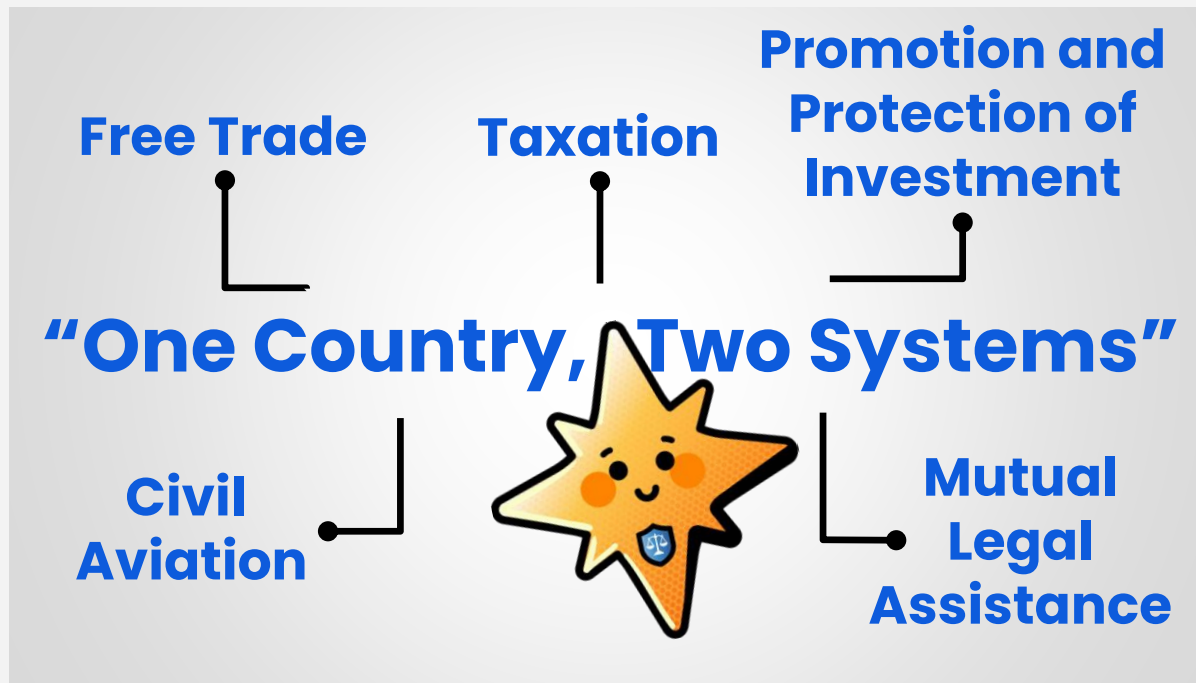


“RULE OF LAW” AND “ONE COUNTRY, TWO SYSTEMS”



What is "One Country, Two Systems"?



"One Country, Two Systems" means that there are two systems within a country. It allows Hong Kong's previous capitalist system and way of life to remain unchanged. **One country comes before two systems.**



Can you think of any example that reflects "One Country, Two Systems" in your daily life?

What is "One Country, Two Systems"?

Freely exchange
foreign currency
with Hong Kong
Dollars?

Travel everywhere
with the HKSAR
Passport?



Winning medals for
Hong Kong, China?

Other examples?

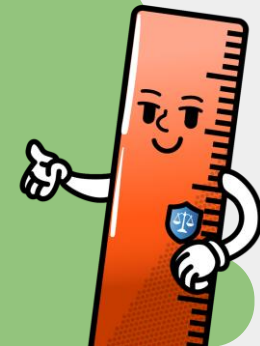


What is "One Country, Two Systems"?

