

## 习近平旗帜思想研究

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### 摘要

习近平旗帜思想，是习近平中国特色社会主义思想的重要内涵和生动实践。是习近平强军思想、习近平外交思想、习近平法治思想、习近平文化思想在党旗党建、爱国主义、国旗法规、旗帜礼仪、升旗仪式、军事旗帜、旗帜文化、国际交往等方面的有机统一和形象展现。

习近平旗帜思想形成于爱国升旗的日常工作中，升华于北京奥运会颁奖升旗，风行于世界旗帜学大会，展现在亲自为军种和警察授旗，振奋在天安门阅兵旗帜方队，壮大在天安门广场升旗改革，体现在对升旗手的关爱，规范了全国学校升旗仪式，引领了国旗文化传播弘扬，推动了国旗法修正，实现升旗仪式港澳台全覆盖，让党旗在基层一线高高飘扬，是“两个确立”的旗帜解读，是“两个维护”的旗帜执行指南，为各级领导干部学习实践提供了全方位的指向引领。

## Research on Xi Jinping's Thinking on Flags

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### Abstract

Xi Jinping's thinking on flags is an organic unity and vivid manifestation of his ideas on strengthening the military, diplomacy, rule of law, and culture, as reflected in patriotism, national flag regulations, flag etiquette, flag-raising ceremonies, military flags, flag culture, and international exchanges.

Xi Jinping's thinking on flags was first formed through the routine work of patriotic flag-raising, elevated during the flag-raising at the Beijing Olympics award ceremonies, popularized at International Congress of Vexillology, and displayed when he personally presented flags to military branches and the police. It was invigorated during Tiananmen Square military parade flag formations, expanded during the reforms of the Tiananmen Square flag-raising ceremony, and is evident in his care for flag-bearers. It has standardized the flag-raising ceremonies in schools across the country, led the promotion of national flag culture, driven the amendment of the National Flag Law, extended the flag-raising ceremonies to Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan, and provided comprehensive guidance for leaders at all levels to learn and practice.

## 一、习近平旗帜思想形成于爱国升旗实际工作中

1990年10月1日《中华人民共和国国旗法》施行后，为提高福州城市形象，对广大市民进行爱国主义教育，时任中共福州市委书记、市人大常委会主任习近平批示：创建福州市五一广场国旗班，率先在全国省会城市中开展日常升旗仪式。

1991年1月1日8时30分，福州市委、市人大、市政府、市政协、市纪委、福州军分区六套班子领导，和市直各部门、各区负责人，驻榕陆海空武警官兵代表，及工人、农民、学生代表，在五一广场共同参加庄重的升国旗仪式。升旗仪式具有福州创新，中共福州市委书记、市人大常委会主任习近平亲自授国旗。

习近平先向工人代表授国旗（图1），工人代表将国旗传递给农民代表，又依次交接给陆军、海军、空军、武警代表，最后国旗班旗手接过国旗。

在解放军军乐团演奏的《歌唱祖国》乐曲中，三名武警消防战士护卫国旗，正步从参加升旗仪式的各界代表面前通过，来到国旗杆下，在雄壮的国歌声中，庄重升起五星红旗。



图1. 1991年，习近平在福州举行的升旗仪式上授予国旗。

Figure 1. Xi Jinping presents a flag during a ceremony in Fuzhou, 1991.

## I. The Formation of Xi Jinping's Thinking on Flag

After the implementation of the “National Flag Law of the People’s Republic of China” on October 1, 1990, in order to improve the image of the city of Fuzhou and educate the general public on patriotism, Xi Jinping, then Secretary of the CPC Fuzhou Municipal Committee and Chairman of the Municipal People’s Congress Standing Committee, instructed: to establish the Fuzhou May 1st Square National Flag Class, and to take the lead in carrying out daily flag-raising ceremonies among provincial capital cities across the country.

On January 1, 1991, at 8:30 a.m., leaders from six key bodies of Fuzhou—the Municipal Party Committee, the People’s Congress, the Municipal Government, the CPPCC, the Discipline Inspection Commission, and the Fuzhou Military Sub-District—along with representatives from various municipal departments, districts, the armed forces, and the workers, farmers, and students, gathered at Wuyi (May Day) Square to participate in a solemn national flag-raising ceremony. This ceremony was a significant innovation in Fuzhou, with Xi Jinping, then Secretary of the Fuzhou Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People’s Congress, personally presenting the national flag.

Xi Jinping first handed the national flag to a representative of the workers (fig. 1), who then passed it to a representative of the farmers. It was subsequently handed over in turn to representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Armed Police. Finally, the flag was received by the flag bearers.

Accompanied by the People’s Liberation Army band playing *Ode to the Motherland*, three armed police firefighters escorted the national flag, marching

in unison past the representatives attending the ceremony. Under the stirring national anthem, the Five-Starred Red Flag was solemnly raised.

福州五一广场的升旗仪式，有几个率先和创新。一是由市委书记、市人大常委会主任亲自授旗，再由工农兵代表传递给升旗手；二是用《歌唱祖国》为出旗曲。此举，比5月1日天安门广场36人国旗护卫队升旗仪式，武警军乐团首次演奏《歌唱祖国》行进早了五个月；三是由相关部门根据福州市每月日出、日落时间，编制了福州五一广场升降旗时间表，建立每天风雨无阻升降国旗制度。四是在福州市委市政府支持下，福州消防支队党委把国旗班建设当成头等政治任务来抓，每年优先征兵保障国旗班兵源质量，并配备专用车辆等在各方面给予国旗班优先保障。

组建三十四年来，驻守在鼓楼区三坊七巷的消防卫士国旗班，升旗队伍由3人扩大为26人、重大节日60人升旗、2022年国庆节增加58人的国旗护卫队管乐队现场演奏国歌，2019年11月7日，福州市政府授牌“福州市五一广场国旗护卫队”。

