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.

Topic	Our Country's Political Structure and its Participat International Affairs	ion in
Duration	12 lessons	
Learning	After completing this module, students are expected to	be able to:
Objectives	 After completing this module, students are expected to be able to: understand briefly the status, formation method, and functions and powers of central state institutions with reference to the Constitution; understand the leading role of the Communist Party of China and the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under its leadership; 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; understand the relationship between our country's participation in international affairs and national security; and strengthen their sense of belonging towards our country and 	
Lesson 1	national identity, and broaden their global perspect (Central state institutions: The National People's Congression of the Cong	
	Standing Committee)	
		Suggested lesson time
Enquiry	1. Set:	5 minutes
Process	• 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.	
	 Interactive teaching: 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. 	10 minutes
	3. Interactive teaching:	15 minutes
	• The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-5 in "Worksheet 2" to let them understand how the National People's	

	Congress and its Standing Committee are	
	formed.	
	4. Interactive teaching	10 minutes
	• 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.	
Extended	Based on students' learning needs, teachers can instru	ct students to
Learning	conduct extended learning to further understand the measure for	
	election of the Deputies of the Hong Kong Special A	Administrative
	Region of the People's Republic of China to the Fourte	enth National
	People's Congress.	
Learning	Activity 1; Worksheet 1, Worksheet 2 and Worksheet 3	
and Teaching		
Resources		

Lesson 2 (Central state institutions: President of the People's Republic of China		
	and the State Council')	
		Suggested
		lesson time
Enquiry	1. Set:	5 minutes
Process	• 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.	
	2. Interactive teaching:	15 minutes
	• 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.	
	3. Interactive teaching:	20 minutes
	• 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.	
Extended	Based on students' learning needs, teachers can instru	ct students to
Learning	conduct extended learning to further understand depart	tments of the
	State Council and their area of work and the concept of	"Lucid waters
	and lush mountains are invaluable assets".	
Learning	Activity 2; Worksheet 4 and Worksheet 5	
and		
Teaching		
Resources		

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)		
		lesson time
Enquiry	1. Set:	15 minutes
Process	• 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.	
	2. Interactive teaching:	10 minutes
	• 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.	
	3. Interactive teaching:	15 minutes
	• 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.	
Extended	Based on students' learning needs, teachers can instru	ct students to
Learning	conduct extended learning to further understand Super	vision Law oj
	the People's Republic of China, that the People's Co	ourts exercise
	adjudicatory power on behalf of the State, and function	ns and powers
	exercised by the People's Procuratorate.	
Learning	Activity 3; Worksheet 6 and Worksheet 7	
and Teaching		

Resources

Lesson	1 4 (T	The leadership role of the Communist Party of C	hina)
			Suggested
			lesson time
Enquiry	1.	Set:	8 minutes
Process		• 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.	
	2.	Interactive teaching:	12 minutes
		• 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.	
	3.	Interactive teaching:	20 minutes
		• 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 Constitution.	
Extended		ed on students' learning needs, teachers can instru	
Learning		duct extended learning to further understand	the leading
		antages of the Communist Party of China.	
Learning	Act	ivity 4; Worksheet 8 and Worksheet 9	
and Teaching			
Resources			

Lesson 5 (The leadership role of the Communist Party of China and its system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation (1))		
		Suggested
		lesson time
Enquiry	1. Set:	10 minutes
Process	• The teacher asks students to complete	
	Questions 1-2 in "Activity 5" to let students	
	understand which two conferences the "Two	
	Sessions" refers to.	
	2. Interactive teaching:	30 minutes
	• 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.	
Extended	Based on students' learning needs, teachers can instru	ct students to
Learning	conduct extended learning to further understand the le	eadership role
	of the Communist Party of China and its system	of multiparty
	cooperation and political consultation.	
Learning	Activity 5; Worksheet 10	
and Teaching		
Resources		

Lesson 6 (The leadership role of the Communist Party of China and its system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation (2))		
		Suggested lesson time
Enquiry	1. Set:	10 minutes
Process	• 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.	
	 Interactive teaching: 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". 	30 minutes
Extended Learning	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.	
Learning and Teaching Resources	Activity 6; Worksheet 11	

Lesson 7 (The main principles of our country's foreign policy)		
		Suggested
		lesson time
Enquiry	1. Set:	10 minutes
Process	• The teacher asks students to complete the3	
	question in "Activity 7" to let students have	
	a preliminary understanding of the main	
	principles of our country's foreign policy.	
	2. Interactive teaching:	30 minutes
	• 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.	
Extended	Based on students' learning needs, teachers can instru	ct students to
Learning	conduct extended learning to further understand China	s's diplomatic
	development and principles.	
Learning	Activity 7; Worksheet 12	
and Teaching		
Resources		

