


**Ming Pao Education Publications Limited ‘Life and Society’
Corrigenda (08/2021)**

Module	Page no. (2015 edition)	Chapter	Section	Amendment	
				Old	New
28	6	1	Learning Activity 1	Source 2 Go to ‘L.I.F.E.’ of Mingpao.com, search for the following keywords and watch the video: 釣魚島的爭議 (Chinese version only) http://las.mpep.com.hk/video 	Section deleted
	7	1	Learning Activity 1	Source 3	Source 2
	8	1	Learning Activity 1	2. Concerning the disputes over Diaoyu Islands between China and Japan, what are the differences between the standpoints and actions of the 2 countries? According to Source 2 and 3, complete the table below.	2. Concerning the disputes over Diaoyu Islands between China and Japan, what are the differences between the standpoints and actions of the 2 countries? According to Source 2 and 3 , complete the table below.
	16	1	More Information	Content added	Resolution on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons refers to the Resolution 2118 unanimously adopted by the United Nations Security Council on September 27, 2013. The resolution decided on investigating and destroying Syrian chemical weapons, succeeded in pulling Syria back from the edge of war to the process of making peace, and reflected the role of the Security Council. Since October 14, Syria has officially become a member of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). Many countries participated in the joint mission of destroying Syria's chemical weapons. In August 2014, all raw materials for chemical

				weapons declared by the Syrian Government were basically destroyed.
			Summary of local news on 16 September 2013, Time Magazine, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	Summary of local news on 16 and 28 September 2013, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
21	2	Focus of Learning	(3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban Ki Moon, from South Korea, is the 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations. He took office in 2007 and began his 2nd term of office in 2012. He will continue to serve until 2016. 	(3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> António Guterres, from Portugal, is the 9th Secretary-General of the United Nations. He took office since 2017.
22	2	Focus of Learning	(4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of 2006, the former Director of the Department of Health of Hong Kong Dr Chan Fung Fu Chun was elected as the Director-General of the WHO. She began her 2nd term of office in 2012 and will continue to serve until 2017. 	(4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of 2006, the former Director of the Department of Health of Hong Kong Dr Chan Fung Fu Chun was elected as the Director-General of the WHO and served until 2017.
22	2	More Information	These are some of the countries that the Security Council has enforced sanctions upon: Iraq, former Yugoslavia, Libya, Haiti, Rwanda, Somalia, Angola, Sudan, Afghanistan.	These are some of the countries that the Security Council has enforced sanctions upon (some are still being sanctioned): Iraq, former Yugoslavia, Libya, Haiti, Rwanda, Somalia, Angola, Sudan, Afghanistan, Iran, North Korea, Central African Republic.
23	2	Focus of Learning	B. For example, the Security Council was used to help Kuwait restore its sovereignty after Iraq's invasion (1991). It also ensured the safety of humanitarian aid in Somalia (1992), protected the civilians in danger in Rwanda (1994) and helped to restore the elected government in Haiti (1994). Besides, it protected the humanitarian action in Albania(1997) and restored peace and security in East	B. For example, the Security Council was used to help Kuwait restore its sovereignty after Iraq's invasion (1991). It also ensured the safety of humanitarian aid in Somalia (1992), protected the civilians in danger in Rwanda (1994) and helped to restore the elected government in Haiti (1994). Besides, it protected the humanitarian action in Albania(1997) and restored peace and security in East

				Timor (1999).	Timor (1999). It assisted the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire after the civil war (2017); as well as protecting the lives of humanitarian rescuers and civilians in Sudan (2020).
				C. After the 'September 11 attacks' in 2001, the international society became extremely worried about the continuous expansion of terrorism. The spread of nuclear and other unconventional weapons makes it even more necessary for the international society to be united in countering terrorism.	C. After the 'September 11 attacks' in 2001, the international society became extremely worried about the continuous expansion of terrorism. Although the leader of Al-Qaeda, Bin Laden (being considered the mastermind of 9/11 Attacks) was shot dead in 2011, the terrorist attacks did not end there. The subsequent extremist groups like Islamic State (ISIS) (its leader Al-Baghdadi killed himself during a raid in 2019) and Boko Haram are still active in the Middle East and Africa. In recent years, there have also been many 'lone wolf' terrorist attacks carried out by a single person or a very small group of people, such as the terrorist attack on the office of the French magazine <i>Charlie Hebdo</i> in Paris, and the bomb attack after a concert at Manchester Arena in the UK. Apart from that, the spread of nuclear and other unconventional weapons makes it even more necessary for the international society to be united in countering terrorism.
	30	3	Challenge	1. In June 2015, there were _____ members in the EU. There are 18 countries in the EU using the same currency called the _____. This helps to facilitate the contact of trade and capital among EU members.	1. In February 2020, there were _____ members in the EU. There are 19 countries in the EU using the same currency called the _____. This helps to facilitate the contact of trade and capital among EU members.
	34	3	Focus of Learning	A. It is a political and economic integration organisation which	A. It is a political and economic integration organisation which