## 二、习近平旗帜思想升华于北京奥运会颁奖升旗仪式

国旗是国家的标志和象征，升旗仪式是奥运会的重大礼仪、首要礼仪，大国威仪。对任何举办国来说，都是超越体育成绩体现国家文明文化程度的标志性政治礼仪。特别是奥运会颁奖

The flag-raising ceremony at Wuyi Square in Fuzhou introduced several firsts and innovations: first, the ceremony was notable for having the Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, Xi Jinping, personally present the flag. The flag was then passed from representatives of workers, farmers, and soldiers to the flag bearers. Second, the ceremony used *Ode to the Motherland* as the music for the flag procession. This practice preceded the use of the same song by the 36-member national flag guard at Tiananmen Square by five months, where the Armed Police Military Band first played *Ode to the Motherland* during the flag-raising ceremony on May 1. Third, relevant departments in Fuzhou developed a schedule for raising and lowering the flag at Wuyi Square based on the city's monthly sunrise and sunset times. A system was established to ensure that the national flag was raised and lowered daily, regardless of weather conditions. Fourth, with the support of the Fuzhou Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government, the Fuzhou Fire Brigade's Party Committee prioritized the development of the flag guard as a key political task. Each year, the highest-quality recruits were selected for the flag guard, and they were provided with dedicated vehicles and other resources to ensure the flag guard's needs were met.

In the 34 years since its establishment, the national flag squad of the firefighters stationed in Sanfang Qixiang, Gulou District, has expanded its flag-raising team from 3 to 26 people, with 60 people raising the flag on major holidays, and an additional 58 people added on National Day in 2022. The national flag guard band performed the national anthem live. On November 7, 2019, the Fuzhou Municipal Government recognized the "Fuzhou May Day Square National Flag Guard".

## II. Xi Jinping's Thinking on Flags and the Beijing Olympics

The national flag is the symbol and emblem of any country. The flag-raising ceremony is the primary protocol challenge of the Olympic Games, and symbolizes a great power's majesty. For any host country, it follows symbolic political etiquette that transcends sports achievements and reflects the country's civilization and culture. Every flag-raising ceremony,

升旗，每次升旗仪式不管是否直播，都涉及获奖国家的荣誉和尊严，其政治性历来得到各国组委会和各国代表队的高度重视。而且颁奖升旗包括升旗手、多国旗、多国歌、旗杆装置、多场馆、多场次等诸多要素，并有很多的不可确定性，一旦出现纰漏都会造成无法挽回的重大影响。

习近平担任2008北京奥运会、残奥会筹备工作领导小组组长，直接领导举世瞩目、无与伦比的北京奥运会、残奥会。北京奥运会“中国式”颁奖升旗仪式和自动颁奖升旗系统，得以率先应于北京奥运会、残奥会颁奖升旗仪式中，实现774场颁奖升旗仪式“零失误”的中国领先传奇。此后，“中国式”颁奖升旗仪式和自动颁奖升旗系统，广泛应用于国际国内的重大体育比赛升旗仪式，实现中国升旗文化和升旗装置的国际领先，向世界颁奖升旗仪式提供中国方案。

### 三、习近平旗帜思想风行于世界旗帜学大会

乘党的十八大东风，中国旗帜文化开始走向世界。中国旗帜学首席专家赵新风从2013年首次参加鹿特丹25届世界旗帜学大会起，持续在26届悉尼、27届伦敦、28届圣安东尼奥、29届卢布尔雅那五届大会发表演讲，讲述《中国旗帜起源》、《成吉思汗的旗帜》、《创新北京奥运会升旗仪式》、《北京门头沟幡会》、《北京中轴线上的旗纛庙》等中国旗帜故事，传播中华旗帜文明。经过多年的不懈努力，2019年7月17日，在美国圣安东尼奥召开的26届FIAV理事会上，赵新风成功申办第30届世界旗帜学大

especially at the Olympics, whether broadcast live or not, involves the honor and dignity of the winning country, and its political nature has always been highly valued by the organizing committees and national teams of various countries. Moreover, Olympic flag-raising ceremonies include many elements such as flag-raisers, multiple national flags, multiple national anthems, flagpole devices, multiple venues, and multiple sessions, and there are many uncertainties. Mistakes can cause major and irreversible impacts.

Xi Jinping served as the head of the Leading Group for the Preparatory Work of the 2008 Beijing Olympic and Paralympic Games, directly overseeing the unparalleled and globally renowned events. The “Chinese-style” award ceremony flag-raising protocol and the automatic flag-raising system were first implemented during the Beijing Olympic and Paralympic award ceremonies, achieving a legendary record of “zero errors” across 774 award ceremonies. Since then, the “Chinese-style” flag-raising protocol and the automatic flag-raising system have been adopted widely in major international and domestic sports competitions, establishing China’s leadership in flag-raising culture and technology. These innovations have provided a Chinese solution to the world’s award ceremony flag-raising protocols.

### III. Xi Jinping’s Thinking on Flags and the International Congress of Vexillology

With the momentum of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Chinese flag culture began to move toward the world. Starting with the 25th International Congress of Vexillology (ICV) in Rotterdam in 2013, Zhao Xinfeng has consistently delivered speeches at five consecutive congresses: the 26th in Sydney, the 27th in London, the 28th in San Antonio, and the 29th in Ljubljana. He shared Chinese flag stories, such as the “Origins of Chinese Flags”, “Genghis Khan’s Banner”, “Innovations in the Beijing Olympic Flag-Raising Ceremony”, “Mentougou Banner Gathering in Beijing”, and “The Flag Temple on Beijing’s Central Axis”, spreading Chinese flag culture. After years of persistent effort, on July 17, 2019, at the 26th FIAV General Assembly in San Antonio, USA, Zhao Xinfeng successfully bid to host the 30th International Congress of Vexillology