Lesson 8 (The underlying principles and key focuses of the Belt and Road Initiative)		
	,	Suggested lesson time
Enquiry	1. Set:	10 minutes
Process	• 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.	
	 Interactive teaching: The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1 in "Worksheet 13" to let students understand the five main principles of the Belt and Road Initiative. 	15 minutes
	 Interactive teaching: 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. 	15 minutes
Extended Learning	Based on students' learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand the development of Silk Road.	
Learning and Teaching Resources	Activity 8; Worksheet 13 and Worksheet 14	

Lesson 9 (Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative			
	to our country: Foreign relations)		
		Suggested	
		lesson time	
Enquiry	1. Set:	5 minutes	
Process	• 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.		
	2. Interactive teaching:	20 minutes	
	• 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.		
	3. Interactive teaching: 15		
	• 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.		
Extended	Based on students' learning needs, teachers can instruct students to		
Learning	conduct extended learning to further understand Hong Kong Special		
	Administrative Region Government's work on the Belt and Road		
	Initiative.		
Learning	Activity 9; Worksheet 15 and Worksheet 16		
and Teaching			
Resources			

Lesson 10 (Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country: The protection of national security)		
		Suggested
		lesson time
Enquiry	1. Set:	5 minutes
Process	• The teacher asks students to read Source 1	
	in "Worksheet 17" to let students have a	
	preliminary understanding of the	
	opportunities and challenge brought by the	
	Belt and Road Initiative to national security	
	(resource security).	
	2. Interactive teaching:	15 minutes
	• 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).	
	3. Interactive teaching:	20 minutes
	• The teacher asks students to complete	
	Questions 1-6 in "Worksheet 18" to let	
	students understand national security	
	(military security, security of overseas	
	interests).	
Extended	Based on students' learning needs, teachers can instruct students to	
Learning	conduct extended learning to further understand The La	w on Foreign
	Relations of the People's Republic of China.	
Learning	Worksheet 17 and Worksheet 18	
and Teaching		
Resources		

Lesson 11 (Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country: Cultural exchange)			
			Suggested lesson time
Enquiry	1.	Set:	10 minutes
Process		• The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in "Activity 10" to let students have a preliminary understanding of the relationship between the Belt and Road Initiative and cultural exchanges.	
	2.	Interactive teaching:The teacher guide students to complete	15 minutes
		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.	
	3.	Interactive teaching:	15 minutes
		• 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.	
Extended	Base	d on students' learning needs, teachers can instru	ct students to
Learning	conduct extended learning to further understand the development opportunities for the development of Hong Kong culture brought by the Belt and Road Initiative.		
Learning	Activ	vity 10; Worksheet 19 and Worksheet 20	
and Teaching			
Resources			

Lesson 12 ('Opportunities and challenges brought by the Belt and Road Initiative to our country: Economic development)			
		y vy	Suggested
			lesson time
Enquiry	1.	Set:	10 minutes
Process			
		students have a preliminary understanding	
		of our country's economic co-operation	
		with other countries on the Belt and Road	
		Initiative.	
	2.	Interactive teaching:	15 minutes
		• 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.		
	3. Interactive teaching:		15 minutes
		• 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.		
Extended	Based on students' learning needs, teachers can instruct students to		
Learning:	cond	duct extended learning to further understand the	role of Hong
	Kong in Belt and Road Initiative.		
Learning	Acti	ivity 11; Worksheet 21 and Worksheet 22	
and Teaching			
Resources			

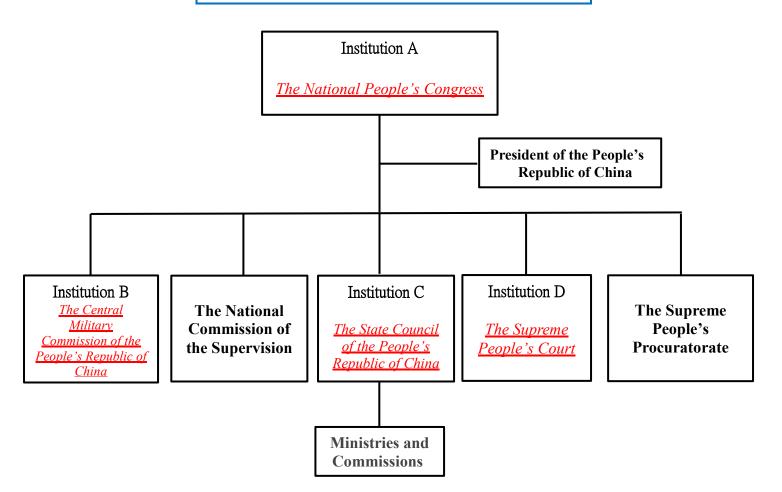
Module 3.3: Our Country's Political Structure and its Participation in International Affairs (Lesson 1) Learning and Teaching Materials

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[#] to have a preliminary understanding of the names of central state institutions. Put down their names appropriately in the spaces provided.

