

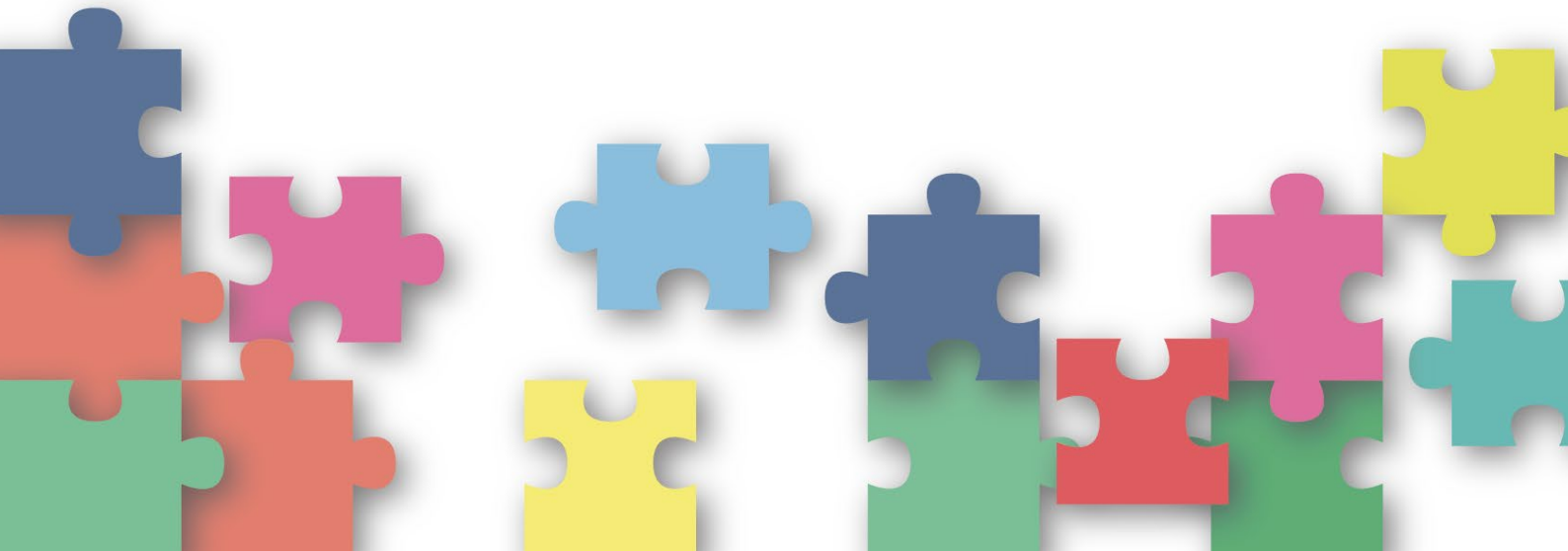


Citizenship, Economics and Society
(Secondary 1-3)
Support Resources

Secondary 3

Module 3.4:
The World in Response
to Global Issues

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 3.4: The World in Response to Global Issues” for Secondary 3 was developed by the Personal, Social and Humanities Education Section, Curriculum Development Institute of the Education Bureau.

Module 3.4: The World in Response to Global Issues

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Introduction

To enable students to become informed and responsible citizens, schools should cultivate their global perspective from an early age. At the primary level, students have learned about some international affairs that they are interested in and worthy of attention and understood some global issues that are common concerns of humankind through various subjects (e.g. Primary General Studies / Primary Humanities) and cross-curricular mode (e.g. class teacher periods, values education activities). The learning contents of Primary General Studies / Primary Humanities are particularly relevant, which include “important historical events that influenced global development (e.g. war and peace, development of the Internet and mobile devices)” and “the interdependence of different parts of the world (e.g. trade and cooperation agreements, utilisation of world resources, healthcare and medical aids)”.

This module consists of two parts. In the first part, students will understand the characteristics of global issues and recognise that sovereign state is the basic unit in international relations. Countries must deal with global issues through international cooperation based on the principle of sovereign equality. In the second part, students will understand how various organisations (including international inter-governmental bodies, international non-governmental organisations, national governments, and governments of local administrative areas) respond to the global drug problem through international cooperation. This helps students heighten their awareness and concerns about the problem and learn to cherish life. Through the study of this module, students will understand that handling global issues through international cooperation can promote the common good of humankind and further understand the interdependence of humankind, which will help broaden their global perspective.

Teaching Design

Topic:	The World in Response to Global Issues	
Duration:	8 lessons	
Learning Objectives	<p>After completing this module, students are expected to be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise the characteristics of global issues; • understand that the sovereign state is the basic unit in international relations, and that countries must deal with global issues through international cooperation based on the principle of sovereign equality; • understand how countries and various organisations respond to the global drug problem through international cooperation; • understand that international cooperation can promote the common good of humankind; and • broaden their global perspective. 	
Lesson 1 “Global issues”: Characteristics		
		Suggested lesson time
Enquiry Process:	1. Set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Activity 1” to let them have a preliminary understanding of some basic characteristics of “global issues”. 	12 minutes
	2. Interactive teaching: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-4 in “Worksheet 1” to let them recognise some examples and characteristics of “global issues”. 	28 minutes
Extended Learning:	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand the concept of “Global Governance” and understand the way out raised by President Xi Jinping to solve world problems.	
Learning and Teaching Resources:	Activity 1; Worksheet 1	

Lesson 2 (“Global issues”: The sovereign state is the basic unit in international relations)		
		Suggested lesson time
Enquiry Process:	1. Set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete, Questions 1-2 in “Activity 2” to let them have a preliminary understanding of the formation of the United Nations and review the characteristics of “global issues”. 	4 minutes
	2. Interactive teaching: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Worksheet 2” to let them understand the characteristics of a “sovereign state”. 	16 minutes
	3. Interactive teaching: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-4 in “Worksheet 3” to let them understand that the United Nations was founded on the principle of sovereign equality of all Member States and all Member States should take coordinated action to deal with global issues. 	20 minutes
Extended Learning:	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand the work of the United Nations.	
Learning and Teaching Resources:	Activity 2; Worksheet 2 and Worksheet 3	

Lesson 3 (“Global Issues”: Respond to the global drug problem through international cooperation)		
		Suggested lesson time
Enquiry Process:	1. Set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Activity 3” to let them understand the trend in the weight of drugs seized by Hong Kong Customs and anti-drugs work areas of different HKSAR Government departments. 	15 minutes
	2. Interactive teaching: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in “Worksheet 4” to let them understand that drug abuse is a global problem. 	25 minutes
Extended Learning:	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further understand the trend of drug problems related to Hong Kong youth, strategies adopted by the HKSAR Government to combat drugs and that Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre is the first permanent anti-drug educational exhibition centre in Hong Kong.	
Learning and Teaching Resources:	Activity 3; Worksheet 4	

Lesson 4 (How international intergovernmental bodies respond to the global drug problem through international cooperation)		
		Suggested lesson time
Enquiry Process:	1. Set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in “Activity 4” to let them understand the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in fighting against illegal drugs, crime and terrorism. 	15 minutes
	2. Interactive teaching: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in “Worksheet 5” to let them understand how international intergovernmental bodies respond to the global drug problem through the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and INTERPOL. 	25 minutes
Extended Learning:	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further study the experience sharing between the Narcotics Bureau (NB) of the Hong Kong Police Force and INTERPOL’s drug unit as an example of international anti-drug cooperation.	
Learning and Teaching Resources:	Activity 4; Worksheet 5	

Lesson 5 (How international non-governmental organisations respond to the global drug problem through international cooperation)		
		Suggested lesson time
Enquiry Process:	1. Set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-2 in “Activity 5” to let them have a preliminary understanding of some functions and characteristics of international non-governmental organisations. 	10 minutes
	2. Interactive teaching: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1- 7 in “Worksheet 6” to let them understand how international non-governmental organisations respond to the global drug problem through international cooperation as exemplified by the work of the World Federation Against Drugs and the International Federation of Non-Governmental Organisations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse. 	30 minutes
Extended Learning:	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning and further study some NGOs responding drug problems in Hong Kong.	
Learning and Teaching Resources:	Activity 5; Worksheet 6	

Lesson 6 (How the Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China responds to the drug problem through international cooperation)		
		Suggested lesson time
Enquiry Process:	1. Set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete “Activity 6” to let them have a preliminary understanding that our country and other countries in the world make unremitting efforts to create a “drug-free world” through effective international cooperation. 	10 minutes
	2. Interactive teaching <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-8 in “Worksheet 7” to let them understand how our country carries out international anti-drug cooperation and further understand how our country carries out international anti-drug cooperation with the ASEAN countries. 	30 minutes
Extended Learning:	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further study “Anti-Drug Law of the People’s Republic of China”.	
Learning and Teaching Resources:	Activity 6; Worksheet 7	

Lesson 7 (How the People’s Government of Yunnan Province of the People’s Republic of China responds to the global drug problem through international cooperation)		
		Suggested lesson time
Enquiry Process:	1. Set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-3 in “Activity 7” to let them have a preliminary understanding that Yunnan Province, which is adjacent to the “Golden Triangle” (a main illegal drug-producing area outside China), is at the forefront and the main battlefield of our country’s anti-drug efforts. 	10 minutes
	2. Interactive teaching: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-7 in “Worksheet 8” to let them understand how the People’s Government of Yunnan Province responds to the global drug problem through international cooperation. 	30 minutes
Extended Learning:	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further study the “Regulations on Drug Control of Yunnan Province”.	
Learning and Teaching Resources:	Activity 7; Worksheet 8	

Lesson 8 (How the Government of the HKSAR of the People’s Republic of China responds to the global drug problem through international cooperation)		
		Suggested lesson time
Enquiry Process:	1. Interactive teaching: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete Questions 1-6 in “Worksheet 9” to let them understand how the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region government responds to the global drug problem through international cooperation. 	30 minutes
	2. Interactive teaching: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher asks students to complete “Worksheet 10” to let them know some examples of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government’s responses to the global drug problem. 	10 minutes
Extended Learning:	Based on students’ learning needs, teachers can instruct students to conduct extended learning to further watch the anti-drug mini-movie “Drug Enticement ”developed by the Narcotics Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force.	
Learning and Teaching Resources:	Worksheet 9 and Worksheet 10	

Module 3.4: The World in Response to Global Issues
(Lesson 1)
Learning and Teaching Materials

“Global issues”: Characteristics

Activity 1

Source 1

As the world’s only truly universal global organization, the United Nations has become the foremost forum to address issues that transcend national boundaries and cannot be resolved by any one country acting alone.

To its initial goals of safeguarding peace, protecting human rights, establishing the framework for international justice and promoting economic and social progress, in the seven decades since its creation, the United Nations has added on new challenges, such as AIDS, big data and climate change.

Source: United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues>

1. (a) According to Source 1, what are the examples of global issues?

AIDS, big data and climate change.

- (b) According to Source 1, what are the characteristics of global issues?

Global issues transcend national boundaries and cannot be resolved by any one country acting alone.

Source 2

Let the Torch of Multilateralism Light up Humanity's Way Forward
Special Address by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People’s Republic of China
At the World Economic Forum Virtual Event of the Davos Agenda
(25 January 2021)

... ..

The fourth is to come together against global challenges and jointly create a better future for humanity. In the era of economic globalization, public health emergencies like COVID-19 may very well recur, and global public health governance needs to be enhanced. The Earth is our one and only home. To scale up efforts to address climate change and promote sustainable development bears on the future of humanity. No global problem can be solved by any one country alone. There must be global action, global response and global cooperation.

... ..

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjdt_665385/zyjh_665391/202101/t20210125_678968.html

2. (a) According to Source 2, what is the goal of President Xi Jinping's belief that the world should come together against global challenges?


Jointly create a better future for humanity.

- (b) According to Source 2, how does President Xi Jinping think humanity should respond to all global problems?

There must be global action, global response and global cooperation.


