our country's territorial integrity and unification of sovereignty by assuming defence duties.
  - (b) The Hong Kong Garrison will open barracks for Hong Kong residents on specific occasions to let more Hong Kong residents understand the national defence and identify with our country.



- (c) Apart from abiding by national laws, members of the Hong Kong Garrison shall abide by the laws of the *Hong Kong Special Administrative Region*.

## Worksheet 6: Formation, term of office and functions and powers of the Central Military Commission

### Source 1

#### *Constitution*

#### **Chapter III - State Institutions      Section 4    The      Central      Military Commission**

#### Article 93

The Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China shall lead the country's armed forces.

The Central Military Commission is composed of the following personnel:

- a chairperson,
- vice chairpersons, and
- members.

The Central Military Commission shall practice a chairperson responsibility system.

The Central Military Commission shall have the same term of office as that of the National People's Congress.

#### Article 94

The chairperson of the Central Military Commission shall be responsible to the National People's Congress and the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution> Chapter III - State Institutions,  
<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/chapter3.html>

1. According to Source 1, the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China shall lead the country's \_\_\_\_\_ forces.

- A    armed
- B    economic
- C    social
- D    cultural

**Answer: A**

2. According to Source 1, which of the following personnel(s) compose the Central Military Commission?


- (i)    A chairperson
  - (ii)   Vice chairpersons
  - (iii)   Members
- A    (i)
  - B    (ii)
  - C    (i), (ii)
  - D    (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: D**

3. According to Source 1, the Central Military Commission shall have the same term of office as that of the National People’s Congress, which is \_\_\_\_years. (For the term of office of the National People’s Congress, please refer to Source 2 in Worksheet 1)
- A 3  
 B 4  
 C 5  
 D 6

Answer: C

**Source 2**

<b>Name of video:</b>	習近平強調全軍要全部精力向打仗聚焦及用勁	
<b>Video provider:</b>	RTHK	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	2 minutes 30 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://news.rthk.hk/rthk/ch/component/k2/1674742-20221108.htm">https://news.rthk.hk/rthk/ch/component/k2/1674742-20221108.htm</a>	

4. According to Source 2, put down the appropriate answers on the lines provided.
- (a) Xi Jinping is the chairperson of the Central Military Commission.
- (b) Xi Jinping emphasised that the entire army must focus all its energy on fighting the war, put all its efforts into fighting the war, accelerate the improvement of its ability to win the war, safeguard national sovereignty, security and development interests, and complete various tasks entrusted by the party and the people.

## **Worksheet 7: Status, term of office and powers of the National Commission of Supervision, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate**

### **Source 1**

#### ***Constitution***

#### **Chapter III - State Institutions      Section 7    Commission of Supervision**

##### Article 124(3)

The chairperson of a commission of supervision shall have the same term of office as that of the people's congress at the same level. The chairperson of the National Commission of Supervision shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

##### Article 125(1)

The National Commission of Supervision of the People's Republic of China is the highest supervisory organ.

##### Article 126

The National Commission of Supervision shall be responsible to the National People's Congress and the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Local commissions of supervision at all levels shall be responsible to the state organs of power that created them and to the commissions of supervision at the next level up.

##### Article 127(1)

Commissions of supervision shall, in accordance with the provisions of law, independently exercise supervisory power, and shall not be subject to interference from any administrative organ, social organization or individual.

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution> Chapter III - State Institutions,  
<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/chapter3.html>

### **Source 2**

#### ***Constitution***

#### **Chapter III - State Institutions      Section 8    People's Courts and People's Procuratorates**

##### Article 129(2)

The president of the Supreme People's Court shall have the same term of office as that of the National People's Congress and shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

##### Article 131

The people's courts shall, in accordance with the provisions of law, independently exercise adjudicatory power, and shall not be subject to interference from any administrative organ, social organization or individual.

##### Article 132(1)

The Supreme People's Court is the highest adjudicatory organ.

##### Article 133

The Supreme People's Court shall be responsible to the National People's Congress and the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Local people's courts at all levels shall be responsible to the state organs of power that created them.

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution> Chapter III - State Institutions,  
<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/chapter3.html>

### Source 3

#### *Constitution*

#### **Chapter III - State Institutions    Section 8 People's Courts and People's Procuratorates**

##### Article 135(2)

The procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate shall have the same term of office as that of the National People's Congress and shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

##### Article 136

The people's procuratorates shall, in accordance with the provisions of law, independently exercise procuratorial power, and shall not be subject to interference from any administrative organ, social organization or individual.

##### Article 137(1)

The Supreme People's Procuratorate is the highest procuratorial organ.

##### Article 138

The Supreme People's Procuratorate shall be responsible to the National People's Congress and the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Local people's procuratorates at all levels shall be responsible to the state organs of power that created them and to the people's procuratorates at higher levels.

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution> Chapter III - State Institutions,  
<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/chapter3.html>

1. (a) According to Source 1, Source 2 and Source 3, what kinds of highest organs at the national level are the National Commission of Supervision, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate?

The National Commission of Supervision	The Supreme People's Court	The Supreme People's Procuratorate
• The highest <u>supervisory</u> organ	• The highest <u>adjudicatory</u> organ	• The highest <u>procuratorial</u> organ

- (b) With reference to the provisions of Article 62 of the *Constitution* in Question 1 of “Worksheet 3”, which state organ is responsible for electing the chairperson of the National Commission of Supervision, the president of the Supreme People’s Court and the prosecutor general of the Supreme People’s Procuratorate?

*National People’s Congress.*

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2. According to Source 1, Source 2 and Source 3, put down the appropriate answers on the lines provided.
- (a) The chairperson of the National Commission of Supervision, the president of the Supreme People’s Court and the prosecutor general of the Supreme People’s Procuratorate have the same term of office as that of the National People’s Congress, which is 5 years, and shall serve no more than 2 consecutive terms. (For the term of office of the National People’s Congress, please refer to Source 2 in Worksheet 1)
- (b) The National Commission of Supervision, the Supreme People’s Court and the Supreme People’s Procuratorate shall be responsible to *the National People’s Congress* and *the National People’s Congress Standing Committee*.
- (c) The Commissions of Supervision, the People’s Court and the People’s Procuratorate shall, in accordance with the provisions of law, independently exercise *supervisory* power, *adjudicatory* power and *procuratorial* power separately and shall not be subject to interference from any administrative organ, social organization or individual.

**Source 4**

<b>Name of video:</b>	重點看兩會—最高人民檢察院工作報告	
<b>Video provider:</b>	RTHK	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	1 minute (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q25jGKRr1HI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q25jGKRr1HI</a>	

3. According to Source 4, which three types of prosecution cases reviewed by our country’s procuratorial organs kept increasing in 2022?

*Civil, administrative and public interest litigation.*

## Extended learning



Appendix 1

### **Know More: Oversight Law of the People's Republic of China**

(Adopted at the 1st Session of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on March 20, 2018)

#### **Chapter I General Provisions**

##### Article 3

Oversight commissions at all levels are the specialized organs responsible for exercising state oversight functions. They shall, in accordance with this Law, conduct oversight of public officials exercising public power (hereinafter referred to as “public officials”), investigate duty-related violations and crimes, build integrity and carry out the anti-corruption work, and maintain the dignity of the Constitution and the law.

#### **Chapter II Supervisory Organs and Their Functions**

##### Article 11

An oversight commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and relevant laws, perform the duties of supervision, investigation and disposition:

- (1) It shall provide integrity education to public officials, and conduct supervision and inspection of public officials' performance of functions in accordance with the law, impartial exercise of power, clean administration, and moral integrity.
- (2) It shall conduct investigations of duty-related violations and crimes such as suspected corruption, bribery, abuse of power, neglect of duty, power rent-seeking\*, tunneling, practice of favoritism and falsification, as well as the waste of state assets.
- (3) It shall, in accordance with the law, make decisions on government sanctions against public officials who violate any law, hold liable the leaders who fail to perform their functions in an effective manner or neglect their duties and responsibilities, transfer investigation results on suspected duty-related crimes to people's procuratorates for examination and initiating a public prosecution in accordance with the law, and offer oversight suggestions to the entities where subjects of oversight work.

Source: Chinalawinfo Database, <https://www.lawinfochina.com/>

\* “Rent-seeking” means that some units or individuals use power to transfer public wealth to individuals, or use power to seek money and material benefits, generally by means of rights and property transactions, money corruption, underhand dealings and

sexual corruption, etc., to directly seek benefits for themselves, or for the interests of others, and take advantages from relevant personnel .

## Appendix 2



### **Know More: The People's Courts Exercise Adjudicatory Power on behalf of the State**

The People's Courts exercise the power of adjudication on behalf of the State. The term “adjudication” refers to the trial and judgment of conflicts and disputes. In countries which upholds the rule of law, adjudication refers to trial and judgment of specific cases by a specialized institution on behalf of the state's interest and in accordance with the Constitution and the law. The judgments made by institutions that exercise adjudicatory power on behalf of the state have the highest authority and its enforcement is guaranteed by the coercive power of the state. The reason why a specialised institution is needed to exercise adjudicatory power on behalf of the state is because various conflicts and disputes will arise between state institutions and individual citizens and other social organisations, or between individual citizens and various social organisations. Some of these conflicts and disputes can be resolved by the subjects involved or by other social forces. However, when these conflicts and disputes further develop to a more intense level, they could only be resolved by state intervention. Only by trial and judgment on behalf of the state, and enforcement of the judgment by the coercive power of the state, will national security and social stability be maintained. This requires the state to set up an institution that upholds fairness, impartiality and justice and has sufficient authority to exercise this power of trial and judgment on behalf of the state. Under the system of the National People's Congress, the institution that exercises this power is the People's Court. The People's Courts exercise adjudicatory power on behalf of the state and are the supreme institutions through which various conflicts and disputes within the scope of law can be resolved.

Source : The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, [http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/npc/flsyywd/xianfa/2010-04/14/content\\_1567085.htm](http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/npc/flsyywd/xianfa/2010-04/14/content_1567085.htm)





**Know More: Functions and powers exercised by the People’s Procuratorates**

- (1) Exercise investigative powers in criminal cases in accordance with the provisions of the law;
- (2) Conduct reviews of criminal cases, approving or deciding whether or not to arrest criminal suspects;
- (3) Conduct reviews of criminal cases, decide whether or not to initiate public prosecutions, and support public prosecutions in cases where they decide to initiate public prosecutions;
- (4) Initiate public interest litigation in accordance with the provisions of law;
- (5) Exercise legal supervision over litigation activity;
- (6) Exercise legal supervision over the enforcement of judgments, rulings, and other effective legal documents;
- (7) Exercise legal supervision over the law enforcement activities of prisons and detention centers;
- (8) Other powers and functions prescribed by law.

Source: National People’s Congress, *Organic Law of the People’s Procuratorate of the PRC*, [http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/npc/xinwen/2018-10/26/content\\_2064476.htm](http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/npc/xinwen/2018-10/26/content_2064476.htm)

**Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in International Affairs**


**(Lesson 4)**

**Learning and Teaching Materials**

**The leadership role of the Communist Party of China**

**Activity 4**

**Source 1**

<b>Name of video:</b>	把握歷史主動·創造新的偉業	
<b>Video provider:</b>	Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	5 minutes and 20 seconds (Putonghua narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="http://www.locpg.gov.cn/jsdt/2021-12/28/c_1211504548.htm">http://www.locpg.gov.cn/jsdt/2021-12/28/c_1211504548.htm</a>	

1. According to Source 1, a hundred years ago, China was in turbulent times. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people pursued for \_\_\_\_\_. It completely ended the history of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society of the old China and created a new era in the development of China.
  - (i) national independence
  - (ii) liberation of the people
  - (iii) a prosperous and strong country
  - (iv) happiness of the people

A (i), (iii)  
B (ii), (iii)  
C (i), (ii), (iv)  
D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

**Answer: D**
2. According to Source 1, after the \_\_\_\_\_ National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the party established the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as its core to lead China's development.

A 17th  
B 18th  
C 19th  
D 20th

**Answer: B**

## Worksheet 8: Understanding the leading role of the Communist Party of China through the *Constitution* and key personnel changes in China

### Source 1

#### Constitution

##### Preamble

[Paragraph 5]

In 1949, after engaging in protracted, arduous and tortuous struggles, armed and in other forms, the Chinese people of all ethnic groups led by the Communist Party of China with Chairman Mao Zedong as its leader finally overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism, won a great victory in the New Democratic Revolution, and founded the People's Republic of China. The Chinese people thus secured power and became masters of their own country.

[Paragraph 7]

... ..The fundamental task for our country is to concentrate on achieving socialist modernization along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We the Chinese people of all ethnic groups will continue, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China ... .., in order to build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful, and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

#### Chapter I - General Principles

Article 1(2)

The socialist system is the fundamental system of the People's Republic of China. Leadership by the Communist Party of China is the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is prohibited for any organization or individual to damage the socialist system.

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution,

<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/index.html>

1. According to Source 1, put down the appropriate answers on the lines provided.
  - (a) In 1949, the Chinese people of all ethnic groups led by *the Communist Party of China* with Chairman Mao Zedong as its leader, founded *the People's Republic of China*. *The Chinese people* thus secured power and became masters of their own country.
  - (b) Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the fundamental task for our country is to concentrate on achieving *socialist modernization* along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics; and ultimately, build China into *a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong*.

*democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful*, to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

- (c) The *socialist system* is the fundamental system of the People’s Republic of China. *Leadership by the Communist Party of China* is the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

**Source 2**

**Leaders of the 20<sup>th</sup> Central Committee of the Communist Party of China**

<b>Xi Jinping</b> General Secretary of the Central Committee Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau			
	<b>Li Qiang</b> Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau	<b>Zhao Leji</b> Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau	<b>Wang Huning</b> Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau
	<b>Cai Qi</b> Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau	<b>Ding Xuexiang</b> Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau	<b>Li Xi</b> Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau

**The Leaders of Our Country**

President of the People’s Republic of China <b>Xi Jinping</b> Vice-president : <b>Han Zheng</b>	The 14 <sup>th</sup> Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress  Chairperson : <b>Zhao Leji</b>
State Council  Premier : <b>Li Qiang</b>	The 14 <sup>th</sup> National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference  Chairperson : <b>Wang Huning</b>
Central Military Commission of People’s Republic of China Chairman : <b>Xi Jinping</b>	
National Commission of Supervision Director : <b>Liu Jinguo</b>	
Supreme People’s Court President : <b>Zhang Jun</b>	
Supreme People’s Procuratorate Procurator General : <b>Ying Yong</b>	

Source : 中央電視台>領導人視頻集 ,  
<https://politics.cntv.cn/leaders/gjldr/index.shtml?spm=C22822.POdKCweddG1H.S76226.2>

2. (a) According to Source 2, fill in the leaders' names in the spaces provided.

Positions in the Chinese Communist Party	Name	Positions in the central state institutions
General Secretary of the Central Committee, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of China	<i>Xi Jinping</i>	President of the People's Republic of China, Chairman of the Central Military Commission of People's Republic of China
Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau	<i>Li Qiang</i>	Premier of the State Council
Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau	<i>Zhao Leji</i>	Chairperson of the 14 <sup>th</sup> Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau	<i>Wang Huning</i>	Chairperson of the 14 <sup>th</sup> National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
Member of the Political Bureau, Member of the Secretariat of the Political Bureau, Deputy Secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection	Liu Jinguo	Director of the National Commission of Supervision
Member of the Political Bureau	Zhang Jun	President of the Supreme People's Court
Member of the Political Bureau	Ying Yong	Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate

(b) According to the above table in Question (a), top leadership of the Communist Party of China leaders assume important positions in central state institutions, reflecting the leading role of the Communist Party of China.