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.



[#] http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/gjjg/2005-08/28/content 27083.htm

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.

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

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

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...

 $Source: The \ National \ People's \ Congress \ of the \ People's \ Republic \ of \ China, http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/npc/xinwen/rdlt/rdjs/2008-05/26/content_1430161_2.htm$

	ecording to Source 1 and Source 2, select the most appropriate answers for the ultiple-choice questions below.
a)	Each National People's Congress shall have a term of years.
a)	A 3
	B 4
	C 5
	D 6
	Answer: C
b)	The National People's Congress holdssession(s) each year.
	A 1
	B 2
	C 3
	D 4
	Answer: A hy is it necessary to establish the National People's Congress Standing ommittee 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

Source 2

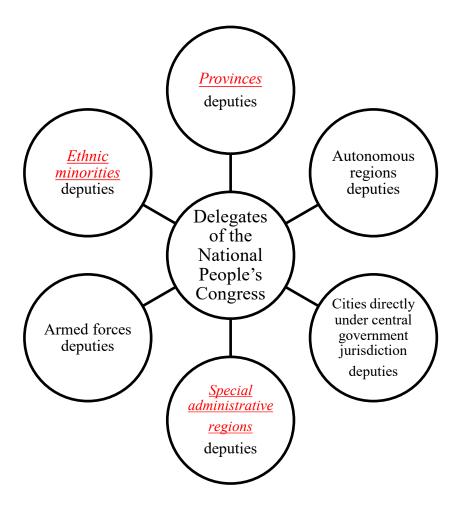
According to the *Election Law of the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses of the People's Republic of China*, deputies to the National People's Congress shall be elected by the people's congress of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government 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, ethic 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

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 multiplechoice 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?

That 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.

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.

1.	Functions and powers To oversee the enforcement of the Constitution	Legislative power, Decision-making power, Appointment and removal power or Supervisory power? Supervisory power
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	Appointment and
	National Commission of Supervision, the president of the	<u>removal power</u>
	Supreme People's Court, the procurator general of the	removai power
	Supreme People's Procuratorate, the chairperson of the	
	Central Military Commission, etc.	
3.	To amend the <i>Constitution</i> ; to enact and amend criminal,	<u>Legislative power</u>
	civil, state institutional and other basic laws	<u>Legistative 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	<u>Decision-making power</u>
	administrative regions and the systems to be instituted	
	there	

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

- 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:

... ...

- electing the president and the vice president of the People's Republic of China;
- 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) <u>Citizens</u> of the People's Republic of China who have the right to vote and stand for election and who have reached the age of <u>45</u> 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 <u>5</u> years. (For the term of office of the National People's Congress, please refer to Source 2 in Worksheet 1)

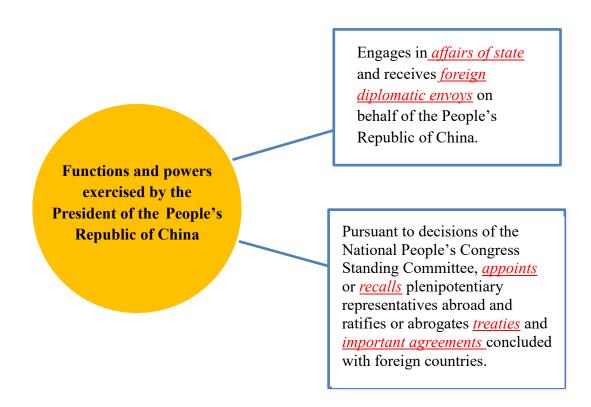
2. According to Article 80 of the *Constitution* in Source 1, please fill in the relevant powers of the President of the People's Republic of China in the spaces provided

in the right column of the table below.