Worksheet 1: Examples of “global issues”

Source 1

Name of video:	氣候危機：中國的承諾與行動	
Video provider:	The China Current	
Video length (language):	3 min 47 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
Source of video:	https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2021/10/22680.html	


1. (a) According to Source 1, which global issue is humanity facing?
The issue of global climate crisis and global temperature rise.
-
- (b) According to Source 1, what countering measures are taken by various countries in the world?
Reducing the use of coal-fired electricity and stopping overseas coal energy investment projects
-

Source 2

Name of video:	甚麼是《難民問題全球契約》？	
Video provider:	The United Nations Refugee Agency	
Video length (language):	1 min 29 seconds (Chinese and English subtitles)	
Source of video:	https://www.unhcr.org/hk/what-we-do/global-compact	

2. (a) According to Source 2, there are more than 25 million people all over the world who have crossed borders to escape war, persecution or violence and become refugees. What problems does the influx of many newcomers create for those refugee-hosting countries?
It will strain the services and infrastructure of refugee-hosting countries.
-
- (b) According to Source 2, what countering measures are suggested by the United Nations Refugee Agency to countries in the world?
Provide more resources to host communities, which will benefit locals and refugees.
-

Source 3

Name of video:	甚麼是全球大流行？	
Video provider:	The China Current	
Video length (language):	2 min 40 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
Source of video:	https://chinacurrent.com/hk/story/20393/health-emergency-explained	

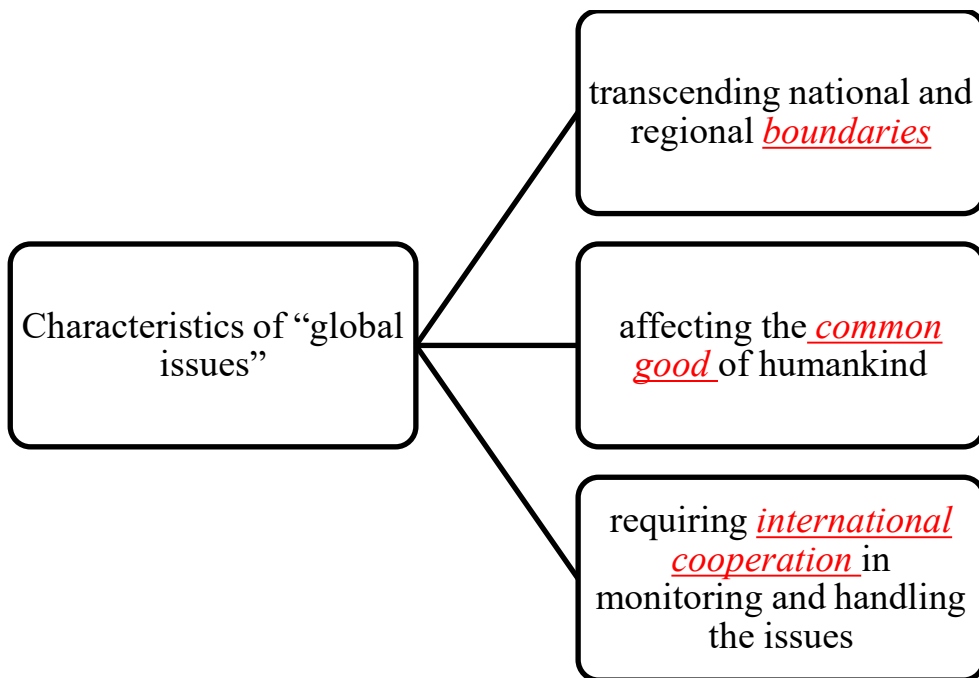
3. (a) According to Source 3, why did the World Health Organisation characterise the coronavirus disease epidemic situation as a pandemic?

It was because the coronavirus spread rapidly worldwide, leading to a large number of infections and death cases.

- (b) According to Source 3, what countering measures were taken by countries in the world?

Enhancing hygiene measures, such as repeatedly urging nationals to wash their hands correctly and maintain an appropriate social distance from others, etc, to fight the pandemic.

4. Based on the descriptions of global problems in Source 1, Source 2 and Source 3, what are the characteristics of “global issues”? Fill in the spaces provided below with correct answers.



Extended learning

Watch the following video clip to understand the concept of “global governance”.



“Global Governance” [Total length: 4 minutes and 20 seconds]

【Reference: EDB Educational MultiMedia (EMM)> “Global Governance”
https://emm.edcity.hk/media/Global+Governance+%28English+subtitles+available%29/1_v1jvbjd2/174238562】

1. (a) What does “global governance” refer to?
*It refers to a process of political coordinations at various levels
aiming at dealing with global issues, in order to maintain world order.*
- (b) Which stakeholders are involved in the global governance?
*Governments, international intergovernmental bodies,
international non-governmental organisations, multinational
corporations.*
2. (a) Which international intergovernmental body is mentioned in the video clip as an example?
World Health Organisation.
- (b) Based on the video clip, give an example of an international non-governmental organisation that is relevant to the scope of work of the organisation described in answer 2.(a).
Red Cross / Medecins Sans Frontieres.

Read the following information to understand the way out raised by President Xi Jinping to solve world problems.

Let the Torch of Multilateralism Light up Humanity's Way Forward
Special Address by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China
At the World Economic Forum Virtual Event of the Davos Agenda
(25 January 2021)

... ..

The problems facing the world are intricate and complex. The way out of them is through upholding multilateralism and building a community with a shared future for mankind.

First, we should stay committed to openness and inclusiveness instead of closeness and exclusion. Multilateralism is about having international affairs addressed through consultation and the future of the world decided by everyone working together. We cannot tackle common challenges in a divided world. ... We should uphold the common values of humanity, i.e. peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom, rise above ideological prejudice, make the mechanisms, principles and policies of our cooperation as open and inclusive as possible, and jointly safeguard world peace and stability. We should build an open world economy, ...

Second, we should stay committed to international law and international rules instead of seeking one's own supremacy. ... International governance should be based on the rules and consensus reached among us. The Charter of the United Nations is the basic and universally recognized norms governing state-to-state relations. ... We need to be resolute in championing the international rule of law, and steadfast in our resolve to safeguard the international system centered around the UN and the international order based on international law. Multilateral institutions, which provide the platforms for putting multilateralism into action and which are the basic architecture underpinning multilateralism, should have their authority and effectiveness safeguarded. State-to-state relations should be coordinated and regulated through proper institutions and rules....

Third, we should stay committed to consultation and cooperation instead of conflict and confrontation. ...We should ...adhere to mutual respect and accommodation, and enhance political trust through strategic communication. It is important that we stick to the cooperation concept based on mutual benefit.... Equal rights to development should be guaranteed for all countries to promote common development and prosperity....

Fourth, we should stay committed to keeping up with the times instead of rejecting change. The world is undergoing changes unseen in a century, and now is the time for major development and major transformation. To uphold multilateralism in the 21st century, we should promote its fine tradition, take on new perspectives

and look to the future. We need to stand by the core values and basic principles of multilateralism. We also need to adapt to the changing international landscape and respond to global challenges as they arise. We need to reform and improve the global governance system on the basis of extensive consultation and consensus-building...

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China,
https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjdt_665385/zyjh_665391/202101/t20210125_678968.html

3. According to the reading material, President Xi Jinping pointed out that the problems in the world are complex and the way out is to maintain and practice multilateralism and promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. Which four principles should be adhered to?

• *Stay committed to openness and inclusiveness instead of closeness and exclusion;*

• *Stay committed to international law and international rules instead of seeking one's own supremacy;*

• *Stay committed to consultation and cooperation instead of conflict and confrontation; and*


• *Stay committed to keeping up with the times instead of rejecting change.*

Module 3.4: The World in Response to Global Issues
(Lesson 2)
Learning and Teaching Materials

“Global issues”: The sovereign state is the basic unit in international relations

Activity 2

Source 1

Name of video:	在聯合國大會裡，大家都在談甚麼？	
Video provider:	The China Current	
Video length (language):	3 min 19 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
Source of video:	https://chinacurrent.com/education/article/2020/09/22546.html	

1. According to Source 1, put the correct answers in the spaces provided.
 - (a) United Nations has 193 Member States and they are all sovereign states.
 - (b) United Nations General Assembly is a place for Member States to discuss any issues that threatens world peace, international security and human development.
2. Source 1 mentions global warming, global medicine and health issues and world peace issues. Based on what you have learned, analyse what characteristics of “global issues” do these issues have? (Hint: Can refer to Worksheet 1: Examples of “global issues”)
 - *Transcend national and regional boundaries;*
 - *Affect the common good of humankind;*
 - *Require international cooperation to monitor and handle.*

Worksheet 2: “Sovereign state” and its characteristics

Source 1

"The Westphalian System: The Beginning of Modern International Relations" (1)
Author: Liu Jianfei (2020)

.....

In 1618, a war which lasted for 30 years broke out in Europe. European states suffered heavy losses. Finally, peace talks were held in Westphalia. The Peace of Westphalia was concluded in 1648.

The most important term of the peace settlement is that countries enjoy sovereignty and they can independently engage in foreign relations, including declaring war and concluding peace treaties. This becomes the origin of the principle of sovereign state. Since then, all countries are equal in terms of territorial sovereignty and other kinds of sovereignty and should respect each other. If a country invades other country and violates the territorial sovereignty of another country, it violates this commonly agreed principle of international relations.

Source: 資料來源：中共中央黨校（國家行政學院），
https://www.ccps.gov.cn/dxsy/202001/t20200110_137402.shtml

Source 2

"The Westphalian System: The Beginning of Modern International Relations" (2)
Author: Liu Jianfei (2020)

With the progress of human civilization and the evolution of the international system, there are more and more sovereign states. There are now 193 sovereign states, which are full Member States of the United Nations;

All countries regard sovereignty as the most fundamental and core national interest, especially territorial sovereignty.


Source: 資料來源：中共中央黨校（國家行政學院），
https://www.ccps.gov.cn/dxsy/202001/t20200110_137402.shtml

1. (a) According to Source 1 and Source 2, determine which of the following statements are true and which are false by putting a “T” for a true statement and a “F” for a false statement.

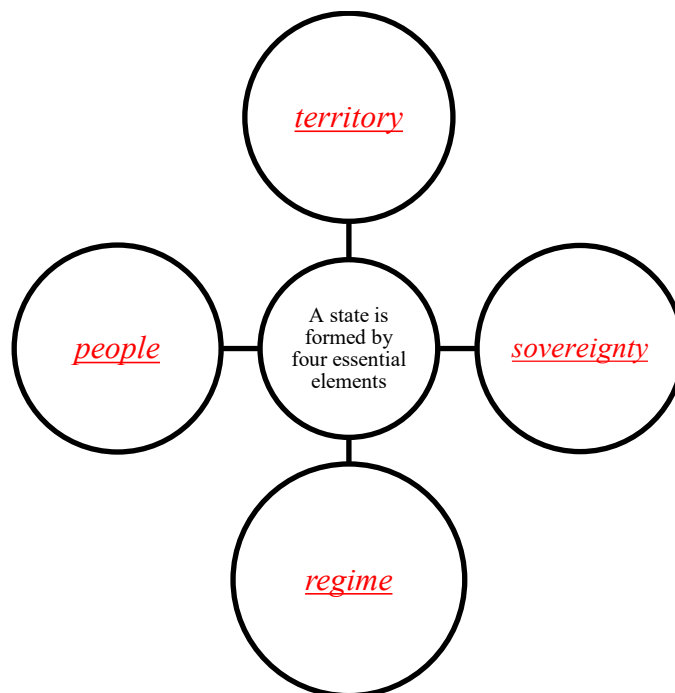
1. The most important term of the Peace of Westphalia is that countries enjoy sovereignty. T
2. State sovereignty means countries can independently engage in foreign relations, but it does not include the declaration of war and conclusion of peace treaties. F

3. Countries have different territorial sizes, and the amount of sovereignty they enjoy should be consistent with the size of their territory. Countries with larger territories enjoy more sovereignty, while countries with smaller territories enjoy relatively less sovereignty. F
4. Among sovereignty, territorial sovereignty is the core national interest of a country. T

Source 3

Name of video:	國家安全影片系列第一集《國家與國家安全》(有關國家組成要素的部分)	
Video provider:	Security Bureau	
Video length (language):	2 min 27 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese and English subtitles)	
Source of video:	https://www.facebook.com/christangpingkeung/videos/1052152802823012/?ref=embed_video&t=0	

2. According to Source 3, put the correct answers in the spaces provided.



In other words, a sovereign state has the following characteristics:

A sovereign state must have territory, sovereignty, regime and people. United Nations has 193 Member States and they are sovereign states. They have established diplomatic relations with other countries and international recognition.

Worksheet 3: The United Nations deals with global issues based on the principle of sovereign equality of all Member States, and all Member States should take coordinated action to deal with global issues

Source 1

United Nations Charter (1945)

Chapter I: Purposes and Principles

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes [of the United Nations] stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles:

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
-
4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.
-
7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter;

Source: United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/chapter-1>

1. (a) According to Source 1, what is the principle on which the United Nations deals with global issues?
Sovereign equality of all Member States.

- (b) According to Source 1, what aspect of any state shall all United Nations Member States refrain from violating?
Territorial integrity or political independence.