### Source 3

“One institution with two names” is a unique way of government establishment in China. According to the explanation of State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform, the “one institution” means one legal representative, one financial account, one leader group and one team; and the “two names” means that one institution has

two brands and it will use the different brands externally according to the needs of work.

The “one institution with two names” phenomenon is mostly the product of the current party-government relationship in China. As China is led by the Communist Party of China, and there is the need for administrative reforms to separate the party from the government, various departments within the party also hold powers of state institutions and sometimes they need to exercise power on behalf of the state. As a result, the various departments within the party and the leader group of our country will act in different capacities according to different brands on different occasions, which is called “one institution with two names”.

Source : 大公網，〈揭秘“一個機構兩塊牌子”中國特色的機構編制〉，2013年7月23日，<http://news.takungpao.com/mainland/focus/2013-07/1779741.html>

#### Source 4

Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of China				Central Military Commission of the People’s Republic of China			
Chairman <b>Xi Jinping</b>				Chairman <b>Xi Jinping</b>			
Vice-chairmen				Vice-chairmen			
<b>Zhang Youxia</b>		<b>He Weidong</b>		<b>Zhang Youxia</b>		<b>He Weidong</b>	
Members				Members			
<b>Li Shangfu</b>	<b>Liu Zhenli</b>	<b>Miao Hua</b>	<b>Zhang Shengmin</b>	<b>Li Shangfu</b>	<b>Liu Zhenli</b>	<b>Miao Hua</b>	<b>Zhang Shengmin</b>

Source : Ministry of National Defense of the People’s Republic of China. Retrieved August 5, 2022, from <http://eng.mod.gov.cn/xb/Leadership/index.html>

- Source 3 mentions that “One institution with two names” is a unique way of government establishment in China. Refer to Source 4, provide an example for illustration.

One institution	The Central Military Commission
Two names	<i><u>The Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of China and the Central Military Commission of the People’s Republic of China</u></i>

## Worksheet 9: Understanding the leadership role of the Communist Party of China from the perspective of the revision process of the *Constitution*

### Source 1

#### *Constitution*

#### Chapter III - State Institutions      Section 1    The National People's Congress

#### Article 62(1)(1)

The National People's Congress shall exercise the following functions and powers: '

1. amending the Constitution;

#### Article 64(1)

Amendments to the Constitution must be proposed by the National People's Congress Standing Committee or by one-fifth or more of National People's Congress deputies and be adopted by a vote of at least two-thirds of National People's Congress deputies.

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution> Chapter III - State Institutions,  
<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/chapter3.html>

1. According to Source 1, which of the following state institution has the power to amend the *Constitution*?
  - A The Supreme People's Court
  - B The Central Military Commission
  - C The Supreme People's Procuratorate
  - D The National People's Congress

**Answer: D**

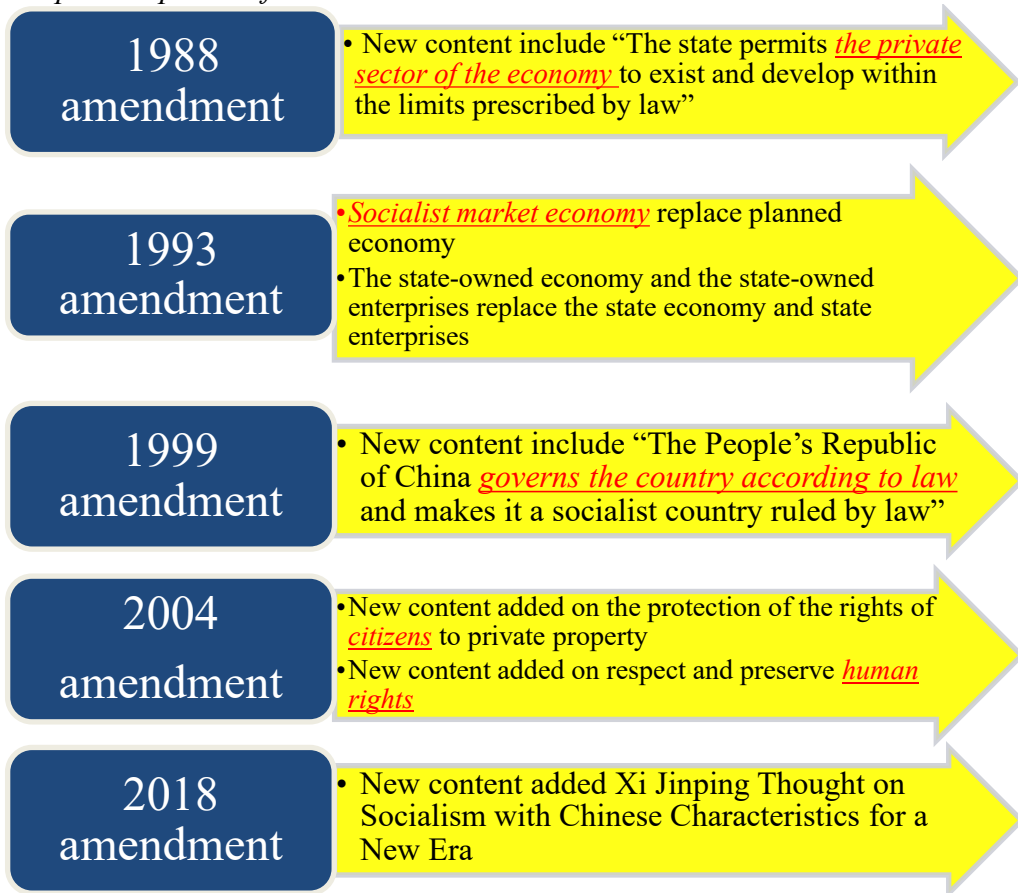
2. Amendments to the *Constitution* must be *proposed* by the National People's Congress Standing Committee or by one-fifth or more of National People's Congress deputies and be *adopted* by a vote of at least two-thirds of National People's Congress deputies.

### Source 2

<b>Name of video:</b>	憲法傳萬家 五次修正案	
<b>Video provider:</b>	RTHK	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	5 minutes and 7 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://podcast.rthk.hk/podcast/item.php?pid=1969&amp;eid=192070&amp;year=2021&amp;lang=zh-CN">https://podcast.rthk.hk/podcast/item.php?pid=1969&amp;eid=192070&amp;year=2021&amp;lang=zh-CN</a>	

3. According to Source 2, put down the appropriate answers on the lines provided.


(a) Major contents of the five amendments based on *the Constitution of the People's Republic of China* in 1982:



(b) With different times and stages of development of the country, as well as new changes in various situations, new *systems* and *provisions* in *the Constitution* are needed to keep pace with the times.



### Source 3

<b>Name of video:</b>	中國共產黨全國代表大會	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The China Current	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	3 minutes and 7 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2022/08/23929.html">https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2022/08/23929.html</a>	

4. According to Source 3, put down the appropriate answers on the lines provided.
- (a) According to *the Constitution*, the socialist system is the fundamental system of the People's Republic of China.
  - (b) Leadership by the Communist Party of China is the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics.
5. According to Source 3, our country's development direction is formulated under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Please arrange the following items (a)-(d) to show the sequence for formulating the country's development direction. 1 is the first step and 4 is the last step.
- (a) Submit specific policy recommendations based on the decisions of the Party Central Committee to the National People's Congress Standing Committee or the State Council
  - (b) Become nationally implemented policies
  - (c) Propose national development policies at the National Congress of the Communist Party of China
  - (d) Review and vote at the National People's Congress
1. c > 2. a > 3. d > 4. b  
(First step) (Last step)
6. According to Source 3, study the following sentences. In the spaces provided, put a "T" for a correct description and an "F" for an incorrect description.
- 1. According to *the Constitution of Communist Party of China*, the National Congress of the Party is the highest leadership organ of the Communist Party of China and enjoys the highest decision-making and supervisory powers. T
  - 2. The National Congress of the Communist Party of China is held every five years. F
  - 3. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is elected by the National People's Congress. F
  - 4. The General Secretary of the Communist Party of China is the main person in charge of the Communist Party of China and the top leader of the party, government and military. T

5. The scope of deliberations of the National Congress of the Communist Party of China includes recommending leadership candidates for the National People’s Congress, the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference and state institutions; making major decisions on economic reform and development; launching major national decision-making arrangements; setting the general direction of the “Five-Year Plan”. I

**Source 4**

Regarding the CPC Central Committee’s Constitutional Amendment Proposal and the Drafting Process of Constitutional Amendment (Draft)



資料來源：中國人大網，關於《中華人民共和國憲法修正案（草案）》的說明，  
[http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/npc/xinwen/2018-03/20/content\\_2052202.htm](http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/npc/xinwen/2018-03/20/content_2052202.htm)

7. How is the leadership role of the Communist Party of China shown in the revision process of *the Constitution*? Refer to Source 3 and Source 4, use lines to match the relationship between the two below.

Leadership role of the Communist Party of China	Revision process of the “Amendment to the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China” (2018)
The Communist Party of China leads to enacting the country’s development direction.	The National People’s Congress passed the “Amendment to the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China” (2018).
The Communist Party of China proposes national development policies at the National Congress of the Communist Party of China.	The Second Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee reviewed and approved the “Proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Amending Parts of the Constitution”.
The Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress or the State Council proposes specific policy recommendations based on the decisions of the Party Central Committee.	The Legislative Affairs Committee of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress formulated the “Amendment to the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China (Draft)” and the “Proposal of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on Submitting for Deliberation the ‘Amendment to the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China (Draft)’”
Became nationally implemented policies after the review and vote at the National People’s Congress	Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC Central Committee) decides to start the revision of the Constitution. CPC Central Committee issued a notice soliciting opinions on some of the contents of the Constitution

8. 【Challenge Question】 Refer to Source 1 and according to your own knowledge, why the amendments to *the Constitution* must be adopted by a vote of at least two-thirds instead of half of National People's Congress deputies?

*The amendments to the Constitution must be adopted by a vote of at least two-thirds of National People's Congress deputies, which shows that the revision process of the Constitution is careful. Compared with the vote with half of the National People's Congress deputies, a vote of at least two-thirds instead of half can show a broad consensus among the National People's Congress on the revision of the Constitution.*

## Extended learning

### Understand the leadership advantages of the Communist Party of China

#### Source 1

Name of website :	中國共產黨的領導是最大優勢	
Website provider:	News of the Communist Party of China	
Source of website:	<a href="http://dangjian.people.com.cn/n1/2022/1229/c117092-32595846.html">http://dangjian.people.com.cn/n1/2022/1229/c117092-32595846.html</a>	

Browse the website of the CPC News to read the article 《中國共產黨的領導是最大優勢》 and finish the questions below.

1. According to Source 1, which of the following statement(s) clearly describes the leadership of the Communist Party of China?
  - (i) Leadership by the Communist Party of China is the essential feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics
  - (ii) Leadership by the Communist Party of China is the largest advantage of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics
  - (iii) Leadership by the Communist Party of China is the fundamental guarantee of realising socialist modernisation

A (i)  
B (i), (iii)  
C (ii), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)
2. According to Source 1, what are the advantages brought by the leadership of the Communist Party of China in the modernization process with Chinese characteristics?
  - (i) The leadership advantage in strategic target
  - (ii) The leadership advantage in strategic planning
  - (iii) The leadership advantage in social mobilisation

A (i), (ii)  
B (ii), (iii)  
C (i), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: D**

**Answer: D**

**Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in  
International Affairs  
(Lesson 5)  
Learning and Teaching Materials**

**The leadership role of the Communist Party of China and its system  
of multiparty cooperation and political consultation (1)**

**Activity 5**

**Source 1**

The “Two Sessions” refers to the National People’s Congress (NPC) and the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) which are two important meetings held in Beijing every spring. The NPC and CPPCC are China’s annual political events. Through this window, people can observe China’s current hot issues and see the characteristics of “Chinese-style democracy”.

Source:

中央人民政府駐香港特別行政區聯絡辦公室，[http://www.locpg.gov.cn/jsdt/2019-02/26/c\\_1210068041.htm](http://www.locpg.gov.cn/jsdt/2019-02/26/c_1210068041.htm)

**Source 2**

**Charter of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)**

**Chapter II: General Organizational Principles**

Article 21(1)

The CPPCC is formed of a National Committee and local committees

Article 22(1)

The National Committee of the CPPCC shall be composed of representatives from the CPC, from other political parties, from among public figures without party affiliation, from people’s organizations, and from ethnic minority groups and all sectors of society, compatriots from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macao Special Administrative Region and Taiwan, and from among returned overseas Chinese, as well as specially invited individuals, all of whom shall be divided into a number of sectors.

Source: The National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, [http://en.cppcc.gov.cn/2018-12/27/c\\_470021\\_3.htm](http://en.cppcc.gov.cn/2018-12/27/c_470021_3.htm)

1. (a) According to Source 1, the “Two Sessions” held in Beijing every spring refer to the National People’s Congress and which other meeting?  
*The Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).*
-

- (b) With reference to the above question, the meeting stated in the answer of Question 1.(a) is the meeting of which institution mentioned in Source 2?

*The National Committee of the CPPCC.*

---

2. According to Source 2, why are members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Hong Kong attending the meeting mentioned in the answer to Question 1.(a)?

*It is because the compatriots in the Hong Kong Special Administrative*

*Region are part of the National Committee of the Chinese People's*


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*Political Consultative Conference.*

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## Worksheet 10: The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (1)

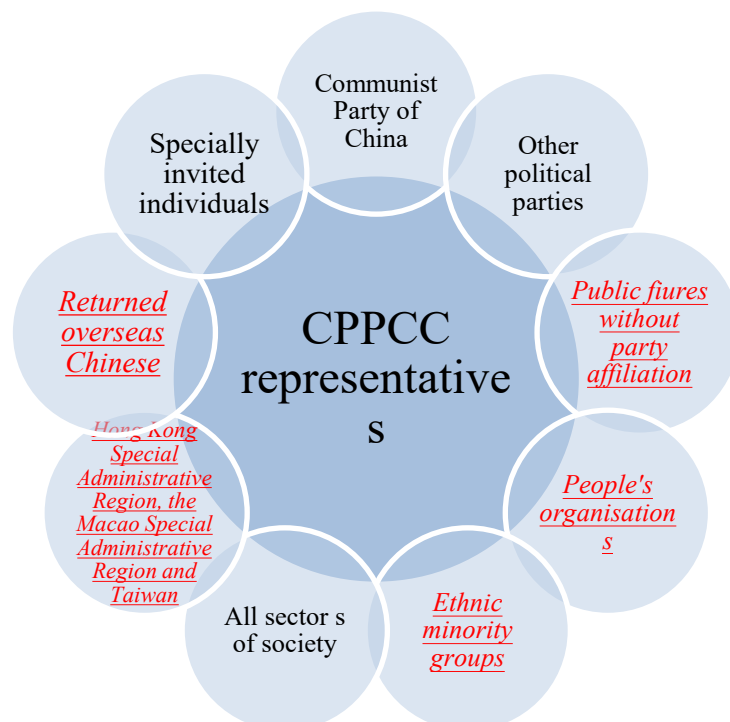
### Source 1

<b>Name of video:</b>	中國人民政治協商會議	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The China Current	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	3 minutes and 22 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2022/09/23945.html">https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2022/09/23945.html</a>	

- According to Source 1, the first Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) was held in September 1949. It marks the establishment of the system of \_\_\_\_\_ under the leadership of the Communist Party of China
  - Capitalism
  - People's Congress
  - Socialism with Chinese characteristics
  - Multiparty cooperation and political consultation

**Answer: D**

- According to Source 1, CPPCC shall be composed of the following representatives:





3. According to Source 1, use lines to match the principal functions of the CPPCC with the descriptions of principal functions.