		Functions and powers of the
		President of the PRC
(a)	Decree of the President of the People's Republic of China No. 1	Pursuant to the decision of the
	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	National People's Congress, appoints the premier
	Xi Jinping President of the People's Republic of China March 11, 2023 Source: The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-03/12/content_5746210.htm	
(b)	Decree of the President of the People's Republic of China No. 49 The Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, as adopted at the 20 th session of the Standing Committee of the 13 th 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.	Pursuant to the decision of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, promulgates law
	Xi Jinping President of the People's Republic of China June 30, 2020 Source: The State Council of the People's Republic of China, http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-06/30/content 5522974.htm	
(c)	Decree of the President of the People's Republic of China No. 53	Pursuant to the decision of the National
	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 21st meeting of the Standing Committee of the 13th National	People's Congress Standing Committee, confers

	Functions and powers of the President of the PRC
People's Congress, the Medal of the Republic and the national	<u>national</u>
honorary title are conferred on the following persons:	medals and
1. Zhong Nanshan is conferred the "Medal of the Republic".	<u>titles of honor</u>
2. Zhang Boli, Zhang Dingyu and Chen Wei (female) are conferred	
the national honorary title of "People's Hero".	
Xi Jinping	
President of the People's Republic of China	
August 11, 2020	
Source: The State Council of the People's Republic of China, http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-08/11/content_5534124.htm	

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).

(b)	Acc	ording to Source 1, the State Council is the highest stateorgan
	A	administrative
	В	military
	C	legislative
	D	judiciary
(a)		swer: A
(c)		ording to Source 1 and Worksheet 1 Source 1, the State Council shall
		e a term of years.
	A	3
	В	4
	C	5
	D	6
	An	swer: 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/filemanage r/content/en/files/basiclawtext/basiclawt
 - ext_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_674
 904/tytj_674911/tyfg_674913/202308/t2
 0230803_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
- [3] Festival, Labor Day, Mid-Autumn Festival and National Day in 2024 are notified as follows. https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/202 310/content_6911527.htm

 Letter from the General Office of the State Council agreeing that Liaoning Province will host the 15th Winter Games of the People's Republic of China in 2028
- [4] ...Agree that Liaoning Province will host the 15th Winter Games of the People's Republic of China in 2028. 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

<u>Column A</u> Works of the State Council

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

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 Order of the National Development and Reform Commission of the People's Republic of China

(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
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

.

Dear representatives:

[7] 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

Column B Main functions and powers

(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

<u>Column A</u> 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 Official Reply of the State Council on Approving the Establishment of Wuyishan National Park The Ministry of Natural Resources' request for instructions on the

[8] 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

(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, strenghening 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

- 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".
- 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.

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.

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:	http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.c n/gwyzzjg/zuzhi/	E1100000

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
Example: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China	• 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.

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

Name of video:	中央人民政府:國務院	回 ### 回 T = 1 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2
Video provider:	The China Current	
Video length (language):	3 minutes 1 second (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
Source of video:	https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2 022/09/23968.html	

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.

- 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.

2. The functions and powers exercised by the premier are conferred by the *Constitution* and the President of the People's Republic of China.

 \underline{T}

<u>F</u>

- 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.
- 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.

Extended learning

Understand the concept of "Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets"

Name of video: 習近平:要做綠水青山就是金山銀山理念的

積極傳播者

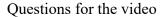
Video provider: RTHK

Video length 3 minutes 1 second (Cantonese narration with

(language): Chinese subtitles)

Source of video: https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2

022/09/23968.html



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) Continously 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

- 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

Name of video:

「相」說基本法 默默守護香港的駐港解放軍部隊

Video provider:

Name of video:

RTHK

Video length (language):

Chinese subtitles)

Source of video:

https://www.rthk.hk/tv/dtt31/programme/talkab outbasiclawwithphoto/episode/864210

- 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 <u>territorial integrity</u> and <u>unification of sovereignty</u> by assuming defence duties.
 - (b) The Hong Kong Garrison will open <u>barracks</u> for Hong Kong residents on specific occasions to let more Hong Kong residents understand the national defence and identify with our country.

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(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

Answer:D

Source 1 **Constitution** Military **Chapter III - State Institutions Section 4** The Central 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. armed A В economic \mathbf{C} social D cultural Answer: A 2. According to Source 1, which of the following personnel(s) compose the Central Military Commission? A chairperson (i) Vice chairpersons (ii) Members (iii) Α (i) В (ii) (i), (ii) \mathbf{C} (i), (ii), (iii) 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

Name of video: 習近平強調全軍要全部精力向打仗聚焦及用

勁

Video provider: RTHK

Video length 2 minutes 30 seconds (Cantonese narration with

(language): Chinese subtitles)

Source of video: https://news.rthk.hk/rthk/ch/component/k2/1674

7

42-20221108.htm



- 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 <u>national sovereignty</u>, <u>security</u> and <u>development interests</u>, 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 highest <u>supervisory</u> organ The Supreme People's Court

• The highest <u>adjudicatory</u> organ

The Supreme People's Procuratorate

• The highest procuratorial 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.