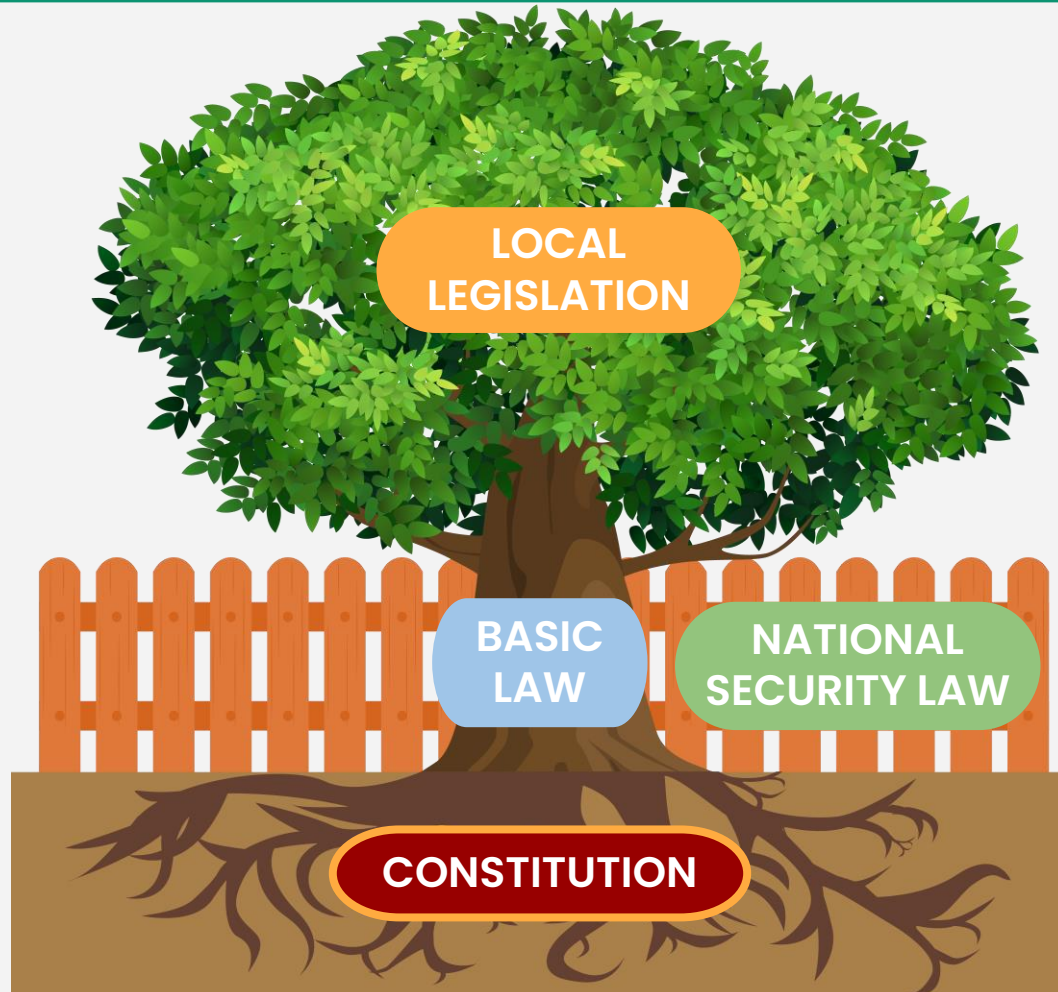
It is usual that within a country, there is only one system. Why can Hong Kong implement "One Country, Two Systems"?



You are right, there is usually only one system implemented in a country. Legal basis is needed to implement "Two Systems". Let's take a look.



The Constitution – Basis of “One Country, Two Systems”