会2024年8月12至19日在北京举办。巴黎将接替北京，举办2026年第31届大会。

世界旗帜学大会（简称ICV），1965年在荷兰默伊德贝赫首创，两年举办一届，主要在西方国家举办，亚洲仅是日本横滨2009年举办过23届大会。旗帜学会国际联合会（简称FIAV）1967年成立于瑞士苏黎世，每两年召开一届理事会，决定ICV的举办地等事项。2019年中国旗帜学研究中心（简称VRCC）成为第74个会员，欧美等国家是会员主体，2022年吸纳新加坡旗帜学会为第77个成员。

举办北京世界旗帜学大会，是中国历史上没有过的文化盛事，是进入新时代中国旗帜文化走向世界的重要胜利。为增强中华旗帜文化国际影响力，增进世界旗帜文明交流互鉴，提供了重要的战略机遇。国际旗联FIAV主席海默尔博士给赵新风理事长来信，非常期待2024年“第一次来自世界各地的旗帜学家聚集在亚洲大陆，这不仅将推动中国的旗帜学研究，而且将推动该地区其他国家的旗帜学研究”。

#### 四、习近平旗帜思想规范了学校升旗仪式

党的十八大后，以习近平同志为核心的党中央高度重视国家仪典等工作，第十二届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十次会议决定：将9月30日设立为烈士纪念日。每年9月30日国家举行纪念烈士活动（图2）。

为隆重举行全国首个烈士纪念日纪念活动，庆祝新中国成立六十五周年，进一步规范全国高校升国旗仪式，提升全国高校国旗班建设水

in Beijing from August 12 to 19, 2024. ICV 31 will follow in Paris in 2026.

The first ICV was first held in Muiderberg, the Netherlands in 1965. It has been held every two years, mainly in Western countries. The first in Asia was ICV 23, held in Yokohama, Japan, in 2009. The International Federation of Vexillological Associations (FIAV) was founded in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1967. It holds a General Assembly every two years to decide on matters such as the venue of future ICVs. In 2019, the Vexillological Research Center of China (VRCC) became the 74th member of FIAV, with European and American countries as the main members. In 2022, Vexillological Society (Singapore) was admitted as the 77th member.

Hosting the International Congress of Vexillology in Beijing is a cultural event never seen in Chinese history. It is a major victory for the Chinese flag culture to go global in the new era. It provides an important strategic opportunity to enhance the international influence of Chinese flag culture and promote exchanges and mutual learning among world flag associations. Dr. Heimer, President of FIAV, wrote to VRCC's leader, Zhao Xinfeng, expressing his great anticipation that in 2024, "for the first time, vexillologists from all over the world will gather on the Asian continent, which will not only promote vexillology research in China, but also in other countries in the region."

#### IV. Xi Jinping's Flag Ideology and School Flag-Raising Ceremonies

After the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2012, the Central Committee, with Xi Jinping at its core, placed great importance on national ceremonies and related matters. The 10th session of the Standing Committee of the 12th National People's Congress then established September 30 as Martyrs' Day, for the nation to hold annual events commemorating its martyrs (fig. 2).

To solemnly commemorate the nation's first Martyrs' Day and celebrate the 65th anniversary of the founding of People's Republic of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China,

平，由团中央学校部、全国学联秘书处主办，北京新风旗帜文化传播中心承办，

“向烈士致敬—火红青春耀国旗”首届全国高校升旗手交流展示活动，2014年9月29日至10月2日在北京举办。

活动包括高校规范化升旗仪式集训，首届全国高校升旗手展示评比等六项内容组成。

全国25支高校国旗班和北京市中小学生代表500多人参加活动。朱德总司令外孙刘建将军、团中央书记处书记傅振邦等出席烈士纪念仪式并为高校升旗手颁奖。刘建将军宣读“烈士纪念日祭文”。

全国高校升旗手交流展示活动，至2023年五四，共举办七届活动，参加展示活动的全国高校500多所次。活动影响带动了全国各地开展省市级升旗手比赛活动，提高了全国大中小学升旗仪式水平，规范了全国学校的升旗仪式。2019年首届全国中小学升旗手交流展示活动，在北京和上海两地先后举办；

2019年第六届全国高校升旗手交流展示活动在北京阅兵村举办，澳门大学、澳门科技大学国旗护卫队首次进京参加展示；2023年山东省高校国旗护卫队展示比赛，136所省内高校参加。



图2. 首届全国高校升旗手交流展示活动。

Figure 2. The first national flag-raiser exchange and demonstration event for colleges and universities.

along with the Secretariat of the All-China Students' Federation, hosted the inaugural “Salute to the Martyrs—Fiery Youth Shining for the National Flag” national university flag-raisers exchange and demonstration event. The event, organized by the Beijing Xinfeng Flag Culture Communication Center, took place in Beijing September 29 to October 2, 2014. The event aimed to further standardize flag-raising ceremonies in

universities across the country, enhance the construction of national flag teams in universities, and showcase the skills and spirit of university flag-raisers.

It included six key components: standardized flag-raising training for universities, the first national university flag-raisers demonstration and evaluation, a tribute ceremony for the first Martyrs' Day, the first national university flag team construction forum, the first national university flag-raisers cultural performance, and joint flag-raising with the community.

Over 500 participants, including 25 university flag teams and representatives of primary and secondary school students from Beijing, attended the event. General Liu Jian, the grandson of Commander-in-Chief Zhu De, and Fu Zhenbang, Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, attended the Martyrs' Day ceremony and presented awards to the university flag-raisers. General Liu Jian also read the “Eulogy for Martyrs” during the ceremony.

By May 4, 2023, the National Flag-Raiser Exchange and Exhibition for Colleges and Universities had held seven sessions, with more than 500 colleges and universities participating. The influence of the event has driven the development of flag-raising competitions in provinces and cities across the country, improved the level of flag-raising ceremonies in universities, middle schools and primary schools, and standardized flag-raising ceremonies in schools across the country.

