

Citizenship and Social Development:

Theme 1: Hong Kong under “One Country, Two Systems”

Topic: Situation of the country and sense of national identity

## Learning focus:

The national symbols (national flag, national emblem, national anthem) and stipulations as stated in Annex III to the Basic Law

- The national flag, national emblem, and national anthem are the national symbols
- To preserve the dignity of the national flag, national emblem, and national anthem

Translated version

July 2021



# ● Learning Objectives ●

## **Knowledge**

- To understand that the national flag, national anthem, and national emblem are the symbols and signs of a nation
- To understand that preserving the dignity of the national flag, national anthem, and national emblem is the statutory obligation of Hong Kong residents

## **Skills**

- To be able to identify and explain accurately the spirit and meaning of the national flag, national anthem, and national emblem

## **Values**

- To enhance the sense of national identity, and the self-awareness of respecting and preserving the dignity of the national flag, national anthem, and national emblem, and to cultivate patriotic sentiments.

# Please watch the following videos

## Video 1:

CCTV (2019) *Flag-raising Ceremony at Tiananmen Square on New Year's Day of 2019*  
[https://youtu.be/4QkW\\_IAK\\_KU](https://youtu.be/4QkW_IAK_KU)



Photo credit: Xinhuanet

## Video 2:

*Flag-raising Ceremony marking the 23rd Anniversary of the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, 1 July 2020.* Retrieved from [news.gov.hk](https://www.news.gov.hk)  
[https://www.news.gov.hk/eng/2020/07/20200701/20200701\\_080028\\_323.html](https://www.news.gov.hk/eng/2020/07/20200701/20200701_080028_323.html)



Photo credit: the official website of the Government of the HKSAR

# What are national symbols?

National symbols, also known as the signs of a nation, are usually stipulated in the Constitution and other laws, representing the symbols and signs of a nation's sovereignty, independence, and dignity. National symbols in general include the national flag, national emblem, national anthem, etc.

All nations have their own national symbols, as signs of identifying the nation in international communication and exchanges.



National flags of Member States of the United Nations, Headquarters of the United Nations, Geneva

Photo taken by the resources developer

**According to the stipulations of the *Constitution of the People's Republic of China* (The Constitution), the national symbols of our country include the national flag, national anthem, national emblem, and the capital.**

#### **Chapter IV of the Constitution - The National Flag, National Anthem, National Emblem and the Capital**

- Article 141: The national flag of the People's Republic of China is a red flag with five stars. The national anthem of the People's Republic of China is the *March of the Volunteers*.
- Article 142: The national emblem of the People's Republic of China consists of an image of Tiananmen Gate in the center illuminated by five stars and encircled by spikes of grain and a cogwheel.
- Article 143: The capital of the People's Republic of China is Beijing.



# The People's Republic of China



Tiananmen Gate, Beijing

Photo credit: Xinhuanet

Source: Map of the PRC (supervised by the Ministry of Natural Resources)

<http://bzdt.ch.mnr.gov.cn/>



The national flag



The national emblem

中華人民共和國國歌  
(義勇軍進行曲)

田漢作詞  
聶耳作曲

進行曲速度

起

來! 不願做奴隸的人們! 把我們的血肉,  
築成我們新的長城! 中華民族  
到了最危險的時候, 每個人被迫着發出  
最後的吼聲。起來! 起來! 起來!  
我們萬眾一心, 冒着敵人的炮火前進!  
冒着敵人的炮火前進! 前進! 前進! 前進! 進!

The national anthem

Source: the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China  
<http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/index.htm>


# National laws on the national symbols and their implementation

On 1 September 2017, the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Anthem* was passed after voting in the 29th Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th National People's Congress (NPC), and came into force on 1 October 2017.


On 17 October 2020, the amended versions of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Flag* and the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Emblem* were passed after voting in the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th NPC, and came into force on 1 January 2021.



# Local legislation on the national symbols and their implementation in Hong Kong



The *National Flag and National Emblem Ordinance* enacted by the Government of the HKSAR came into effect on 1 July 1997. In 2020, the Standing Committee of the NPC amended the laws on the national flag and national emblem, stating that the Government of the HKSAR would amend the *National Flag and National Emblem Ordinance* accordingly in order to fulfill its constitutional responsibility.