The Constitution

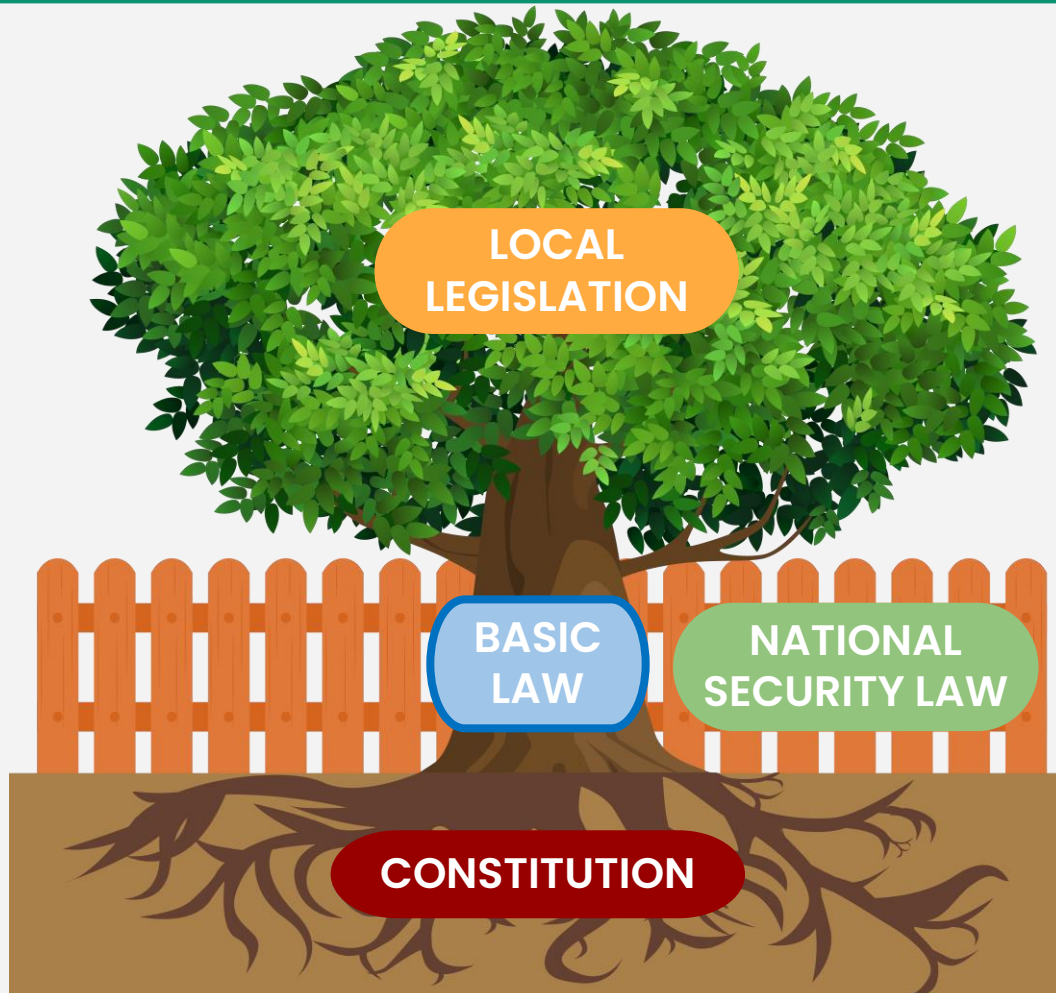
- ❑ Enacted by the highest organ of state power, the National People’s Congress
- ❑ The fundamental law of the state, having supreme legal force
- ❑ Stipulates the fundamental system of the state
- ❑ The powers of local governments are authorised by the Central Authorities
- ❑ Authorised the establishment of the HKSAR

The Constitution – Framework of “One Country, Two Systems”