- (c) According to Source 1, does the *United Nations Charter* authorise the United Nations to intervene in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state? Cite the relevant clause to support your answer.
No, it is not authorised.
According to Clause 7, Article 2 of the United Nations Charter: "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

Source 2

**United Nations General Assembly 1883rd plenary meeting
Resolution 2625(XXV)(1970)**

**“Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations
and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United
Nations”**

... ..

The principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter

No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements, are in violation of international law.

... ..

The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter

States have the duty to co-operate with one another, irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, in the various spheres of international relations, in order to maintain international peace and security....

To this end:

- (a) States shall co-operate with other States in the maintenance of international peace and security;
- (b) States shall co-operate in the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and in the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all forms of religious intolerance;
- (c) States shall conduct their international relations in the economic, social, cultural, technical and trade fields in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality and non-intervention;
- (d) States Members of the United Nations have the duty to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the United Nations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter.

... ..

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection,
https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/docs/A_RES_2625-Eng.pdf

2. According to Source 2, determine which of the following statements are true and which are false by putting a “T” for a true statement and a “F” for a false statement.
1. In accordance with the principle of mutual assistance among countries in the *United Nations Charter*, states have the right to intervene directly or indirectly in any other State’s internal or external affairs. F
 2. States shall have the obligation to co-operate with other States to maintain international peace and security. T
 3. States shall conduct their international relations in the economic, social, cultural, technical and trade fields only by the principles of mutual benefit; F
 4. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the *United Nations Charter*, taking joint duty and separate action in cooperation with the United Nations is the obligation of United Nations states. T

Source 3

As World War II was about to end in 1945, nations were in ruins, and the world wanted peace. Representatives of 50 countries gathered at the United Nations Conference on International Organization. They proceeded to draft and then sign the UN Charter, which created a new international organization, the United Nations, which, it was hoped, would prevent another world war like the one they had just lived through.

The United Nations officially began, on 24 October 1945. ...Now, more than 75 years later, the United Nations is still working to maintain international peace and security, give humanitarian assistance to those in need, protect human rights, and uphold international law.

The United Nations has set sustainable development goals for 2030, in order to achieve a better and more sustainable future for us all. UN Member States have also agreed to climate action to limit global warming.

With many achievements now in its past, the United Nations is looking to the future, to new achievements.

The history of the United Nations is still being written.

Source: United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/history-of-the-un>

3. (a) According to Source 3, what did countries aim to prevent by establishing the United Nations?
Another world war.
-
- (b) To achieve the goal mentioned in the answer to 3.(a), what has the United Nations been working to maintain over the past 75 years?
International peace and security.
-

4. **【Challenge question】** According to your knowledge, why does the action of limiting global warming require the consent of United Nations Member States instead of relying on the individual country's efforts to solve the problem?

- *The Global Warming issue relates to the greenhouse gas emissions of countries all over the world and therefore needs to be solved by the joint efforts of countries all over the world.*

- *The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions belongs to internal affairs and scope of sovereignty of states. To respect the principles of sovereign equality, consent from United Nations Member States is required before taking coordinated action.*

Extended learning


Learning activity: Project learning

1. Study topic: The work of the United Nations

2. Learning activity guidelines:

- a) Before conducting the project, students should browse the United Nations website stated in the reference resource to understand the work of the United Nations in different aspects. Students are required to develop a set of presentation with not more than ten slides, including a brief introduction to the history of the United Nations, the formation of the United Nations and the work of the United Nations in maintaining international security, etc.
- b) After completing the project, students are required to write a short reflective essay of about 50 words on the role and importance of the United Nations in maintaining international peace.

3. Reference resource:

Name of resource:	Our Work	
Resource provider:	United Nations	
Source of resource:	https://www.un.org/en/our-work	

4. Assessment criteria for presentation slides:

Criteria	Percentage
A. Content <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relevance of content to the topic under study• Clarity and accuracy of data and information	40
B. Presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fluency and completeness of presenting the content• Creativity and interesting level of way of presentation	30
C. Production skills and execution <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visually pleasing design and effects• Use of multimedia	30

Module 3.4: The World in Response to Global Issues
(Lesson 3)
Learning and Teaching Materials

“Global issues”: Respond to the global drug problem through international cooperation

Activity 3

Source 1

Year	Weight of drugs seized (kg)
2019	2 152
2020	3 470
2021	4 066
2022	6 900

Source: Departmental Reviews, <https://www.customs.gov.hk/en/publications-useful-information/publications/departmental-reviews/index.html>

- According to Source 1, what is the trend in the weight of drugs seized by Hong Kong Customs?
Continuously upward trend, increasing from 2152 kg in 2019 to 6900 kg in 2022.

- The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has been using multipronged strategies to combat drug abuse. These include preventive education and publicity, drug treatment and rehabilitation, legislation and law enforcement, external cooperation, and research, etc. Browse the webpages of different government departments listed in Table A and put down their work areas related to combating the drug problem in Table B.

Table A

Government department	Department webpage
Narcotics Division, Security Bureau	https://www.nd.gov.hk/en/about_us.html
Narcotics Bureau of the Hong Kong Police	https://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/04_crime_matters/drug/hkpdf.html
Customs and Excise Department	https://www.customs.gov.hk/en/about-us/ced-roles/anti-narcotics-investigation/index.html

Narcotics and Drug Administration Division, Department of Health	https://www.dh.gov.hk/english/main/main_mc/main_mc.html
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Table B

Government department	Work areas related to anti-drug
Narcotics Division, Security Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Organise preventive education and publicity programmes with other departments and organisations.</u> • <u>Enact and review legislation to target illegal supply, trafficking and use of psychotropic substances, with law enforcement undertaken by the Police and the Customs and Excise Department.</u>
Narcotics Bureau of the Hong Kong Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Handle major and syndicated trafficking, importation, exportation, drug manufacturing and cultivation cases.</u>
Customs and Excise Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Investigate and detect the illegal import, export, manufacture, distribution and abuse of dangerous drugs, and trace the assets of drug traffickers.</u>
Narcotics and Drug Administration Division, Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Manage Methadone clinics and provide drug abusers with readily accessible, legal, medically safe and effective treatment.</u>

Worksheet 4: Drug abuse is a global issue

Source 1

Year	Global drug users
2018	269 million
2019	275 million
2020	284 million
2021	296 million

Source: United Nations World Drug Report, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/wdr-2023---previous-reports.html>

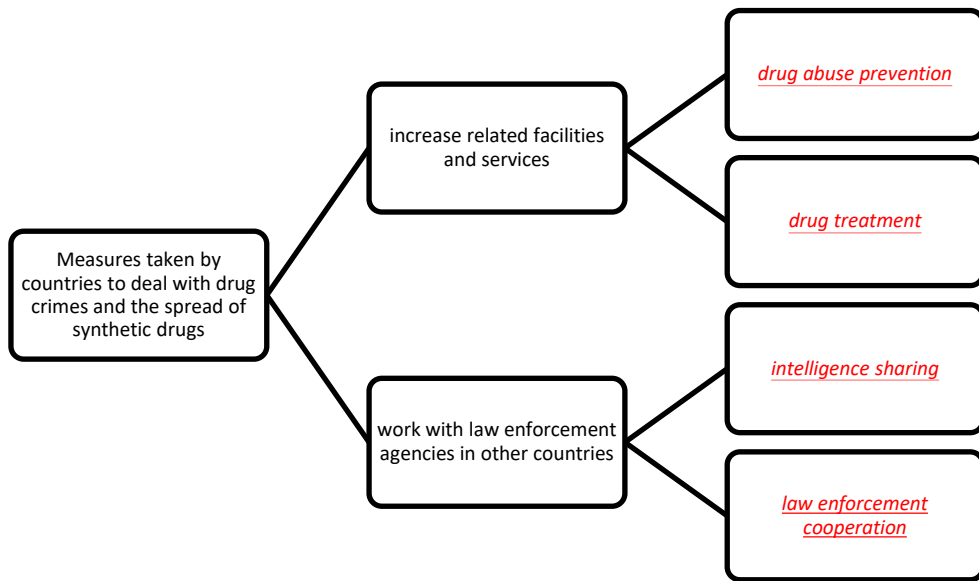
1. According to Source 1, what is the trend of global drug users?
Continuously upward trend, increasing from 269 million in 2018 to 296 million in 2021.

Source 2

According to the “World Drug Report 2023” released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the supply of illicit drugs continues to increase and trafficking networks become increasingly flexible. It greatly intensifies the need for medical services and threatens law enforcement work. Countries should carry out more drug prevention and treatment measures based in schools, families and communities, and increase facilities and services for drug abuse prevention and drug treatment. At the same time, countries should strengthen drug supervision and build trust with law enforcement agencies in other countries through the sharing of intelligence and effective international law enforcement cooperation to deal with increasingly flexible drug crimes and the spread of synthetic drugs.

Source: United Nations “World Drug Report 2023”, https://www.unodc.org/res/WDR-2023/WDR23_Exsum_fin_DP.pdf

2. According to the “World Drug Report 2023” in Source 2, put down correct answers in the spaces provided to show the four measures taken by countries to deal with drug crimes and the spread of synthetic drugs.



Source 3

In today's world, the drug problem has become a global issue. In response to the global nature of the drug problem, China has launched anti-drug cooperation with a number of countries and has become a party to international anti-drug conventions. China is determined to keep drugs out of the country through efforts of continuously improving anti-drug legislation, strictly controlling easy-to-use chemicals, correcting and rescuing drug addicts, raising national anti-drug awareness, and carrying out international anti-drug cooperation.

Source : Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention >Jing Yang Center For Disease Prevention & Control > 「淺談對毒品的社會危害和綜合防範措施」, <http://www.dyjycdc.com/index.php?c=show&id=445>

3. According to Sources 1, 2 and 3, identify the characteristics of “global issues” that the global drug problem has.
- *Transcend national and regional boundaries;*

 - *Affect the common good of humankind;*

 - *Require international cooperation to monitor and handle.*

Extended learning

Understand the trend of drug problems related to Hong Kong youth

Source 1

Year	Number of overall reported drug abusers	Number of reported drug abusers aged under 21
2019	5 775	494
2020	5 776	607
2021	6 019	873

Source: Narcotics Division, Security Bureau “Central Registry of Drug Abuse Seventy-first Report”, https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/report/crda_71st/CRDA_71st_Report_Full_Version.pdf

1. According to Source 1, what is the trend of the number of overall reported drug abusers?

Continuously upward trend, increasing from 5775 people in 2019 to 6019 people in 2021.

2. With reference to Question 1, what is the change in the number of drug abusers aged under 21?

More and more young drug abusers aged under 21 take drugs.

Source 2

Reasons for drug use of young drug abusers aged under 21	Percentage*
Peer influence/ To identify with peers	58%
Relief of boredom/Depression/Stress	45%
To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	31%
Curiosity	23%
To avoid discomfort of its absence	6%

* Respondents can select more than one reason.

Source: Narcotics Division, Security Bureau *Central Registry of Drug Abuse Seventy-first Report*, https://www.nd.gov.hk/pdf/report/crda_71st/CRDA_71st_Report_Full_Version.pdf

3. According to Source 2, identify two major factors for drug use of young drug abusers.

• *Peer influence/ To identify with peers.*

• *Relief of boredom/Depression/Stress.*

Source 3

Name of video:	毒品害人·《驅魔》	
Video provider:	Hong Kong Police Force	
Video length (language):	5 min 8 seconds (Cantonese)	
Source of video:	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b9vV975fYaY	

4. According to Source 3, what are the harms and consequences of taking drugs?

- *Drugs have tremendous negative impacts on human health, such as slow reactions, unsteady walking and incoherent speech.*

- *Drug trafficking is illegal, and in some countries, the penalties for drug trafficking is severe, such as the death penalty.*

5. With reference to Question 4, why do we need to resist the temptation of drugs?

- *Because drugs have tremendous negative impacts on human health and easily leave after-effects.*

- *Once addicted to drugs, the process of getting rid of them is very painful, and thus, we must be firm in refusing drugs.*

(Other reasonable answers are also acceptable)

6. What anti-drug efforts do you think the Hong Kong government should strengthen to combat the youth drug abuse problem? Suggest **one method** and explain.

- *I think the Hong Kong government should strengthen publicity to alert young people on the dangers of drugs so that they will not go astray.*


(Other reasonable answers are also acceptable)

Extended learning

Learning activity: Poster design

1. **Theme of poster:** Strategies adopted by the HKSAR Government to combat drugs
2. **Learning activity guidelines:**
 - a) Students apply what they have learned in class to design a poster to display their learning outcomes.
 - b) There is no restriction on the formats of posters. Students may use multimedia to design physical or electronic posters.
 - c) The content of the poster must be aligned with the theme of the poster and the central idea should be presented interestingly.
 - d) Before completing the poster design, students should browse the website of the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau listed in the reference resource.