- 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 <u>the National People's Congress</u> and <u>the National People's Congress Standing Committee</u>.
 - (c) The Commissions of Supervision, the People's Court and the People's Procuratorate shall, in accordance with the provisions of law, independently exercise <u>supervisory</u> power, <u>adjudicatory</u> power and <u>procuratorial</u> power separately and shall not be subject to interference from any administrative organ, social organization or individual.

Extended learning





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.





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 Constituion 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





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

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

Name of video: 把握歷史主動,創造新的偉業 Liaison Office of the Central People's Video provider: Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Video length 5 minutes and 20 seconds (Putonghua narration with Chinese subtitles) (language): **Source of video:** http://www.locpg.gov.cn/jsdt/2021-12/28/c 1211504548.htm

- According to Source 1, a hundred years ago, China was in turbulent times. Under 1. 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
 - liberation of the people (ii)
 - a prosperous and strong country (iii)
 - happiness of the people (iv)
 - (i), (iii) A
 - В (ii), (iii)
 - \mathbf{C} (i), (ii), (iv)
 - D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Answer: D

- 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 Jingping as its core to lead China's development.
 - A 17th
 - В 18th
 - \mathbf{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 <u>the Communist Party</u> <u>of China</u> with Chairman Mao Zedong as its leader, founded <u>the People's Republic of China</u>. <u>The Chinese people</u> 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*,

<u>democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful</u>, to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

(c) The <u>socialist system</u> is the fundamental system of the People's Republic of China. <u>Leadership by the Communist Party of China</u> is the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Source 2

Leaders of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

		Xi Jinping	
	General Secre	etary of the Centr	al Committee
Mei	mber of the Stand	ding Committee o	f the Political Bur
	Li Qiang	Zhao Leji	Wang Huning
	Member of	Member of	Member of
	the Standing	the Standing	the Standing
	Committee of	Committee of	Committee of
	the Political	the Political	the Political
	Bureau	Bureau	Bureau
	Cai Qi	Ding Xuexiang	Li Xi
	Member of	Member of	Member of
	the Standing	the Standing	the Standing
	Committee of	Committee of	Committee of
	the Political	the Political	the Political
	Bureau	Bureau	Bureau

The Leaders of Our Country

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

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	Xi Jinping	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	Li Qiang	Premier of the State Council
Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau	Zhao Leji	Chairperson of the 14 th Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau	Wang Huning	Chairperson of the 14 th 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

Source 4

Central Mil the Commu	•		Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China		
	Chairman		Chairman		
	Xi Jinping		Xi Jinping		
Vice-chairmen			Vice-chairmen		
Zhang	He We	idong	Zhang	He Wei	dong
Youxia			Youxia		
Members			Members		
Liu Zhenli	Miao Hua	Zhang Shengmin	Liu Zhenli	Miao Hua	Zhang Shengmin

Source: Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of China. Retrieved November 14, 2024, from http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/gc/index.html

2. 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	The Central Military Commission of the Communist Party
	of China and the Central Military Commission of the
	People's Republic of China

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 <u>proposed</u> by the National People's Congress Standing Committee or by one-fifth or more of National People's Congress deputies and be <u>adopted</u> by a vote of at least two-thirds of National People's Congress deputies.

Source 2

Name of video: 憲法傳萬家 五次修正案

Video provider: RTHK

Video length 5 minutes and 7 seconds (Cantonese narration

(language): with Chinese subtitles)

Source of video: https://podcast.rthk.hk/podcast/item.php?pid=1

969&eid=192070&year=2021&lang=zh-CN

- 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:

1988 amendment

• New content include "The state permits <u>the private</u> <u>sector of the economy</u> to exist and develop within the limits prescribed by law"

1993 amendment

- <u>Socialist market economy</u> replace planned economy
- The state-owned economy and the state-owned enterprises replace the state economy and state enterprises

1999 amendment

 New content include "The People's Republic of China governs the country according to law and makes it a socialist country ruled by law"

2004 amendment

- New content added on the protection of the rights of <u>citizens</u> to private property
- New content added on respect and preserve <u>human</u> <u>rights</u>

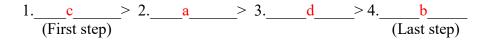
2018 amendment

- New content added Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era
- (b) With different times and stages of development of the country, as well as new changes in various situations, new <u>systems</u> and <u>provisions</u> in the Constitution are needed to keep pace with the times.

Source 3

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

- According to Source 3, put down the appropriate answers on the lines provided.
 - According to the Constitution, 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.
- 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.
 - 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
 - Become nationally implemented policies
 - (c) Propose national development policies at the National Congress of the Communist Party of China
 - Review and vote at the National People's Congress



- 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.
 - According to the Constitution of Communist Party of China, <u>T</u> 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.
 - The National Congress of the Communist Party of China is 2. <u>F</u> held every five years.
 - 3. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the FCommunist Party of China is elected by the National People's Congress.
 - The General Secretary of the Communist Party of China is T4. the main person in charge of the Communist Party of China and the top leader of the party, government and military.