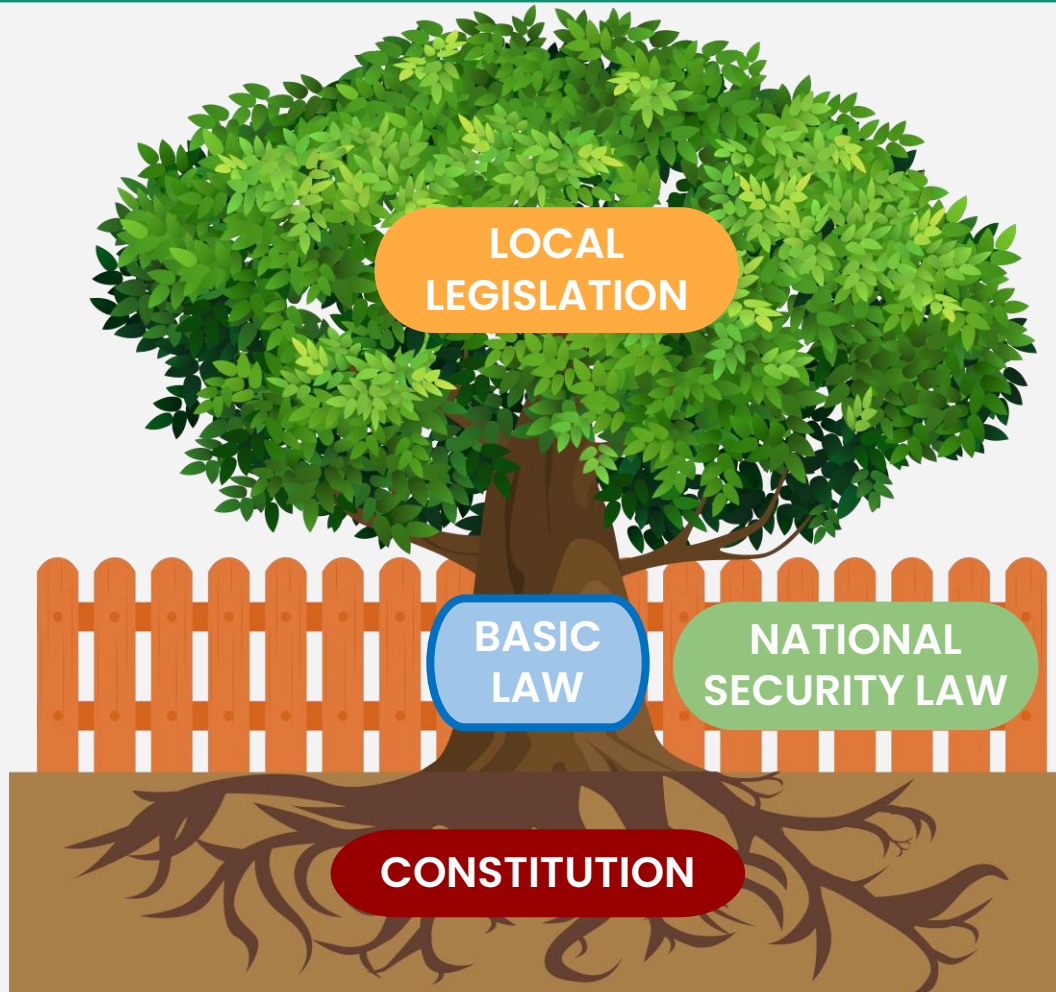


Basic Law

- ❑ The Constitution preceded the Basic Law
- ❑ The Basic Law is an “authorisation law”. The high degree of autonomy in the HKSAR comes under the authorisation of the Central Government.
- ❑ The Basic Law stipulates the system implemented in the HKSAR



The Constitution – Framework of "One Country, Two Systems"