On 11 June 2020, the Chief Executive of the HKSAR, Mrs Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor, signed the *National Anthem Ordinance* passed by the Legislative Council in accordance with Article 48(3) of the Basic Law. The *National Anthem Ordinance* was gazetted and came into effect on 12 June 2020.

# Implementation of the national laws listed in Annex III to the Basic Law in the HKSAR

According to Article 18(2) of the Basic Law, the national laws listed in Annex III to the Basic Law shall be applied locally by way of promulgation or legislation by the HKSAR.



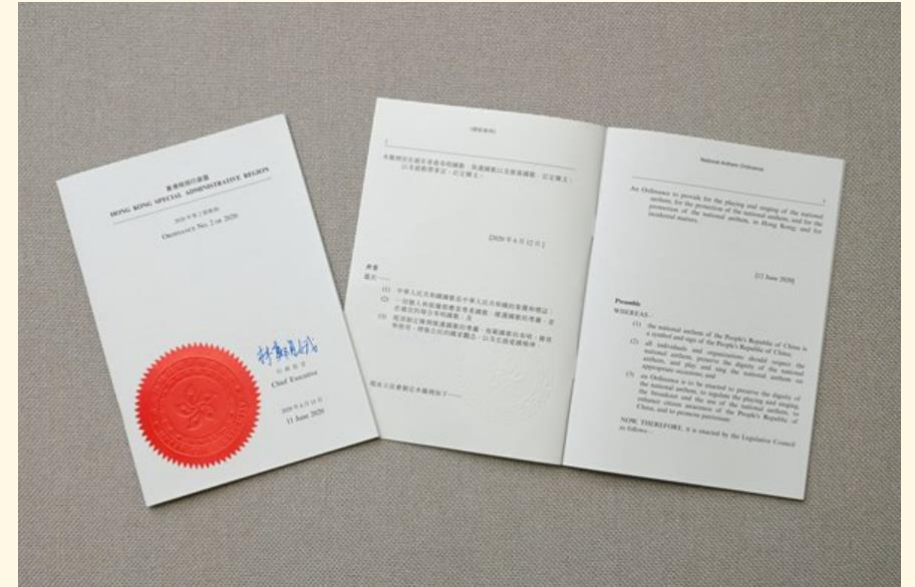
# Examples of implementing the national laws listed in Annex III to the Basic Law in the HKSAR

- On 4 November 2017, in accordance with Article 18 of the Basic Law, the Standing Committee of the NPC added the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Anthem* in Annex III to the Basic Law, and the Government of the HKSAR legislated the *National Anthem Ordinance*. This is a case of applying the national law in Hong Kong by way of local legislation by the HKSAR.
- On 30 June 2020, in accordance with Article 18 of the Basic Law and relevant decisions of the NPC, the Standing Committee of the NPC added the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region* in Annex III to the Basic Law. The Government of the HKSAR applied the law locally by way of promulgation and it came into immediate effect upon gazettal.

# The *National Anthem Ordinance* enacted by the Government of the HKSAR

Having regard to the common law system and actual circumstances in Hong Kong, the Government of the HKSAR decided to implement the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Anthem* in the HKSAR by local legislation. The *National Anthem Bill* was introduced into the Legislative Council for the first and second readings in January 2019, and was passed by the Legislative Council at the third reading on 4 June 2020.

On 11 June 2020, the Chief Executive of the HKSAR, Mrs Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor, signed the *National Anthem Ordinance* passed by the Legislative Council in accordance with Article 48(3) of the Basic Law. The ordinance came into immediate effect after it was gazetted on 12 June 2020.



# The *National Anthem Ordinance* enacted by the Government of the HKSAR

Like the national flag and the national emblem, the national anthem is a symbol and sign of a nation. As an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is duty-bound to preserve the dignity of the national anthem through legislation. The national anthem is the *March of the Volunteers*, i.e. the national anthem of the People's Republic of China under the Constitution.

The HKSAR Government implemented the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Anthem* (passed in the 29th Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th NPC on 1 September 2017) in the HKSAR by local legislation. The *National Anthem Ordinance* was gazetted and came into effect, signifying the fulfillment of the constitutional responsibility of the HKSAR, and reflecting the spirit of “one country, two systems”.