Principal functions of the CPPCC	Description of principal functions
Political consultation	To carry out studies and surveys on issues of public and official concern, reporting on social conditions and public sentiment, and engaging in consultation and discussion.
Democratic oversight	To consultative oversight, carried out by putting forward comments, criticisms, or suggestions, over the enforcement of the Constitution, laws, and regulations; over the implementation of major principles, policies, reform measures, and decisions; over the situation as regards the resolution of practical problems of immediate concern to the people; and over the work of state organs and their employees.
Participation in and deliberation of state affairs	To conduct consultation related to major national principles and policies, important local government measures, and major issues in political, cultural, social, and ecological advancement, which is carried out both before decisions are made and during their implementation.

4. According to Source 1, CPPCC representatives are formed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A election
  - B appointment
  - C nomination
  - D consultation and recommendation

**Answer: D**

5. According to Source 1, the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the CPPCC is generally held \_\_\_\_\_ times a year.
- A 3
  - B 4
  - C 5
  - D 6

**Answer: B**

## Source 2

The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) is a basic element of China's political framework. '

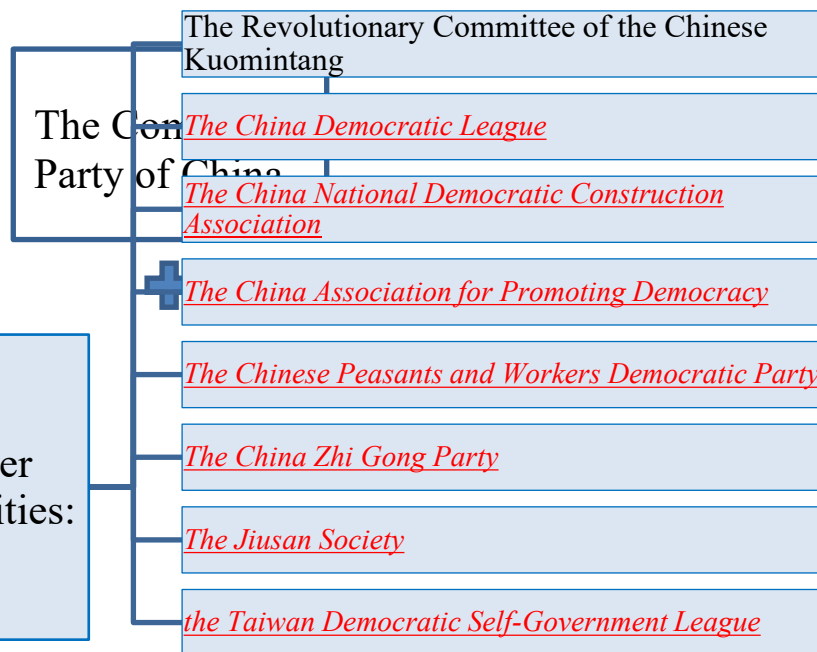
In this system, in addition to the CPC, there are eight other political parties: the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China National Democratic Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the China Zhi Gong Party, the Jiusan Society, and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League. The system also includes prominent individuals without affiliation to any of the political parties (hereinafter referred to as "non-affiliates").

Following the principles of long-term coexistence, mutual oversight, sincerity, and sharing the rough times and the smooth, the CPC and the other political parties have created a multiparty cooperation system in which the CPC exercises state power and the other parties participate fully in the administration of state affairs under the leadership of the CPC.

Source: State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China (2021), *China's Political Party System: Cooperation and Consultation*,  
[http://english.scio.gov.cn/whitepapers/2021-06/25/content\\_77587473\\_2.htm](http://english.scio.gov.cn/whitepapers/2021-06/25/content_77587473_2.htm)

According to Source 2, put down the appropriate answers on the lines and spaces provided.


- The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) is a basic element of China's political framework. The CPC exercises state power and the other parties participate fully in the administration of state affairs under the leadership of the CPC.
- The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation include the Communist Party of China and which eight other political parties?



## Extended learning

### Understand the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China

#### Source 1

Name of website :	中國共產黨領導的多黨合作和政治協商制度	
Website provider:	The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China	
Source of website:	<a href="http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/test/2005-05/25/content_18182.htm">http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/test/2005-05/25/content_18182.htm</a>	

Browse the website of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic in Source 1 to read the article 《中國共產黨領導的多黨合作和政治協商制度》 and finish the questions below.

1. According to Source 1, the cooperation between the Communist Party of China and the other political parties is based on the principles of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (i) long-term coexistence
  - (ii) mutual oversight
  - (iii) sincerity
  - (iv) the share of rough and smooth

A (i), (ii)  
B (ii), (iii)  
C (ii), (iii), (iv)  
D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
2. According to Source 1, which of the following are the major forms of communication between the Communist Party of China and the other political parties?
  - (i) Democratic Consultative meetings
  - (ii) High-level heart-to-heart meetings
  - (iii) Bi-monthly symposium
  - (iv) Written suggestions submission

A (i), (ii)  
B (ii), (iii)  
C (ii), (iii), (iv)  
D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

**Answer: D**

**Answer: D**

**Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in International Affairs**


**(Lesson 6)**

**Learning and Teaching Materials**

**The leadership role of the Communist Party of China and its system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation (2)**

**Activity 6**

**Source 1**

<b>Name of video:</b>	血與火：新中國是這樣煉成的 第 30 集《五星紅旗迎風飄揚》	
<b>Video provider:</b>	People.cn	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	3 minutes and 38 seconds (Putonghua narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="http://dangshi.people.com.cn/BIG5/n1/2021/0630/c437145-32145264.html">http://dangshi.people.com.cn/BIG5/n1/2021/0630/c437145-32145264.html</a>	

The video 「血與火：新中國是這樣煉成的」 in Source 1 illustrates the founding of the People's Republic of China and the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Watch the video and answer the question below.

According to Source 1, the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was held in Beijing in September 1949. Which of the following are the decisions made in the meeting?

- (i) Decide the name of the country as the People's Republic of China
- (ii) Decide Beijing as the capital of the People's Republic of China
- (iii) Establish the state system, political system and governance principles of the People's Republic of China
- (iv) Adopt the *Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference*

- A (i), (ii)
- B (ii), (iii)
- C (ii), (iii), (iv)
- D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

**Answer: D**

## Worksheet 11: The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (2)

### Source 1

#### *Charter of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)*

#### **Chapter I: General Working Rules**

##### Article 3

The principal functions of the National Committee and local committees are political consultation, democratic oversight, and participation in and deliberation of state affairs.

Political consultation refers to consultation related to major national principles and policies, important local government measures, and major issues in political, cultural, social, and ecological advancement, which is carried out both before decisions are made and during their implementation. The National Committee and local committees may, according to the suggestions of the CPC, the standing committees of people's congresses, people's governments, other political parties, and people's organizations, hold meetings participated in by leaders of political parties and people's organizations and representatives of ethnic groups and different social sectors to engage in consultation; and may recommend the above-mentioned organizations to submit important relevant issues for consultation.

Democratic oversight refers to consultative oversight, carried out by putting forward comments, criticisms, or suggestions, over the enforcement of the Constitution, laws, and regulations; over the implementation of major principles, policies, reform measures, and decisions; over the situation as regards the resolution of practical problems of immediate concern to the people; and over the work of state organs and their employees.

Participation in and deliberation of state affairs refers to carrying out studies and surveys on important issues related to politics, the economy, culture, society, ecological and environmental protection, and issues of public concern, reporting on social conditions and public sentiment, and engaging in consultation and discussion. Comments and suggestions are made through research reports, proposals, recommendations and other forms to CPC and state organs.

Source: National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, <http://www.cppcc.gov.cn/zxww/2018/12/27/ARTI1545876942660350.shtml>

1. According to Source 1, which of the following is **not** the principal function of the National Committee and local committees of the Chinese Political Consultative Conference?
- A Political consultation
  - B Declaration of war
  - C Democratic oversight
  - D Participation in and deliberation of state affairs

**Answer: B**

2. According to Source 1, political consultation refers to consultation related to major national principles and policies, important local government measures, and major issues in political, cultural, social, and ecological advancement, which is carried out \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) before implementation
  - (ii) during implementation
  - (iii) after implementation
- A (i), (ii)
  - B (ii), (iii)
  - C (i), (iii)
  - D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: A**

3. According to Source 1, what are the ways that the National Committee and local committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference use to carry out the function of participation in and deliberation of state affairs?
- (i) Carry out studies and surveys on important issues
  - (ii) Report social conditions and public sentiment
  - (iii) Engage in consultation and discussion
  - (iv) Make comments and suggestions to CPC and state organs.
- A (i), (ii)
  - B (ii), (iii)
  - C (i), (iii), (iv)
  - D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

**Answer: D**

4. Refer to Source 1 and your own knowledge, how does the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China help the Central People's Government enact policies?

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*The system enables the Central People's Government to collect opinions from different social sectors and familiarise with the social conditions during the policy formulation process. It can help the Government further improve policies to meet people's needs.*

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## Source 2

The National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will be held in early March. Deputies to the Hong Kong People's Congress and members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will put forward 15 suggestions and proposals at the two sessions, including suggestions to turn the Northern Metropolis into "Hong Kong's Silicon Valley" and support for Hong Kong's economic and trade cooperation with the Belt and Road Initiative countries. They will also suggest measures to introduce more scientific research institutions and medical enterprises from the Mainland in the hope of promoting more cooperation between Hong Kong and the Mainland regarding the economy, trade, medical care, and scientific research aspects.

Developing the Northern Metropolis into "Hong Kong's Silicon Valley" will encourage more high-quality mainland technology and innovation enterprises to move into the Northern Metropolis and provide policy convenience for their products to enter the Mainland market.

Establishing the "Greater Bay Area Smart Medical Research Base" in the Northern Metropolis will attract more mainland scientific research institutions and medical enterprises to move in so as to facilitate Hong Kong's development into a medical and health industry platform in Asia.

In line with the Belt and Road Initiative development strategy, Hong Kong enterprises have entered the Economic and Trade Cooperation Zones on Belt and Road, allowing them to enjoy the same treatment as mainland companies. In addition, mainland enterprises can make good use of Hong Kong's financial market platform to strengthen cooperation with investors in the Asia-Pacific region.

Source: RTHK(24/2/2023), <https://news.rthk.hk/rthk/ch/component/k2/1689409-20230224.htm>

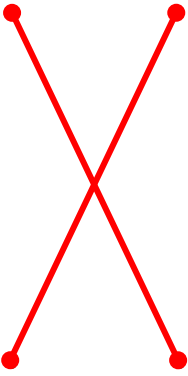
5. According to Source 1, which two meetings are "Two sessions" referred to?
- (i) Meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
  - (ii) Meeting of the Central Political Bureau
  - (iii) Meeting of the National People's Congress
  - (iv) Meeting of the Central Economic Working Conference
- A (i), (ii)  
B (i), (iii)  
C (ii), (iv)  
D (iii), (iv)

**Answer: B**



6. According to Source 2, what are the suggestions and proposals raised by the deputies to the Hong Kong People’s Congress and members of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference? Use lines to match the fields of suggestions and proposals and their concrete recommendations.

Fields of suggestions and proposals	Concrete recommendations on suggestions and proposals
Economic and Trade	Developing the Northern Metropolis into “Hong Kong’s Silicon Valley” to encourage more high-quality mainland technology and innovation enterprises to move in the Northern Metropolis and provide policy convenience for their products to enter the Mainland market.
Medical care and scientific research	Hong Kong enterprises have entered the Economic and Trade Cooperation Zones on Belt and Road, allowing them to enjoy the same treatment as mainland companies.
In line with the Belt and Road Initiative development strategy	Establishing the “Greater Bay Area Smart Medical Research Base” in the Northern Metropolis to attract more mainland scientific research institutions and medical enterprises to move in so as to facilitate Hong Kong’s development into a medical and health industry platform in Asia.



7. **【Challenge question】** How do the suggestions and proposals raised by the deputies to Hong Kong People’s Congress and members of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference on developing the Northern Metropolis match the actual developmental needs of Hong Kong?

*Developing the Northern Metropolis and building the Northern Metropolis into “Hong Kong’s Silicon Valley” can attract more high- quality mainland technology and innovation enterprises to move in, which can benefit the economic and trade development of Hong Kong. Besides, more mainland scientific research institutions and medical enterprises will move in the Northern Metropolis, which will facilitate Hong Kong’s development into a medical and health industry platform in Asia, and development of new industries.*



### Know More: A Brief History of the CPPCC

... Held on September 21, 1949 in Beiping (now Beijing), the First Plenary Session of the CPPCC was attended by representatives from the CPC, all democratic parties, personages without party affiliation, mass organizations, regions, the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army, ethnic groups, overseas Chinese and other patriotic democrats . The Session exercised the functions and powers of the National People’s Congress (NPC) and represented the will of the people of the whole country. It adopted a provisional constitution entitled the Common Program of the CPPCC, the Organic Law of the CPPCC and the Organic Law of the Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China. It selected Beijing as the capital of the People’s Republic of China, made the five-star red flag the national flag, chose the March of the Volunteers as the national anthem and decided that China should adopt the Gregorian calendar. The session also elected the First National Committee of the CPPCC and the Central People’s Government Council of the People’s Republic of China. It proclaimed the founding of the People’s Republic of China and turned the first page in the history of New China.

After the founding of New China, as a united front and consultative organization, the National Committee of the CPPCC and its Standing Committee played an important role in frequent consultations on the implementation of the states general principles and made great contributions to restoring and developing the national economy, consolidating the newly emerged peoples political power, assisting the government in carrying out social reforms and expanding the peoples democratic united front.

The First Session of the First NPC was held in September 1954. It adopted the Constitution of the Peoples Republic of China. In December of the same year, the CPPCC Charter was passed at the First Session of the Second National Committee of the CPPCC. The Charter states that the Common Program has been replaced by the Constitution and that the Plenary Session of the CPPCC will no longer exercise the functions and powers of the NPC. But the CPPCC will continue to exist and play the role of a united front organization. After the First Session of the Second National Committee of the CPPCC, local committees of the CPPCC were established respectively in all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. ...

Source: National Committee of the CPPCC (2012),  
<http://www.cppcc.gov.cn/zxww/2012/07/03/ARTI1341301498359101.shtml>

**Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in  
International Affairs**

**(Lesson 7)**

**Learning and Teaching Materials**

**The main principles of our country's foreign policy**  
**Activity 7**

**Source 1**

***Constitution***

**Preamble**

[Paragraph 12]

The achievements of China's revolution, development and reform would have been impossible without the support of the world's people. The future of China is closely bound up with the future of the world. China pursues an independent foreign policy, observes the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, mutual noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, keeps to a path of peaceful development, follows a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up, works to develop diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries, and promotes the building of a human community with a shared future. China consistently opposes imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, works to strengthen its solidarity with the people of all other countries, supports oppressed peoples and other developing countries in their just struggles to win and safeguard their independence and develop their economies, and strives to safeguard world peace and promote the cause of human progress.

Source: Basic Law website>Constitution>Preamble,  
<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/constitution/preamble.html>


According to Source 1, which of the following are the main principles of China's foreign policies?