3. Reference resource :

Name of resource:	Multipronged Anti-drug Efforts	
Resource provider:	Narcotics Division, Security Bureau	
Source of resource:	https://www.nd.gov.hk/en/made.html	

4. Assessment criteria:

Criteria	Percentage
A. Content <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relevance of the content to the theme• Fluency of presenting the content• Clarity and accuracy of data and information	40
B. Creativity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creativity and originality of the content• Creativity and interesting level of way of presentation	30
C. Production skills and execution <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visually pleasing design and effects• Use of multimedia	30


5. **Poster template:**

**Strategies adopted by HKSAR Government to
combat drugs**

Extended learning

Learning activity: Visit

1. **Place to visit:** Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre
2. **Introduction of the place:** Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre is the first permanent anti-drug educational exhibition centre in Hong Kong. The Drug InfoCentre offers visitors a full-sensory anti-drug journey with visual, auditory and sensory experiences through multi-media presentations, interactive games and participatory process, coupled with real-life cases and sharing.
3. **Post-visit assignment:** Students should finish an assignment after the visit to record the knowledge they have learned during the visit and reflect on it.

<p>Briefly describe and reflect on what you have learned from the visit (For example: display objects, activities for visitors, etc.)</p>	<p>Take photos for record keeping</p>
<p>Example : Through the “Drug Taking Facial Filter” and “Drug X-Ray”, I know that different drugs have different harmful effects on the body and health of drug abusers. It makes me understand that drugs will seriously affect human health. We must insist on rejecting drugs.</p>	

**Module 3.4: The World in Response to Global Issues
(Lesson 4)
Learning and Teaching Materials**

How international intergovernmental bodies respond to the global drug problem through international cooperation

Activity 4

Source 1

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been helping Member States fight against drugs, organized crimes and terrorism.

Pillars of the work of UNODC:

- Technical assistance through international cooperation to enable Member States to provide effective responses to drug-related issues, organized crimes and terrorism.
- Research and analysis to enrich knowledge, broaden understanding of drug and crime problems, and establish evidence-based policies and strategies.
- Normative work to assist in the ratification and implementation of international treaties, and the development of national legislation on drugs, crimes and terrorism.

Through educational campaigns and scientific research, the UNODC works to keep young people off illicit drug use, get drug dependent people to seek treatment, and get governments to see drug use as a health problem rather than a crime.

Source: UNODC, https://www.unodc.org/documents/Advocacy-Section/UNODC-at-a-glance_PRINT.pdf

1. According to Source 1, what are the aims of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)?

To fight against illicit drugs and transnational organized crimes.

2. Match the major work of UNODC with the corresponding work descriptions correctly by drawing a line between them.

Major work of UNODC		Work descriptions
Technical assistance		to assist in the ratification and implementation of international treaties, and the development of national legislation on drugs, crimes and terrorism
Research and analysis		to enrich knowledge, broaden understanding of drug and crime problems, and to establish evidence-based policies and strategies
Normative work		to enable Member States to provide effective responses to drug-related issues, organized crimes and terrorism

3. According to Source 1, which of the following ways is used by UNODC to keep young people off illicit drug use?
 - A Legislation and regulation
 - B Interception at source
 - C Strengthen penalties
 - D Education campaigns and scientific research

Answer : D

Worksheet 5: How international intergovernmental bodies handle the global drug problem through international cooperation

Source 1

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) **brings countries together** to transfer knowledge, skills and information. This helps address common challenges and find effective solutions at the operational, legal and political levels.

Major responsibilities of UNODC include:

- Supporting countries to effectively **secure borders, ports, airports and maritime spaces** — helping Member States establish border liaison offices, ensuring container and cargo control in ports and airports, strengthening the detection of crimes and terrorism at airports and holistically addressing crimes that occur in national maritime areas and on the high seas.
- Supporting **the establishment of regional and global law enforcement networks** — strengthening the capacity of practitioners to conduct joint or parallel operations, facilitating the sharing of intelligence and police-to-police cooperation.
- Strengthening **the effectiveness of international cooperation** — supporting networking and capacity building, and developing practical tools and knowledge repositories, and using the full potential of the international conventions in areas such as extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery.
- Creating platforms for **multi-stakeholder partnerships** — through governmental and non-governmental organisations, such as civil society, the private sector, and relevant regional, national and local institutions, to generate additional support for the efforts of Member States in priority areas.

Source: *UNODC Strategy 2021-2025*, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/strategy/full-strategy.html>

1. According to Source 1, which of the following items are the major responsibilities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to combat the global drug problem?
 - (i) Facilitates the sharing of intelligence
 - (ii) Helps States establish border liaison offices
 - (iii) Strengthens international cooperation in extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery
 - (iv) Creates partnership cooperation platforms for civil society, the private sector, relevant regional, national and local institutions

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

Answer: D

Source 2

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is an inter-governmental organization with 196 member countries. It aims to help police in all of these countries work together to make the world a safer place.

INTERPOL is an international organisation that serves as a global cooperation platform to enable police to work directly with their counterparts. All actions are politically neutral and taken within the limits of existing laws in different countries.

In fighting against drug trafficking, since the types of drugs trafficked and the routes used are constantly evolving, it is essential that countries work together in a united and coordinated way. INTERPOL assists national, regional and international law enforcement bodies in countering the illicit production, trafficking and abuse of drugs in the following ways:

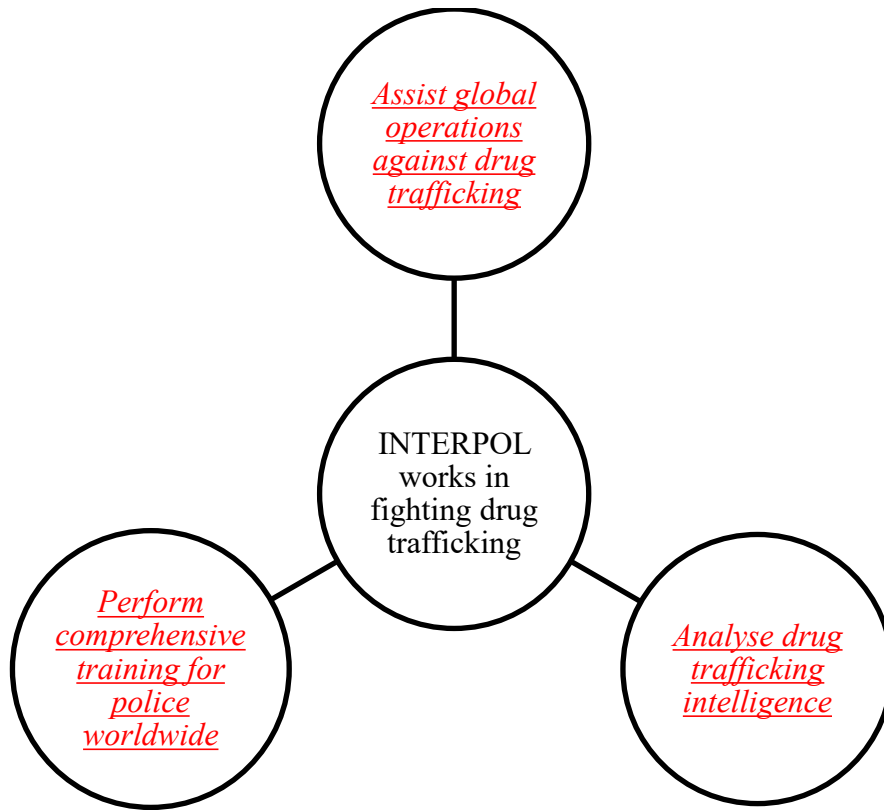
- Assistance to global operations against drug trafficking;
- Intelligence analysis on drug trafficking routes, method of operation and the criminal networks involved;
- Comprehensive training for police worldwide to ensure police worldwide have the knowledge and skills to prevent, investigate and disrupt drug trafficking.

Source: INTERPOL, <https://www.interpol.int/Who-we-are/What-is-INTERPOL>;
<https://www.interpol.int/Crimes/Drug-trafficking/Our-role-in-fighting-drug-trafficking>

2. According to Source 2, which of the following is the correct description for INTERPOL?
- A INTERPOL is a non-governmental organisation
 - B All actions performed by INTERPOL are politically neutral
 - C INTERPOL is an Asian Regional Arbitration institution
 - D INTERPOL can freely enter and exit different countries for law enforcement

Answer: B

3. According to Source 2, put the correct answers in the spaces provided.



Extended learning

Understand the experience sharing between the Narcotics Bureau (NB) of the Hong Kong Police Force and INTERPOL's drug unit as an example of international anti-drug cooperation

Source 1

The Narcotics Bureau (NB) of the Hong Kong Police Force and the INTERPOL's drug unit conducted an online sharing session to enhance officers' knowledge and understanding of the global drug trend during the pandemic. The INTERPOL's drug unit assists national, regional and international law enforcement bodies in countering the illicit production, trafficking and abuse of drugs through global operations, criminal intelligence analysis and comprehensive training.

INTERPOL officers shared their duties and expertise in tackling drugs, as well as how the pandemic affected global drug trafficking activities, including the geographical change of manufacturing sites, the means of drug smuggling, etc. They also highlighted areas where NB and INTERPOL could cooperate in tackling the global drug situation. NB Officers also shared their observations about the impacts of the pandemic on drug trafficking in Hong Kong, especially the new patterns observed in recent record-breaking drug seizure cases.

Source: The Hong Kong Police Force, NB exchanges experience with INTERPOL's drug unit, <https://www.police.gov.hk/offbeat/1204/eng/9007.html>

According to Source 1, select the most appropriate answer from below multiple choice questions.

1. Which of the following items **is not** the work of the INTERPOL's drug unit?
 - A Enacts anti-drug legislation
 - B Conducts criminal intelligence analysis and comprehensive training
 - C Counters the illicit production, trafficking and abuse of drugs
 - D Assists national, regional and international law enforcement bodies in executing global operations

Answer: A

2. Which of the following are the contents of the online sharing session conducted by the Narcotics Bureau (NB) of the Hong Kong Police Force and the INTERPOL's drug unit?
 - (i) Global drug trend
 - (ii) Observations about the impacts of the pandemic on drug trafficking in Hong Kong
 - (iii) Duties and expertise of INTERPOL officers shared in tackling drugs
 - (iv) Cooperation between NB and INTERPOL on global drug problem

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

Answer : D

Module 3.4: The World in Response to Global Issues
(Lesson 5)
Learning and Teaching Materials

How international non-governmental organisations respond to the global drug problem through international cooperation

Activity 5:

Source 1

A non-governmental organisation (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of services and humanitarian functions, bring citizens' concerns to Governments, monitor policies, and encourage political participation at the community level. NGOs provide analysis and expertise, serve as early warning mechanisms, and help monitor and implement international agreements.

Source: Dr. PANG Suk-man, "Emergence of International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs): Success and Limitation of Cooperation", *Learning and Teaching Resource Pack for Senior Secondary History Curriculum- INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND REGIONAL POLITICS SINCE 1945*,

https://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en/curriculum-development/kla/pshe/references-and-resources/history/IA_Lecture_2_eng.pdf

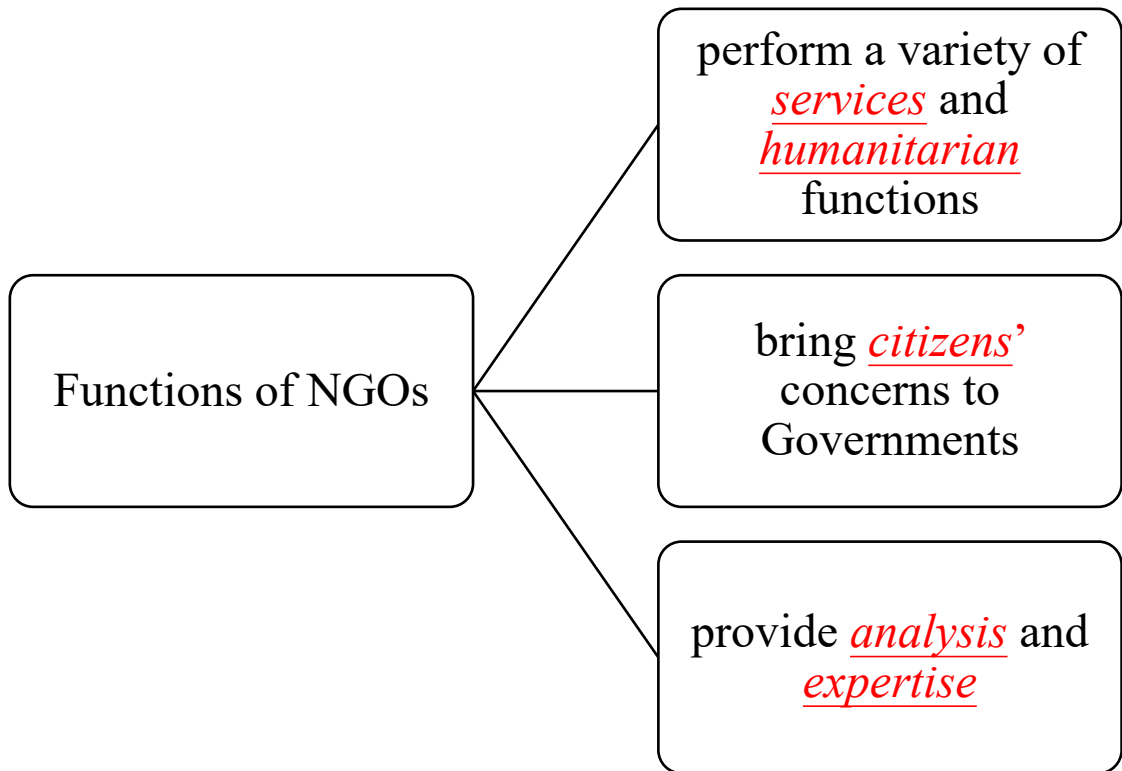
Source 2

Public International Law recognizes international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) as privately-established institutions that organise non-profit, non-state multi-national activities for the global society. In other words, INGOs are non-governmental organisations that encompass members from different nationalities, are non-profit and have an independent administrative body.