			currently has 28 member states.	currently has 27 member states.
34	3	Focus of Learning	A. The common currency of the EU is the Euro (currently used in 18 member states), and it allows capital, goods and services to flow freely among member states.	A. The common currency of the EU is the Euro (currently used in 19 member states), and it allows capital, goods and services to flow freely among member states.
35	3	Focus of Learning	A. The financial tsunami and the European debt crisis have brought the EU to a separatist crisis in recent years as the member states hold different views as to how to deal with the debt crisis. Due to the economic downturn within the region, the opponents of the EU have gained more support and brought disturbances to the peace in Europe.	A. The European debt crisis and the refugee crisis have brought the EU to a separatist crisis in recent years as the member states hold different views as to how to deal with the crises. The UK referendum for withdrawal from the EU also caused turmoil in the union.
			C. Examples include the Group of Twenty (G20), the Six Party Talks, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the Boao Forum for Asia and the BRICS Summit.	C. Examples include the Group of Twenty (G20), the Six Party Talks, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the Boao Forum for Asia, the BRICS Summit, Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), and the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation.
36	3	More Information	The Group of Eight (G8) This has 8 member states including the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Japan, Italy, Canada and Russia. It is an international organisation formed by 8 traditionally influential countries, and it often leads the discussions about international topics.	The Group of Seven (G7)* This has 7 member states including the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada and Russia . It is an international organisation formed by 7 traditionally influential countries, and it often leads the discussions about international topics. * G7 first convened a summit meeting of leaders in 1976 and Russia joined in 1998, forming the Group of Eight (G8). It became the G7 again in 2014 when Russia's membership was frozen due to the Ukraine crisis.

36	3	Challenge	Compared to the Group of Seven (G7, G8 minus Russia), which is formed by the traditional developed countries, the energy of the BRICS is its biggest ability. The average annual economic growth of the BRICS countries was 8% from 2001 to 2010, whereas that of developed countries was only 2.6%. The BRICS make up 18% of the gross amount of economic production in the whole world, but their contribution is as much as 60% of the world economic growth.	Compared to the Group of Seven (G7, G8 minus Russia), which is formed by the traditional developed countries, the energy of the BRICS is its biggest ability. The average annual economic growth of the BRICS countries was 4% from 2011 to 2015, whereas that of developed countries was only 2%. In 2018, the BRICS made up 24% of the gross amount of economic production in the whole world, but their contribution was more than 50% of the world economic growth.
			Summary of local news on 17 April 2011	Summary of local news on 17 April 2011, 14 November 2019, World Bank
38	3	More Information	1. Developed countries usually refer to those countries with a higher level of economic development and living standards, and they consist of about 20% of the world population.	1. Developed countries usually refer to those countries with a higher level of economic development and living standards, and they consist of about 14% of the world population.
			1. Developing countries usually refer to the countries with a lower level of economic development and poorer living standards, and they consist of about 80% of the world's population.	1. Developing countries usually refer to the countries with a lower level of economic development and poorer living standards, and they consist of about 86% of the world's population.
44	--	Word Easy	A Angola 安哥拉 Arab Spring 阿拉伯之春	A Angola 安哥拉 António Guterres 古特雷斯 Arab Spring 阿拉伯之春
			A Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) 東南亞國家聯盟 (東盟)	A Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) 東南亞國家聯盟 (東盟) Austria 奧地利
			B Boao Forum for Asia 博鰲亞洲論壇	B Bin Laden 奧薩馬·賓拉登 Boao Forum for Asia 博鰲亞洲論壇 Boko Haram 博科聖地
			C capitalist economic system 資本主義經濟	C capitalist economic system 資本主義經濟 Central African Republic