- (i) Keep to a path of peaceful development
  - (ii) Follow a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up
  - (iii) Promote the building of a shared future for humankind
  - (iv) Work to strengthen solidarity with the people of all other countries
- A (i), (ii)  
B (i), (ii), (iii)  
C (ii), (iii), (iv)  
D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

**Answer: D**

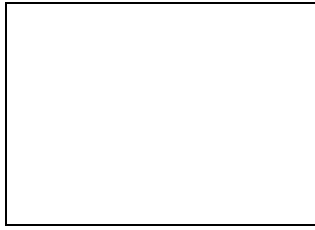
## Worksheet 12: Main principles of our country's foreign policy

### Source 1

<b>Name of video:</b>	中國參與國際事務	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The China Current	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	6 minutes and 18 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/hk/story/24014/china-participation-in-international-affairs">https://chinacurrent.com/hk/story/24014/china-participation-in-international-affairs</a>	

1. According to Source 1, our country has contributed to the world in different areas. Use lines to match these areas and specific contents.

Areas	Specific contents
Global economic development	China promotes global climate governance and pledges to achieve carbon peak before 2030, carbon neutrality before 2060, and will not launch new overseas coal power projects. China implements relevant international conventions to address global climate change, protect wildlife, and prevent desertification.
World peace	In 2020, China signed the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) with 15 countries and became the largest global super economic circle.
Public health	China participates in United Nations peacekeeping operations and dispatches peacekeeping forces to turbulent overseas areas to promote peace and conduct reconstruction in various regions.
Global climate governance	For many years, China has sent foreign medical teams to treat patients in aid-recipient countries with low-level medical technology. It has trained medical



personnel, donated medicines and equipment, and dispatched disease control experts to help other countries prevent and fight the epidemic.

2. According to Source 1, China has actively joined different international organisations and bears global governance responsibility. Please use ✓ to indicate the organisations that China has joined.

International organisations	China has joined
The United Nations	✓
The International Monetary Fund	✓
The World Bank	✓
The World Trade Organisation	✓
The European Union	
The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	✓
The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation	✓
The Association of Southeast Asian Nations	
The World Health Organisation	✓

**Source 2**

“A shared future for humankind” is the key to understanding the new era of great power diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. It represents China’s “global view” that transcends nation-states and ideologies. It is the “China strategy” to think about the future of humankind. A shared future for humankind reflects that humankind have only one earth where all countries live together and share a common destiny. No country can remain immune to the complex situation of the world economy and global problems.

The “China’s Peaceful Development” white paper in 2011 proposed for the first time to find new perspectives from the angle of the “Community of common destiny” identifying new dimensions in the common interests and values of mankind. In October 2013, President Xi Jinping put forward “Community of common destiny” as a new diplomacy initiative at the Peripheral Diplomacy Symposium.

In September 2015, President Xi Jinping attended the general debate of the 70th United Nations General Assembly and delivered an important speech entitled “Working Together to Forge a New Partnership for Win-win Cooperation and Create a Community of Shared Future for Mankind”. He emphasised peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom as the common values of all mankind. He proposed building a new type of international relations with win-win cooperation as the core, and create a community of shared future for mankind.

Source: 《中國外交知識讀本》  
 “China’s Peaceful Development”  
[https://english.www.gov.cn/archive/white\\_paper/2014/09/09/content\\_281474986284646.htm](https://english.www.gov.cn/archive/white_paper/2014/09/09/content_281474986284646.htm)

“Working Together to Forge a New Partnership of Win-win Cooperation and Create a Community of Shared Future for Mankind”  
[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt\\_665385/zyjh\\_665391/201510/t20151012\\_678384.html](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt_665385/zyjh_665391/201510/t20151012_678384.html)

3. According to Source 2, why does President Xi Jinping believe that all countries live together and share a common destiny?

*President Xi mentions that humankind have only one earth where all countries live together. It can be imagined that if any damage is done to the Earth, all the nations of the world will be affected, and there is no place to hide.*

4. According to Source 2, which of the following is **not** the common value of all mankind advocated by President Xi Jiping in his speech “Working Together to Forge a New Partnership for Win-win Cooperation and Create a Community of Shared Future for Mankind”
- A Peace
  - B Development
  - C Justice
  - D Trust

**Answer: D**

### Source 3

Speech by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People’s Republic of China at the Conference Marking the 50th Anniversary of the Restoration of the Lawful Seat of the People’s Republic of China in the United Nations (25 October 2021)

**- We should step up cooperation, and work together to address the various challenges and global issues facing humanity.** The international community is confronted by regional disputes as well as global issues such as terrorism, climate change, cybersecurity and biosecurity. Only with more inclusive global governance, more effective multilateral mechanisms and more active regional cooperation, can these issues be addressed effectively. ... ..’

**- We should resolutely uphold the authority and standing of the United Nations, and work together to practice true multilateralism.** Building a community with a shared future for mankind requires a strong United Nations and reform and development of the global governance system.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China,  
[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/wjdt\\_665385/zyjh\\_665391/202110/t20211025\\_9982254.html](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjdt_665385/zyjh_665391/202110/t20211025_9982254.html)

5. According to Source 3, which of the following are examples of the global issues and challenges that humans are facing?
- (i) Regional disputes and terrorism
  - (ii) Biosecurity
  - (iii) Climate change
  - (iv) Cybersecurity

- A (i), (ii)
- B (ii), (iii)
- C (i), (ii), (iv)
- D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Answer: D

6. According to Source 3, how should international society address global issues faced in Question (5), as prescribed by President Xi Jinping?

- (i) Form a more inclusive global governance
- (ii) Build more effective multilateral mechanisms
- (iii) Facilitate more active regional cooperation
- (iv) Uphold the authority and standing of the United Nations resolutely

- A (i), (ii)
- B (ii), (iii)
- C (i), (ii), (iv)
- D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Answer: D

7. **【Challenge question】** Reference from Source 1, Source 2 and Source 3, what is the relationship between the contributions made by China to the world in different areas and its emphasis on building a shared future for humankind? Explain your answer.


*China has significantly contributed to global economic development, maintaining regional and world peace, public health and global climate governance. The issues in these areas are threatening all countries worldwide and require joint efforts from countries worldwide to cope with them. If these problems are out of control, they will bring severe damage to all countries. China is taking the lead in solving these issues by building a shared future for humankind to promote international cooperation and to make the earth a better home for mankind.*



## Extended learning

Watch the following video on “China’s diplomatic development and principles” and select the appropriate answers for the multiple-choice questions below.

### Source 1

<b>Name of video:</b>	中國外交發展及原則 建國至今中國外交政策因應時勢而改變	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The China Current	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	4 minutes 9 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2023/07/24658.html">https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2023/07/24658.html</a>	

1. According to Source 1, which of the following countries is the first to recognise the People’s Republic of China?  
A Soviet Union  
B United States  
C United Kingdom  
D Japan

**Answer: A**

2. According to Source 1, the United Nations resumes the legal representative status of the People’s Republic of China as “China” in the United Nations in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A 1970  
B 1971  
C 1972  
D 1973

**Answer: B**

3. According to Source 1, Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the “Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence” diplomatic policy in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A 1950  
B 1951  
C 1952  
D 1953

**Answer: D**


4. According to Source 1, which of the following are the diplomatic principles that China has followed? Please use ✓ to indicate the diplomatic principles that China has followed.

<b>Diplomatic principles</b>	<b>China has followed</b>
Maintain and pursue world peace	✓
Anti-imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and power politics	✓
The country handles its foreign affairs independently and is not subject to any foreign interference	✓
Adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence	✓
No seeking to build nuclear weapons	
Adhere to independence, which means safeguarding national sovereignty, independence, freedom and territorial integrity.	✓
Adhere to the One-China principle	✓
China-centred principle of co-development	

**Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in  
International Affairs  
(Lesson 8)  
Learning and Teaching Materials**

**The underlying principles and key focuses of the Belt and Road Initiative  
Activity 8**

**Source 1**

<b>Name of video:</b>	「一帶一路」倡議十年進入新階段	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The China Current	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	3 minutes 12 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/story/24373/one-belt-one-road-new-stage">https://chinacurrent.com/story/24373/one-belt-one-road-new-stage</a>	

Source 1 illustrates contents of the Belt and Road Initiative. Select the appropriate answers for the multiple-choice questions below.

1. According to Source 1, the Belt and Road Initiative refers to the integration of the land-based “Silk Road Economic Belt” and the seafaring “21<sup>st</sup> Century Maritime Silk Road”. It is a new model of international cooperation proposed by China in 2013. The entire initiative spans many countries and regions in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Asia, Europe and Africa  
B Asia, Antarctica and Africa  
C Asia, North America and Africa  
D Asia, South America and Africa

**Answer: A**

2. According to Source 1, the Belt and Road Initiative aims to achieve “common prosperity” among countries through cooperation in areas including \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) basic infrastructure  
(ii) trade and investment cooperation  
(iii) manufacturing industry and production chain  
A (i), (ii)  
B (ii), (iii)  
C (i), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: D**

## Worksheet 13: Main Principles of the Belt and Road Initiative

### Source 1

#### III. Framework

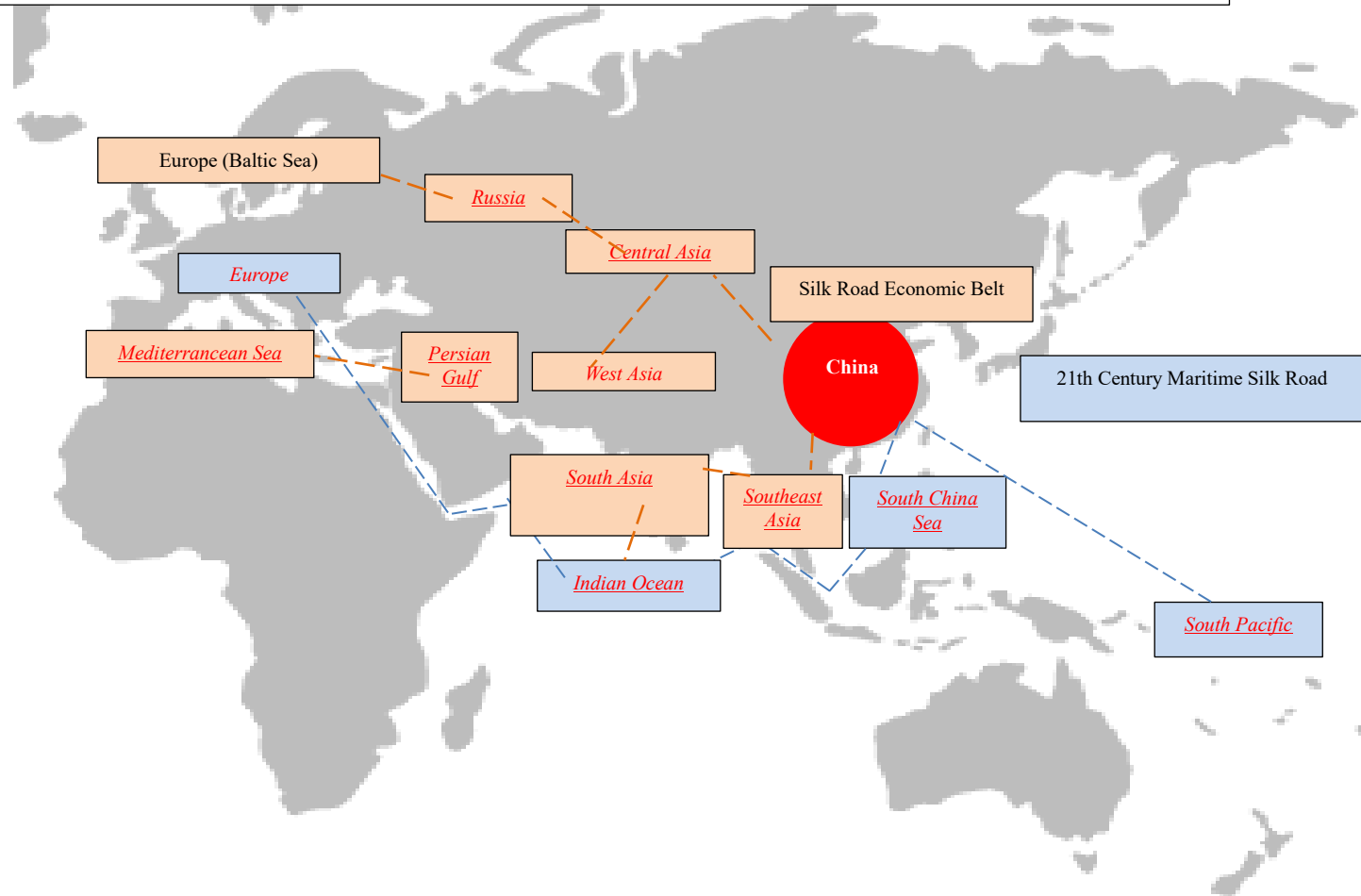
The Belt and Road run through the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, connecting the vibrant East Asia economic circle at one end and developed European economic circle at the other, and encompassing countries with huge potential for economic development. The Silk Road Economic Belt focuses on bringing together China, Central Asia, Russia and Europe (the Baltic); linking China with the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea through Central Asia and West Asia; and connecting China with Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Indian Ocean. The 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road is designed to go from China's coast to Europe through the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean in one route, and from China's coast through the South China Sea to the South Pacific in the other.

Source: State Council of the People's Republic of China, *Full text: Action plan on the Belt and Road Initiative*,

[http://english.www.gov.cn/archive/publications/2015/03/30/content\\_281475080249035.htm](http://english.www.gov.cn/archive/publications/2015/03/30/content_281475080249035.htm)

1. According to Source 1, fill in the spaces on the map with the appropriate names.

Hints: Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, West Asia, South Pacific, South China Sea, Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, Mediterranean Sea, Russia, Europe



## Source 2

### **IV. Cooperation Priorities**

Countries along the Belt and Road have their own resource advantages and their economies are mutually complementary. Therefore, there is a great potential and space for cooperation. They should promote policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds as their five major goals, and strengthen cooperation in the following key areas:

#### *Policy coordination*

Enhancing policy coordination is an important guarantee for implementing the Initiative. We should promote intergovernmental cooperation, build a multilevel intergovernmental macro policy exchange and communication mechanism, expand shared interests, enhance mutual political trust, and reach new cooperation consensus. ...

#### *Facilities connectivity*

Facilities connectivity is a priority area for implementing the Initiative. On the basis of respecting each other's sovereignty and security concerns, countries along the Belt and Road should improve the connectivity of their infrastructure construction plans and technical standard systems, jointly push forward the construction of international trunk passageways, and form an infrastructure network connecting all sub regions in Asia, and between Asia, Europe and Africa step by step. ...

#### *Unimpeded trade*

Investment and trade cooperation is a major task in building the Belt and Road. We should strive to improve investment and trade facilitation, and remove investment and trade barriers for the creation of a sound business environment within the region and in all related countries. We will discuss with countries and regions along the Belt and Road on opening free trade areas so as to unleash the potential for expanded cooperation. ...

#### *Financial integration*

Financial integration is an important underpinning for implementing the Belt and Road Initiative. We should deepen financial cooperation, and make more efforts in building a currency stability system, investment and financing system and credit information system in Asia. We should expand the scope and scale of bilateral currency swap and settlement with other countries along the Belt and Road, open and develop the bond market in Asia, make joint efforts to establish the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and BRICS New Development Bank, conduct negotiation among related parties on establishing Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) financing institution, and set up and put into operation the Silk Road Fund as early as possible.