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".

 \underline{T}

Source 4

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

September ,2017

• Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC Central Committee) decided to start the revision of the Constitution. CPC Central Committee issued a notice soliciting opinions on some of the contents of the Constitution

November, 2017

• 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".

January, 2018

• 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)""

March, 2018

• The National People's Congress passed the "Amendment to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China" (2018).

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 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

The Communist Party of China leads to enacting the country's development direction.

The Communist Party of China proposes national development policies at the National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

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.

Became nationally implemented policies after the review and vote at the National People's Congress

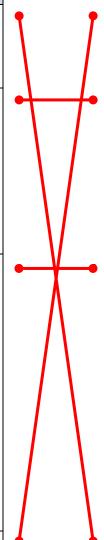
Revision process of the "Amendment to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China" (2018)

The National People's Congress passed the "Amendment to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China" (2018).

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 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)"

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	回統然回
Website provider:	News of the Communist Party of China	
Source of website:	http://dangjian.people.com.cn/n1/2022/1229/ c117092-32595846.html	

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)

Answer: D

- 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

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

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

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

Political Consultative Conference.

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

Source 1

Name of video: 中國人民政治協商會議

Video provider: The China Current

Video length 3 minutes and 22 seconds (Cantonese narration

(language): with Chinese subtitles)

Source of video: https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2022/

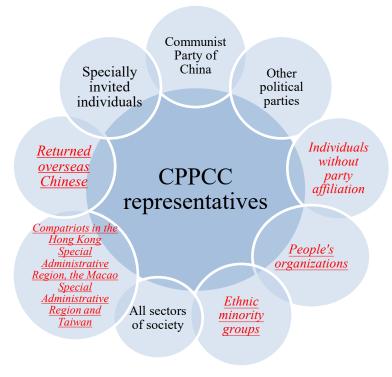
09/23945.html



- 1. 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
 - A Capitalism
 - B People's Congress
 - C Socialism with Chinese characteristics
 - D Multiparty cooperation and political consultation

Answer: D

2. 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 **Description of principal CPPCC 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. To consultative oversight, Democratic 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 the deliberation To conduct consultation related and administration of state to major national principles and affairs 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.

A	election
В	appointment
C	nomination
D	consultation and recommendation

- 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.

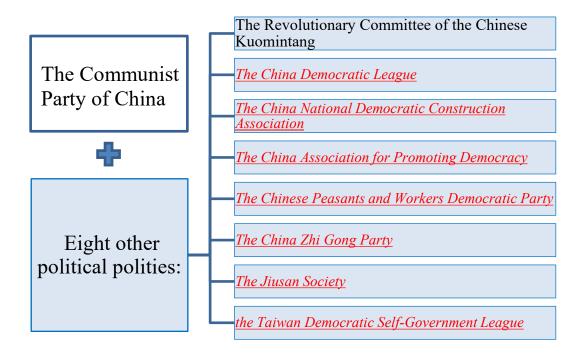
In this system, in addition to the CPC, there are eight other political parties: the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China National Democratic Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers 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

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

- 6. 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.
- 7. 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:	多黨合作與政治協商制度	
Website provider:	Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong SAR	
Source of website:	http://www.locpg.gov.cn/rszg/gjzz/gjzd/2007 02/t20070207_1223.asp	EDINO: MIGHENE

Browse the website of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic in Source 1 to read the article 《多黨合作與政治協商制度》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)

Answer: D

- 2. According to Source 1, which of the following are the major contents of political consultation?
 - (i) National major principles policies and important arrangements
 - (ii) Government work reports
 - (iii) State budgets
 - (iv) Plans for economics and social development
 - A (i), (ii)
 - B (ii), (iii)
 - C (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - D (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

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

Name of video:

血與火:新中國是這樣煉成的
第 30 集《五星紅旗迎風飄揚》

Video provider:

People.cn

Video length (language):

Source of video:

http://dangshi.people.com.cn/BIG5/n1/2021/06

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.

30/c437145-32145264.html

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

- 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

- 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?

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.

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		Concrete recommendations on
proposals		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		Hong Kong enterprises have
research		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		Establishing the "Greater Bay
Initiative development strategy	/ \	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.