					中非共和國
				C Chemical Weapons Convention 《化學武器公約》	C Chemical Weapons Convention 《化學武器公約》 civil war 內戰
				C communist political system 共產主義政體 Counter-Terrorism Committee 反恐怖主義委員會 Cyprus 塞浦路斯	C communist political system 共產主義政體 Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) 跨太平洋夥伴全面進展協定 Côte d'Ivoire 科特迪瓦 Counter-Terrorism Committee 反恐怖主義委員會 Cyprus 塞浦路斯 Czech Republic 捷克
				F Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations 聯合國糧食及農業組織	F Finland 芬蘭 Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations 聯合國糧食及農業組織
				G Group of Eight (G8) 八大工業國組織	G Greece 希臘 Group of Seven (G7) 七大工業國組織
45	--	Word Easy	H humanitarianism 人道主義	H humanitarianism 人道主義 Hungary 匈牙利	
			I Iraq 伊拉克	I Iran 伊朗 Iraq 伊拉克 Islamic State (ISIS) 伊斯蘭國 Italy 意大利	
			M Middle East 中東	M Mediterranean Sea 地中海 Middle East 中東	
			N North Korea 朝鮮	N North Korea 朝鮮 O Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) 禁止化學武器組織	
			P planned economy 計劃經濟	P planned economy 計劃經濟 political asylum 政治庇護	
			R racism 種族主義 Republic of South Sudan 南蘇丹共和國 right to veto 否決權	R racism 種族主義 referendum 公投 refugee crisis 難民危機 Republic of South Sudan	

				南蘇丹共和國 right to veto 否決權 Romania 羅馬尼亞
			S Secretariat 秘書處	S Schengen Agreement 神根公約 Secretariat 秘書處
			S Security Council 安全理事會 (安理會)	S Security Council 安全理事會 (安理會) Serbia 塞爾維亞
			S Six Party Talks 六方會談	S Six Party Talks 六方會談 Slovakia 斯洛伐克
			S sovereignty 主權	S sovereignty 主權 Sudan 蘇丹
			T Tunisia 突尼斯	T Tunisia 突尼斯
			U Unanimity Principle 大國一致原則	U Ukraine crisis 烏克蘭危機 Unanimity Principle 大國一致原則
			V Vladimir Putin 弗拉迪米爾·普京	(P. 46) V Viktor Orbán 維克多·歐爾班 Vladimir Putin 弗拉迪米爾·普京

Old:

We have been inspired by the 'Arab Spring' and we have organised large-scale civil demonstrations since 2011. We demand political reform and restoration of civil rights from the Syrian government. The government has used violence to suppress us, so we have to stand up to the government and overthrow it. Shockingly, the government force organised the 8. 21 chemical weapon attack and killed a lot of innocent people.



Leader of the Syrian opposition



Ban Ki Moon,
the Secretary-General of the United Nations

We strongly condemn the criminal act of using chemical weapons, which is harming human beings and is against the International Humanitarian Law. The international society hopes that all parties in Syria will not prevent the missions of the UN investigation teams.

New:

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Leader of the Syrian opposition



Ban Ki Moon,
the then Secretary-General of the United Nations

We strongly condemn the criminal act of using chemical weapons, which is harming human beings and is against the International Humanitarian Law. The international society hopes that all parties in Syria will not prevent the missions of the UN investigation teams.

Old:

Source 2

The Commission of Inquiry from the UN arrived at Damascus to carry out on-site investigations. The results showed the presence of chemical weapons in the conflicts between parties.

The peace-breakers will be held accountable after the report of the results from the Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon to the Security Council. The members of the Security Council were called to take action to ensure the execution of the 'Framework for Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons' submitted by the United States and Russian Federation.

2013

26-29 August

12 September

16 September

New:

Source 2

The Commission of Inquiry from the UN arrived at Damascus to carry out on-site investigations. The results showed the presence of chemical weapons in the conflicts between parties.

The peace-breakers will be held accountable after the report of the results from the then Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon to the Security Council. The members of the Security Council were called to take action to ensure the execution of the 'Framework for Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons' submitted by the United States and Russian Federation.

2013

26-29 August

12 September

16 September

Old:



Fig. 2.2 The cover of Time Magazine of 2011 'Person of the Year'

New:



Fig. 2.2 A lot of Syrian refugees fled to other countries due to the civil war. The above picture showed a refugee camp set up by the neighbouring country Turkey.

