

Hong Kong Basic Law and National Security (BLNST) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. Who is responsible for presiding over the meetings of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?**
 - A. Leader**
 - B. President**
 - C. Chief**
 - D. Judge**
- 2. What is the status of land leases granted before the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?**
 - A. 30 July 1997**
 - B. 1 January 2000**
 - C. 30 June 1997**
 - D. 31 December 2020**
- 3. For what type of public expenditure must the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region obtain approval from the Legislative Council?**
 - A. Military operations**
 - B. Foreign affairs**
 - C. Taxation**
 - D. Environmental protection**
- 4. What type of certificate can the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region issue for products?**
 - A. passports**
 - B. visas**
 - C. certificates of origin**
 - D. driver's licenses**
- 5. Who is required to swear allegiance to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region when taking office?**
 - A. Legislative Council members**
 - B. Police department officials**
 - C. Members of the Executive Council**
 - D. All judges of the courts**

- 6. What must the Chief Executive declare upon assuming office?**
- A. government policies**
 - B. personal finances**
 - C. assets**
 - D. public commitments**
- 7. What is the primary focus of social services provided by voluntary organizations in Hong Kong?**
- A. Public policy development**
 - B. Game and entertainment activities**
 - C. Client-centered support**
 - D. Commercial ventures**
- 8. The lawful traditional rights and interests of the indigenous inhabitants of the _____ shall be protected by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.**
- A. urban areas**
 - B. rural areas**
 - C. "New Territories"**
 - D. "Old Territories"**
- 9. Which authority has the power to appoint the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?**
- A. Hong Kong Legislative Council**
 - B. Local residents through voting**
 - C. Central People's Government**
 - D. United Nations**
- 10. What type of system does the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region practice in regards to taxation?**
- A. International currency system**
 - B. Independent taxation system**
 - C. Exchange rate policy**
 - D. Agricultural subsidy system**

Answers

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

1. Who is responsible for presiding over the meetings of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

- A. Leader
- B. President**
- C. Chief
- D. Judge

The President is responsible for presiding over the meetings of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR). This role is crucial as the President ensures the orderly conduct of legislative sessions, facilitating discussions, managing debates, and overseeing the legislative process. The President also has the authority to decide on procedural matters, which includes the adoption of agendas and the allocation of time for discussions. In the context of the HKSAR, the position of President is defined within the framework of the Basic Law, which serves as the constitutional document of Hong Kong. This role underscores the principles of legislative democracy and the rule of law that are essential to Hong Kong's governance structure post-1997. The appropriate functioning of the Legislative Council is vital for the representation of the citizens of Hong Kong and for the legislation that affects their lives. The other roles listed, such as Leader, Chief, and Judge, do not pertain to the presiding authority of the Legislative Council. Each of these terms might refer to different positions or roles in various contexts, but in terms of the HKSAR's legislative framework, the title of President is clearly established as the one who oversees council meetings.

2. What is the status of land leases granted before the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

- A. 30 July 1997
- B. 1 January 2000
- C. 30 June 1997**
- D. 31 December 2020

The correct answer is related to the specific date of 30 June 1997, which marks the end of British colonial rule in Hong Kong and the transfer of sovereignty over Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China. Before this transition, land leases were granted under British administrative practices. The Basic Law, which came into effect with the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) on 1 July 1997, provided that land leases, including those granted prior to the HKSAR's establishment, would continue to be recognized and honored under the new governance framework. In particular, Section 7 of the Basic Law addresses the continuity of laws and land leases that predate the HKSAR. This means that land leases issued up until 30 June 1997 remain valid under the applications of local laws and regulations post-handover. This provision helps ensure stability and confidence among property owners and investors regarding land tenure following the transition to Chinese sovereignty. The other options do not accurately reflect important dates related to the land lease framework prior to the establishment of the HKSAR. For example, 30 July 1997 is just after the handover, and therefore, leases granted are already under the new legal framework. The other

3. For what type of public expenditure must the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region obtain approval from the Legislative Council?