#### *People-to-people bond*

People-to-people bond provides the public support for implementing the Initiative. We should carry forward the spirit of friendly cooperation of the Silk Road by

promoting extensive cultural and academic exchanges, personnel exchanges and cooperation, media cooperation, youth and women exchanges and volunteer services, so as to win public support for deepening bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Source: State Council of the People’s Republic of China, *Full text: Action plan on the Belt and Road Initiative*,

[http://english.www.gov.cn/archive/publications/2015/03/30/content\\_281475080249035.html](http://english.www.gov.cn/archive/publications/2015/03/30/content_281475080249035.html)

2. (a) According to Source 2, what are the five main areas of the Belt and Road Initiative?

*Policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bond.*

- (b) With reference to the above question and refer to Source 2, fill in the names of the five main areas of the Belt and Road Initiative mentioned in the answer to Question 2.(a) in the spaces provided in the table below.

		The main content of “One Belt One Road Initiative”
(a)	On October 27, 2021, representatives of 14 educational and social institutions from China, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Romania held an online meeting to announce the establishment of the China – Central East European Countries (CEEC) Alliance of the Universities of Art Education, which aims to strengthen artistic innovation cooperation.  Source : 中國一帶一路網 , <a href="https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/194292.htm">https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/194292.htm</a>	<i>People-to-people bond</i>
(b)	On October 26, 2021, with the whistle blowing, the first Shangluo-European “Shangluo Walnut” train was launched from Shaanxi Shangluo Lugang Group. More than 700 tons of Shangluo walnut products were carried on this special train and went abroad through Xi’an to Kazakhstan and other Central Asian and European countries.  Source : 中國一帶一路網 , <a href="https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/dfdt/193936.htm">https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/dfdt/193936.htm</a>	<i>Unimpeded trade</i>
(c)	On October 24, 2021, the Bangladesh Payara Bridge, built by Longjian Road and Bridge Co., Ltd. from China, was officially opened to traffic.	<i>Facilities connectivity</i>

		The main content of “One Belt One Road Initiative”
	Source: : 中國一帶一路網 , <a href="https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/193522.htm">https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/193522.htm</a>	
(d)	On October 6, 2021, Chinese Ambassador to Solomon Islands, Li Ming and Solomon Islands Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Finance, Sogavare jointly signed an inter-governmental economic and technological cooperation agreement at the Prime Minister’s Office.  Source: : 中國一帶一路網 , <a href="https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/189515.htm">https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/189515.htm</a>	<u><i>Policy coordination</i></u>
(e)	China first proposed the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in October 2013. Opened in January 2016, its aim is to promote sustainable economic growth in Asia, create wealth and improve infrastructure connectivity in Asia through investment in infrastructure and other productive sectors.  Source : 中華人民共和國外交部 , <a href="https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/gjhdq_676201/gjhdqzz_681964/yzjcsstzyh_700178/gk_700180/">https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/gjhdq_676201/gjhdqzz_681964/yzjcsstzyh_700178/gk_700180/</a>	<u><i>Financial integration</i></u>



## Worksheet 14: Key focuses of the Belt and Road Initiative

### Source 1

*“Proposals of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Formulating the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-term Goals for 2035”*

(Adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session of the Nineteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on October 29, 2020)

#### **11. Implement a high-level opening up to the outside world and open up a new situation of win-win cooperation**

40. Promote the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative. Adhere to the principles of extensive negotiation, joint construction and sharing of benefits, uphold the green, open and clean philosophy, deepen pragmatic collaboration, strengthen safety and security measures, and foster common development. Promote interconnectivity and interoperability of infrastructure and expand third-party market cooperation. Build a win-win production chain and supply chain cooperation system, deepen international cooperation on production capacity, and expand two-way trade and investment. Adhere to a market orientation in which enterprises are the mainstay, take the market as the orientation, follow international practices and debt sustainability principles, and improve the diversified investment and financing system. Promote the alignment of strategies, plans, and mechanisms, and strengthen the linkage of policies, rules, and standards. Deepen cooperation in public health, digital economy, green development, science and technology education, and promote people-to-people and cultural exchanges.

Source : The State Council of the People’s Republic of China ,  
[http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2020-11/03/content\\_5556991.htm](http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2020-11/03/content_5556991.htm)

1. According to Source 1, our country insists on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ when promoting the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative.
  - (i) extensive negotiation
  - (ii) joint construction
  - (iii) sharing of benefits

A (i), (ii)  
B (ii), (iii)  
C (i), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: D**

2. According to Source 1, which of the following are contents on economic cooperation for our country in the Belt and Road Initiative?
  - (i) Promote people-to-people and cultural exchanges
  - (ii) Expand two-way trade and investment
  - (iii) Build a production chain and supply chain cooperation

- system
- A (i), (ii)
- B (ii), (iii)
- C (i), (iii)
- D (i), (ii), (iii)

Answer: B

## Source 2

### The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development and Long-Range Objectives through the Year 2035

(Adopted at the Fourth Session of the Thirteenth National People's Congress on March 11, 2021)

#### Article XLI Promote high-quality Belt and Road development

We will adhere to the principles of extensive negotiation, joint construction, and sharing of benefits, uphold the “green, open, and clean” philosophy, deepen pragmatic collaboration, strengthen safety and security measures, and foster common development.

#### Section 1. Strengthen the linkage of development strategies and policies

We will promote the alignment of strategies, plans, and mechanisms and strengthen the linking of policies, regulations, and standards. We will develop innovative linkage methods, promote the effective implementation of signed documents, promote the signing of investment protection agreements and double taxation avoidance agreements with more countries, strengthen cooperation in customs, taxation, and regulation, and promote the implementation of integrated customs clearance at a higher level. We will expand the fields for rule linkage and strengthen rule-linkage cooperation in the fields of financing, trade, energy, digital information, and agriculture. We will promote effective linkage and synergy between the Belt and Road Initiative and regional and international development agendas.

Source : The State Council of the People's Republic of China,  
[http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-03/13/content\\_5592681.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-03/13/content_5592681.htm)


According to Source 2, put down the appropriate answers on the lines provided.

- Our country signs *investment protection* agreements and *double taxation avoidance* agreements with many countries to strengthen the policy connection with countries along the Belt and Road.
- Besides, to promote the implementation of integrated customs clearance, our country strengthens cooperation in *customs, taxation* and *regulation* with countries along the Belt and Road.


### Extended learning

Watch the following video clips about the “Silk Road, The Belt and Road Initiative” and “The largest port in the East – Quanzhou”, and answer the following questions.

#### Video A

<b>Name of video:</b>	絲綢之路 一帶一路	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The China Current	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	3 minutes 34 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2021/06/22148.html">https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2021/06/22148.html</a>	

#### Video B

<b>Name of video:</b>	東方第一大港 - 泉州	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The China Current	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	3 minutes 27 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/hk/story/22472/2021-08-294-port-quanzhou">https://chinacurrent.com/hk/story/22472/2021-08-294-port-quanzhou</a>	

1. According to Video A, the Silk Road was a land-based commercial and trade route connecting Asia, Africa and Europe in ancient China. What products from China did merchants mainly sell to foreign countries?

*Silk, porcelain.*

---

2. According to Video A, which of the following plantations were introduced to China through the overland Silk Road?

- (i) Sweet potato
  - (ii) Corn
  - (iii) Potato
- A (i), (ii)  
B (ii), (iii)  
C (i), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: D**

3. According to Video B, what was the importance of Quanzhou to the ancient Maritime Silk Road?

*Quanzhou was once the starting point of the ancient Maritime Silk Road.*

---

4. According to Video B, give one piece of evidence that proves that traders from Persian and Arab, etc. went across the ocean and came to Quanzhou to do business as early as 1000 years?

*The mosque in Quanzhou has an Arabic architectural style.*

---

5. According to Video B, a government organisation similar to the modern “customs” was set up in Quanzhou during the Northern Song Dynasty of our country. What was it called? What were its functions?

*Quanzhou Shipping Department. It managed large and small marine trade affairs.*

---

**Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in  
International Affairs  
(Lesson 9)  
Learning and Teaching Materials**

**Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative  
to our country: Foreign relations  
Activity 9**

**Source 1**

The “Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence” are five basic diplomatic principles proposed by our government in the 1950s in order to develop relations with emerging nation-states, especially neighboring independent nations. After much deliberation, its formulation was finally determined as follows: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other’s internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. Zhou Enlai proposed the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence for the first time in December 1953 when negotiating with the Indian government on the relationship between the two countries in Tibet. During his visit to India and Myanmar in June 1954, Zhou Enlai issued statements with prime ministers of the two countries respectively to advocate adopting the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence for handling international relations. After that, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence became our country’s norm for handling general international affairs and were generally accepted by the international community, making a significant contribution to establishing a fair and reasonable new type of international relations.

Source: Ministry of Justice of the People’s Republic of China

[http://www.moj.gov.cn/pub/sfbgw/zwgkztzl/2021nzt/dsxxjy20210506/dszl/dsbk/202105/t20210511\\_391725.html](http://www.moj.gov.cn/pub/sfbgw/zwgkztzl/2021nzt/dsxxjy20210506/dszl/dsbk/202105/t20210511_391725.html)

1. According to Source 1, which of the following **is not** the content of the “Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence” proposed by our country?
  - A Diverse and Inclusive
  - B Mutual non-aggression
  - C Non-interference in each other’s internal affairs
  - D Mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity

**Answer: A**

2. According to Source 1, which leader of our country proposed the “Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence” for the first time?
  - A Deng Xiaoping
  - B Zhou Enlai
  - C Mao Zedong
  - D Xi Jinping

**Answer: B**

## Worksheet 15: Challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country's foreign relations

### Source 1

#### Policy Communication: Continuous Expansion of International Consensus

##### Cooperation Agreement

As of February 6, 2022, the Chinese government has signed more than 200 cooperation documents on the Belt and Road Initiative with 148 countries and 32 international organisations. The scope of negotiation and signing extends from Asia and Europe to Africa, Latin America, South Pacific, Western Europe and other related countries.

##### Alignment of Plans

Promote the joint formulation of cooperation plans with countries with a solid foundation for cooperation, a large scale of cooperation, and a strong willingness to cooperate.

##### Forum

The broad international consensus on jointly building the Belt and Road Initiative was highlighted at the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation.

May 2017 First	29	1,600	279
	Heads of State and Leaders of State attended	Over 1,600 deputies attended	Achieved 279 goals in 5 categories
April 2019 Second	38	6,000	283
	Heads of State and Leaders of State attended	Over 6,000 foreign guests attended	Achieved 283 goals in 6 categories

Source : 中國一帶一路網 , <https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/gnxw/102792.htm>

1. According to Source 1, which of the following items are the channels that our country adopts to accumulate consensus in the Belt and Road Initiative with other countries?
  - (i) Sign cooperation agreement
  - (ii) Joint formulation of cooperation plans with other countries
  - (iii) Participate in the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation
  - A (i)
  - B (i), (ii)
  - C (ii), (iii)
  - D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: D**

2. According to the content of “Forum” in Source 1, what progress has been made in the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation as compared with the first one?

*The number of heads of state and leaders of state, foreign guests attending has increased , and the number of types of outcomes and number of projects have increased.*

3. With reference to the above question, what progress has been made in policy communication of the Belt and Road Initiative?

*International consensus has continued to grow.*

## Source 2

The Press Center of the Second Session of the Thirteenth National People’s Congress held a press conference at 10:00 on March 8, 2019 (Friday), in which State Councilor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Yi were invited to answer questions from Chinese and foreign reporters on issues related to “China’s foreign policy and foreign relations”.

Wang Yi: ... With the eager anticipation of all parties, the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation has been confirmed to be held in Beijing in late April 2019. This is China’s most important home-court diplomacy this year, and it will be another international event that attracts global attention. ...

Why are countries around the world racing to host these important multilateral summits? This actually reflects the value of “Home Court Diplomacy”, which can be used by the host to play an active guiding role in agenda setting, personnel arrangement, media publicity and other aspects. The value of “Home Court Diplomacy” lies in the fact that the host can take advantage of the timing, geographical location, human resources and other advantages of the home court to master or enhance the international discourse power, formulate issues or agendas that are beneficial to the host, and promote the formulation of international rules or orders that are beneficial to the host, in order to achieve the host’s diplomatic goals.

...

Source : 新華網 ,

[http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2019lh/2019-03/08/c\\_1124208451.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2019lh/2019-03/08/c_1124208451.htm)

人民網 , 〈 “主場外交” 助力中國戰略能力提升 〉 , 2017 年 9 月 11 日 ,

<http://theory.people.com.cn/BIG5/n1/2017/0911/c40531-29527704.html>

4. According to Source 2, which city hosted the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation? Which term has been used to describe this diplomatic strategy?

*Beijing. Home court Diplomacy.*

5. According to Source 2, which of the following is/are the benefit(s) of “Home Court Diplomacy” brought to our country’s diplomatic relationship?
- (i) Master or enhance the international discourse power
  - (ii) Formulate issues or agendas that are beneficial to the host
  - (iii) Promote the formulation of international rules or orders that are beneficial to the host
- A (i)
  - B (ii)
  - C (i), (iii)
  - D (i), (ii), (iii)

Answer: D

### Source 3

#### Working Together to Deliver a Brighter Future For Belt and Road Cooperation

#### Keynote Speech by H.E. Xi Jinping President of the People’s Republic of China At the Opening Ceremony of the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation

(Beijing, 26 April 2019)

...

- **We need to be guided by the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits.** We need to act in the spirit of multilateralism, pursue cooperation through consultation, keep all participants motivated and fully tap into the strengths of all participants. Just as a Chinese proverb says, “A tower is built when soil on earth accumulates, and a river is formed when streams come together.”

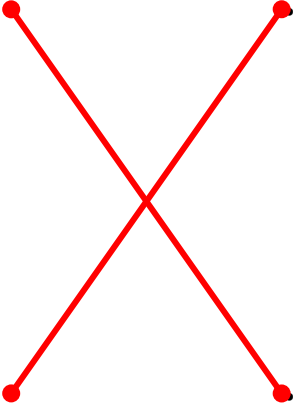
- **We need to pursue open, green and clean cooperation.** The Belt and Road is not an exclusive club; it aims to promote green development. We may launch green infrastructure projects, make green investment and provide green financing to protect the Earth which we all call home. In pursuing Belt and Road cooperation, everything should be done in a transparent way, and we should have zero tolerance for corruption. The *Beijing Initiative for Clean Silk Road* has been launched, which represents our strong commitment to transparency and clean governance in pursuing Belt and Road cooperation.’

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/wjdt\\_665385/zyjh\\_665391/201904/t20190426\\_678729.html](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjdt_665385/zyjh_665391/201904/t20190426_678729.html)



6. According to Source 3, China emphasises the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits and acting in the spirit of multilateralism when promoting cooperation in the Belt and Road. Use lines to match their meaning respectively.


Principles and ideas	Meanings
“The principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits”	Engage in bilateral, trilateral, and multilateral cooperation to fully tap into the strengths of all participating countries
“Multilateralism”	Pursue cooperation through consultation and keep all participants motivated



7. According to Source 3, China insists on pursuing “green” rationale when promoting Belt and Road development. What does “green” refer to?
- “Green” refers to the consideration of “environmental protection” as one of the factors when launching infrastructure projects, making investments and providing financing, etc.*

## Worksheet 16: Challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country's foreign relations

### Source 1

<b>Name of video:</b>	習近平一聲令下，中國首次出動軍艦撤僑	
<b>Video provider:</b>	China News	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	1 minute 52 seconds (Putonghua narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://www.chinanews.com.cn/m/gn/2017/08-29/8316943.shtml">https://www.chinanews.com.cn/m/gn/2017/08-29/8316943.shtml</a>	

### Source 2

Overseas Interests Security includes the security and legitimate rights and interests of Chinese citizens, institutions, and enterprises overseas. It also includes overseas finance, oil, minerals, shipping, and other commercial interests. It covers many fields, such as politics, economy, security, and resources, which are important components of national security. To face threats like conflicts and political instability, international terrorism, major natural disasters, and major new outbreaks of infectious diseases, to safeguard security of overseas interests, it must take effective measures to deal with the real threats and various risks and challenges faced by the country's overseas interests, improve the ability to safeguard overseas security, and strengthen international cooperation.