Old:



- Arab Region in the Middle East
- Arab Region in Africa
- Syria
- Hong Kong

Fig. 2.3 Location map of the Arab World

New:



- Arab Region in the Middle East
- Arab Region in Africa
- Syria
- Hong Kong

Fig. 2.3 Location map of Syria

Old:



Fig. 2.8 The current UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon (right)

New:



Fig. 2.8 The current UN Secretary-General António Guterres (right)

Old:

Year beginning to take office	Former Secretaries-General	Nationality
1946	Trygve Lie	Norway
1953	Dag Hammarskjöld	Sweden
1961	U Thant	Myanmar
1972	Kurt Waldheim	Austria
1982	Javier Perez de Cuellar	Peru
1992	Boutros Boutros-Ghali	Egypt
1997	Kofi A. Annan	Ghana

Table 2.1

The United Nations

New:

Year beginning to take office	Former Secretaries-General	Nationality
1946	Trygve Lie	Norway
1953	Dag Hammarskjöld	Sweden
1961	U Thant	Myanmar
1972	Kurt Waldheim	Austria
1982	Javier Perez de Cuellar	Peru
1992	Boutros Boutros-Ghali	Egypt
1997	Kofi A. Annan	Ghana
2007	Ban Ki Moon	South Korea

Table 2.1

United Nations

Old:

World Health Organisation (WHO)



Fig. 2.9 Current Director-General of WHO, Dr Chan Fung Fu Chun

New:


World Health Organisation (WHO)



Fig. 2.9 Current Director-General of WHO, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

Old:

UN members with arrears of contributions (US\$) (till 1 October 2013)		
1	United States	795 million
2	Brazil	75 million
3	Venezuela	22 million
4	Other 56 member states	56 million




The United States shares the highest proportion (22%) of financial contributions in the UN, but it also has the largest amount of arrears in its contributions.

Table 2.2 Summary of local and overseas news on 10 October 2013


New:

the UN to achieve certain goals.

Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/28/info1/en



UN members with arrears of contributions (US\$) (til 30 September 2020)		
1	United States	1,090 million
2	Brazil	119 million
3	Russia	66 million
4	Other 66 member states	222 million



The United States is the largest contributor to the annual budget of the UN, with the highest proportion of 22%. However, the US also has the largest amount of arrears in its contributions.

Table 2.2 United Nations (8 October 2020)

Old:

Learning Activity 1

How does the EU respond to European debt crisis?

Part 1

Study the following information about the European debt crisis carefully and answer the questions.

Source 1



Summary of local news on 10 October 2011

New:

Source 1

Mass refugee flow to Europe

In 2011, the Syrian people's demand for democratic reforms turned into a civil war. According to the United Nations, statistics showed that 4 million Syrians had already fled their country to become refugees. In 2014, the extremist group 'ISIS' gained control of several regions, killing tens of thousands of people. This made the refugee flow bigger.

While many refugees kept on rushing into the neighbouring countries, some refugees tried to flee by boat across the Mediterranean Sea to Europe. They wanted to go to the wealthier Western and Northern Europe, by passing through countries of Southern and Eastern Europe like Greece, Italy, Austria or Hungary.

As some countries banned the refugees from departure, or even closed their borders, a lot of refugees stranded. Meanwhile many refugees died from sinking of refugee boats in the sea. These humanitarian disasters finally drew international attention.

Summary of local news on 15 October 2015

3 routes to Europe for the refugees



*Borders are open between countries which signed the Schengen Agreement, which means no border check is required. Among this refugee flow in Europe, many of them crossed into Hungary, an EU member state, through the Balkans. Then they went on to other EU countries. Facing this flow of refugees, many EU countries re-established barriers to intercept the refugees.

Old:

Source 2

The EU discusses how to collect bank taxes to aid Greece

The European Union held an urgent meeting to discuss the European debt crisis. The *Financial Times* yesterday quoted EU officials as saying that the Eurozone countries were planning to collect new taxes from banks in the zone. These taxes

would be used for the fund to aid Greece, and they expected to raise 30 billion euro (around HK\$332.5 billion) in 3 years.

Summary of local and overseas news on 21 July 2011

Source 3

European country Cyprus encounters financial difficulties

The domino effect of the European debt crisis has become apparent in one country after another. The small European country Cyprus, with a population of just 1.1 million, which occupies only 0.2% of the whole economic scale in the Eurozone has encountered a debt crisis. It is now a victim of the shrinking trend of the Eurozone economy.

Olli Rehn, the European Commissioner for Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Euro pointed out that although Cyprus has a small proportion of the economic scale in the Eurozone,

it has a mutually dependent relationship with the Eurozone system. He said, 'The process of rescuing the Eurozone will be threatened without helping Cyprus.' In March 2013, the finance ministers of the Eurozone announced that a 10 billion euro (around HK\$101.5 billion) rescue plan would be introduced to rescue Cyprus, which is in its sovereign debt crisis, and the plan includes providing loans. At the same time, however, the plan demands that Cyprus help itself by reducing its national debt.