Source: Dr. PANG Suk-man, "Emergence of International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs): Success and Limitation of Cooperation", *Learning and Teaching Resource Pack for Senior Secondary History Curriculum- INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND REGIONAL POLITICS SINCE 1945*,

https://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en/curriculum-development/kla/pshe/references-and-resources/history/IA_Lecture_2_eng.pdf

1. According to Source 1, put the correct answers in the spaces provided.



2. According to Source 2, which of the following items **is not** a characteristic of international non-governmental organisations recognized by Public International Law?
- A Profit-oriented
 - B Encompass members from different nationalities
 - C Have an independent administrative body
 - D Privately-established

Answer: A

Worksheet 6: How international non-governmental organisations respond to the global drug problem through international cooperation

Source 1

The World Federation Against Drugs (WFAD) is a community of non-governmental organisations and individuals. ...Founded in 2009, the aim of WFAD is to work towards a drug-free world. Members of WFAD share a common concern that illicit drug use is undercutting traditional values and threatening families, communities and government institutions throughout the world.

WFAD marks the launch of a global network of organisations which are united behind the UN's narcotics conventions. One of WFAD's tasks is to organize the biannual World Forum Against Drugs. The World Forum Against Drugs is a global conference that works as a meeting point for volunteers, professionals and policy makers from all continents who are working to prevent drug abuse at the grassroots level.

WFAD believes that it is important to identify and promote good examples of policies and programs that are efficient and make a difference to reduce drug abuse. Every day of the year, in all corners of the world, people do important work to prevent drug abuse. It is important for those involved to get to know each other, exchange experiences and establish networks across borders.

Source: World Federation Against Drugs, <https://www.wfad.se/>; <https://wfad.se/about-wfad/#intro>; <https://wfad.se/membership/>

1. According to Source 1, which of the following descriptions about WFAD is correct?
 - (i) WFAD aims to work towards a drug-free world
 - (ii) WFAD supports the UN's narcotics conventions
 - (iii) WFAD is a community of non-governmental organisations and individuals.
 - A (i)
 - B (i) 、 (ii)
 - C (ii) 、 (iii)
 - D (i) 、 (ii) 、 (iii)

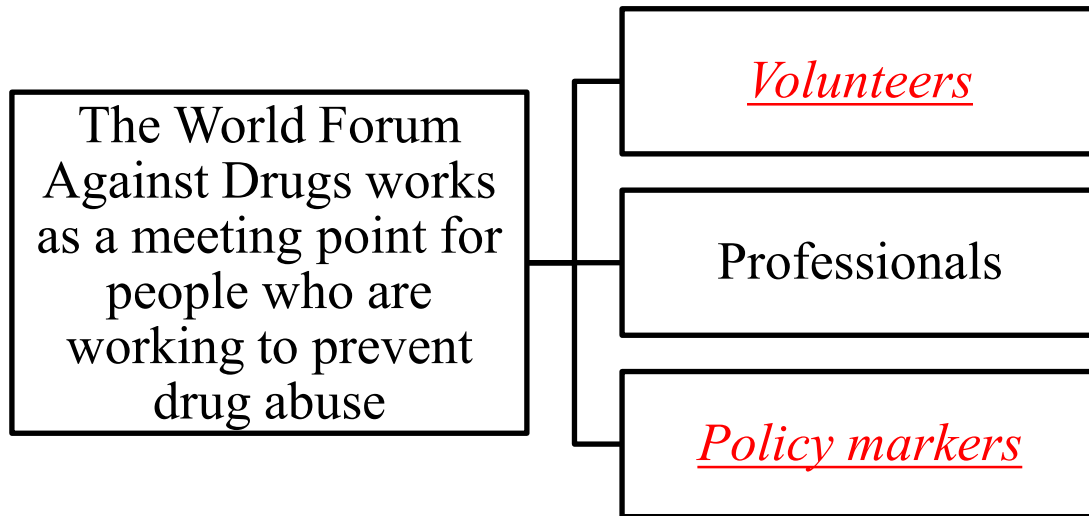
Reference : D

2. According to Source 1, how does illicit drug use threaten the global drug problem?

Illicit drug use is undercutting traditional values and threatening

families, communities and government institutions throughout the world.

3. According to Source 1, put the correct answers in the spaces provided.



4. According to Source 1, explain why the WFAD believes it is important to identify and promote good examples of policies and programs that make a difference in reducing drug abuse?

It is because good examples of policies and programs that make a difference in reducing drug abuse can facilitate experience sharing and understanding among drug abuse prevention workers, which can help develop cross-border drug abuse prevention networks.

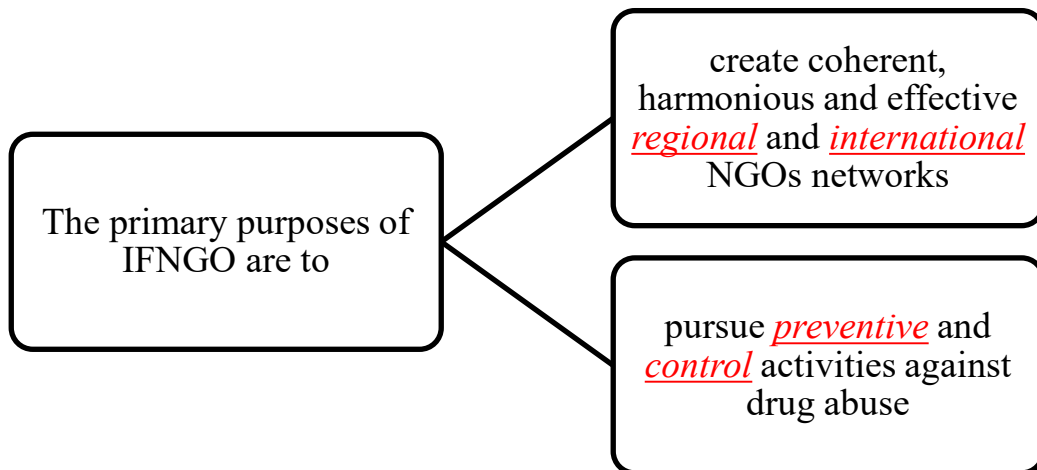
Source 2

The primary purposes of the International Federation of Non-Government Organisations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (IFNGO) are to create coherent, harmonious and effective networks with regional and international NGOs and to pursue preventive and control activities against drug abuse so as to consolidate efforts to achieve a drug-free society.

The theme of the 28th IFNGO World Congress and the 18th Chinese Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Academic Conference hosted by the Chinese Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment was “Drug Abuse Intervention: From Policy to Clinic”. The meeting not only invited representatives of IFNGO members, but also invited officials from relevant departments of the World Health Organization to exchange on work of drug abuse prevention and control with Chinese drug abuse prevention and control workers.

Source: Chinese Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment (2018. 10.28)
<https://wx.jhak.com/index.php?m=wap&a=show&catid=35&typeid=34&id=2900979>

5. According to Source 2, put the correct answers in the spaces provided.



6. According to Source 2, who were invited to the 28th IFNGO World Congress and the 18th Chinese Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Academic Conference? What was the purpose of joining this Academic Conference?

• *Participants included: Representatives of IFNGO members, officials*

from relevant departments of the World Health Organization, and

Chinese drug abuse prevention and control workers.

• *Purpose: To exchange on work related to drug abuse prevention and*

control between the participants.

7. **【Challenge question】** Reference from Source 1 and Source 2, how international non-governmental organisations handle the global drug problem through international cooperation?

• *Develop networks with regional and international NGOs;*

• *Pursue preventive and control activities against drug abuse.*

Extended learning

Understand some NGOs involved in anti-drug work in Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, many NGOs are dedicated to carrying out anti-drug education work at different levels. Browse the webpages of some of these NGOs listed in Table A and put down their related anti-drug education work in Table B.

Table A

NGOs	Webpages
The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers	https://www.sarda.org.hk/eng/education.html
The Hong Kong Council of Social Service	https://www.hkcss.org.hk/?lang=en
Community Drug Advisory Council	https://cdac.org.hk/en/home/
Lions Clubs	https://www.lionsclubs.org.hk/en/page/name/lions_anti_drug_foundation

Table B

NGOs	Anti-drug education work
The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u><i>Provide drug treatment and rehabilitation services, organise anti-drug education workshops.</i></u>
The Hong Kong Council of Social Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u><i>Advocate drug abuse prevention and treatment policies, conduct information collection and research on drugs.</i></u>
Community Drug Advisory Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u><i>Provide drug rehabilitation services.</i></u>
Lions Clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u><i>Hold territory-wide, large-scale anti-drug activities, organise youth anti-drug teams.</i></u>

Module 3.4: The World in Response to Global Issues
(Lesson 6)
Learning and Teaching Materials

How the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China responds to the drug problem through international cooperation

Activity 6

Source 1

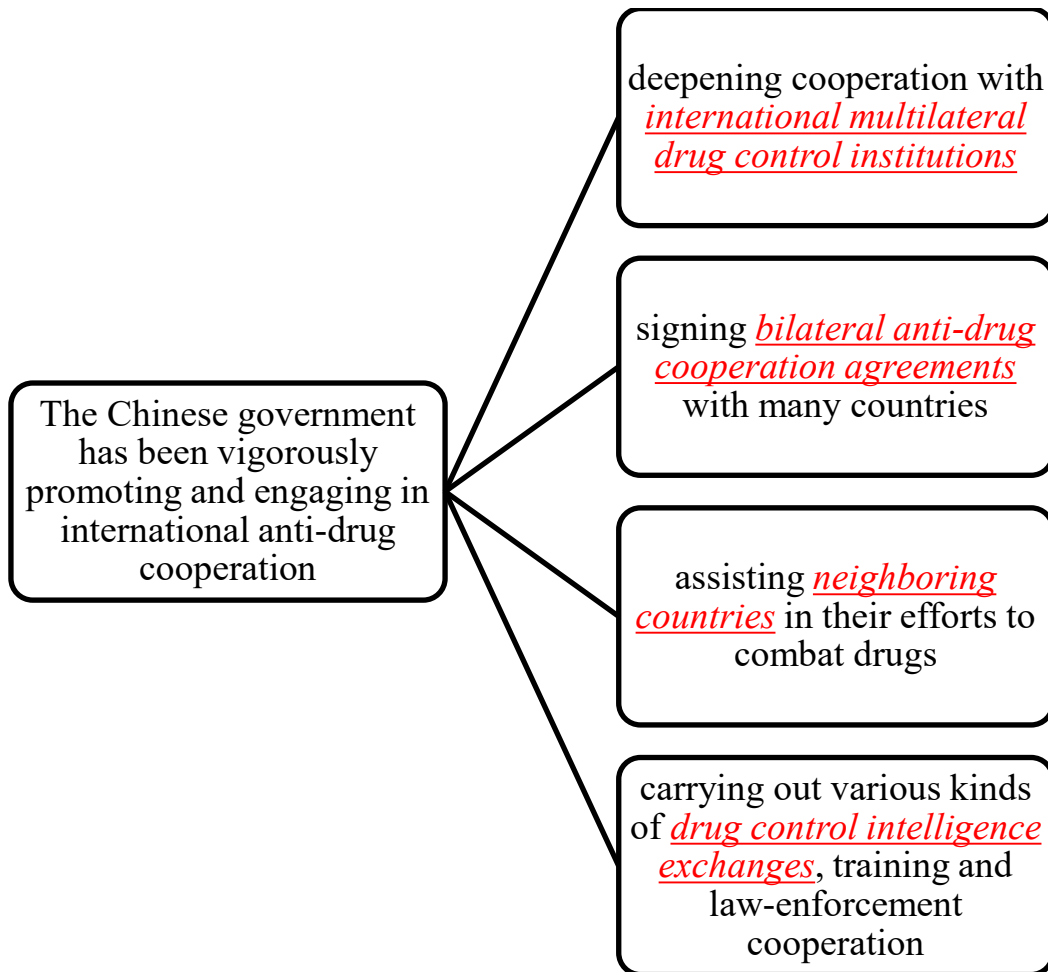
(Reporter) Question: It is the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking today. Could you talk a little bit more about China's contribution to the international anti-drug cooperation?

(Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesperson) Answer:In today's world where the drug issue has become a global challenge, besides steadfastly combatting drug abuse and illicit trafficking on the domestic front, the Chinese government has been vigorously promoting and engaging in the international anti-drug cooperation on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. For instance, as a signatory to the relevant United Nations conventions against illicit drugs, China has deepened its cooperation with such international multilateral drug control institutions as the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, conducted various anti-drug cooperation with relevant countries and signed bilateral anti-drug cooperation agreements with many countries. In the meantime, we have also been actively supporting and promoting sub-regional anti-drug cooperation, assisting neighboring countries in their efforts to combat drugs. China has also carried out various kinds of intelligence exchanges, training and law-enforcement cooperation in relation to drug control, delivering an effective blow to transnational drug trafficking.

...China will continue to step up its cooperation with other countries around the world and make unremitting efforts altogether to realize a drug-free world.

Source: Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Lu Kang's Regular Press Conference on June 26, 2018, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/nanhai/eng/fyrbt_1/201806/t20180626_8526408.htm

1. According to Source 1, how does the Chinese government promote and engage in international anti-drug cooperation? Put the correct answers in the spaces provided.



Worksheet 7: How the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China responds to the global drug problem through international cooperation

Source 1

The Chinese government actively participates in international anti-drug affairs

Since 1985, China has joined many UN conventions related to drug control, including “Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961”, “Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971” and “United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances”. Over the years, China has repeatedly sent delegations to attend international conferences on drug control held by the United Nations, Interpol, the World Customs Organisation and the World Health Organisation.

China has continuously strengthened bilateral and multilateral international anti-drug cooperation with foreign countries

Over the years, China has carried out various forms of anti-drug cooperation with many countries. For example, China and the United States have signed the Sino-US Joint Statement on drug control cooperation and sent liaison officers to each other. China has also signed bilateral anti-drug cooperation agreements with the governments of Mexico, India, Pakistan, Colombia, Tajikistan and other countries to strengthen intelligence exchanges, training and law enforcement. Besides, China has established a liaison officer system for drug enforcement cooperation in border areas with Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, and other countries. Further, China has cooperated with the police of the United States, Canada, Japan, South Korea and other countries to jointly crack drug trafficking cases many times through international anti-drug intelligence exchanges and judicial assistance, effectively cracking down on transnational drug crimes.

The Chinese government is doing its part to actively help neighboring countries in their anti-drug work

Since 1990, China has actively helped Myanmar and northern Laos to carry out alternative development work in traditional poppy-growing areas through technical assistance, agricultural support, and the development of tourism resources. To a certain extent, these efforts have promoted the economic and social development of the region and helped reduce the threat of “Golden Triangle” drugs to China and the international community. In international cooperation, China has received strong support and assistance from the United Nations anti-drug agency.

Source: 中華人民共和國國務院新聞辦公室 (2000年6月), 〈中國的禁毒〉, 載於《國務院公報 2000年第27號》,

http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2000/content_60392.htm

1. According to Paragraph 1 of Source 1, which of the following UN conventions related to drug control has been signed by China?

- A *Convention on the Rights of the Child*
- B *United Nations Convention Against Corruption*
- C *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961*
- D *The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*

Answer: C

2. According to Paragraph 1 of Source 1, China has repeatedly sent delegations to attend international conferences on drugs organised by which of the following international organisations?

- (i) The United Nations
- (ii) The International Criminal Police Organization
- (iii) The World Customs Organization
- (iv) The World Trade Organization

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

Answer: A

3. According to Paragraph 2 of Source 1, which of the following are forms of anti-drug cooperation between China and different countries?

- (i) Judicial assistance
- (ii) Anti-drug intelligence exchanges
- (iii) Signing of bilateral anti-drug cooperation agreements
- (iv) Establishment of a liaison officer system for drug enforcement cooperation in border areas

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

Answer: D

4. (a) According to Paragraph 3 of Source 1, how does the Chinese government help Myanmar and Laos carry out anti-drug work?

By actively helping Myanmar and northern Laos carry out alternative development work in traditional poppy-growing areas through technical assistance, agricultural support and development of tourism resources.

- (b) With reference to the above question, how did the relevant effort help reduce the threat of drugs?

By promoting the economic and social development of the region, the effort helps reduce the threat of “Golden Triangle” drugs to China and the international community.

Source 2

Achievements under the ASEAN-China Anti-drug Cooperation Mechanism

ASEAN and China have carried out effective cooperation in the fields of drug prevention education, anti-drug law enforcement, drug rehabilitation and alternative development, and have achieved fruitful results. The influence of the region’s anti-drug work is further expanded to the international community. The ability to fight transnational drug crime is enhanced and alternative development work is further promoted.

International Anti-drug Cooperation Between China and ASEAN Countries

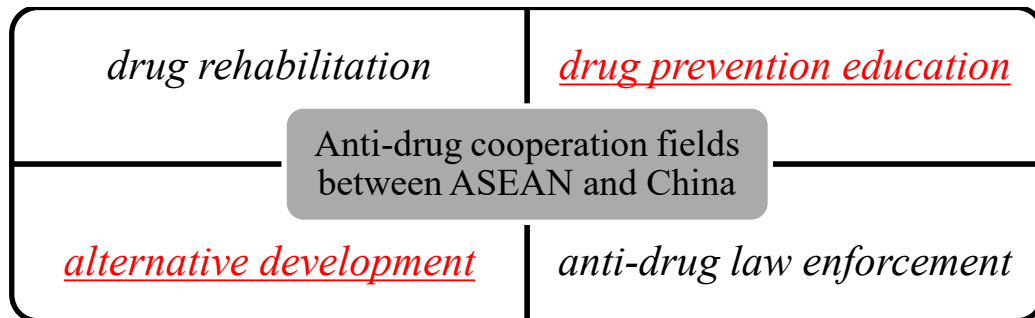
Since 2000, China has successively signed memorandums of understanding on anti-drug cooperation with the governments of ASEAN countries such as Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, and the Philippines. Under the mechanism of the memorandum of understanding on bilateral anti-drug cooperation, China holds annual meetings at central and border area levels with Thailand, Laos, Myanmar and other countries. In July 2003, the anti-drug authorities of China, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand jointly organised and implemented an anti-drug investigation on the Mekong River and adopted an action plan for cooperation against drug trafficking along the river.

China’s Alternative Development Work Under the ASEAN-China Anti-drug Cooperation Mechanism

Alternative development is an important way to fundamentally solve the drug problem. By the end of 2004, China’s central government, local governments and enterprises had invested more than RMB 500 million in helping Myanmar, Laos and other countries to carry out alternative development work and providing favourable terms in capital, technology, market, tariffs, etc., with the result that the area of opium poppy cultivation in the region has continued to shrink. More than 600,000 acres of land in Myanmar and northern Laos have completed alternative planting, including rice, corn, buckwheat, tropical fruit, rubber, sugar cane, forest trees, spices and tea, etc.

Source: 中國政府網 (2005 年 10 月 13 日), 《公安部召開東盟和中國禁毒合作國際會議發佈會》, http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/xwfb/2005-10/13/content_76821.htm

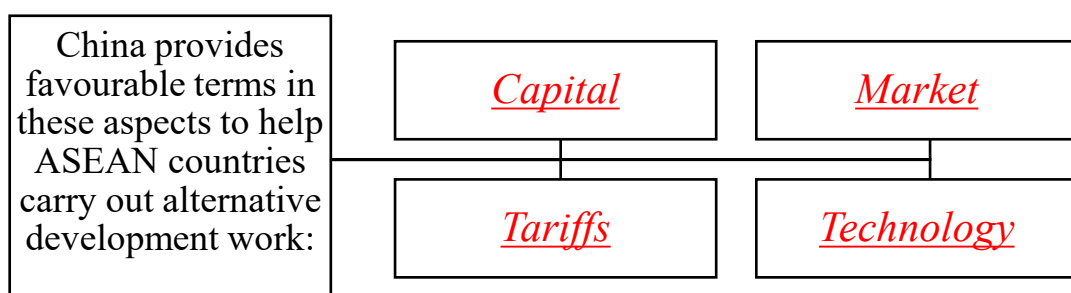
5. According to Paragraph 1 of Source 2, what are the fields of anti-drug cooperation between ASEAN and China? Put the correct answers in the spaces provided.



6. According to Paragraph 2 of Source 2, which of the following are the contents of anti-drug cooperation between China and ASEAN countries?
- (i) Cooperation against drug trafficking
 - (ii) Signing of memorandums of understanding on anti-drug cooperation
 - (iii) Holding annual meetings at central and border area levels
 - (iv) Implementation of joint anti-drug investigation on the Mekong River
- A (i) 、 (iii)
 B (i) 、 (ii) 、 (iv)
 C (ii) 、 (iii) 、 (iv)
 D (i) 、 (ii) 、 (iii) 、 (iv)

Answer: D

7. According to Paragraph 2 of Source 2, what favourable terms has China offered to help ASEAN countries carry out alternative development work?



8. 【Challenge question】 Refer to Source 1 and Source 2, how does the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China handle the global drug problem through international cooperation?

- *Strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation in drug control with other countries;*

- *Developing cooperation in various forms, including anti-drug information exchange, training and law enforcement;*

- *Helping neighbouring countries in their anti-drug efforts.*

Extended learning

Read the following information to understand the “Anti-Drug Law of the People’s Republic of China”

Source 1

Anti-Drug Law of the People’s Republic of China

Chapter V International Anti-drug Cooperation

Article 53 The People’s Republic of China shall, according to the international treaties that it has concluded or acceded to or under the principle of reciprocity, carry out international anti-drug cooperation.

Article 54 The national anti-drug committee shall, with the authorization of the State Council, be in charge of organizing and carrying out international anti-drug cooperation and be responsible for performing the obligations prescribed by the international anti-drug convention.

Article 55 Matters involving judicial assistance in investigation of drug-related crimes shall be handled by judicial organs in accordance with the relevant provisions of law.

Article 56 The relevant departments under the State Council shall, in compliance with their respective duties, promote the exchange of anti-drug intelligence and information with the law-enforcement authorities of the relevant countries or regions and the international organizations and carry out cooperation in anti-drug law enforcement according to law.

The public security organs of the people’s governments at or above the county level at the border areas may, upon approval by the department of public security under the State Council, carry out law-enforcement cooperation with the law-enforcement authorities of the relevant countries or regions.

Article 57 Where a drug-related criminal case is cracked through international anti-drug cooperation, the People’s Republic of China may share with the relevant countries the illegal gains, the profits derived therefrom, and the money or things of value that are used for drug-related crimes or the money from selling such things of value, which are seized through such cooperation.

Article 58 The relevant departments under the State Council may, with the authorization of the State Council, support the relevant countries to substitute the cultivation of the mother plants of narcotic drugs and to develop substitute industries by providing aid and through other channels.