Source: National Security Education Day

[https://www.nsed.gov.hk/assets/images/focus/2023\\_main\\_14\\_board/10\\_nuclear\\_eco\\_oversea.pdf](https://www.nsed.gov.hk/assets/images/focus/2023_main_14_board/10_nuclear_eco_oversea.pdf)

- (a) According to Source 1, what unrest happened in Yemen in 2015?  
*Armed conflicts broke out in Yemen in 2015, and the security situation deteriorated.*


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---
- (b) According to Source 1 and Source 2, how do you think the armed conflicts in Yemen affect our country's "overseas interests security"?  
*The security and legitimate interests of our country's citizens, organizations, institutions, and enterprises overseas fall within the scope of our country's "overseas interests security". The armed conflicts in Yemen may harm the lives and property of our overseas citizens, as well as disrupt our financial, oil, mineral, shipping and other commercial interests in Yemen.*

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### Source 3

<b>Name of video:</b>	現實版「紅海行動」上演，中國海軍抓捕海盜畫面首度曝光	
<b>Video provider:</b>	共青團中央官方澎湃號	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	4 minutes 35 seconds (Putonghua narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://m.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_2775516">https://m.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_2775516</a>	

2. According to Source 3, what was/were the trouble(s) encountered by the foreign merchant ships rescued by the escort fleets of our country's navy?

*The merchant ship was hijacked by pirates.*

---

3. The hijacked foreign merchant ship was not a Chinese ship, but the Chinese navy still carried out rescue operation. What spirit does this action demonstrate when our country participates in international affairs?

*The rescue operation of the Chinese navy demonstrates the commitment of our country as a major country to international affairs.*

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## Extended learning

### Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government's Work on the Belt and Road

#### Source 1

Name of website :	Belt And Road Initiative • Hong Kong	
Website provider:	The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China	
Source of website:	<a href="https://www.beltandroad.gov.hk/pa2023_measures.html">https://www.beltandroad.gov.hk/pa2023_measures.html</a>	

Browse the website of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China related to the Belt and Road Initiative in Source 1 to understand the policies and strategies of the HKSAR Government in the Belt and Road and list out some related measures.

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government's Work on the Belt and Road	Content
<i>Example: Expanding global economic and trade networks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Set up consultant offices of InvestHK and the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC) along the B&amp;R, particularly in emerging countries in the Middle East, Central Asia and Africa to strengthen efforts in promoting trade.</i></li> </ul>

**Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in International Affairs**

**(Lesson 10)**

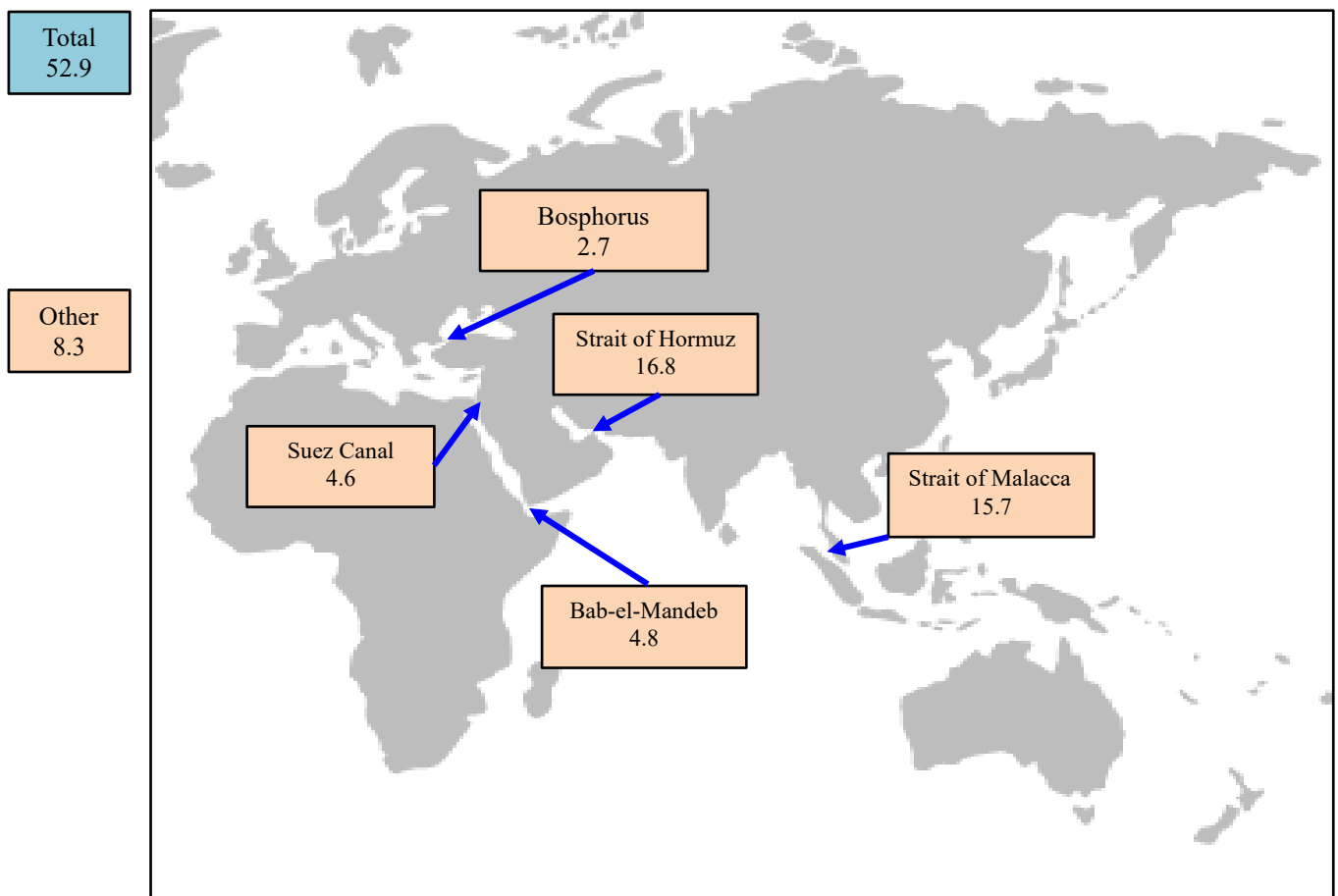
**Learning and Teaching Materials**

**Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country: The protection of national security**

**Activity 10**

**Source 1**

Level of seaborne oil transiting possible chokepoints in 2018  
(million barrels per day)



Source: Statista, <https://www.statista.com/chart/18109/seaborne-oil-transiting-possible-chokepoints/>

1. According to the data of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China in 2018, China's imports of crude oil from the Middle East (including Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, etc.) accounted for more than 40% of its total imports. Most of the oil transported by sea passes through which of the two straits shown in Source 1?

*The Strait of Hormuz and the Strait of Malacca.*

---

2. (a) According to Source 1, which of the following is/are the common characteristic(s) of the two straits in Question 1
- (i) Narrow channel
  - (ii) Located in Europe
  - (iii) Higher Level of seaborne oil transiting compared with other places
- A (i)  
B (i), (iii)  
C (ii), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: B**

- (b) With reference to the above question, what are the risks China face when importing oil by sea as a result of the characteristics mentioned in the answer to Question 2.(a) ?

*The narrow shipping channels are vulnerable to blockades, making it impossible for oil-carrying ships to pass through. This affects the stability of our oil imports.*

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## Worksheet 17: Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to national security (resource security)

### Source 1

#### Energy in China's New Era

The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China  
(21 December 2020)

#### VII. Strengthening International Energy Cooperation Across the Board

##### 2. Promoting Energy Cooperation Among BRI Countries

China follows the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, and pursues open, green and clean governance in its energy cooperation with BRI countries towards high-standard, people-centered and sustainable goals. It attempts to bring benefits to more countries and their people while maintaining its own development trajectory, and to create conditions favorable to further common development.

...

**Greater energy infrastructure connectivity.** China is promoting transnational and cross-regional energy infrastructure connectivity, creating conditions for complementary cooperation and reciprocal trade in energy resources. A batch of landmark energy projects such as the China-Russia, China-Central Asia and China-Myanmar oil and gas pipelines have been completed and brought into operation. China has now connected its grid with the power grids of seven neighboring countries, giving a strong boost to energy infrastructure connectivity and realizing optimal allocation of energy resources on a larger scale, which facilitates economic cooperation within the region.

**Wider global energy access.** China actively implements the UN sustainable development goal of ensuring "access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all". It also takes an active part in global cooperation on expanding energy access. To improve energy access in partner countries and benefit ordinary people, China has employed multiple financing methods to develop electric power projects using grid-connected, microgrid, or off-grid solar systems according to local conditions, and donated clean cooking stoves to regions still using traditional cooking fuels.

Source: State Council of the People's Republic of China,  
[http://english.www.gov.cn/archive/whitepaper/202012/21/content\\_WS5fe0572bc6d0f725769423cb.html](http://english.www.gov.cn/archive/whitepaper/202012/21/content_WS5fe0572bc6d0f725769423cb.html)

1. (a) According to Source 1, under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative, what key energy projects have been completed and put into operation?  
*The China-Russia, China-Central Asia, China-Myanmar oil and gas pipelines.*

- (b) Would the projects mentioned in the answer to Question 1.(a) face the risks mentioned in the answer to Question 2.(b) in “Activity 9”? Why?

*No, it is because these projects involve land transportation and do not pass through the narrow shipping channels of the Straits of Hormuz and Malacca.*

---

- (c) According to Source 1, what are the other energy cooperation projects between China and seven neighboring countries apart from the construction of onshore oil and gas pipelines?

*Power grid connection which gives a strong boost to energy infrastructure connectivity*

---

- (d) With reference to the above question, how do the energy cooperation projects between China and the seven neighboring countries benefit local people?

- (i) Lower energy price
  - (ii) Enhance energy stability
  - (iii) Develop sustainable energy
- A (ii)  
B (i), (ii)  
C (i), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: D**

## Source 2

### **National Security Law of the People’s Republic of China**

(Adopted at the 15th session of the Standing Committee of the Twelfth National People’s Congress of the People’s Republic of China on July 1, 2015)

#### **Chapter II Tasks of Maintaining National Security**

##### Article 21

The state shall rationally utilize and protect resources and energies, effectively manage and control the development of strategic resources and energies, enhance the reserves of strategic resources and energies, improve the construction of strategic resource and energy transport channels and security protection measures, strengthen cooperation in international resources and energies, and comprehensively enhance emergency safeguard capability, to ensure the sustainable, reliable, and effective supply of resources and energies required for economic and social development.

Source: Chinalawinfo Database, <https://www.lawinfochina.com/>

2. With reference to Source 2, how do the China-Russia, China-Central Asia, China-Myanmar oil and gas pipelines facilitate the protection of our country’s resource security?

*The China-Russia, China-Central Asia, China-Myanmar oil and gas pipelines*

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*involve land transportation and do not pass through the narrow shipping channels of the Straits of Hormuz and Malacca. It will not be vulnerable to blockades of shipping channels like sea transportation. Thus, land transportation can secure energy transportation, which can fully protect our country's resource security.*

## Worksheet 18: Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to national security (military security and overseas interests security)

### Source 1

The Chinese government decided to send naval vessels to the Gulf of Aden and Somalia to perform escort missions

Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Jianchao announced on the 20<sup>th</sup> of December, 2008 that the Chinese government decided to send naval vessels to the Gulf of Aden and Somali waters to perform escort missions.

In recent years, pirate attacks and hijackings of passing ships have occurred frequently in the Gulf of Aden and Somali waters. The problem of piracy has become a major international public nuisance and poses a severe threat to international shipping, maritime trade and maritime security. The United Nations Security Council has passed several resolutions and authorized countries to take action in accordance with Chapter 7 of the *United Nations Charter* to combat piracy in Somali territorial waters. The Transitional Federal Government of Somalia has also called on countries to enter its territorial waters to combat piracy.

This year, many Chinese or Chinese-funded foreign ships have been hijacked by pirates, posing a severe threat to the safety of Chinese ships and personnel. In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and with reference to the practices of relevant countries, the Chinese government has decided to send naval vessels to the Gulf of Aden and Somali territorial water to provide escort. The main tasks are to protect the safety of Chinese ships and personnel passing through these waters, to protect the humanitarian shipments of the World Food Program and other international organizations, and to protect the safety of material ships. Chinese ships will carry out escort missions strictly following relevant UN Security Council resolutions and relevant international laws. They are also willing to cooperate with escort ships of relevant countries and participate in humanitarian rescue operations when necessary.

Source: The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China  
[http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/jrzg/2008-12/20/content\\_1183652.htm](http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/jrzg/2008-12/20/content_1183652.htm)

1. According to Source 1, what threats would the frequent pirate attacks and hijacking of ships in the Gulf of Aden and waters off Somalia pose to the international community?
  - (i) International shipping
  - (ii) Maritime trade
  - (iii) Maritime security


A (i), (ii)  
B (i), (iii)  
C (ii), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: D**

2. According to Source 1, in accordance with the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the practices of relevant countries, the Chinese government has decided to send naval ships to the Gulf of Aden and Somalia to carry out escorting mission. The major tasks of the mission include \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) participating in humanitarian rescue operation
  - (ii) protecting the safety of Chinese ships and crews passing through the waters
  - (iii) protecting the safety of ships carrying humanitarian supplies by international organisations
- A (i), (ii)  
 B (i), (iii)  
 C (ii), (iii)  
 D (i), (ii), (iii)

Answer: C

### Source 2

<b>Name of video:</b>	和平方舟：萬噸級專業醫院船 走出國門的「中國名片」	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The China Current	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	3 minutes 9 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2021/12/23057.html">https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2021/12/23057.html</a>	

Source 2 introduces some information on our country's hospital ship Peace Ark. Select the appropriate answer for the multiple-choice question below.

3. According to Source 2, the hospital ship Peace Ark is the world's first large-scale professional hospital ship with a capacity of over 10,000 tons. It provides \_\_\_\_\_ services.
- (i) military and civilian medical inspections on islands and reefs
  - (ii) humanitarian rescue
  - (iii) wartime medical treatment
- A (i), (ii)  
 B (i), (iii)  
 C (ii), (iii)  
 D (i), (ii), (iii)

Answer: D

### Source 3

#### **National Security Law of the People's Republic of China**

(Adopted at the 15th session of the Standing Committee of the Twelfth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on July 1, 2015)

#### **Chapter II Tasks of Maintaining National Security**

##### Article 18

The state shall attach great importance to revolutionize, modernize, and standardize the armed forces, build armed forces satisfying the requirements for protecting national security and development interest; implement active defense military strategies and guidelines, prevent and resist invasion, and prevent armed subversion and secession; conduct international military security cooperation, conduct peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, international rescue, maritime escort operations, and military actions that protect the state's overseas interests, to maintain the sovereignty, security, territorial integrity, and development interest of the state and the world peace.

##### Article 33

The state shall, in accordance with the law, take necessary measures to protect the safety and legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese citizens, organizations, and institutions, and protect China's overseas interests against threats and infringements.