Summary of local and overseas news on 25 March 2013

1. With reference to Source 1, analyse the reasons for the EU intervention in the European debt crisis. **[Understand]**

2. According to Source 2 and 3, point out what measures the EU has taken to help the countries in the European debt crisis. **[Understand] [Summarise]**

3. When dealing with the European debt crisis, what are the advantages and disadvantages of countries acting with the assistance from the EU or with the issue on their own? **[Analyse]**

Source 2

EU forces member states to share refugees

The then European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker made a proposal in the European Parliament, to force member states of the European Union to resettle 160,000 refugees, mainly Syrians, in specific proportions. He recommended to resettle 60% of the refugees currently stranded in Italy, Greece and Hungary to 22 other EU member states in 2 years. The sharing proportions should be determined by each country's GDP, population, unemployment rate and political asylum procedures. Countries that refuse to accept refugees should face financial penalties. In addition, the European Commission would bear 780 million euros (HK\$6.7 billion) in expenses for refugees, that countries would receive 6,000 euros for each person admitted.

However, Eastern European countries had shown resistance to refugees. The attitude of Slovakia, Hungary and Czech Republic towards refugees has drawn a lot of criticism from Western public opinion. The Hungarian police fired tear gas and water cannons at refugees trying to enter from Serbia at the border, which also drew criticism from the United Nations. The Slovakian Prime Minister said that the EU cannot be dictatorial in deciding the number of refugees received by its member states.

Eventually, the proposal was approved despite the against votes from Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania, while Finland abstained.

Summary of local news on 10 September and 15 October 2015

1. With reference to Source 1, analyse the reasons for the EU intervention in the **refugee crisis**. [Understand]

2. According to **Source 2** point out what measures the EU has taken in the **refugee crisis**. [Understand] [Summarise]

3. When dealing with the **refugee crisis** what are the advantages and disadvantages of the **respective member states** acting with the assistance from the EU or **handling** the issue on their own? [Analyse]

Old:

Source 4

The French government strongly advocates for the intervention of the leadership of the European Union in the rescue plan of the European debt crisis. However, the Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel stated clearly that the members of

Parliament of Germany would not approve of any aid to Cyprus unless Cyprus conforms to EU's regulations in relation to information disclosure and anti-money laundering.

Summary of local news in 2013

4. With reference to Source 4 and gather more information, adopt the roles of the Chancellor of Germany and the President of France. Work in groups and speculate about their responses towards the European debt crisis. (Consider their standpoints first and search for relevant reasons, then create suitable responses.) **[Analyse] [Create]**



Angela Merkel,
Chancellor of Germany



François Hollande,
President of France

5. Further to the above question, analyse the challenges and constraints when the EU is dealing with the European debt crisis. **[Analyse]**

Part 2

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

Source 3

The member states of the European Union have been divided on the way to share the burden of refugees. The then German Chancellor Angela Merkel and the then French President François Hollande issued a statement saying, 'The EU must act decisively and in accordance with its values,' suggesting countries to accept a quota system for refugee sharing. As for the UK, it promised to fulfil its 'moral responsibility' in the refugee crisis by accepting more refugees.

Some Eastern European countries have been rejecting refugee quotas. The then Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán stressed that the migrant

crisis is a German problem, but not an EU one. 'No one wants to stay in Eastern Europe,' he said. 'They all want to go to Germany. Our job is just to register.' He also criticised Germany as 'moral imperialism', forcing other member states to accept its values. In addition, Slovakia has indicated that it will challenge the refugee quota system in court.

Some scholars suggest that 'Germany's attitude in the refugee crisis is different from that of other countries, which is mainly due to its better economy and low unemployment rate.'

Summary of local news on 4 September 2015

Angela Merkel remained as German Chancellor by 2021; United Kingdom left the European Union in 2020.

4. With reference to Source 3, what are the reasons that the member states of the EU hold different opinions? **[Understand] [Analyse]**

5. What is the role of the EU in dealing with global issues as reflected in the handling of the refugee crisis? **[Analyse] [Summarise]**

For this sort of question, students are required to point out responsibilities or work of a particular stakeholder. The most common roles are promoter, coordinator and observer, etc.