In 2019, the first National Flag-Raiser Exchange and Exhibition for Primary and Secondary Schools was held in Beijing and Shanghai; in 2019, the sixth was held in the Beijing Parade Village, and the flag bearer guards of the University of Macau and the Macau



University of Science and Technology came to Beijing to participate for the first time; in 2023, a performance competition for flag bearers of colleges and universities in Shandong Province was held, with 136 colleges and universities in the province participating.

## 五、习近平旗帜思想引领国旗文化传播弘扬

五星红旗是人民之旗、革命之旗、胜利之旗、团结之旗，她作中华人民共和国的标志和象征，激励一代又一代中国人在不同历史时期为国家富强而奋斗和拼搏，在神州大地上不断地创造着新的辉煌。党的十八大以来，实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦成为新时代的主旋律，号角已经吹响，旗帜迎风飘扬，诗人盛世写华章。

为进一步弘扬爱国主义精神，推动国旗文化普及发展，凝聚亿万中华儿女为中国梦奋进拼搏的精神力量，由中国诗歌学会、中华社会文化发展基金会、北京新风旗帜文化传播中心等单位发起组织的“中国梦·五星红旗”全国首届诗歌征集系列活动，2013年6月启动面向海内外征集作品。中国人民对外友好协会原会长陈昊苏，中华社会文化发展基金会会长谭斌等革命后代支持并参与活动。

两个多月时间，组委会收到海内外五星红旗主题新体诗、古体诗共五百多首。9月27日晚，“中国梦·五星红旗”全国首届诗歌征集活动获奖作品朗诵会，在清华大学大礼堂举办（图3）。北川新县城启用仪式上升国旗的西南交大国旗班代表，抗非典时地坛医院一线医务工

## V. Xi Jinping's Thinking on Flags and the Promotion of National Flag Culture

The five-starred red flag is the flag of the people, the flag of revolution, the flag of victory, and the flag of unity. As the symbol and emblem of the People's Republic of China, it has inspired generations of Chinese people to fight and strive for the prosperity of the country in different historical periods, and constantly create new glories on the land of China. After the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese dream of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation has become the main theme of the new era. The horn has been blown, the flag is flying in the wind, and poets are writing brilliant chapters in the prosperous times.

In June 2013, the first national poetry collection themed “Chinese Dream · Five-Starred Red Flag” was launched. Chen Haosu, former president of the China People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Tan Bin, president of the China Social and Cultural Development Foundation, and other revolutionary descendants participated in the activities.

Over the course of more than two months, the organizing committee received over 500 new and classical poems from contributors worldwide. On the evening of September 27, an award ceremony and recital of the winning works was held at the Tsinghua University Auditorium (fig. 3). Representatives of the flag class of Southwest Jiaotong University who raised the national flag at the opening ceremony of the new Beichuan County, frontline medical workers of Ditan Hospital during the fight against SARS, soldiers of the Tiananmen National Flag Guard, and children from the Second Kindergarten of Beijing jointly took the stage to recite the winning national



图3. 首届全国国旗主题诗歌获奖作品朗诵会，2013年。

Figure 3. First national poetry collection event themed on the national flag, 2013.

作者，天安门国旗护卫队战士，北京市第二幼儿园的小朋友等共同登台，朗诵获奖国旗诗歌，讲述国旗的故事。

2014年9月30日晚，首届全国高校升旗手文艺汇演在中国农业大学举办。

全国国旗文化论坛从2015年创办，与全国高校升旗手交流展示活动并行举办。“纪念《义勇军进行曲》诞生八十周年”、“纪念《中华人民共和国国旗法》施行二十五周年”首届全国《国旗文化论坛》，9月30日下午在全国政协礼堂举办。

任弼时同志之女任远征、刘建将军等革命后代出席论坛，并为高校国旗班和升旗手颁奖。大会还为校旗队和升旗手颁奖，西南交通大学升旗手、全国大学生升旗手演讲比赛一等奖获得者刘锋瑞代表校升旗手致辞。

全国国旗文化论坛至2023年五四举办七届。周总理侄女周秉德，陈云同志之女陈伟华，粟裕大之女粟惠宁，肖劲光大将之女肖凯，徐海东大将之女徐文惠等革命后代和三代出席论坛。

2019年第五届全国国旗文化论坛，澳门大学学生资源处处长张学森做《双手护国旗 铁肩承两制》的论坛演讲；中关工委顾秀莲主任发表讲话，并为澳门大学台湾省升旗手陈思瀚等颁奖。

2020年第六届全国国旗文化论坛，台湾共产党主席林德旺、武汉军运会执委会颁奖升旗负责人张惠君、为祖国迎来第一缕阳光的东极哨所官兵、清华大学国旗仪仗队队长李润凤等分别做视频发言。

flag poems and tell the story of the national flag.

On the evening of September 30, 2014, the first national flag-raiser performance for colleges and universities was held at China Agricultural University.

Since its inception in 2015, the National Flag Culture Forum has been held in conjunction with the National University Flag-Raisers Exchange and Demonstration Event. The inaugural National Flag Culture Forum, themed “Commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the Birth of the *March of the Volunteers*” and “Commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Implementation of the ‘National Flag Law of the People’s Republic of China’”, was held in the afternoon of September 30 at the Great Hall of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

The forum was attended by descendants of revolutionaries, including Ren Yuanzheng, daughter of Ren Bishi, General Liu Jian, and General He Jiming. They also presented awards to university flag teams and flag-raisers. Liu Fengrui, a flag-raiser from Southwest Jiaotong University and the first-place winner of the national university flag-raiser speech competition, delivered a speech on behalf of the university flag-raisers.