Source: Chinalawinfo Database, <https://www.lawinfochina.com/>

4. (a) With reference to Source 1 and Source 2, the navy operations fall within the scope of "military security" of Article 18 of the *National Security Law of the People's Republic of China* in Source 3. What is the related content of Article 18 "military security" of the *National Security Law of the People's Republic of China*?

- (i) Prevent armed subversion and secession
  - (ii) Conduct international rescue, maritime escort operations, and military actions that protect the state's overseas interests
  - (iii) Maintain the development interest of the state and world peace
- A (i), (ii)  
B (i), (iii)  
C (ii), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: C**

(b) With reference to the above question, the navy operations belong to which "overseas interests security" content of Article 33 of the *National Security Law of the People's Republic of China*?

- (i) Protect China's overseas interests against threats and infringements
  - (ii) Protect the safety of overseas Chinese citizens
  - (iii) Protect the legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese citizens
- A (i), (ii)

- B (i), (iii)
- C (ii), (iii)
- D (i), (ii), (iii)

Answer: D

**Source 4**

The troops entry ceremony of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army support base in Djibouti\* was held at the base camp on August 1, 2017. This marks the completion and commissioning of our country’s first overseas support base, which will better facilitate our country in fulfilling international obligations such as escorting in the Gulf of Aden and Somali waters and carrying out humanitarian relief.

The national anthem of the Republic of Djibouti was first played during the ceremony. Subsequently, accompanied by the majestic national anthem of the People’s Republic of China, the bright national flag of the People’s Republic of China slowly rose and flew high over the support base camp. Representatives of officers and soldiers and guests from China and foreign countries attending the ceremony solemnly saluted the national flag.

\* Djibouti is a country located on the west coast of the Gulf of Aden in northeastern Africa. Before the establishment of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army support base in Djibouti, France, the United States, Japan, Italy and other countries had already established military bases there.

Source: CCTV ,

<http://m.news.cctv.com/2017/08/01/ARTINg4Sb0GFpqKdkJbkpcLK170801.shtml>

5. (a) According to Source 4, what is the symbolic significance of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army’s support base in Djibouti?  
*It is our country’s first overseas support base.*

---

  - (b) According to Source 4, what operations and obligations does the base allow our country’s navy to better perform?  
*To fulfill the international obligations such as escort missions in the Gulf of Aden and Somali waters, as well as to provide humanitarian relief.*

---
6. **【Challenge question】** With reference to the content of Activity 10, our country’s sea energy transportation channel is long and easy to be blockaded. With reference to Source 4, how does the setting up of overseas support bases promote national security? Fill in the names of the related major fields of national security from the analysis below.

Major fields of national security	Setting up overseas support bases to promote national security
-----------------------------------	--


<p><i>“Military Security”</i></p>	<p>The overseas support base can facilitate the berthing of Chinese vessels, which will better facilitate our country in fulfilling international obligations on escorting in the Gulf of Aden and Somali waters and carrying out humanitarian relief.</p>
<p><i>“Overseas Interests Security”</i></p>	<p>Our country’s sea energy transportation channel is long and easy to be blockaded. Once our country’s energy-transporting ships are hijacked during the long transportation journey, our country’s warships can immediately rescue the hijacked ships and ensure that our country’s energy supply will not be interrupted.</p>

## Extended learning

### Understand *The Law on Foreign Relations of the People's Republic of China*

Watch the video related to *The Law on Foreign Relations of the People's Republic of China* in Source 1 and finish the multiple-choice questions below.

#### Source 1

<b>Name of video:</b>	中國外交：中華人民共和國對外關係法	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The China Current	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	2 minutes 44 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2023/07/24735.html">https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2023/07/24735.html</a>	

1. According to Source 1, *The Law on Foreign Relations of the People's Republic of China* was adopted by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A the State Council
  - B the Supreme People's Court
  - C the Supreme People's Procuratorate
  - D the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

**Answer: D**


2. According to Source 1, *The Law on Foreign Relations of the People's Republic of China* is a basic and comprehensive law in China's foreign-related fields. Its important significance lies in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (i) better safeguarding national sovereignty and security
  - (ii) improving the level of legal rule in foreign-related work
  - (iii) ensuring a strong country construction and national rejuvenation
  - (iv) promoting the building of a shared future for humankind
  - A (i), (ii)
  - B (ii), (iii)
  - C (i), (iii), (iv)
  - D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

**Answer: D**

**Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in  
International Affairs  
(Lesson 11)  
Learning and Teaching Materials**

**Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative  
to our country: Cultural exchange  
Activity 11**

**Source 1**

<b>Name of video:</b>	文化改變命運的故事	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The China Current	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	3 minutes 20 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/story/23461/chinese-culture-changes-the-destiny-of-africans">https://chinacurrent.com/story/23461/chinese-culture-changes-the-destiny-of-africans</a>	

- (a) According to Source 1, a university teacher from Guizhou, China has set up a Chinese classroom in Tanzania, East Africa. What knowledge does she teach to local people for free?

*Some simple Chinese vocabulary, dialogue, and Chinese culture such as cooking Chinese dishes.*

---

(b) With reference to the above question, how can learning the above knowledge help Tanzania people find employment?

*After learning Chinese and Chinese culture, Tanzania people can work as tour guides and drivers, work in Chinese fund companies and organisations or work as Chinese chefs to increase earnings.*

---
2. According to Source 1, what knowledge do residents of Kenya, East Africa go to China to learn?

*Acrobatics.*

---
3. With reference to Source 1, in your views, how can cultural exchanges help promote relations between Chinese and African people?

*The African people in the video have gained more life skills and increased their income through learning Chinese culture. Introducing Chinese culture, such as Chinese cuisine and acrobatics, has also greatly enriched the lives of African people. In the long run, African people will deepen their understanding of*

---



*China and even develop a liking for Chinese culture.*

---

## Worksheet 19: Opportunities brought by the Belt and Road Initiative for cultural exchanges among countries

### Source 1

#### Working Together to Deliver a Brighter Future For Belt and Road Cooperation

#### Keynote Speech by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China At the Opening Ceremony of the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation

(Beijing, 26 April 2019)

...

We need to build bridges for exchanges and mutual learning among different cultures, deepen cooperation in education, science, culture, sports, tourism, health and archaeology, strengthen exchanges between parliaments, political parties and non-governmental organizations and exchanges between women, young people and people with disabilities in order to facilitate multi-faceted people-to-people exchanges. To this end, we will, in the coming five years, invite 10,000 representatives of political parties, think tanks and non-governmental organizations from Belt and Road participating countries to visit China.

...

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/wjdt\\_665385/zyjh\\_665391/201904/t20190426\\_678729.html](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjdt_665385/zyjh_665391/201904/t20190426_678729.html)

1. According to Source 1, which of the following is/are the way(s) to facilitate multi-faceted people-to-people exchanges?
    - (i) Deepen cultural cooperation in different fields
    - (ii) Strengthen exchanges between parliaments, political parties and non-governmental organisations
    - (iii) Strengthen exchanges between women, young people and people with disabilities
- A (i)  
B (i), (ii)  
C (ii), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

Answer: D

## Source 2

Jointly initiated by the Center for China and Globalization (CCG) and the Academy of Contemporary China and World Studies (ACCWS), the Global Young Leaders Dialogue (GYLD) program is a unique communication, education, and professional development platform for young achievers with diverse regional, cultural, disciplinary, sectorial, and professional backgrounds across the globe. GYLD builds on the world's global young leaders' programs and emphasizes shared values such as open and equal dialogue, intellectual exchange, inclusive and mutual learning.

On 15 December 2020, GYLD was launched in Beijing, China. The event was attended by Chinese and international dignitaries including ambassadors, government officials, heads of international organizations, global opinion leaders, young influencers in different fields from more than 20 countries.

### 2021 GYLD China Tour

The 2021 GYLD China Tour is part of the Global Young Leaders Dialogue (GYLD) program that was launched by the Center for China and Globalization (CCG) and the Academy of Contemporary China and World Studies (ACCWS). Young people from different countries who are based in China will be invited to tours to get to know more about China's opening up and innovation, ecological protection, poverty alleviation and to conduct inter-civilizational exchanges, etc. Foreign young people will have the chance to explore China's beautiful natural landscape, and experience China's long, splendid and inclusive culture. These tours will be an eye-opening and rewarding experience for young people from different countries. In 2021, we held 8 tours, including Guizhou, Guangdong, Sichuan, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Hebei, Shanghai and Zhejiang. We will invite more overseas young people to visit China for cultural exchanges as the pandemic situation improves worldwide.

Source: Global Young Leaders Dialogue, <http://www.globalyoungleadersdialogue.com/>  
Global Young Leaders Dialogue China Tour,  
<http://www.globalyoungleadersdialogue.com/cn/gjqnzgx>

2. According to Source 2, the “International Young Leaders Dialogue” is jointly initiated by the Center for China and Globalization and the Academy of Contemporary China and World Studies (ACCWS). What type of organisation do they belong to?
- A Charity organisation
  - B Civil society organisation
  - C Governmental organisation
  - D Social welfare organisation

**Answer: B**

3. According to Source 2, through what activities does the “International Youth Leaders Dialogue” enable Chinese and foreign youths from different civilisations to better understand each other and themselves?
- (i) Visit
  - (ii) Exchange
  - (iii) Work internship
- A (i), (ii)  
B (i), (iii)  
C (ii), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: A**

4. According to Source 2, which provinces and cities in China were invited to be visited by Chinese and foreign youths in the 2021 “International Young Leaders Dialogue”?

*Guizhou, Guangdong, Sichuan, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Hebei, Shanghai and Zhejiang.*

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5. **【Challenge question】** According to Source 2, the “International Young Leaders Dialogue” allows foreign young people to visit different provinces and cities in China. In your views, how can these programmes help foreign youths understand China?

*The programmes cover different provinces and cities in China from north to south, allowing foreign youths to understand the development and current situation of various parts of China so that foreign youths can understand the political, economic, social and cultural development of China.*

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## Worksheet 20: Challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to the cultural exchange of countries

### Source 1

“Cloud Exchange” of Euro-China Art Is Very Popular (July 13, 2020)

The “2020 China-Europe International Culture and Art Festival”, hosted by the Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and undertaken by the China-Europe International Culture and Arts Festival Organizing Committee is conducting online works collection and excellent works exhibition activities, and will also organize online exchanges and exhibitions for many art lovers in China and Europe. The activities involve vocal music, piano, dance, instrumental music (western, ethnic), western percussion music, conducting, chorus, language and other artistic categories.

“We will bring the most professional Chinese culture and art to Europe, so that Europeans can understand the latest development of Chinese culture and art.” Jin Huizi said that Chinese culture and art need to be displayed and promoted overseas at a high level. For artists, cultural exchange is one of the necessary ways to take their art to the next level. In addition, many Chinese students have deepened their understanding of European music schools through activities, and these European music schools with a long history have attracted more outstanding Chinese students.

Last year, the China-Europe International Culture and Art Festival was held at the Lipinski Conservatory of Music in Wroclaw, Poland. Teachers and students from 11 music conservatories and some comprehensive universities across China participated in the event. The organizing committee invited three teachers from Lipinsky Conservatory of Music to China to communicate with the Central Conservatory of Music, China Conservatory of Music, Capital Normal University and other universities. Although their language is different, art has no boundaries. Through this exchange, the teachers from Lipinsky Conservatory of Music understood how professional the Chinese teachers and students are in Chinese art schools, and they decided to continue the cultural exchange with them in the future.

Source : 中國一帶一路網 , <https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/136879.htm>

1. (a) According to Source 1, how important is the “2020 China-Europe International Culture and Art Festival” to the development of Chinese culture?

*The “2020 China-Europe International Culture and Art Festival”*

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*provides an opportunity for displaying and promoting Chinese culture*

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*overseas at a high level. Through different exchange activities, Chinese*

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*artists and students can display our country’s cultural development*

---

*to European countries to increase the chances for cultural cooperation*

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*between China and Europe.*

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- (b) Which part in Source 1 can illustrate “Although their language is different, art has no boundaries”?

*According to Source 1, although the artists from China and Poland speak different languages, through this exchange, foreign artists know the professional level of teachers and students from Chinese art institutions, and China can also bring the most professional culture and art to Europe.*

## Source 2

Increase Chinese Language Capacity Is the Basis of Constructing a High-quality Belt and Road (July 20, 2020)

Strengthening people’s Chinese language capacity is the cornerstone of promoting the people-to-people bond in Belt and Road. In international communication, effective dialogue should be based on a common language. Otherwise, not only will communication be impossible, but there will be misunderstandings and even misjudgments among people. At present, the international community, especially the countries and regions participating in the joint construction of the Belt and Road expect to rely heavily on Chinese, but few people in the Belt and Road countries could master Chinese as a foreign language and use Chinese to communicate in their workplace. There is a lack of practical needs in using Chinese. As an important strategic issue, strengthening people’s Chinese language capacity is imperative, with great potential in development and it still has a long way to go.

Source : 中國網“一帶一路”網，

[http://ydyl.china.com.cn/2020-07/20/content\\_76289727.htm](http://ydyl.china.com.cn/2020-07/20/content_76289727.htm)

2. (a) According to Source 2, what difficulties do countries and regions participating in the joint construction of the Belt and Road face in using Chinese?

*There is still a gap between the number of people who could master Chinese as a foreign language and use it to communicate in their workplace.*

- (b) **【Challenge question】** With reference to Source 2, as a member of our country, in your views, how can Hong Kong residents utilise their strengths to contribute to our country in terms of language, and then participate in our country’s Belt and Road construction?

*Hong Kong is an international city with strong support of the Motherland and close connection with the world. Hong Kong residents have the opportunity to come into contact with and learn the languages and*

*cultures of other countries. Hong Kong residents should learn Chinese and other languages well and, where possible, use their knowledge to promote Chinese language and culture, so that more foreigners, especially those from countries along the Belt and Road route, can understand our country.*

## Extended learning

### Understand the development opportunities for the development of Hong Kong Culture brought by the Belt and Road Initiative

Watch the following video developed by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council on the opportunities for development brought by the Belt and Road to West Kowloon Cultural District and answer the questions below.

#### Source 1

<b>Name of video:</b>	Artistic Challenges for the Belt and Road	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The Hong Kong Trade Development Council	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	3 minutes 31 seconds (English narration)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://beltandroad.hktdc.com/en/case-references/artistic-challenges-belt-and-road">https://beltandroad.hktdc.com/en/case-references/artistic-challenges-belt-and-road</a>	

1. According to Source 1, M+ is the first \_\_\_\_\_ in West Kowloon Cultural District.  
A History Museum  
B Global Visual Cultural Centre  
C Science and Technology Museum  
D Academic Convention and Exhibition Centre
2. According to Source 1, which of the following is/are the form(s) of cooperation between countries along the Belt and Road and West Kowloon Cultural District?  
(i) Concert tour  
(ii) Activity for artistic interaction  
(iii) Display of cooperation product  
A (i)  
B (i), (ii)  
C (ii), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: B**

3. **【Challenge question】** According to Source 1, what are the opportunities for development brought by the Belt and Road to West Kowloon Cultural District?

*The Belt and Road Initiative connects more than 60 countries*

*along the route. They have diverse backgrounds and unique artistic*

*cultures. The West Kowloon Cultural District can serve as the cultural*

*hub for artists worldwide to display their works to global audiences.*




**Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in  
International Affairs  
(Lesson 12)**

**Learning and Teaching Materials**

**Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative  
to our country: Economic development**

**Activity 12**

**Source 1**

<b>Name of video:</b>	「一帶一路」中國為沙特新建高鐵	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The China Current	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	4 minutes 18 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/story/24550/belt-and-road-initiative-saudi-arabia-and-china">https://chinacurrent.com/story/24550/belt-and-road-initiative-saudi-arabia-and-china</a>	

1. According to Source 1, what construction project has been taken by the Chinese enterprise from the Saudi Arabia Government?
  - A High railway
  - B Port
  - C Highway
  - D Power station

**Answer: A**

2. According to Source 1, how does the high railway construction project connecting Mecca and Medina deepen cooperation relations between Saudi Arabia and China on the development of Belt and Road?