Source: National People’s Congress>Database of Laws and Regulations,
http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/englishnpc/Law/2009-02/20/content_1471610.htm

1. According to Source 1, which central state institutions authorize the national anti-drug committee to organise and carry out international anti-drug cooperation and be responsible for performing the obligations prescribed by the international anti-drug conventions?
- A The State Council
 - B The Supreme People's Court
 - C The National Commission of Supervision
 - D The Supreme People's Procuratorate

Answer: A

2. According to Source 1, what anti-drug cooperation field(s) with the law-enforcement authorities of the relevant countries or regions and the international organizations is/are strengthened by the relevant departments under the State Council?
- (i) Exchange anti-drug intelligence and information
 - (ii) Carry out cooperation in anti-drug law enforcement according to law
 - (iii) Hold anti-drug seminars
- A (i)
 - B (i) 、 (ii)
 - C (ii) 、 (iii)
 - D (i) 、 (ii) 、 (iii)

Answer: B

3. According to Source 1, the public security organs of the people's governments at or above the county level at the border areas may, upon approval by the _____ under the State Council, carry out law-enforcement cooperation with the law-enforcement authorities of the relevant countries or regions.
- A department of civil affairs
 - B department of foreign affairs
 - C department of public security
 - D department of justice

Answer: C

4. According to Source 1, the relevant departments under the State Council may, with the authorization of the State Council, support the relevant countries to substitute the cultivation of the mother plants of narcotic drugs and to _____ by providing aid and through other channels.
- A provide drug rehabilitation
 - B strengthen anti-drug law enforcement
 - C implement drug prevention education
 - D develop substitute industries

Answer: D

Module 3.4: The World in Response to Global Issues
(Lesson 7)
Learning and Teaching Materials

How the People’s Government of Yunnan Province of the People’s Republic of China responds to the global drug problem through international cooperation

Activity 7

Source 1

Yunnan is located on the southwestern border of China and borders Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam. Yunnan is adjacent to the “Golden Triangle”, which is a major source of narcotics for the world. It has always been the frontline and main battlefield of China’s anti-drug efforts.

There are currently four new trends in drug cases in Yunnan: First, the number of drug cases involving drug transport by online car-hailing and self-driving vehicles has increased; second, drug transport routes have moved south; third, the degree of drug concealment has increased; and fourth, the drug transport methods are diversified and greater attention needs to be paid to the use of logistics and express delivery to smuggle drugs.

Concerning the drug transport methods, the use of online car-hailing vehicles has gradually replaced traditional drug transport methods for the following reasons: the costs of using online car-hailing vehicles are getting lower; online car-hailing drivers come from mixed backgrounds and without the need to verify their identity information, it weakens the drug investigation and control efforts and increases the degree of transportation concealment.

Concerning the drug concealment methods, there have been cases where drugs are dissolved in liquids such as edible alcohol and then transported by logistics and mail. These hidden concealment methods increase the difficulty of investigation. There are also difficulties in collecting evidence such as confirming the quantity of drugs involved.

Source: 雲南網，中國禁毒主戰場雲南：毒品案件出現新趨勢，2020年6月23日，
<https://m.yunnan.cn/system/2020/06/23/030742578.shtml>

1. According to Source 1, how does the geographical location of Yunnan make it the frontline and main battlefield of China's anti-drug efforts?

It is because Yunnan is located on the southwestern border of China and borders Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam and it is adjacent to the "Golden Triangle", a world-famous drug source. It has always been the frontline and main battlefield of China's anti-drug efforts.

2. According to Source 1, what are the new trends in drug cases in Yunnan?
- (i) Moving northward of drug transport routes
 - (ii) Diversifying drug transport methods
 - (iii) Increasing degree of drug concealment
 - (iv) Increasing drug transport by online car-hailing and self-driving vehicles
- A (i) 、 (ii)
B (ii) 、 (iii)
C (ii) 、 (iii) 、 (iv)
D (i) 、 (iii) 、 (iv)

Answer: C

3. According to Source 1, what are the challenges of new trends in drug cases in Yunnan on drug control and investigation?

- (i) Lower the efforts of drug control
- (ii) Increase the degree of transportation concealment
- (iii) Increase the difficulty of drug investigation
- (iv) Difficult to conduct quantity of drug confirmation

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

Answer: D

Worksheet 8: How the People's Government of Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China responds to the global drug problem through international cooperation

Source 1

In March 2013, the Yunnan Public Security Frontier Defense Corps successfully cracked a large transnational drug trafficking case with a joint law enforcement operation with Laos, in which 579.7 kilograms of methamphetamine were seized, 5 criminal suspects were arrested, and 1 vessel involved in the case was seized. This case was the first transnational drug case cracked by China and Laos using the China-Laos-Myanmar-Thailand joint patrol and law enforcement cooperation mechanism.

With the continuous implementation of regular joint patrols and law enforcement on the Mekong River, the Yunnan Public Security Frontier Defense Corps has continued to consolidate regular joint patrols conducted once a month and law enforcement and multilateral information exchanges between China, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand; further explore the development of joint anti-terrorism and anti-drug mechanism among borders; as well as strengthen law enforcement support in neighboring countries and regions and work together with these countries and regions to combat transnational drug trafficking, maintain security and stability in border areas in order to effectively curb the infiltration and inflow of drugs.

Source: 中國共產黨新聞網,《巨瀾狂飆掃毒魔——雲南公安邊防總隊開展禁毒鬥爭紀》, 2016年2月26日, <http://cpc.people.com.cn/BIG5/n1/2016/0226/c87228-28152696.html>

Source 2

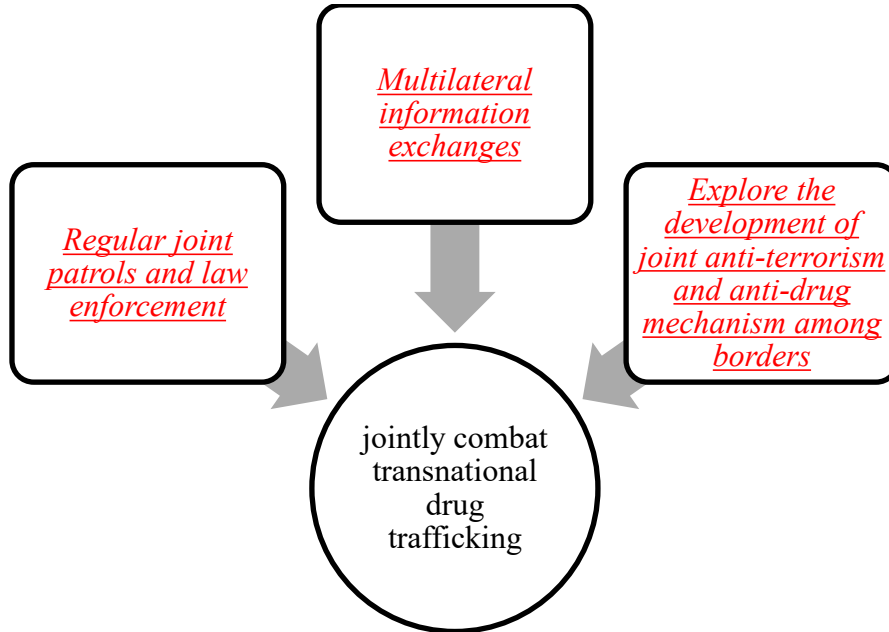
Yunnan continues to consolidate and improve bilateral and multilateral anti-drug cooperation mechanisms with drug control agencies in neighboring countries and regions. In 2017, anti-narcotics departments at all levels in the province held talks and meetings with the border anti-narcotics departments of Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand for 26 times; and jointly handled cases and cracked down on narcotics 34 times, arresting more than 100 drug-related criminal suspects and seizing 1.2 tons of drugs, 2 guns and 45 bullets.

Source: 中國政府網,《雲南全面推進禁毒大數據中心建設》, 2018年6月24日, http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2018-06/24/content_5300838.htm

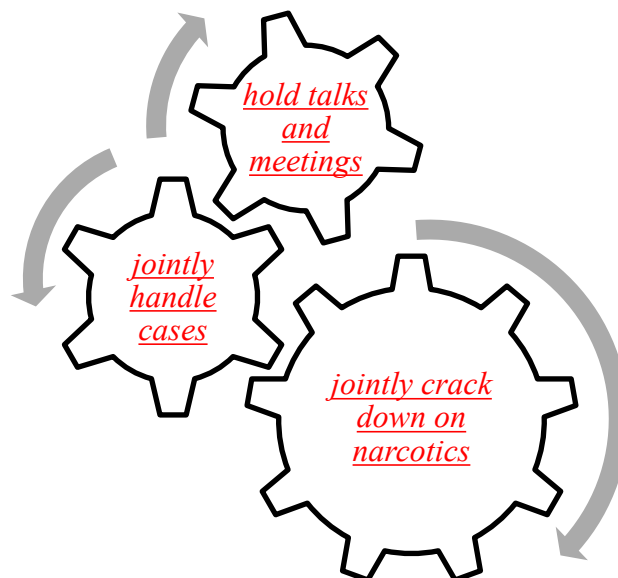
1. According to Source 1, which aspect of cooperation is engaged between China and Laos to crack a large transnational drug trafficking case successfully?
 - A Legal cooperation
 - B Economic cooperation
 - C Drug research cooperation
 - D Joint law enforcement cooperation

Answer: D

2. According to source 1, what strengthened law enforcement supports in neighboring countries and regions are used by the Yunnan Public Security Frontier Defense Corps to combat transnational drug trafficking with Laos, Myanmar and Thailand?



3. According to Source 2, what types of cooperation to improve bilateral and multilateral anti-drug cooperation mechanisms have the anti-drug departments at all levels in Yunnan Province carried out with the border anti-drug departments of Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand?



Source 3

Since 2002, Yunnan Police College have trained more than 440 anti-narcotics law enforcement officials from Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam and other countries, which has greatly promoted the anti-narcotics law enforcement between our country and related countries and has more effectively cracked down on transnational drug crimes. In recent years, exchanges and anti-drug cooperation between China and Cambodia police have been continuously strengthened. For example, the Yunnan Provincial Anti-Narcotics Commission and the Provincial Public Security Department have taken up the responsibility to host the Cambodian Senior Anti-Narcotics Officer Training Course. This training course will further strengthen the interflow between the anti-drug law enforcement departments of the two countries. The anti-narcotics officials from Cambodia discussed with experts and scholars from Yunnan Provincial Public Security Department and Yunnan Police Officers College on current international drug situation, international drug law enforcement cooperation, drug prevention and drug rehabilitation measures, to further promote the anti-drug law enforcement cooperation between the two countries, and improve the ability to jointly combat transnational drug trafficking activities and reduce the harm of drugs, so as to maintain the social stability of the two countries, and make positive contributions to the peace and stability of the peoples of the two countries.

Source: 雲南省圖書館，《柬埔寨高級禁毒官員研修班在雲南警官學院開班》，2008年10月6日，<http://www.ynlib.cn/Item/23919.aspx>

4. According to Source 3, what anti-drug support is provided by the Yunnan Police College for anti-narcotics law enforcement officials from Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam and other countries?
- A Organises training for anti-narcotics law enforcement officials
 - B Provides anti-drug information exchange
 - C Provides opinion on drug prevention
 - D Enacts regional anti-drug law enforcement mechanism

Answer: A

5. According to Source 3, what are the major contents of the Cambodian Senior Anti-Narcotics Officer Training Course hosted by the Yunnan Police College?
- (i) Drug rehabilitation
 - (ii) Drug prevention
 - (iii) Current international drug situation
 - (iv) International drug law enforcement cooperation
- A (i) 、 (ii)
 - B (ii) 、 (iii)
 - C (iii) 、 (iv)
 - D (i) 、 (ii) 、 (iii) 、 (iv)

Answer: D

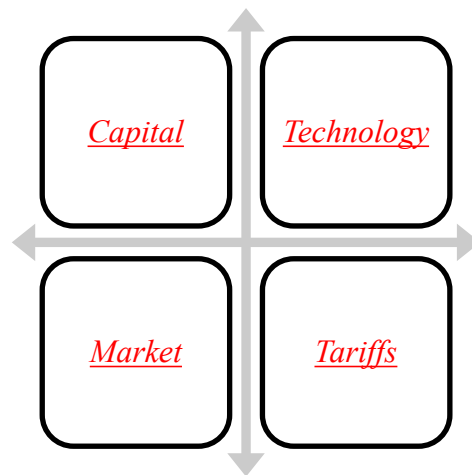
Source 4

Under the strong advocacy of the Chinese government, since the 1990s, governments at all levels in Yunnan Province of China have actively helped Myanmar and northern Laos to carry out alternative development work in traditional poppy cultivation areas, and provided favourable treatment in terms of capital, technology, market and tariffs, etc. In 2000, the Chinese government promulgated special regulations, exempting import duties and import value-added tax for the substitute products sold back to China from overseas enterprises of Yunnan Province.

Source: 中國政府網 (2005年10月13日), 《公安部召開東盟和中國禁毒合作國際會議發佈會》, http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/xwfb/2005-10/13/content_76821.htm

6. According to Source 4, put the correct answers in the spaces provided.

- Since 1990, governments at all levels in Yunnan Province of China have actively helped Myanmar and northern Laos to carry out *alternative development* work in *traditional poppy cultivation* areas. They provide favourable treatment in the following four aspects:



7. 【Challenge question】 Refer to Source 1 to Source 4, how does the People's Government of Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China handle the global drug problem through international cooperation?