## Sources:

- <https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/A405>
- [https://www.news.gov.hk/eng/2020/06/20200611/20200611\\_200601\\_164.html](https://www.news.gov.hk/eng/2020/06/20200611/20200611_200601_164.html)

# The *National Anthem Ordinance* of the HKSAR

## According to the *National Anthem Ordinance*

- (1) The national anthem of the People's Republic of China is a symbol and sign of the People's Republic of China;
- (2) All individuals and organizations should respect the national anthem, preserve the dignity of the national anthem, and play and sing the national anthem on appropriate occasions; and
- (3) An Ordinance is to be enacted to preserve the dignity of the national anthem, to regulate the playing and singing, the broadcast and the use of the national anthem, to enhance citizen awareness of the People's Republic of China, and to promote patriotism.



# The *National Anthem Ordinance* of the HKSAR

## **Inclusion of the national anthem in primary and secondary education in accordance with the *National Anthem Ordinance***

- (1) The Secretary for Education must give directions for the inclusion of the national anthem in primary education and in secondary education —
  - (a) to enable the students to learn to sing the national anthem; and
  - (b) to educate the students—
    - (i) on the history and spirit of the national anthem; and
    - (ii) on the etiquette for playing and singing the national anthem.



# 1. The National Flag

The red colour of the national flag symbolises revolution. The five five-pointed stars and their relationship represent the unity of Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.



The national flag of the People's Republic of China (PRC) is a red flag with five stars

The face of the flag shall be red and rectangular; the proportions of its length and height shall be 3 to 2. The upper left of the face of the flag shall be studded with five yellow five-pointed stars. One of the stars shall be bigger than the others, and shall be placed in the left; the four other stars shall be smaller, with their circumcircle's diameter being 1/10th of the height of the flag, encircling the big star on its right in the shape of an arc.



# Birth of the national flag



On 27 September 1949, the 1st Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference passed a resolution adopting the “red flag with five stars” as the national flag.

Video: ‘Birth of the National Flag of the PRC’ in *National Memory*

<https://youtu.be/3BQnITu-EUA>

# Regulation of using the national flag in the Mainland (I)

**The national flag shall be raised and displayed daily in the following places or premises of institutions:**

- (1) Tiananmen Square and Xinhuamen in Beijing;
- (2) The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Communist Party of China, the National Commission of Supervision, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference;
- (3) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs; or
- (4) Airports, harbours and railway stations of entry or exit and other frontier ports, frontier stations and coastal defence stations.

# Regulation of using the national flag in the Mainland (II)

**The national flag shall be raised and displayed on working days at the following premises of institutions:**

- (1) All central departments and local committees at all levels of the Communist Party of China;
- (2) All departments of the State Council;
- (3) The standing committees of the local people's congresses at all levels;
- (4) Local people's governments at all levels;
- (5) Local commissions for discipline inspection of the Communist Party of China at all levels and local commissions of supervision at all levels;
- (6) Local people's courts at all levels and special people's courts;
- (7) Local people's procuratorates at all levels and special people's procuratorates;
- (8) Local committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at all levels;

# Regulation of using the national flag in the Mainland (III)

**The national flag shall be raised and displayed on working days at the following premises of institutions:**

(9) All democratic parties and social organizations;

(10) Relevant offices set up by the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and relevant offices set up by the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Schools shall raise and display the national flag daily, except during winter vacations, summer vacations and rest days. Kindergartens, when conditions permit, shall raise and display the national flag with reference to school rules.

Libraries, museums, cultural centers, art galleries, science and technology museums, memorial halls, exhibition halls, gymnasiums, youth centers and other public cultural and sports facilities shall raise and display the national flag on open days.

Source: <http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/guoqi/index.htm>

# Regulation of using the national flag in Hong Kong

What is  
priority of the  
national flag?



On 1 October 2020, the Government of the HKSAR held a flag-raising ceremony to celebrate the 71st anniversary of the Founding of the PRC at Golden Bauhinia Square

## Priority of the national flag

- When the national flag is displayed, it shall be placed in a prominent position.
- When the national flag is raised or carried in a procession with another flag or flags, it shall be in front of the other flag or flags.
- When the national flag is displayed with another flag or flags, it shall be either at the centre, above the other flag or flags, or in a position of prominence.
- When the national flag and regional flag are displayed at the same time or displayed side by side, the regional flag shall be smaller than the national flag, with the national flag on the right and the regional flag on the left.
- When the national flags of two or more nations are displayed in foreign affairs activities, relevant provisions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the international practice shall be followed.