By the May Fourth Movement in 2023, the National Flag Culture Forum had been held seven times. Attendees included revolutionary descendants in three generations such as Zhou Bingde, niece of Premier Zhou Enlai; Chen Weihua, daughter of Chen Yun; Su Huining, daughter of Su Yu; Xiao Kai, daughter of General Xiao Jinguang; and Xu Wenhui, daughter of General Xu Haidong.

At the 5th National Flag Culture Forum in 2019, Zhang Xuesen, Director of the Student Resources Office at the University of Macau, delivered a speech titled “Safeguarding the National Flag with Both Hands and Shouldering the Responsibility of ‘One Country, Two Systems’.” Gu Xiulian, Director of the China National Committee for the Care of Children, also delivered a speech and presented awards to flag-raisers, including Chen Sihan from the Taiwan Province flag-raising team at the University of Macau.



## 六、习近平旗帜思想展现在亲自为军种和警察等授旗

习近平旗帜思想在为军种、战区、战舰授旗和武警旗、警察旗建立方面都有历史性建树和展现。

2014年4月9日，习近平视察中国人民武装警察部队特种警察学院，并为“猎鹰突击队”授旗，代表党中央、国务院、中央军委向武警部队全体官兵致以诚挚的问候。

2015年12月31日，中国人民解放军陆军领导机构、中国人民解放军火箭军、中国人民解放军战略支援部队成立大会在北京八一大楼隆重举行。中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席习近平向陆军、火箭军、战略支援部队授予军旗并致训词。

2016年2月1日，习近平向东部战区、南部战区、西部战区、北部战区、中部战区授予军旗并发布训令。9月13日，中央军委联勤保障部队成立大会在北京八一大楼隆重举行。习近平向武汉联勤保障基地和无锡、桂林、西宁、沈阳、郑州联勤保障中心授予军旗并致训词。

2018年1月10日，习近平向武警部队授旗并致训词。11月9日，国家综合性消防救援队伍授旗仪

At the 6th National Flag Culture Forum in 2020, Lin Dewang, Chairman of the Taiwan People's Communist Party, Zhang Huijun, head of the award ceremony flag-raising team at the Wuhan Military World Games Organizing Committee, soldiers from the easternmost border post in China who greet the first light of the motherland, and Li Runfeng, captain of the Tsinghua University flag honor guard, all delivered video speeches.

## VI. Xi Jinping's Thinking on Flags and the Presentation of Flags to Military and Police Forces

Xi Jinping's thoughts on flags have made historic achievements and demonstrations in the awarding of flags to military services, theater commands, warships, and the establishment of the armed police flag and police flag.

On April 9, 2014, Xi Jinping inspected the Special Police Academy of the People's Armed Police Force and presented the flag to the "Special Police Force".

On December 31, 2015, a grand ceremony was held at the Bayi Building in Beijing for the establishment of the leadership institutions of the People's Liberation Army Ground Force, the People's Liberation Army Rocket Force, and the People's Liberation Army Strategic Support Force. Xi Jinping awarded the military flags to the Ground Force, Rocket Force, and Strategic Support Force and delivered a speech.

On February 1, 2016, Xi Jinping awarded military flags to the Eastern Theater Command, Southern Theater Command, Western Theater Command, Northern Theater Command, and Central Theater Command, and issued directives. On September 13, the Central Military Commission's Joint Logistics Support Force establishment ceremony was held at the Bayi Building in Beijing. Xi Jinping presented military flags to the Wuhan Joint Logistics Base and the logistics centers in Wuxi, Guilin, Xining, Shenyang, and Zhengzhou, and delivered a speech.

On January 10, 2018, Xi Jinping presented the flag to the People's Armed Police Force and delivered a speech. On November 9, the flag presentation ceremony for the National Comprehensive Fire and Rescue Team was held at the Great Hall of the People, where Xi Jinping awarded the flag to the team and delivered a speech.

式在人民大会堂举行，习近平向国家综合性消防救援队伍授旗并致训词。

2019年12月17日，我国第一艘国产航空母舰山东舰在海南三亚某军港交付海军。习近平出席交接入列仪式，向海军接舰部队授予军旗、命名证书。2021年4月23日，海军三型主战舰艇——长征18号艇、大连舰、海南舰在海南三亚某军港集中交接入列。习近平向长征18号艇授予军旗、命名证书。

2020年8月26日，中国人民警察警旗授旗仪式在人民大会堂举行。习近平向中国人民警察队伍授旗并致训词，代表党中央向全体人民警察致以热烈的祝贺。

## 七、习近平旗帜思想振奋在天安门阅兵旗帜方队

党的十八大后，习近平旗帜思想为天安门阅兵做了旗帜创新引领，极大振奋了全军和全国人民士气。2015年9月3日，中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利70周年阅兵，是我国首次以“抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利”为主题举行阅兵，除了由将军领队和邀请外军参加阅兵等创新外，旗帜礼仪创新更是前所未有。以“狼牙山五壮士”等十个英模部队命名的徒步方队，各举持七面英雄部队军旗，组成七十面英雄部队旗帜共庆同贺的大阅兵场景，告慰英烈，激励当代，敢于战胜任何强敌。空中直升机护旗梯队，首次悬挂国旗和军旗通过天安门广场上空，开启旗帜当空飞舞的壮观时代。

On December 17, 2019, China's first domestically-built aircraft carrier, the *Shandong*, was delivered to the navy at a military port in Sanya, Hainan. Xi Jinping attended the commissioning ceremony, presenting the naval flag and the naming certificate to the naval commissioning team. On April 23, 2021, the commissioning ceremony for three main types of naval warships—the Chang Zheng 18, the Dalian, and the Hainan—took place at a military port in Sanya, Hainan. Xi Jinping presented the naval flag and naming certificate to the Chang Zheng 18.

On August 26, 2020, the flag presentation ceremony for the People's Police Force was held at the Great Hall of the People. Xi Jinping awarded the flag to the People's Police Force and delivered a speech, extending warm congratulations from the Central Committee to all the police officers.