- A. Military operations**
- B. Foreign affairs**
- C. Taxation**
- D. Environmental protection**

The requirement for the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) to obtain approval from the Legislative Council (LegCo) is particularly relevant for public expenditures that directly relate to taxation. According to the Basic Law, the power of taxation is vested in the Legislative Council, which means that any changes in tax policy, including the creation of new taxes or adjustments to existing tax rates, require the approval of this legislative body. This ensures that the taxpayers are represented, and their interests are taken into account in fiscal matters. Public expenditures related to military operations, foreign affairs, and environmental protection often fall under the responsibilities of the central government or related administrative departments, where the need for consultation with LegCo may be either limited or handled through other administrative processes. This distinction underscores the importance of the legislative oversight function in matters of taxation, reflecting the principle of "no taxation without representation" that is foundational in governance.

4. What type of certificate can the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region issue for products?

- A. passports**
- B. visas**
- C. certificates of origin**
- D. driver's licenses**

The correct response is that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region can issue certificates of origin for products. A certificate of origin is an important document that indicates the country where a product was manufactured or produced. This document can be crucial for international trade as it may determine the tariffs applicable or help ensure compliance with regulations in importing countries. Hong Kong, as a major trading hub, has mechanisms in place to facilitate trade and commerce, making certificates of origin a significant instrument for local businesses exporting goods. This aligns with Hong Kong's role as an active participant in the global economy and its commitment to trade facilitation under its status as a Special Administrative Region. In contrast, the other options—passports, visas, and driver's licenses—are regulatory or identification documents that serve different purposes. Passports and visas are generally related to travel and immigration, while driver's licenses pertain to the authorization to operate vehicles. These documents, while issued by the Hong Kong government, do not directly relate to product certification or trade in the same way that certificates of origin do.

5. Who is required to swear allegiance to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region when taking office?

- A. Legislative Council members**
- B. Police department officials**
- C. Members of the Executive Council**
- D. All judges of the courts**

The requirement for individuals to swear allegiance to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) when taking office primarily applies to members of the Executive Council. This requirement is rooted in the commitment to uphold the Basic Law and the principles enshrined in it regarding the governance of Hong Kong. The oath of allegiance is a formal declaration that signifies an individual's loyalty to the SAR, reflecting the fundamental duty to act in accordance with the interests and laws of the region. Members of the Executive Council hold significant positions in helping the Chief Executive formulate policies and make decisions affecting governance. Therefore, requiring them to take an oath ensures that they are committed to the principles underlying the SAR's administration, including respecting national sovereignty and ensuring public safety and order. While other officials in various positions may also be subject to specific loyalty requirements, the explicit mention of the allegiance oath in the context of the Executive Council underscores the critical nature of their roles in governance and the importance of their allegiance to the Basic Law. This emphasis on allegiance helps to maintain the integrity and stability of the governmental framework established under the Basic Law.

6. What must the Chief Executive declare upon assuming office?

- A. government policies**
- B. personal finances**
- C. assets**
- D. public commitments**

Upon assuming office, the Chief Executive of Hong Kong must declare their assets. This requirement is part of the broader framework ensuring transparency and accountability in public office. The declaration of assets is crucial for preventing conflicts of interest and maintaining public trust in government officials. The declaration serves to inform the public about the financial interests and potential conflicts that may arise during the Chief Executive's tenure. It contributes to the integrity of the office and reinforces the commitment to public service, ensuring that actions taken while in office are in the best interests of the people. While personal finances may encompass various aspects of one's financial situation, asset declaration specifically focuses on tangible and intangible properties or investments that could influence decision-making. This distinction is essential to understand the transparency obligations set out for public officials.