- *Carry out information exchange with neighbouring countries and region;*
- *Carry out case investigation with neighbouring countries and region;*
- *Carry out international collaborative research and training.*

Extended learning

Understand the “Regulations on Drug Control of Yunnan Province”

Source 1

The “Regulations on Drug Control of Yunnan Province” have been revised and approved by the Second Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth People’s Congress of Yunnan Province on 31 March 2018. The revised “Regulations on Drug Control of Yunnan Province” was hereby promulgated, and came into effect on 1 June 2018.

Chapter V International Cooperation on Drug Control

Article 50

The provincial people’s government, the prefecture (city), county (city, district) people’s government and relevant departments in border areas may, according to the authorisation of the relevant state organs, carry out international exchanges and cooperation in anti-drug, and establish anti-drug cooperation mechanisms, carry out activities such as information exchange, case investigation, international cooperative research and training with neighboring countries and regions.

Source: 雲南網，雲南省第十三屆人民代表大會常務委員會（2018年）公告（第1號），2018年3月31日，《雲南省禁毒條例》，
<http://www.yunnan.cn/>

1. According to Source 1, which institution passed the “Regulations on Drug Control in Yunnan Province”?

The Standing Committee of the Thirteenth People’s Congress of Yunnan Province.

2. According to Source 1, how can the Yunnan Provincial People’s Government, the prefecture (city), county (city, district) people’s governments and relevant departments in border areas cooperate with neighboring countries and regions in drug control?

By establishing anti-drug cooperation mechanisms, and carrying out activities such as information exchange, case investigation, international cooperative research and training.

Module 3.4: The World in Response to Global Issues
(Lesson 8)
Learning and Teaching Materials

How the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) of the People's Republic of China responds to the global drug problem through international cooperation

Worksheet 9: How the Government of the HKSAR of the People's Republic of China responds to the global drug problem through international cooperation

Source 1

The drug problem knows no boundary. Its transnational nature calls for close cooperation and co-ordination among jurisdictions in order to tackle the problem. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government has all along been a committed partner in international and regional efforts to combat drug trafficking and abuse, and it has established extensive networks with its external counterparts in dealing with the drug problem as a world problem.

International Conventions

Hong Kong strictly complies with the three international anti-drug conventions, namely, the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. These three international conventions provide a treaty-based framework for international cooperation to address drug problem. Hong Kong reviews its control regime on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances constantly to ensure compliance with the provisions of the conventions.

Source: Narcotics Division, Security Bureau, The Government of the HKSAR of the PRC>Multipronged Anti-drug Efforts>External Cooperation,
<https://www.nd.gov.hk/en/external.html>

1. According to Source 1, put the correct answers in the spaces provided.
 - (a) The drug problem knows no *boundary*. Its *transnational* nature calls for close cooperation and co-ordination among jurisdictions in order to tackle the problem.
 - (b) The HKSAR Government has all along been a committed *partner* in international and regional efforts to combat drug trafficking and abuse, and it has established extensive networks with its external counterparts in dealing with the drug problem as a *world* problem.

2. According to Source 1, which of the following is **not** the anti-drug international convention that Hong Kong strictly complies with?
- A *The 1912 Hague International Opium Convention*
 - B *The 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs*
 - C *The 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances*
 - D *The 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*

Answer: A

Source 2

International Cooperation

Hong Kong is a staunch supporter of international actions against drugs. It participates actively in regional and international drug fora to keep Hong Kong's anti-drug work in step with current international standards. Every year, HKSAR takes part in the annual session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UNCND) – UN's central policy making body on drug-related matters – as part of the China delegation. The HKSAR government introduces legislative measures to implement decisions of the UNCND from time to time.

The Hong Kong Police Force and Customs and Excise Department maintain close cooperation with their Mainland and overseas counterparts, as well as with regional and international organisations in their anti-drug efforts, through intelligence sharing, co-ordinated actions and regular exchange of latest drug abuse and drug trafficking situation. Annually, the two departments represent the HKSAR in the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC), as well as to participate as associate members in the Meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific (HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific), to share drug-related information and to develop a co-ordinated approach to law enforcement efforts against international drug traffickers with upper-level drug law enforcement officials.

Source: Narcotics Division, Security Bureau, The Government of the HKSAR of the PRC>Multipronged Anti-drug Efforts>External Cooperation, <https://www.nd.gov.hk/en/external.html>

3. According to Source 2, which drug-related international conference does HKSAR participate in as part of the China delegation?
- A Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
 - B International Commercial Crime Conference
 - C Annual session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs
 - D International Conference on Earth, Energy & Environmental Sciences for Carbon Neutrality

Answer: C

4. According to Source 2, which of the following are the forms of cooperation in anti-drug work between the Hong Kong Police Force and Customs and Excise Department and their Mainland and overseas counterparts:
- (i) Intelligence sharing
 - (ii) co-ordinated actions
 - (iii) Participate in international and regional drug enforcement conferences to share drug-related information and to develop co-ordinated approach to actions against drugs
 - (iv) Regular exchange of latest drug abuse and drug trafficking situation
- A (i) 、 (iii)
 - B (ii) 、 (iv)
 - C (i) 、 (iii) 、 (iv)
 - D (i) 、 (ii) 、 (iii) 、 (iv)

Answer: D

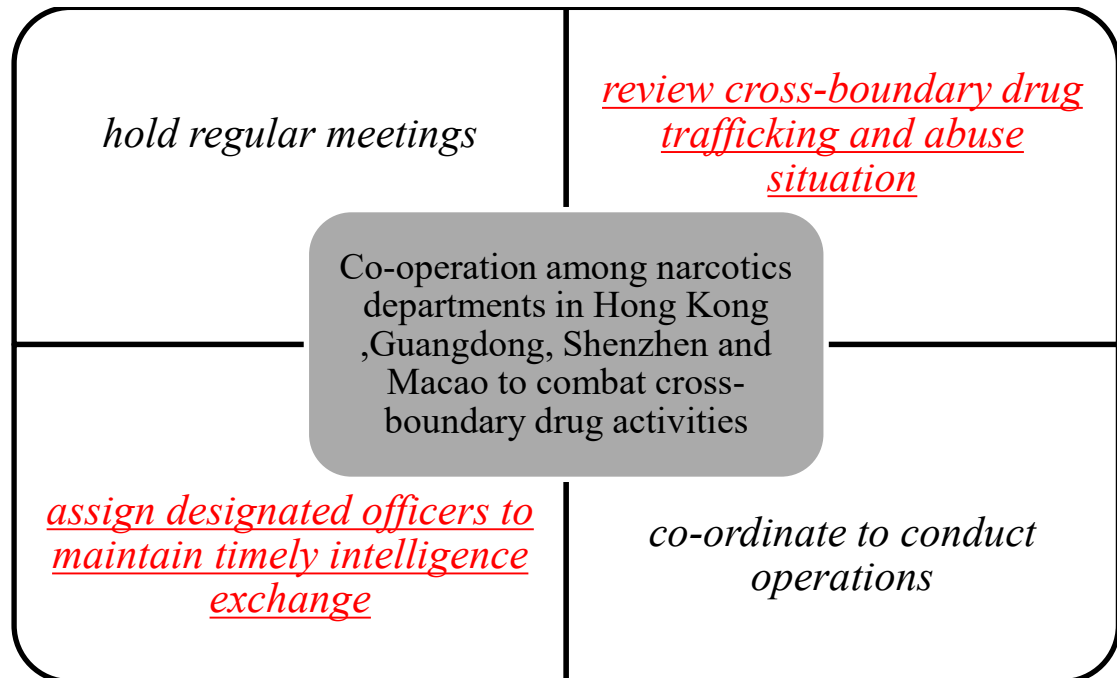
Source 3

Cooperation with Guangdong, Shenzhen and Macao

Situated at one of the regions in China with the busiest flow of people and cargo, Hong Kong has been working closely with Guangdong, Shenzhen and Macao SAR to deal with the drug problem on a regional level. On combating cross-boundary drug activities, the Police and Customs work closely together, and maintain effective liaison with their counterparts in Guangdong, Shenzhen and Macao through effective mechanism. Regular meetings are held to formulate strategies and review cross-boundary drug trafficking and abuse situation; designated officers are assigned to maintain timely intelligence exchange; and co-ordinated actions and operations are conducted from time to time.

Source: Narcotics Division, Security Bureau, The Government of the HKSAR of the PRC>Multipronged Anti-drug Efforts>External Cooperation, <https://www.nd.gov.hk/en/external.html>

5. According to Source 2, Hong Kong has been closely cooperating with Guangdong, Shenzhen, and Macao. Narcotics departments among four regions have the following cooperation in combating cross-boundary drug activities:



6. 【Challenge question】 Refer to Source 1, Source 2 and Source 3, how does the Government of the HKSAR of the People's Republic of China respond to the global drug problem through international cooperation?

-
- *Participating in regional and international drug forums;*
-
- *Working closely with Guangdong Province, Shenzhen and the Macao Special Administrative Region to deal with the drug problem on a regional level*
-

Worksheet 10: Examples of international cooperation in responding to the global drug problem

Source 1

China, Myanmar and Thailand jointly cracked the “728” transnational drug production and trafficking case

On 28 July 1999, the public security organ of Yunnan Province in China received the intelligence that a drug dealer from outside China, Tan, was preparing to smuggle drugs into our country. A case for investigation, code-named “728”, was filed to investigate the drug trafficking. Subsequently, after 5 years of painstaking investigation, the police in 10 provinces (regions and municipalities) in China, with the full assistance of Myanmar, Thailand and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China as well as Interpol, completely destroyed the heroin-making criminal gang headed by Tan and the criminal gang that manufactured and smuggled methamphetamine headed by Liu and Chen.

China, the United States and India jointly cracked the “125” transnational drug trafficking case

In September 2001, the Chinese police received intelligence from the Drug Enforcement Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice that a drug gang headed by Wang had repeatedly trafficked drugs from the “Golden Triangle” area to the United States. The Chinese police decided to file a case for investigation, with a code-name “125”. After more than 20 months of detailed investigation, Chinese and American police have gradually found out the gang’s drug trafficking network and activity patterns in China, the United States, Myanmar and other countries and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China. On 16 May 2003, the Chinese and American police took action in Fuzhou, China and New York, USA respectively, and arrested Wang and others. Subsequently, the police in India and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China arrested the remaining criminal suspects.

Source: 中國政府網 (2005年10月13日), 《公安部召開東盟和中國禁毒合作國際會議發佈會》, http://big5.www.gov.cn/gate/big5/www.gov.cn/xwfb/2005-10/13/content_76821.htm

According to Source 1, what is/are the role(s) of the Hong Kong Police Force in cracking transnational drug cases?

- (i) Cooperates with investigations
- (ii) Takes enforcement actions
- (iii) Provides intelligence on drug trafficking networks

- A (i)
- B (i) 、 (ii)
- C (ii) 、 (iii)
- D (i) 、 (ii) 、 (iii)

Answer: D


Extended learning

Learning activity: Watch the anti-drug mini-movie “Drug Enticement”

1. **Introduction of the mini-movie “Drug Enticement”**

The mini-movie, produced by Narcotics Bureau, incorporates real cases into the plot, and reveals how criminals recruit young people to carry out drug trafficking activities. The film also interviews a girl inmate who was sentenced to 17 years and 6 months’ imprisonment for trafficking in 20kg of cocaine and illustrates the heavy price paid by the girl for taking part in drug trafficking.

2. **The link of the mini-movie “Drug Enticement”**

Name of video:	《友毒 · 誘毒》足本版	
Video provider:	Narcotics Bureau, Hong Kong Police Force	
Video length (language):	26 mins 19 seconds (Cantonese narration with Chinese subtitles)	
Source of movie:	https://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/04_crime_matters/drug/videos.html	

3. Watch the video and answer the following questions.

- (a) What are the characteristics of young people that drug trafficking syndicates would make use of to lure them into committing crimes? (Hints: Refer to the video content tracked at 25:06- 25:16)

Young people’s misconceptions about the penalty for drug offenses and the temptation to make quick money

- (b) Will the court impose a lenient sentence on young people because they have no criminal record or they are young (Hints: Refer to the video content tracked at 25:18- 25:24)

No.

- (c) According to the video, what are the effective anti-drug methods that can get at the root cause of the problem? (Hints: Refer to the video content tracked at 25:47- 26:07)

Strengthen young people’s determination to say “no” to drugs by joining hands to disseminate anti-drug messages to family, friends and young people around us.

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