## VII. Xi Jinping's Flag Ideology and the Tiananmen Military Parade

After the 18th CPC National Congress, Xi Jinping's thinking on flags provided innovative guidance for the Tiananmen military parade, which greatly boosted the morale of the entire army and the people of the country. On September 3, 2015, during the military parade commemorating the 70th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, there were unprecedented innovations not only in the leadership and participation of foreign military personnel but also in flag etiquette. The parade featured ten infantry formations named after heroic units such as the "Five Heroes of Wolf Tooth Mountain", each carrying seven flags representing heroic units. This created a grand scene with 70 flags of heroic units celebrating together, honoring the martyrs, inspiring contemporary audiences, and demonstrating a resolve to overcome any formidable adversary.

2019年新中国成立七十周年大阅兵，旗帜阵容更加强大雄武。首次在阅兵方队前增加党旗、国旗、军旗引领（图4）；空中护旗梯队，首次护卫党旗、国旗、军旗飞过天安门广场上空；首次由五大战区各1名主要指挥员率领，载有来自全军100面荣誉战旗的战旗方队，依次通过天安门接受党和人民的检阅。展现军改后我军将士练兵备战的军威雄风，展示决战中敢于斩将夺旗的必胜信心（图5）。



图 4. 2015 年中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利70周年阅兵中的战旗。

Figure 4. Flags in the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the war's end, 2015.

## 八、习近平旗帜思想壮大在天安门广场升旗仪式改革

从毛主席开国大典亲手按电钮升起第一面国旗后，天安门广场升旗仪式经历了北京供电局升旗、北京卫戍区警卫连国旗班升旗、武警天安门国旗班升旗、武警天安门国旗护卫队升旗、解放军三军仪仗队国旗中队升旗五个历史时期。

During the military parade for the 70th anniversary of the founding of People's Republic of China in 2019, the flag display was even more powerful and imposing. For the first time, the parade featured the party flag, national flag, and military flag leading the formations (fig. 4). An aerial flag protection team was introduced to guard the party flag, national flag, and military flag as they flew over Tiananmen Square. Additionally, for the first time, a flag team consisting of 100 honor flags from the entire military was led by a chief commander from each of the five theater commands and passed in review before the Party and the people at Tiananmen Square (fig. 5).



图 5. 2019 年 建国70 周年阅兵式上的军旗。

Figure 5. Flags lead the parade commemorating the nation's 70th anniversary, 2019.

## VIII. Xi Jinping's Thinking on Flags and the Reform of the Flag-Raising Ceremony at Tiananmen Square

Since Chairman Mao personally raised the first national flag by pressing the button at the founding ceremony of the People's Republic of China, the flag-raising ceremony at Tiananmen Square has gone through five historical periods: the flag-raising ceremony of the Beijing Power Supply Bureau, the flag-raising ceremony of the flag-raising class of the Beijing Garrison Guard Company, the flag-raising ceremony of the Tiananmen National Flag Class of the Armed Police, the flag-raising ceremony of the Tiananmen National Flag Guard of the Armed Police, and the flag-raising ceremony of the flag-raising class of the three-service guard of honor of the People's Liberation Army.

天安门广场最大规模的升旗仪式改革，是经党中央批准，2018年元旦起，武警天安门国旗护卫队转隶，由解放军三军仪仗队国旗中队担负天安门广场升降国旗和守护国旗任务。并在升旗仪式礼乐和程序方面，进行了新时代的改革创新。时代新改革的天安门广场升旗仪式，比之前更加雄壮气势，彰显了新时代大国威武气概，得到人民群众广泛赞誉（图6）。



图6. 改革后的天安门广场升旗仪式。

Figure 6. Flag-raising ceremony at Tiananmen Square after the reform.

The most significant reform of the flag-raising ceremony at Tiananmen Square, ordered by the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, began on January 1, 2018. The duty of raising and lowering the national flag, as well as guarding the flag at Tiananmen Square, was transferred from the People's Armed Police Tiananmen Flag Guard to the National Flag Team of the PLA's Three-Service Honor Guard. This reform also introduced innovations in the ceremonial music and procedures of the flag-raising ceremony, aligning with the standards of the new era (fig. 6).

## 九、习近平旗帜思想体现在对升旗手的关爱

2013年1月29日，春节来临之际，习近平冒着严寒来到武警部队视察，他代表党中央、国务院和中央军委，向武警部队全体官兵致以节日的问候。在武警北京市总队作战勤务值班室，习近平与天安门广场国旗护卫队哨兵视频通话，他叮嘱哨兵注意防寒保暖，勉励大家牢记职责、不辱使命，用实际行动捍卫国旗尊严，维护国家形象，为党和人民再立新功。

2013年春节前，守岛升旗的开山岛民兵哨所王继才、王仕花夫妇和他们的儿女受邀参加中央电视台网络春晚。2015年军民迎新春茶话会上，习近平与王继才等基层奋斗者代表亲切座谈，并与王继才夫妇合影留念。2014年，王继才、王仕花夫妇荣获全国“时代楷模”荣誉称号。2018年7月27日，王继才在开山岛执勤时突发疾病，经抢救无效去世，年仅58岁（参见第327页）。

## IX. Xi Jinping's Thinking on Flags and Flag-Raisers

On January 29, 2013, as the Spring Festival approached, Xi Jinping visited the People's Armed Police Force despite the harsh cold. Representing the Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, he extended holiday greetings to all personnel in the armed police. During his visit to the Beijing Armed Police Corps Operations Duty Room, Xi Jinping had a video call with the Tiananmen Square flag-guarding sentries. He told them to keep warm and encouraged them to remember their duties, uphold the mission, and defend the dignity of the national flag. He urged them to maintain the country's image and contribute to the Party and the people through their actions.