Source: <https://www.protocol.gov.hk/en/show/show.html>

# Watch the video: Display of the national flag and the regional flag



教育局課程發展處教育多媒體  
Educational MultiMedia (EMM), CDI, EDB

在生活中培養國民素養——國旗及區旗的展示

Click on the above images and watch the videos

# Learn more: Regulation of using the national flag in foreign affairs activities

- In accordance with the international practice, when the national flags of two nations are displayed, the one on the right is superior to that on the left. When two national flags are displayed side by side, in the direction that the flags face, the national flag of the guest nation is displayed on the right, and the national flag of the host nation is displayed on the left.
- As for the host nation, in principle, the use of national flag in foreign affairs activities is not based on the country where the event is held, but based on the host of the event.

For details, please refer to the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC:

[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/ziliao\\_674904/lbzs\\_674975/200705/t20070524\\_7949246.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/ziliao_674904/lbzs_674975/200705/t20070524_7949246.shtml)

# Respect for the national flag



A national flag which is damaged, defiled, faded or substandard must not be raised or used. A national flag must not be displayed upside down, and must not be raised or used in any other ways that undermine the dignity of the national flag.



A national flag must not be discarded at will. The damaged, defiled, faded or substandard national flag shall be recovered or disposed of in the manner stipulated in relevant provisions issued by the State. After a large-scale public event, the event organizer shall recover or properly dispose of the national flag used on the site of the event.



# Etiquette for raising the national flag

When the national flag is raised and displayed, a flag-raising ceremony may be held.

The national anthem shall be played and sung during the flag-raising ceremony.

While the national flag is being raised, people present shall stand solemnly facing the national flag, look at the national flag with respectful attention or to salute it as required, and shall not behave in a way that undermines the dignity of the national flag.



The flag-raising ceremony held at Golden Bauhinia Square, Hong Kong

## Display of the national flag, and playing and singing the national anthem at schools in Hong Kong

Primary and secondary schools must conduct a national flag raising ceremony weekly. The national anthem should be played and sung in a national flag raising ceremony. Schools are also required to conduct a national flag raising ceremony on the New Year's Day, the HKSAR Establishment Day and the National Day, or on the preceding/following school day of the above days. Schools are strongly advised to conduct a national flag raising ceremony on important days and special occasions, such as the first day of a school year, open day, and graduation ceremony.

—— Extracted from Education Bureau Circular No. 11/2021 - *National Flag, National Emblem, National Anthem and Regional Flag*, <https://applications.edb.gov.hk/circular/upload/EDBC/EDBC21011E.pdf>

Remarks: Relevant content should be updated properly in accordance with the amendment to the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Flag*.

## 2. The National Anthem

“Arise! We who refuse to be slaves!” Whenever we listen to the national anthem, we should stand solemnly.

中華人民共和國國歌  
(義勇軍進行曲)

田漢作詞  
聶耳作曲

進行曲速度

起

來! 不願做奴隸的人們! 把我們的血肉,  
築成我們新的長城! 中華民族

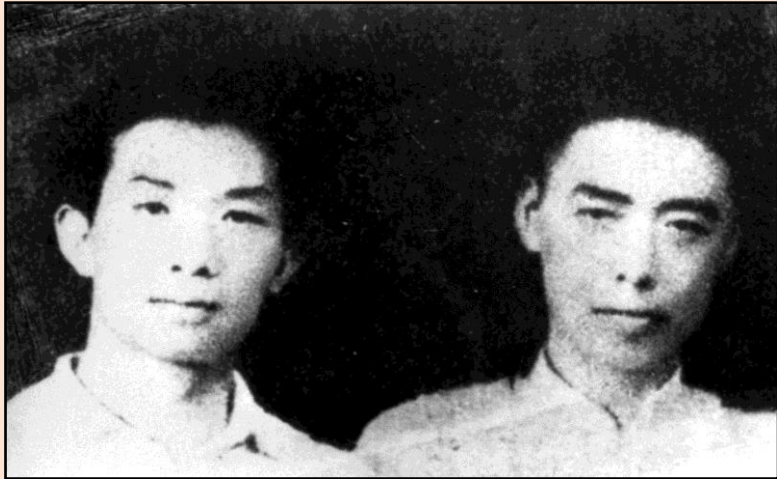
到了最危險的時候, 每個人被逼迫着發出  
最後的吼聲。起來! 起來! 起來!