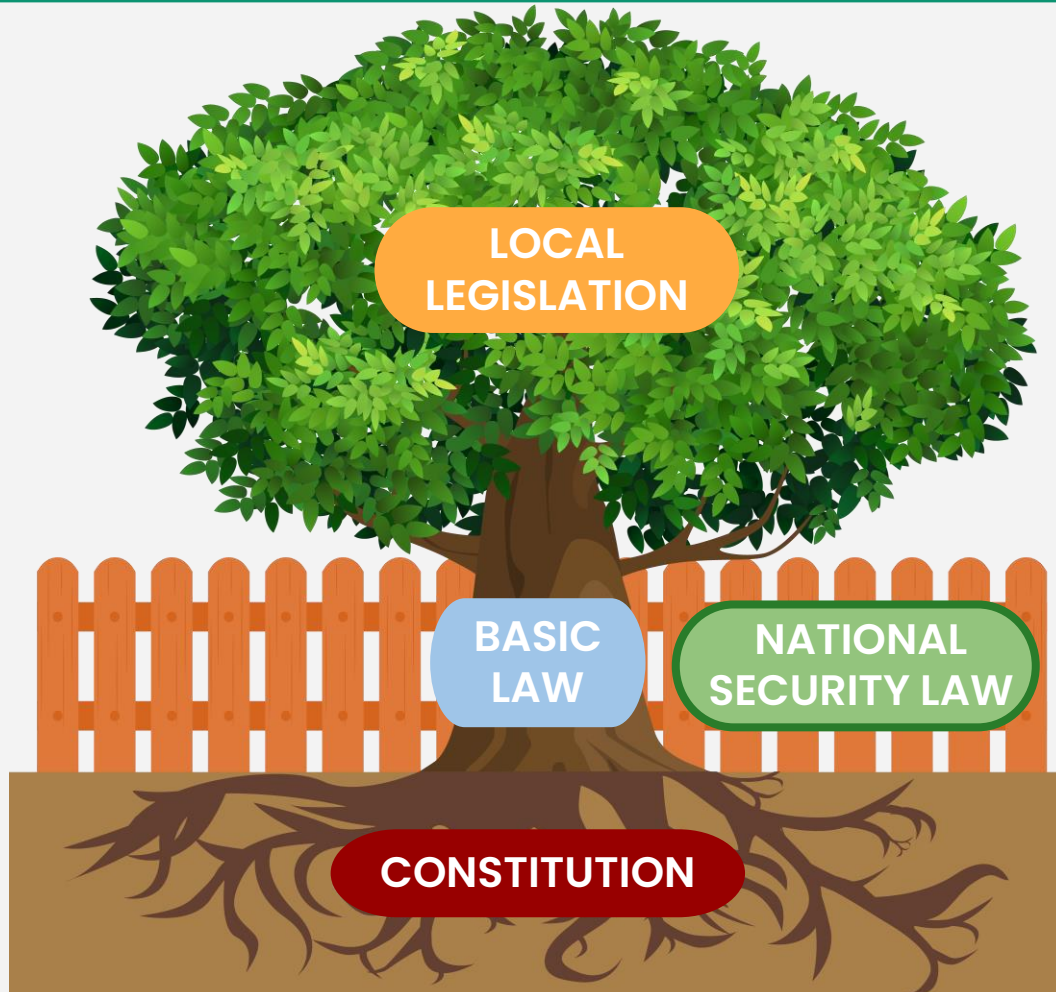
Basic Law

- ❑ Establishes an executive-led system headed by the Chief Executive
- ❑ The Chief Executive is vested with the dual role as the head of the HKSAR and the head of the Government of the HKSAR
- ❑ Division of powers among the executive, legislative and judicial branches, each performing their duties and providing checks and balances on each other
- ❑ Upholding national unity and territorial integrity, and maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong



What do the Constitution and the Basic Law have to do with our daily lives?

The Constitution – Safeguard of "One Country, Two Systems"



Hong Kong National Security Law

- ❑ Ensures the steadfast and successful implementation of "One Country, Two Systems"
- ❑ Articles 1 and 12 of the Basic Law are of fundamental importance
- ❑ Safeguards national sovereignty, safety and development interests
- ❑ Regulates four types of criminal activities that endanger national security
- ❑ Human rights shall be respected and protected in safeguarding national security in the HKSAR



What can we do to help safeguard national security?

Local Legislation – A reflection of "One Country, Two Systems"



Local Legislation

- ❑ The Basic Law stipulates that national laws shall not be applied in the HKSAR except for those listed in Annex III to the Basic Law
- ❑ The Basic Law guarantees that the HKSAR enjoys legislative power
- ❑ Local legislation covers different areas, for example, national security, matrimonial and family matters, commerce and trade, etc. Local legislation provides legal protection to the general public, which reflects "One Country, Two Systems"

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