During the 2015 military-civilian New Year tea party, Xi Jinping warmly conversed with grassroots figures, including Wang Jicai. He also took a commemorative photo with Wang Jicai and his wife. In 2014, Wang Jicai and his wife, Wang Shihua, were honored as national "Models of the Era". On July 27, 2018, Wang Jicai passed away due to sudden illness while on duty at Kaishan Island, at the age of 58 (see p. 327).



8月6日，中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席习近平对王继才同志先进事迹作出重要指示强调：王继才同志守岛卫国32年，用无怨无悔的坚守和付出，在平凡的岗位上书写了不平凡的人生华章。我们要大力倡导这种爱国奉献精神，使之成为新时代奋斗者的价值追求。习近平指出，对王继才同志的家人，有关方面要关心慰问。对像王继才同志那样长期在艰苦岗位甘于奉献的同志，各级组织要积极主动帮助他们解决实际困难，在思想、工作和生活上给予更多关心爱护。

2019年9月17日，国家主席习近平签署主席令，授予王继才“人民楷模”国家荣誉称号（图7）。2019年11月3日，第五届全国国旗文化论坛在全国政协礼堂举办，“时代楷模”王仕花应邀出席论坛做《万里海疆国旗飘扬》发言。

2019年2月2日，新春佳节即将到来之际，习近平来到位

于故宫端门东朝房的国旗中队。在训练场上，习近平勉励官兵练好基本功，承担好国旗护卫职责。在官兵宿舍，习近平察看生活设施情况，询问晚上盖一床被子冷不冷，叮嘱各级把基层官兵冷暖放在心上，多为基层做好事、办实事、解难事。

在国旗中队荣誉室，习近平详细了解了国旗中队历史沿革和全面建设情况。习近平在营区影壁墙前同大家合影留念，语重心长地说，天安

On August 6, Xi Jinping issued an important directive on Wang Jicai's advanced deeds, emphasizing that Wang Jicai had devoted 32 years to guarding the island and, through his uncomplaining dedication, had written an extraordinary chapter in his ordinary position. Xi Jinping highlighted the need to vigorously promote such patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit as a value pursuit for the new era's strivers. He also instructed that Wang Jicai's family should be cared for and consoled, and that organizations at all levels should actively help those like Wang Jicai who have devoted themselves to difficult posts, providing more concern and support in their thoughts, work, and lives.

On September 17, 2019, President Xi Jinping signed a presidential order awarding Wang Jicai the national honor of “Model of the People” (fig. 7). On November 3, 2019, at the 5th National Flag Culture Forum held at the Great Hall of the People, “Model of the Era” Wang Shihua was invited to speak on “The National Flag Flying Over the Vast Sea Borders.”

On February 2, 2019, as the Spring Festival approached, Xi Jinping visited the National Flag Team located at the East Chaofang of the Meridian Gate in the Forbidden City. On the training ground, he encouraged the soldiers to master their basic skills and fulfill their duties in guarding the national

flag. In the soldiers' dormitory, Xi inspected the living facilities and asked if it was cold at night with just one blanket. He reminded all levels to be mindful of the welfare of grassroots soldiers and to do more good, practical, and problem-solving work for them.

In the honor room of the National Flag Team, Xi Jinping learned in detail about the team's history and overall construction. In front of the camp's screen wall, he took a commemorative photo with everyone and earnestly stated that the flag-raising ceremony at Tiananmen Square is an important national ritual. He urged them to remember their responsibilities and missions, adhere to top standards, and defend the dignity of the national flag through their actions.



图7. 王继才“人民楷模”国家荣誉称号证书，2019年。

Figure 7. Presidential order awarding Wang Jicai the national honor of “Model of the People”, 2019.

门广场升国旗仪式是重要的国家典礼，你们要牢记职责使命，坚持一流标准，用实际行动捍卫国旗尊严。习近平叮嘱大家，冬天室外温度很低，要注意防寒保暖。

2021年4月19日，清华大学建校110周年校庆之际，习近平到清华大学考察与师生代表座谈并发表重要讲话。清华大学国旗护卫队队长、人文学院2019级本科生李润凤，向习近平总书记汇报了作为学生国旗仪仗队队长的学习成长情况，希望自己能成为一名有家国情怀、有国际视野的文化使者。

#### 十、习近平旗帜思想推动国旗法修正

2019年2月和3月，习近平两次对完善国旗法作出重要批示。全国人大常委会高度重视，将国旗法修改列入常委会年度立法工作计划，法制工作委员会立即启动修改工作。经全国范围的广泛调研、座谈、研究，又书面征求了部分中央和国家机关意见后，形成了国旗法修正草案。新国旗法在原法二十条基础上，增加四条，扩充为二十四条。

#### 十一、习近平旗帜思想实现升旗仪式港澳台全覆盖

2009年香港东亚运动会升旗仪式，邀请北京奥运会升旗专家做培训，沿用北京奥运会“中国式”颁奖升旗标准和规范。

2021年7月1日起，香港各大纪律部队逐步引入中式步操。2022年7月1日起，香港警队升旗仪

On April 19, 2021, during the 110th anniversary celebrations of Tsinghua University, Xi Jinping visited the university, conducted an inspection, and held a meeting with representatives of teachers and students, delivering an important speech. Li Runfeng, the captain of the Tsinghua University National Flag Guard Team and a 2019 undergraduate student from the School of Humanities, reported to General Secretary Xi Jinping on her growth and learning experience as the captain of the student flag guard team. She expressed her aspiration to become a cultural ambassador with both a strong sense of patriotism and an international perspective.

#### X. Xi Jinping's Thinking on Flags and the Amendment of the National Flag Law

In February and March 2019, Xi Jinping issued two important directives regarding the improvement of the National Flag Law. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress attached great importance to this, incorporating the amending of the National Flag Law into the annual legislative work plan. The Legislative Affairs Committee promptly initiated the revision process. After extensive nationwide research, discussions, and consultations with some central and state organs, a draft amendment to the National Flag Law was formulated.