我們萬眾一心, 冒着敵人的炮火前進!  
冒着敵人的炮火前進! 前進! 前進! 前進! 進!

Access to the webpage and listen to the national anthem:  
<http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/guoge/index.htm>

Stave notation of the national anthem

# History of the national anthem



The lyrics and music of *March of the Volunteers* were written by Tian Han (right) and composed by Nie Er (left) respectively.

Video: History of the National Anthem of the PRC from *National Memory*

[https://youtu.be/\\_53e8MzvLTk](https://youtu.be/_53e8MzvLTk)

*March of the Volunteers* was the theme song of the movie in the 1930s, i.e. *Sons and Daughters in a Time of Storm*, and the song was widely circulated during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. *March of the Volunteers* was adopted as the national anthem at the 1st Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in 1949, and was added to the Constitution in 2004.

# Occasions on which the national anthem is played and sung

**The national anthem shall be played and sung on the following occasions:**

1. Opening and closing ceremonies of sessions of the National People's Congress and local people's congresses at all levels; and opening and closing ceremonies of sessions of the National Committee and local committees at all levels of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference ;
2. Congresses at all levels of all political parties and people's organizations;
3. Constitutional oath-taking ceremonies;
4. Flag-raising ceremonies;

# Occasions on which the national anthem is played and sung

**The national anthem shall be played and sung on the following occasions: (cont'd)**

5. Major celebrations, award ceremonies, commemorative ceremonies, etc., which are organized by all levels of state organ;
6. National memorial ceremonies;
7. Major diplomatic activities;
8. Major sporting events;
9. Other occasions on which the national anthem shall be played and sung.

Source: <http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/guoge/index.htm>


# Occasions on which the national anthem is played and sung




The national anthem must not be used, or covertly used, in a trademarks or commercial advertisements, must not be used at private funeral events or on other inappropriate occasions, and must not be used as background music in public places.

Source: <http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/guoge/index.htm>

# Etiquette for playing and singing the national anthem



Playing and singing of the national anthem shall follow the lyrics and score in the Attachment to the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Anthem*, and it must not be played or sung in any form that undermines the dignity of the national anthem.



When the national anthem is being played and sung, the people present shall stand solemnly and deport themselves with dignity, and should not behave in a way disrespectful to the national anthem.



## **Occasions on which the national anthem must be played and sung under the *National Anthem Ordinance* of the HKSAR (I)**

**According to the *National Anthem Ordinance*, occasions on which the national anthem must be played and sung :**

1. Oath-taking Ceremony——

- (a) for taking the Oath of the Chief Executive under Section 16A of the *Oaths and Declarations Ordinance* (Cap. 11);
- (b) for taking the Oath of the Principal Officials under Section 16B of that Ordinance;
- (c) for taking the Judicial Oath under Section 17 of that Ordinance;
- (d) for taking the Oath of Fidelity and the Executive Council Oath under Section 18 of that Ordinance;
- (e) for taking the Legislative Council Oath under Section 19 of that Ordinance;
- (f) for taking the District Council Oath under Section 19A of that Ordinance.

## **Occasions on which the national anthem must be played and sung under the *National Anthem Ordinance* of the HKSAR (II)**

**According to the *National Anthem Ordinance*, occasions on which the national anthem must be played and sung :**

2. A national flag raising ceremony, including ——

- (a) Flag Raising Ceremony held by the HKSAR Government at Golden Bauhinia Square;
- (b) Flag Raising Ceremony held by the HKSAR Government to celebrate the Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China; and
- (c) Flag Raising Ceremony held by the HKSAR Government to celebrate the Anniversary of the Establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

Source: <https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/A405>

## **Occasions on which the national anthem must be played and sung under the *National Anthem Ordinance* of the HKSAR (III)**

3. National Day Reception held by the HKSAR Government to celebrate the Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China
4. Reception held by the HKSAR Government to celebrate the Anniversary of the Establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
5. Ceremony held by the HKSAR Government to commemorate the victory day of Chinese people's war of resistance against Japanese aggression
6. Ceremony held by the HKSAR Government to commemorate those who died in the defence of Hong Kong
7. Ceremony held by the HKSAR Government on Nanjing Massacre National Memorial Day
8. A major sporting event held by the HKSAR Government
9. Ceremonial Opening of the Legal Year

## **Etiquette for playing and singing the national anthem under the *National Anthem Ordinance* of the HKSAR**

According to Section 4 of Part 2 of the *National Anthem Ordinance*

While the national anthem is being played and sung, the etiquette to be followed by the persons who take part in or attend the occasion is—

- (a) to stand solemnly and deport themselves with dignity; and
- (b) to not behave in a way disrespectful to the national anthem.