Old:

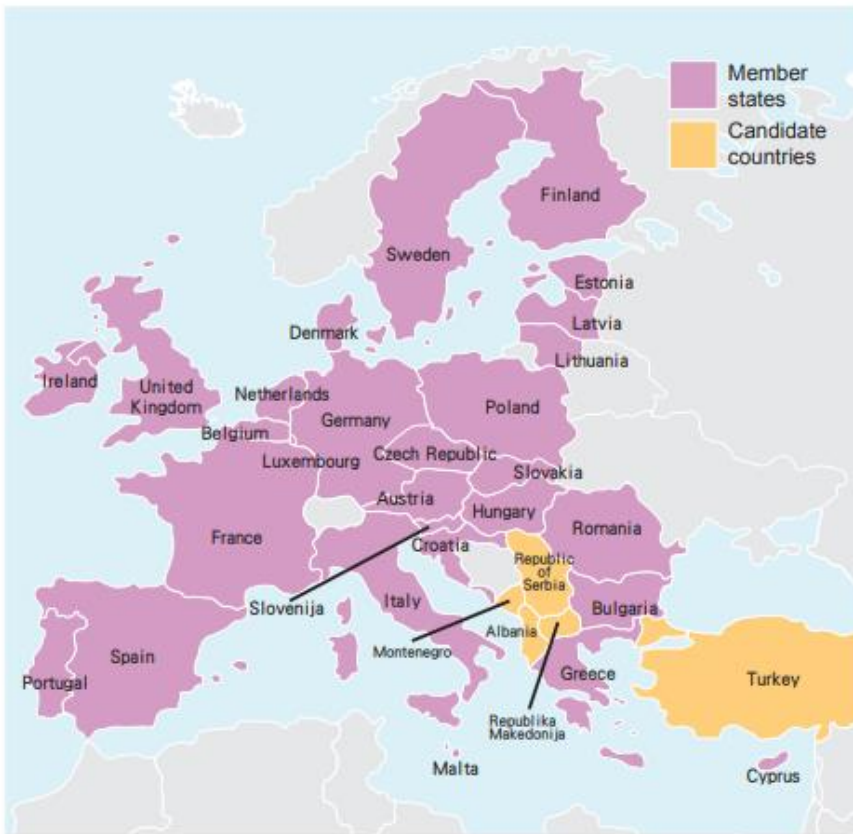


Fig. 3.2 Map of the EU member states

New:

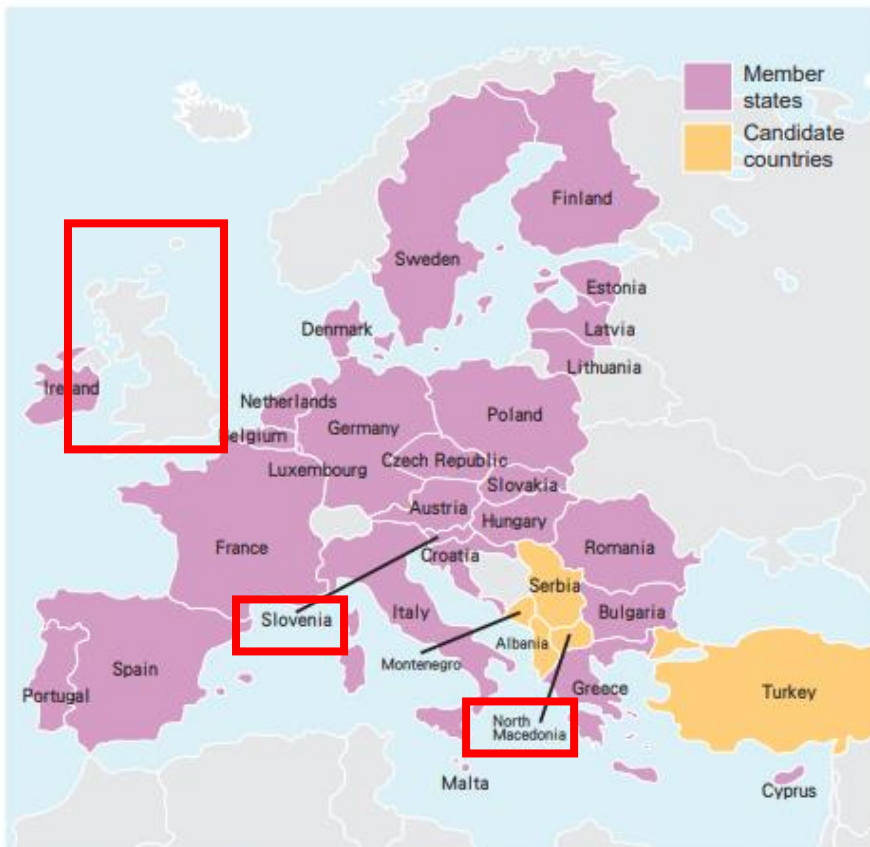


Fig. 3.2 Map of the EU member states

Old:

1973-1986	The United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark joined the European Community in 1973. Greece, Portugal, and Spain joined one after another in 1980s.
1993	<i>Maastricht Treaty</i> : This officially brought the establishment of the European Union.
1995	Finland, Austria and Sweden joined the European Union.
1999	Introduction of the Euro.
2004	10 countries of Eastern Europe and Southern Europe joined the EU, creating the biggest expansion of the EU in history.
2009	<i>Treaty of Lisbon</i> : The most recent treaty in the EU, replaced the <i>Treaty of Rome</i> and the <i>Maastricht Treaty</i> .
2013	Croatia joined and currently the EU has a total of 28 member states.