*The Chinese enterprise demonstrates high engineering standards when building railways in the harsh desert environment, and the construction cost is low.*

*Together, it gives the Saudi Arabia Government confidence in "Made in China", which provides favourable conditions for further cooperation between China and Saudi Arabia.*

3. According to Source 1, until 2022, how do China and Saudi Arabia further develop their cooperation relations in the Belt and Road?

*In 2022, the heads of the two countries signed the "Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Agreement between China and Saudi Arabia" to develop new cooperation in the currency and production chains.*

## Worksheet 21: Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country's economic development from the perspective of the China Railway Express

### Source 1

China-Europe Railway Express (July 20, 2018)

China-Europe Railway Express is organised by China Railway Corporation. It is an important carrier for deepening the economic and trade cooperation between our country and countries along the route and an important starting point for promoting the construction of the Belt and Road.

The China-Europe Railway Express corridor not only connects Europe and the countries along the route, but also connects East Asia, Southeast Asia and other regions. It is not only a railway corridor, but also a multimodal transport corridor.

According to the information in September 2021, the China-Europe Railway Express has laid out 73 operating routes, reaching more than 170 cities in 23 European countries, and transporting more than 50,000 kinds of goods.

Source : 中國一帶一路網 , <https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/zchj/rcjd/60645.htm>

1. (a) According to Source 1, the China Railway Express connects China and which countries/areas?
- (i) Europe
  - (ii) East Asia
  - (iii) Southeast Asia
- A (i)  
B (i), (ii)  
C (ii), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: D**

- (b) According to Source 1, what is the function of the China Railway Express in promoting the Belt and Road?

*Deepening the economic and trade cooperation between our country and countries along the route and promoting the construction of the “Belt and Road”.*

## Source 2

### Special Train “Made in Suzhou” First Launched by China-Europe Railway Express to Guarantee the Supply Chain (May 13, 2020)

On May 12, the launch ceremony of the China-Europe Express Free Trade Zone special train was held. Two trains loaded with 1,000 tons of “Made in Suzhou” goods left the Jiangsu (Suzhou) International Railway Logistics Center in Jinchang New Town, Gusu District, Suzhou City, and went to Russia and Germany respectively. The goods on the train are all from the production and trade enterprises in the Suzhou area of the Jiangsu Free Trade Zone, involving dozens of industrial products such as CNC machine tools, household electrical appliances, communication base stations, medical equipment, etc. There are a total of 172 TEUs, with the cargo weight exceeding 1,100 tons and cargo value worth nearly 100 million yuan.

The products of Electronic Appliance Co., Ltd. are among them. “After the outbreak of the epidemic, the company’s shipping and air transportation routes have been affected. The special train in the free trade zone will provide us with great help in securing the market, keeping the order, and fulfilling the contract obligations.” The company’s Chinese deputy general manager said that the company signed a memorandum of cooperation with the train company. The Central Asia route to Uzbekistan, in particular, reduces the transport time and logistics costs by more than 20% compared with the company’s original transportation mode. “When the customers over there heard the news, they said they would continue to increase orders by at least 50% compared to last year.”

Source : 江蘇一帶一路網 ,

[http://ydyj.jiangsu.gov.cn/art/2020/5/13/art\\_76376\\_9113573.html](http://ydyj.jiangsu.gov.cn/art/2020/5/13/art_76376_9113573.html)

2. (a) According to Source 2, what type of products does the China-Europe Express Free Trade Zone special train carry?
- A Fresh meat
  - B Fruits and vegetables
  - C Consumption goods
  - D Industrial products

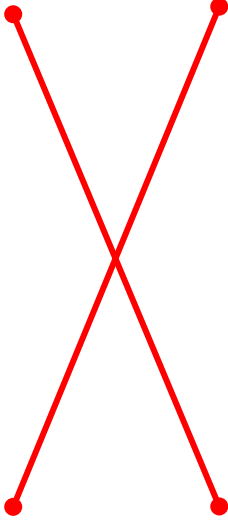
**Answer: D**

- (b) According to Source 2, what is/are the economic advantage(s) brought by the China-Europe Railway Express to Electronic Appliance Co., Ltd.?
- (i) Reduce rental cost
  - (ii) Reduce travelling time
  - (iii) Reduce logistic cost
- A (i)
  - B (i), (ii)
  - C (ii), (iii)
  - D (i), (ii), (iii)

Answer: C

3. With reference to Source 1 and Source 2, as an important carrier of Belt and Road, what are the advantages of the “China-Europe Railway Express” compared with traditional sea and air transportation routes? Match the advantages with the analysis.

Advantages	Analysis
Provide alternatives for sellers to transport their products, continue trading activities, and reduce loss	Some of the “China-Europe Railway Express” routes, such as Central Asia to Uzbekistan, reduce transport time and logistics costs by more than 20% compared with the company’s original transportation mode.
Help reduce the enterprises’ operation costs and promote trading development	When traditional sea and air transportation routes are disrupted because of the outbreak of diseases, using land-based “China-Europe Railway Express can replace traditional sea and air transportation routes.



### Source 3

After the outbreak of the Russo-Ukrainian War, Ukraine blew up the railway connecting Ukraine and Russia to prevent Russian troops from entering Ukraine. Since then, the China-Europe railway line to Ukraine has been “stopped”. 90% of the China-Europe Railway Express freight trains pass through Russia. Although it is not prohibited to travel between Europe and Asia via Russia yet, there are still risks and payment problems brought about by sanctions, coupled with European customers’ boycott of products transported by Russian railways. The exporters and logistics companies can only transport goods by land routes to avoid crossing the Russo-Ukrainian battlefield. Therefore, more than one million containers have to be transported by sea, which not only increases the cost, but also create chaos in the global supply chain.

Source : 《亞洲週刊》, 2022 年 14 期, 2022/4/4-4/10, 〈中歐班列「減流」避烏戰風險 供應鏈混亂衝擊一帶一路〉, <https://www.yzzk.com/article/details/新聞眼/2022-14/1648697245004/中歐班列「減流」避烏戰風險 供應鏈混亂衝擊一帶一路>

4. According to Source 3, what is the reason causing the China-Europe railway line to Ukraine to “stop”?

*The outbreak of the Russo-Ukrainian War.*

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#### Source 4

The Chang’an China- Europe freight train, which crossed the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea, set off for the first time at Xi’an International Port Station on April 13. The Chang’an China-Europe freight train has opened a new railway line to Europe via the southern route, apart from the railway line via Turkey to Europe. ...

The first Chang’an China-Europe freight train departed from Xi’an, left the Chinese border through the Horgos port, then passed through Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and other countries, and finally arrived in Mannheim, Germany. On the way, the train crossed the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea.

As the direct beneficiary of the Chang’an China Railway Express, Jia Min, the on-site manager of Rui Ang (Xi’an) International Logistics, believes that under the current international situation and the epidemic situation, the opening of the Chang’an China Railway Express cross the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea has provided a new and stable export channel for the company.

Source : 文匯網,〈中歐班列長安號跨里海黑海班列首發〉, 2022年4月14日, <https://www.wenweipo.com/a/202204/14/AP62583e88e4b036dce9a7c017.html>

5. According to Source 3 and Source 4, why does the “Chang’an China Railway Express cross the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea” provide a new alternative for enterprises’ stable exports?

*Because this railway line goes to Europe via the southern route and avoids the Russian-Ukrainian war zone.*

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6. **【Challenge question】** With reference to Source 3 and Source 4, what are the challenges of land-based railways? Use one example to explain.

*There is still a risk of being disrupted by war. Take the Ukraine route of the China-Europe Railway Express as an example. The route was stopped due to the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian War. The war may damage railway facilities and disrupt transport. Meanwhile, products under transportation may be damaged by war or delayed and cause losses to the enterprises.*

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## **Worksheet 22: Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country's economic development from the perspective of overseas ports and industrial parks**

### **Source 1**

“Shared Dreams – Story of ‘One Belt, One Road’” Series 1 “The ‘Myth of Piraeus Port”

Author: Song Ran [Greece] Xenos Riagus (2019)

The global financial crisis more than a decade ago made the Greek port of Piraeus experience the “darkest moment”. Everyone was anxious under the shadow of salary cuts and unemployment... Most of the equipment was not repaired and maintained in time, and the usage records were lost. The container yards were in a mess, and the vessels in port were under severe pressure. Trucks were jammed for up to 5 kilometers at the port gate, batches of ship owners abandoned the port, and the port lost almost all of its customers.

After taking over the operation of the port, the Chinese management team of COSCO SHIPPING sincerely promised, that the COSCO SHIPPING management team will have no more than seven Chinese, and all other positions will belong to Greek employees.

...COSCO SHIPPING worked hard to develop its business together with the local employees. While the local market is limited, the management team would focus on expanding the international market. If there is not enough goods to transport, the company will change to do cargo transfer business. For the facilities that were aging, they would take the lead in repairing and replacing them... The employees were impressed by what they saw, their doubts about the management team gradually disappeared, and the employees' morale was rising rapidly. When it was inconvenient for the employees to have lunch, the company provided free lunch for the employees and allowed employees to manage restaurant themselves. In order to promote the similar cultural tradition of “home”, which exist in both Chinese and Greek cultures, workers were invited to gatherings during the Chinese New Year, and scholarships were awarded to the employees' children who achieved outstanding academic performance... Such a humanized management style enabled employees to build trust in the management team, and gradually formed the team spirit, and finally worked in the company as a more united team.

“They were not here to steal our jobs, but instead created more jobs. In less than half a year, Piraeus began to make a profit every month, and they accomplished what we wanted to do but failed to do for many years,” said Thassos, the business manager of the company, in a certain and delightful manner.

...

After ten years of hard work, ...The No. 2 and No. 3 terminals were renovated and expanded. They were equipped with world-class loading and unloading transportation equipment, and the management service has made a qualitative leap. The six major business segments, namely “Container Terminal”, “Cruise Terminal”, “Car Terminal”, “Ship Repairing”, “Ferry Terminal” and “Logistics and Warehousing” have been put into operation, and formed an entire industrial chain covering shipping, ports and integrated logistics.

Source：中華人民共和國商務部，

<http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/beltandroad/gr/chnindex.shtml>

1. Source 1 mentions that the six major business segments of the Greek port of Piraeus were put into operation and formed an entire industrial chain covering shipping, ports and integrated logistics. What are the six major business segments?

*“Container Terminal”, “Cruise Terminal”, “Car Terminal”, “Ship Repairing”, “Ferry Terminal” and “Logistics and Warehousing”*

2. (a) According to Source 1, what is/are the challenge(s) faced by COSCO SHIPPING when they take up the business of the Greek port of Piraeus?
- (i) Aging facilities
  - (ii) Improper maintenance
  - (iii) Doubts from local people to COSCO SHIPPING
- A (i)  
 B (i), (ii)  
 C (ii), (iii)  
 D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: D**

- (b) With reference to the above question, what methods did COSCO SHIPPING use at work level and daily living level to enhance staff’s confidence in their company?

Work level	<i>Promise that the management team will have no more than seven Chinese, and all other positions will belong to Greek employees.</i>
Daily living level	<i>Provide employees with free lunch and allow them to manage the restaurant themselves. Invite workers to gatherings during the Chinese New and promote the similar cultural tradition of “home” which exist in both Chinese and Greek cultures. Award scholarships</i>

	<i>to the employees' children who achieved outstanding academic performance</i>
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- (c) According to Source 1, what is/are the benefit(s) brought to Greece by the Chinese enterprise taking up the operation of the Greek port of Piraeus?
- (i) Provide employment opportunities for local people
  - (ii) Re-establish and re-operate the deserted port
  - (iii) Develop a world-class integrated logistics industry chain
- A (i)  
B (i), (ii)  
C (ii), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: D**



## Source 2

Build an overseas demonstration park for countries along the Belt and Road (September 3, 2020)

Thailand-China Rayong Industrial Park is located in the core area of the “Eastern Economic Corridor” and is one of the first overseas economic and trade cooperation zones in China. The settled Chinese enterprises are involved in many industries such as photovoltaics, auto parts, and building materials. As one of the first batch of China’s overseas economic and trade cooperation zones, the number of Chinese-funded enterprises in the Rayong Industrial Park has grown from more than 30 at the beginning of the park to more than 150 now, with more than 30,000 Thai employees, bringing 4 billion US dollars of investment by Chinese enterprises in Thailand and cumulative industrial output value of more than 16 billion US dollars. The park has become the industrial cluster center and manufacturing export base of China’s traditional advantageous industries in Thailand.

To a certain extent, the epidemic will accelerate the restructuring of the global supply chain and promote the adjustment of the global manufacturing structure. Chinese enterprises, after experiencing the “trade war” and the impact of the severe spread of the epidemic, will consider accelerating the establishment of production bases abroad, and will also think more about the security layout of the global supply chain, so as to accelerate the pace of corporate transformation and upgrading and corporate globalisation.

Source：中華人民共和國商務部，

<http://fec.mofcom.gov.cn/article/fwydyl/zgzx/202009/20200902997810.shtml>

3. (a) According to Source 2, what industries do Chinese enterprises set up in Rayong Industrial Park in central Thailand?  
*Photovoltaic, auto parts, building materials, etc.*
- 
- (b) With reference to the question above, what effect does the industrial park have on China’s manufacturing industry?  
*It has become the industrial cluster center and manufacturing export base for China’s traditional advantageous industries in Thailand.*
- 
4. (a) According to Source 2, what are the two challenges faced by Chinese enterprises?  
*“Trade War” and the epidemic/ restructuring of the global supply chain*
-

- (b) With reference to the above question, how would Chinese enterprises deal with the challenges mentioned in Question 4.(a)?

*China would consider accelerating the establishment of production bases overseas, and will also think more about the security layout of the global supply chain, so as to accelerate the pace of corporate transformation and upgrading and corporate globalisation.*

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## Extended learning

### Understand the role of Hong Kong in Belt and Road

Watch the following video developed by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council on the role of Hong Kong in Belt and Road and answer the questions below.

#### Source 1

<b>Name of video:</b>	Hong Kong Connect You to the Belt and Road	
<b>Video provider:</b>	The Hong Kong Trade Development Council	
<b>Video length (language):</b>	30 seconds (English narration with English subtitles)	
<b>Source of video:</b>	<a href="https://beltandroad.hktdc.com/en/belt-and-road-basics/hong-kong-connects-you-belt-and-road">https://beltandroad.hktdc.com/en/belt-and-road-basics/hong-kong-connects-you-belt-and-road</a>	

1. According to Source 1, which of the following factors have contributed to Hong Kong's role as a super-connector in Belt and Road?
  - (i) Hong Kong's proximity to key markets in Asia
  - (ii) Hong Kong's proximity to large population market
  - (iii) Hong Kong is a launch pad to the world

A (i), (ii)  
B (i), (iii)  
C (ii), (iii)  
D (i), (ii), (iii)

**Answer: B**
2. According to Source 1, which of the following **is not** Hong Kong's business advantage?
  - A. Free port
  - B. Comprehensive housing policy
  - C. Free flow of capital, information and talent
  - D. Independent legal system

**Answer: B**

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