Source: <https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/A405>

### 3. The National Emblem

The national emblem of the PRC consists of an image of Tiananmen Gate in the center illuminated by five stars and encircled by spikes of grain and a cogwheel.



Two bunches of wheat and rice form a round ring. A cogwheel is placed where the wheat and rice stems cross at the base. Red ribbon forms a knot in the centre of the cogwheel. The red ribbon coils up the wheat and rice on the left and right of the cogwheel and hangs down, dividing the cogwheel into an upper and a lower part.

Source: <http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/guohui/index.htm>

# Birth of the national emblem

On 28 June 1950, the *Design and Description of the National Emblem of the People's Republic of China* recommended by the 2nd Session of the 1st National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was adopted.

Video: *National Memory* - Birth of the National Emblem of the PRC

<https://youtu.be/9bbQjGfbF8I>

# Regulation of using the national emblem

## The following organs shall hang the national emblem:

- (1) The standing committees of the people's congresses at all levels;
- (2) The people's governments at all levels;
- (3) The Central Military Commission;
- (4) The commissions of supervision at all levels;
- (5) The people's courts at all levels and other special people's courts;



The Great Hall of the People

# Regulation of using the national emblem

## The following organs shall hang the national emblem: (cont'd)

- (6) The people's procuratorates at all levels and other special people's procuratorates;
- (7) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- (8) The country's embassies, consulates and other diplomatic missions stationed in other countries;
- (9) The resident organs of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the resident organs of the Central People's Government in the Macao Special Administrative Region.

The national emblem shall be hung right in the middle on top of the front gate of the organs concerned.



# Regulation of using the national emblem

## ➤ The national emblem and its design must not be used for:

- Trademarks, designs for which patent rights are granted, and commercial advertisements;
- Products in everyday life and furnishings or ornaments in everyday life;
- Private activities of celebration or condolence;
- Other circumstances where the national emblem and the design thereof may not be used as prescribed by the General Office of the State Council.

Source: [http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-12/24/content\\_5572912.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-12/24/content_5572912.htm)

# Preserving the dignity of the national flag, national anthem, and national emblem is the statutory obligation of every citizen



Article 23 of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Flag* and Section 7 of the *National Flag and National Emblem Ordinance* of the HKSAR

- The *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Flag*: [http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-12/24/content\\_5572913.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-12/24/content_5572913.htm)
- The *National Flag and National Emblem Ordinance* of the HKSAR: <https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/A401>



Article 15 of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Anthem* and Section 7 of the *National Anthem Ordinance* of the HKSAR

- The *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Anthem*: [http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/2017-09/04/content\\_5222515.htm](http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/2017-09/04/content_5222515.htm)
- The *National Anthem Ordinance* of the HKSAR: <https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/A405>



Article 13 of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Emblem* and Section 7 of the *National Flag and National Emblem Ordinance* of the HKSAR

- The *Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Emblem*: [http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-12/24/content\\_5572912.htm](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2020-12/24/content_5572912.htm)
- The *National Flag and National Emblem Ordinance* of the HKSAR: <https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/A401>

# Misconduct/ improper behaviours may contravene the law

- The national flag or national emblem of the PRC must not be desecrated by intentionally burning, damaging, defacing, defiling or trampling upon it or in any other way in public.
- The national anthem of the PRC must not be publicly and intentionally insulted by altering the lyrics or score, playing and singing it in a distorted or disrespectful way or in any other way.
- The national anthem must not be used, or covertly used, in a trademark or commercial advertisement, on inappropriate occasions such as a private funeral event, or as background music in a public place, etc.

# Misconduct / improper behaviours may contravene the law

- Prohibition on certain uses of national flag and national emblem
  - (1) The national flag or its design must not be displayed or used in — (a) trademarks or advertisements; (b) private funeral activities; or (c) other occasions on which or places at which the display or use of the national flag or its design is restricted or prohibited under a stipulation made by the Chief Executive.
  - (2) The national emblem or its design must not be displayed or used in — (a) trademarks or advertisements; (b) furnishings or ornaments in everyday life; (c) private activities of celebration or condolence; or (d) other occasions on which or places at which the display or use of the national emblem or its design is restricted or prohibited under a stipulation made by the Chief Executive.

