

[SJ speaks with teachers on rule of law \(with photos\)](#)

The Secretary for Justice, Ms Teresa Cheng, SC, spoke with more than 100 teachers on the proper concepts of the rule of law and the legal system in Hong Kong at a training course today (October 21).

Co-organised by Endeavour Education Centre and the Education Bureau, and supported by the Department of Justice (DoJ), the training course "Reinforcing the Rule of Law" aims to provide teachers with the proper understanding of the rule of law, the Constitution and the Basic Law as well as the importance of national security.

Ms Cheng was invited to deliver a talk on "How the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region consolidates the upholding of the rule of law in society", in which she introduced the basic principles of statutory law and the common law in Hong Kong's legal system, the spirit of the rule of law and the importance of judicial independence.

Highlighting the spirit of the rule of law, in particular equality before the law, Ms Cheng stressed that it is expressly set out in Article 25 of the Basic Law, adding that it is essential to comprehend the correct understanding of the Constitution in the hierarchical order of laws that are applied in Hong Kong.

On judicial independence, Ms Cheng emphasised that it is premised on the solid infrastructure that has been laid down in the Basic Law, including the security of tenure, the immunity of judges, and importantly the express provision in Article 85 of the Basic Law that guarantees judicial independence, free from any interference. She further said that the appellate system in Hong Kong ensures that justice is properly administered and due process is observed.

Ms Cheng explained to the teachers that the laws of Hong Kong respect and protect the rights and freedoms as provided for under the Basic Law. However, it is equally important to bear in mind that such rights and freedoms are not absolute but may be subject to restrictions which are, amongst others, in the interests of public order (ordre public) and the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. She also briefly explained the rule of law from international perspectives, citing the principles of equality of the states and non-intervention as examples.

Ms Cheng pointed out that, since its return to the motherland, Hong Kong has been making progress in international rankings on rule of law. According to the Worldwide Governance Indicators project of the World Bank Group, Hong Kong's percentile rank in respect of the rule of law was 69.85 in 1996. With the full implementation of "one country, two systems" and safeguards provided for by the Basic Law after the return to the motherland, Hong Kong's score reached 74.75 in 2000, and has been consistently above 90 since 2003. The

latest result published earlier showed that Hong Kong attained the score of 91.83 in 2020, demonstrating once again that the city's rule of law has a solid foundation.

Strengthening the rule of law is one of the initiatives in the 2021 Policy Address. To this end, the DoJ is continuing to roll out Vision 2030 for Rule of Law in order to further promote the proper concept of the rule of law so as to enhance the law-abiding awareness among young people.