New:

1973-1986	The United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark joined the European Community in 1973. Greece, Portugal, and Spain joined one after another in 1980s.
1993	<i>Maastricht Treaty</i> : This officially brought the establishment of the European Union.
1995	Finland, Austria and Sweden joined the European Union.
1999	Introduction of the Euro.
2004	10 countries of Eastern Europe and Southern Europe joined the EU, creating the biggest expansion of the EU in history.
2009	<i>Treaty of Lisbon</i> : The most recent treaty in the EU, replaced the <i>Treaty of Rome</i> and the <i>Maastricht Treaty</i> .
2013	Croatia joined.
2020	The UK held a referendum on leaving the EU in 2016, and its departure became effective in February 2020. There are currently 27 member states.

Old:

The financial tsunami and the European debt crisis have brought the EU to a separatist crisis in recent years as the member states hold different views as to how to deal with the debt crisis. Due to the economic downturn within the region, the opponents of the EU have gained more support and brought disturbances to the peace in Europe.

B. Association of Southeast Asian Nations

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was founded in 1967, and it currently has 10 members including Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia and Singapore. ASEAN follows the principle of not intervening in the politics, territory and sovereignty of member states. Its purposes include strengthening cooperation in spheres such as economy and environmental protection, and also to pursue the development of peace and economy within the region.

ASEAN mainly consists of developing countries. Despite the comparatively low living conditions, the rapid development of the economy and the improvement of people's living standards have heightened the international status of developing countries and made them more influential in international affairs.

In recent years, ASEAN has been strengthening interaction with countries around the region. Recently it formed the 'ASEAN Plus Three' Forum with China, Japan, and South Korea to enhance communication and cooperation in order to develop economies together. In addition, Hong Kong also hopes to cooperate with ASEAN to enhance trade cooperation by making bilateral free trade agreements.

C. Other platforms for international political cooperation

The traditional superpowers like the US and Western European countries have not been able to help themselves in the recent financial crisis. Yet some developing countries (such as BRICS and others in Southeast Asia) have had rapid economic development. The international relationship is hence no longer dominated by the US and Europe but has become more diverse. As new international issues emerge, some countries are seeking communication and cooperation through forming new platforms. Examples include the Group of Twenty (G20), the Six Party Talks, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the Boao Forum for Asia and the BRICS Summit.



Fig. 3.3 Sign of ASEAN

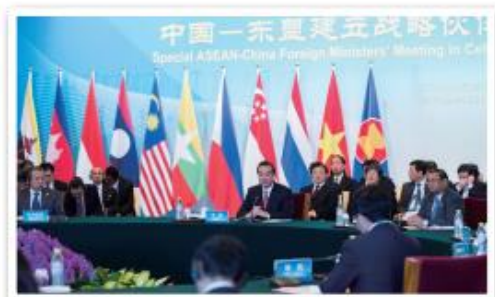


Fig. 3.4 China—ASEAN Summit for Establishing Strategic Partnership



Fig. 3.5 The 14th ASEAN Plus Three Summit

New:

B. Association of Southeast Asian Nations

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was founded in 1967, and it currently has 10 members including Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia and Singapore. ASEAN follows the principle of not intervening in the politics, territory and sovereignty of member states. Its purposes include strengthening cooperation in spheres such as economy and environmental protection, and also to pursue the development of peace and economy within the region.



Fig. 3.3 Sign of ASEAN

ASEAN mainly consists of developing countries. Despite the comparatively low living conditions, the rapid development of the economy and the improvement of people's living standards have heightened the international status of developing countries and made them more influential in international affairs.

In recent years, ASEAN has actively strengthened its reactions with surrounding regions, such as the 'ASEAN Plus Three (10+3)' meetings with China, Japan and South Korea, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) with China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand, to enhance communication and cooperation for joint economic development. In addition, Hong Kong has signed a *Free Trade Agreement* with ASEAN in 2017 to strengthen the economic and trade partnership between the two sides.



Fig. 3.4 China—ASEAN Summit for Establishing Strategic Partnership

Learn more about Basic Law

Article 115

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall pursue the policy of free trade and safeguard the free movement of goods, intangible assets and capital.