# Penalties for desecrating the national flag, national anthem, and national emblem under related ordinances of the HKSAR:



Section 6(3) and Section 7 of the *National Flag and National Emblem Ordinance* stipulate:

- A person who without lawful authority or reasonable excuse displays or uses the national flag, national emblem or the design of the national flag or of the national emblem contrary to subsection (1) or (2)\* commits an offence.
- A person commits an offence if the person publicly and intentionally desecrates the national flag or national emblem by burning, mutilating, scrawling on, defiling or trampling on it or in any other way, and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 5 and to imprisonment for 3 years.

\*Please refer to relevant sections of the *National Flag and National Emblem Ordinance*:

<https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/A401>

# Penalties for desecrating the national flag, national anthem, and national emblem under related ordinances of the HKSAR:



## Section 7 of the *National Anthem Ordinance* stipulates:

- A person who commits an offence of insulting the national anthem is liable on conviction to a fine at level 5 and to imprisonment for 3 years. \*

\*Please refer to relevant sections of the *National Anthem Ordinance*:  
<https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/A405>

# **Offences of insulting behaviour towards the national anthem under the *National Anthem Ordinance***

- (1) A person commits an offence if, with intent to insult the national anthem, the person publicly and intentionally ——
  - (a) alters the lyrics or score of the national anthem; or
  - (b) plays or sings the national anthem in a distorted or disrespectful way.
- (2) A person commits an offence if the person publicly and intentionally insults the national anthem in any way.
- (3) A person commits an offence if, with intent to insult the national anthem, the person intentionally publishes ——
  - (a) altered lyrics or an altered score of the national anthem; or
  - (b) the national anthem played or sung in a distorted or disrespectful way.
- (4) A person commits an offence if, with intent to insult the national anthem, the person intentionally publishes the insulting in any way of the national anthem.

## Videos: “Our National Flag, National Anthem and Regional Flag”



教育局課程發展處教育多媒體  
Educational MultiMedia (EMM), CDI, EDB

「我們的國旗、國歌和區旗」有聲故事繪本

“Our National Flag, National Anthem and Regional Flag” (an audio picture book)

Click on the above images and watch the videos



# Relevant learning and teaching resources



香港特別行政區政府  
政府總部禮賓處

<https://www.protocol.gov.hk/en/show/show.html>



中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府  
政制及內地事務局

[https://www.cmab.gov.hk/en/issues/national\\_ant\\_hem\\_introduction.htm](https://www.cmab.gov.hk/en/issues/national_ant_hem_introduction.htm)



香港特別行政區政府  
教育局

<https://www.edb.gov.hk/en/curriculum-development/4-key-tasks/moral-civic/newwebsite/flagraising.html>



教育局課程發展處教育多媒體  
Educational MultiMedia (EMM), CDI, EDB

<https://emm.edcity.hk/>

**The End**

# User guide

- The primary users of this resource are teachers. It aims to provide teachers with content knowledge relevant to the topic to enable teachers to have a deeper understanding of teaching content when preparing for their lessons.
- All data, videos, photos, pictures, questions and suggested answers can be used for multiple purposes, such as teachers' teaching materials, references for curriculum planning and learning and teaching, and student assignments, etc. To align with Citizenship and Social Development Curriculum and Assessment Guide (Secondary 4-6) (2021) (C&A Guide), this resource should be adapted to cater for students' learning diversity and the needs of classroom teaching, etc.
- Teachers may provide appropriate supplementary notes/ explanations to enrich this resource in order to enhance students' understanding of the topic and information provided.
- In accordance with the curriculum rationale and aims, teachers may select other learning and teaching resources which are correct, reliable, objective and impartial to help students build up a solid knowledge base, develop positive values and attitudes as well as enhance critical thinking and problem solving skills, and various generic skills.
- If some information cannot be provided in this resource due to copyright issue, teachers may visit relevant websites provided.
- Some information may have been updated when being used by teachers, teachers may visit the corresponding websites to obtain the up-to-date information.
- Please also refer to the C&A Guide to understand the requirements and arrangements of the learning and teaching of the curriculum.

## Notice and Disclaimer

- Some sources were not translated into English as the official English version is not available.
- In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.