Extended learning

Appendix 4



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/ARTI134130149 8359101.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

Name of video: 中國參與國際事務

Video provider: The China Current

Video length 6 minutes and 18 seconds (Cantonese narration

(language): with Chinese subtitles)

Source of video: https://chinacurrent.com/hk/story/24014/china-

participation-in-international-affairs



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
61.1.1		
Global economic		China promotes global climate governance
development		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
	X	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
	X	areas to promote peace and conduct
		reconstruction in various regions.
Global climate		For many years, China has sent foreign
governance		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 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 "Working Together to Forge a New Partnership of Win-win Cooperation and Create a Community of Shared Future for Mankind"

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.mfa.gov.cn/eng/xw/zyjh/202405/t20240530_11341573.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

Name of video: 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 The China Current Video provider: 4 minutes 9 seconds (Cantonese narration with Video length (language): Chinese subtitles) https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2023/ **Source of video:** 07/24658.html According to Source 1, which of the following countries is the first to recognise the People's Republic of China? Soviet Union Α В **United States** \mathbf{C} United Kingdom D Japan Answer: A 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 . . 1970 A В 1971 C 1972 D 1973 Answer: B According to Source 1, Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence" diplomatic policy in ___ Α 1950 В 1951 \mathbf{C} 1952 D 1953 Answer: D According to Source 1, which of the following are the diplomatic principles 4. that China has followed? Please use ✓to indicate the diplomatic principles that China has followed.

Diplomatic principles	China has followed	
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

Source 1		
Name of video:	「一帶一路」倡議十年進入新階段	
Video provider:	The China Current	
Video length (language):	3 minutes 12 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	自然的學家
Source of video:	https://chinacurrent.com/story/24373/one-belt-one-road-new-stage	

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 "21st 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

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

https://english.www.gov.cn/archive/publications/2015/03/30/content 281475080249035.htm

1. (a) According to Source 1, 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 1, fill in the names of the five main areas of the Belt and Road Initiative mentioned in the answer to Question 1.(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,	<u>People-to-people</u> <u>bond</u>
	which aims to strengthen artistic innovation cooperation. Source: 中國一帶一路網, https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/194292.htm	
(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.	<u>Unimpeded trade</u>
	Source:中國一帶一路網, https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/dfdt/193936.htm	

		The main content of "One Belt One
		Road Initiative"
(c)	On October 24, 2021, the Bangladesh Payara Bridge,	<u>Facilities</u>
	built by Longjian Road and Bridge Co., Ltd. from	<u>connectivity</u>
	China, was officially opened to traffic.	
	Source::中國一帶一路網,	
	https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/193522.htm	
(d)	On October 6, 2021, Chinese Ambassador to Solomon	Policy coordination
	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,	
	https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/xwzx/hwxw/189515.htm	
(e)	China first proposed the establishment of the Asian	<u>Financial</u>
	Infrastructure Investment Bank in October 2013.	<u>integration</u>
	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,	
	https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/gjhdq_676201/gjhdqzz_68 1964/yzjcsstzyh_700178/gk_700180/	

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

- 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
 - $A \qquad (i), (ii)$
 - 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 March11, 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

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

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

Name of video: 絲綢之路 —帶—路

Video provider: The China Current

Video length 3 minutes 34 seconds (Cantonese narration with

(language): Chinese subtitles)

Source of video: https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2

021/06/22148.html

Video B

Name of video: 東方第一大港 - 泉州

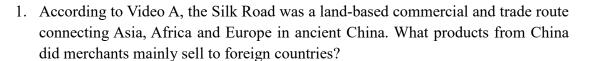
Video provider: The China Current

Video length 3 minutes 27 seconds (Cantonese narration with

(language): Chinese subtitles)

Source of video: https://chinacurrent.com/hk/story/22472/20

21-08-294-port-quanzhou



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

- 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	29	1,600	279
First	Heads of State	Over 1,600	Achieved 279
1 1130	and Leaders of	deputies attended	goals in 5
	State attended		categories
April 2019	38	6,000	283
Second	Heads of State	Over 6,000	Achieved 283
Second	and Leaders of	foreign guests	goals in 6
	State attended	attended	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 Affair 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 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)

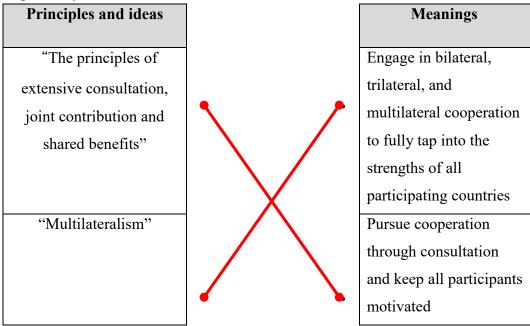
. . .

- 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,

 $https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xw/zyxw/202405/t20240530_11327871.html$

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.