Article 116 (2)

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may, using the name 'Hong Kong, China', participate in relevant international organisations and international trade agreements (including preferential trade arrangements), such as the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* and arrangements regarding international trade in textiles.

C. Other platforms for international political cooperation

The traditional superpowers like the US and Western European countries have not been able to help themselves in the recent financial crisis. Yet some developing countries (such as BRICS and others in Southeast Asia) have had rapid economic development. The international relationship is hence no longer dominated by the US and Europe but has become more diverse. As new international issues emerge, some countries are seeking communication and cooperation through forming new platforms. Examples include the Group of Twenty (G20), the Six Party Talks, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the Boao Forum for Asia, the BRICS Summit, Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), and the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation.

The World Trade Organisation was established in 1995 in replacing the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*. Hong Kong was a founding member of the WTO and continued to participate in the WTO as a single member under the name of Hong Kong, China after the handover in 1997.

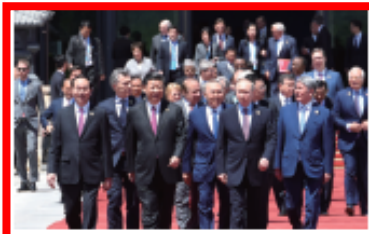


Fig. 3.5 29 foreign countries' leaders joining the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing.

Old:



Fig. 3.6 The US President Obama met leaders in the Eurozone during the G8 Summit.



Fig. 3.7 G8 leaders and the president of the European Commission Barroso (2nd right, back row) are watching the UEFA Champions League Final together.

New:



Fig. 3.6 G7 leaders holding a summit in Belgium in 2014.

Old:

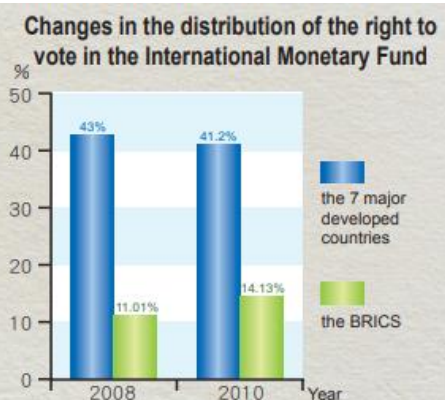


Table 3.2 The increase in the right to vote of the BRICS in the International Monetary Fund is limited.

New:

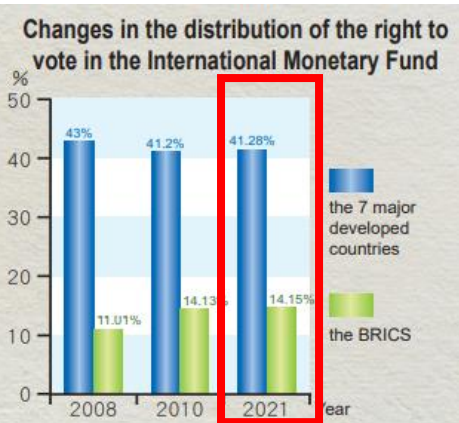


Table 3.2 The increase in the right to vote of the BRICS in the International Monetary Fund is limited.

Old:

Module Features



Learning outcomes predicted in point form.



Content learning through inquiry activities for multiple learning styles.



Explanations reinforce and deepen knowledge acquired through activities.



Inductive summary in point form.



Further explanations on main **concept words** (highlighted in blue) for understanding of more relevant information.



Extended questions in articles, pictures and mind mapping offer students opportunities to reflect and express acquired knowledge.



Key points summarised as concept map help students in using and understanding of concept words.



Quick and easy reference of special terms and vocabularies (underlined with a grey dotted line) helps students to understand the content in a bilingual way.



Current affairs and critical questions as independent learning materials, enables students to do preparation before lessons and get motivated in learning.



Questions to trigger students' interest and critical thinking.



Inspiring questions promote deeper thinking of knowledge and concepts.



Diversified supplementary information allows students to carry out learning activities on reinforced knowledge foundation.



Diverse elements help to enhance independent learning for students.



Daily categorised news reports and updated statistical charts can be downloaded through scanning of QR codes. A resource bank of supplementary worksheets, question bank and multimedia materials are provided to complement the overall needs of independent learning.

New:

Module Features



Learning outcomes predicted in point form.



To deepen students' understanding of the *Basic Law* with its original texts.



Current affairs and critical questions as independent learning materials, enables students to do preparation before lessons and get motivated in learning.



Content learning through inquiry activities for multiple learning styles.



Questions to trigger students' interest and critical thinking.



Explanations reinforce and deepen knowledge acquired through activities.



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