7. What is the primary focus of social services provided by voluntary organizations in Hong Kong?

- A. Public policy development**
- B. Game and entertainment activities**
- C. Client-centered support**
- D. Commercial ventures**

The primary focus of social services provided by voluntary organizations in Hong Kong is client-centered support. This approach emphasizes tailoring services to meet the individual needs and circumstances of clients, ensuring that assistance is relevant and effective. Voluntary organizations often engage with marginalized or disadvantaged groups, striving to empower them through various forms of support, such as counseling, rehabilitation, education, and community outreach. Client-centered support prioritizes the well-being and participation of individuals in the process of receiving help, recognizing their unique experiences and enabling them to take an active role in shaping the services they receive. This approach is integral to the mission of many voluntary organizations in Hong Kong, which aim to provide compassionate assistance and promote social welfare. While public policy development, game and entertainment activities, and commercial ventures may play a role in the broader social landscape, the core mission of voluntary organizations centers on providing empathetic, personalized support to those in need, making client-centered support the correct answer.

8. The lawful traditional rights and interests of the _____ shall be protected by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

- A. urban areas**
- B. rural areas**
- C. "New Territories"**
- D. "Old Territories"**

The phrase "indigenous inhabitants" directly correlates with the context of the "New Territories" in Hong Kong. The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region explicitly protects the lawful traditional rights and interests of these indigenous groups, which are primarily located in the New Territories. This legal framework acknowledges the unique cultural and historical significance of these communities and aims to ensure their rights are preserved within the region's governance structure. In contrast, the terms "urban areas" and "rural areas" do not specifically pertain to the distinct rights of indigenous inhabitants as recognized in the legal text. The "Old Territories" is not a term recognized in the context of Hong Kong's governance or the Basic Law, further reinforcing that the New Territories is the accurate reference for indigenous rights protection. Therefore, the correct choice reflects the specific legal and cultural context in which these rights are safeguarded.

9. Which authority has the power to appoint the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

- A. Hong Kong Legislative Council**
- B. Local residents through voting**
- C. Central People's Government**
- D. United Nations**

The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is appointed by the Central People's Government (CPG) of the People's Republic of China. This authority is established under the Basic Law of Hong Kong, which serves as the constitutional document governing the region. The appointment of the Chief Executive is a key part of Hong Kong's political structure, reflecting the relationship between the region and the central government. The Basic Law stipulates that the CPG has the ultimate authority in matters related to the governance of Hong Kong, including the effective appointment of its chief executive, thereby ensuring that the administration aligns with the policies of the national government. This central role of the CPG underscores the principle of "one country, two systems," wherein Hong Kong maintains a degree of autonomy within the framework of the Chinese state. In this context, options like the Hong Kong Legislative Council or local residents voting reflect different levels of local governance but do not have the authority to appoint the Chief Executive. Likewise, the United Nations does not play a direct role in the internal governance of Hong Kong, as it respects the sovereignty of member states over their internal political matters. Therefore, the Central People's Government is the correct and definitive authority for the appointment of Hong Kong's Chief Executive.

10. What type of system does the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region practice in regards to taxation?

- A. International currency system**
- B. Independent taxation system**
- C. Exchange rate policy**
- D. Agricultural subsidy system**

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region practices an independent taxation system that is characterized by its unique features and flexibility. This system allows the region to autonomously establish its own tax laws and policies, distinct from those of mainland China. A key aspect of this independent taxation system is the low tax regime, which encourages business investment and economic growth, making Hong Kong an attractive destination for international commerce. The independent taxation system in Hong Kong includes several elements, such as the absence of a sales tax or value-added tax, a simple income tax structure, and a lack of capital gains tax, all of which contribute to its economic vibrancy. This system represents the autonomy granted to Hong Kong under the "one country, two systems" principle, affirming its capability to govern its financial affairs independently. In contrast, other options are less relevant. An international currency system pertains to the broader context of global monetary operations and not specifically to tax administration. Exchange rate policy relates to how currencies are valued against one another, which is not directly tied to the taxation framework. Similarly, an agricultural subsidy system focuses on financial support for the farming industry, irrelevant to the taxation mechanisms employed in Hong Kong. Overall, the independent taxation system reflects the governance and economic strategy that Hong Kong has developed to

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://hongkongblnst.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!