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

Name of video: 習折平一聲令下,中國首次出動軍艦撤僑

Video provider: China News

Video length 1 minute 52 seconds (Putonghua narration with

(language): Chinese subtitles)

Source of video: https://www.chinanews.com.cn/m/gn/2017/0

8-29/8316943.shtml



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

- 1. (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.
 - (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.

Source 3

Name of video: 現實版「紅海行動」上演,中國海軍抓捕海

盜畫面首度曝光

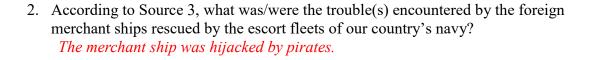
Video provider: 央視網

Video length 4 minutes 35 seconds (Putonghua narration with

(language): Chinese subtitles)

Source of video: https://v.cctv.com/2021/08/06/VIDELtbApC0d

ota C61WTOF qQ210806.shtml



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.

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	面影 33
	People's Republic of China	
Source of website:	https://www.beltandroad.gov.hk/pa2023_mea	
	sures.html	

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
Example: Expanding global economic and trade networks	• Set up consultant offices of InvestHK and the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC) along the B&R, particularly in emerging countries in the Middle East, Central Asia and Africa to strengthen efforts in promoting trade.

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

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

to our country: The protection of national security

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_WS5fe0572bc6d0f725769 423cb.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 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

⁷The 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 20th 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

- 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)

- 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
 - participating in humanitarian rescue operation (i)
 - (ii) protecting the safety of Chinese ships and crews passing through the waters
 - protecting the safety of ships carrying humanitarian supplies by (iii) international organisations
 - (i), (ii) A
 - (i), (iii) B
 - \mathbf{C} (ii), (iii)
 - D (i), (ii), (iii)

Answer: C

Source 2

Name of video: 和平方舟:萬噸級專業醫院船 走出國門的「中國名片」 Video provider: The China Current 3 minutes 9 seconds (Cantonese narration with Video length

Chinese subtitles) (language):

Source of video: https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/

2021/12/23057.html

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.
 - military and civilian medical inspections on islands and reefs (i)
 - (ii) humanitarian rescue
 - wartime medical treatment (iii)
 - (i), (ii) Α
 - В (i), (iii)
 - \mathbf{C} (ii), (iii)
 - D (i), (ii), (iii)

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 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	Setting up overseas support bases to promote	
security	national security	
"Military Security"	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.	
"Overseas Interests	Once our country's energy-transporting ships are	
Security"	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.	

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

Name of video: 中國外交:中華人民共和國對外關係法

Video provider: The China Current

Video length 2 minutes 44 seconds (Cantonese narration with

(language): Chinese subtitles)

Source of video: https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2023/

07/24735.html



- 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)

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 10

Source 1

Name of video: 文化改變命運的故事

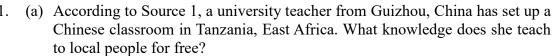
Video provider: The China Current

Video length 3 minutes 20 seconds (Cantonese narration with

(language): Chinese subtitles)

Source of video: https://chinacurrent.com/story/23461/chinese-

culture-changes-the-destiny-of-africans



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

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: Xinhua News Agency, https://eng.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/p/88232.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)

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.

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.

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"

provides an opportunity for displaying and promoting Chinese culture

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

artists and students can display our country's cultural development

to European countries to increase the chances for cultural cooperation

between China and Europe.

(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

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

Name of video: Artistic Challenges for the Belt and Road

Video provider: The Hong Kong Trade Development Council

Video length (language):

Source of video: https://beltandroad.hktdc.com/en/case-references/artistic-challenges-belt-and-road

- 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

Answer: B

- 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: D

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 11

Source 1

Name of video: 「一帶一路」中國為沙特建高鐵

Video provider: The China Current

Video length 4 minutes 18 seconds (Cantonese narration with

(language): Chinese subtitles)

Source of video: https://chinacurrent.com/story/24550/belt-and-

road-initiative-saudi-arabia-and-china



- 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://ydyl.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

- (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
Help reduce the enterprises' operation costs and promote trading development	transportation mode. 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.

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 onsite 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.

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.

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	Promise that the management team will have no more than seven Chinese, and all other positions will
	belong to Greek employees.
Daily living	Provide employees with free lunch and allow them to
level	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

to the employees' children who achieved outstanding academic performance

- (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)

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,《打造"一帶一路"沿線國家境外示範園區》

- 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.

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

Name of video: Hong Kong Connect You to the Belt and Road

Video provider: The Hong Kong Trade Development Council

Video length (language):

Source of video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4llkKQJ4
Rd8

- 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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