#### XI. Xi Jinping's Thinking on Flags Encompasses Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan in Flag-Raising Ceremonies

During the 2009 East Asian Games in Hong Kong, flag-raising experts from the Beijing Olympics were invited to provide training, adhering to the "Chinese-style" flag-raising standards and protocols used during the Beijing Olympics.

Beginning in July 1, 2021, various disciplinary forces in Hong Kong began to adopt Chinese-style drill movements. By July 1, 2022, the Hong Kong Police



式全面改为中式步操、口令和操枪法。香港升旗仪式更加庄重，更具中国化、主权化。

2019年五四，澳门大学首次邀请全国学校升旗手总教官到学校做国旗讲座并培训升旗仪式。2019年11月，澳门大学国旗护卫队进京参加全国高校升旗手交流展示和十佳升旗手评选（图8）。

2024年澳门大学组织澳门七所高校国旗班，在澳门大学开展交流展示活动，实现了升旗仪式本地化、常态化开展。

2023年9月26日，“两岸同升五星红旗”国旗文化学术研讨会在北京举办。2016年起在台湾“二水基地”升国旗、党旗的指挥官魏明仁，在台南组织民众升五星红旗的台湾共产党主席林德旺，中央人民政府原副主席李济深之女李筱松，全国人大常委会原副委员长张治中将军之孙张皓霆，《中华人民共和国国旗法》建议人李玉坤，中国延安精神研究会副会长林炎志、全国学校升旗手总教官赵新风等采用线上线下方式出席论坛，讲述了在台湾升起五星红旗的英雄壮举。

两岸共话国旗文化学术研讨会是新中国历史上的首次，具有里程碑意义。研讨会在两岸携手开展国旗文化学术研究、加强青少年升旗手交流互动、增强中华旗帜文化国际话语等方面达成高度共识。

Force had fully transitioned to using Chinese-style drill movements, commands, and rifle handling techniques for flag-raising ceremonies. This change made the flag-raising ceremonies in Hong Kong more solemn, and more Chinese and sovereignty-oriented.

On May 4, 2019, the University of Macau invited the national chief instructor of school flag-raisers to deliver a lecture on the national flag and train students in flag-raising ceremonies. In November 2019, the University of Macau's flag-raising team traveled to Beijing to participate in the 6th National University Flag-Raising Exchange and the selection of the top ten flag-raisers (fig. 8). In 2024, the University of Macau organized flag-raising teams from seven universities in Macau to conduct an exchange and display activity at the University of Macau, achieving the localization and normalization of flag-raising ceremonies.



图 8. 2019年澳门大学升旗队在北京参赛。

Figure 8. The University of Macau's flag-raising team competes in Beijing, 2019.

On September 26, 2023, the “Cross-Strait Joint Flag-Raising of the Five-Starred Red Flag” National Flag Culture Academic Seminar was held in Beijing. The seminar featured online and offline participation from prominent figures, including Wei Mingren, who has led flag-raising ceremonies at the “Ershui Base” in Taiwan since 2016; Lin Dewang, Chairman of the Taiwan People's Communist Party, who organized the raising of the Five-Starred Red Flag in Tainan; Li Xiaosong, daughter of former Vice Chairman of the Central People's Government Li Jishen; Zhang Haoting, grandson of former Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress Zhang Zhizhong; Li Yukun, who proposed the National Flag Law of the People's Republic of China; Lin Yanzhi, Vice President of the Yan'an Spirit Research Association; and Zhao Xinfeng, Chief Instructor of National University Flag-Raisers, who attended the forum online and offline, telling the feat of raising the five-starred red flag in Taiwan.

The seminar was a milestone in the history of New China, marking the first time a cross-strait academic discussion on national flag culture was held. The conference reached a high level of consensus on

## 十二、习近平旗帜思想让党旗在基层一线高高飘扬

新中国成立以来，党中央对党旗的制作和使用，发过几个概要性通知，未做出详细规定。中共中央办公厅1996年9月21日印发《中国共产党党旗党徽制作和使用的若干规定》，规定共十二条，是中国共产党第一次对党旗制作和使用做出明确规定。

2019年7月9日，中央和国家机关党的建设工作会议在北京召开。习近平指出，中央和国家机关要树立大抓基层的鲜明导向，以提升组织力为重点，锻造坚强有力的机关基层党组织。使每名党员都成为一面鲜红的旗帜，每个支部都成为党旗高高飘扬的战斗堡垒。

2021年3月23日，中共中央举行新闻发布会，介绍中国共产党成立100周年庆祝活动有关情况。中组部领导介绍：在党的百年华诞之际，开展“党旗在基层一线高高飘扬”活动，激励动员基层党组织和广大党员不忘初心、牢记使命，奋力开新局、奋进新征程。

2021年6月17日，中共中央政治局常委会会议审议批准。2021年6月26日，中共中央发布《中国共产党党旗党徽条例》。相比《中国共产党党旗党徽制作和使用的若干规定》，条例级别更高，内容更丰富，并强调维护党旗尊严是各级党组织的一项政治任务。

advancing cross-strait academic research on flag culture, enhancing interaction and exchange among young flag-raisers, and strengthening the international discourse on Chinese flag culture.

## XII. Xi Jinping's Thoughts and the Party Flag

Since the founding of People's Republic of China, the Central Committee has issued several summary notices regarding the production and use of the Party flag but until recently had not made detailed regulations. On September 21, 1996, the General Office of the Central Committee issued the "Regulations on the Production and Use of the Party Flag and Emblem of the Communist Party of China". These regulations, consisting of twelve articles, marked the first clear guidelines on the production and use of the Party flag.

On July 9, 2019, the Central and State Organs' Party Building Work Conference was held in Beijing. Xi Jinping emphasized that central and state organs should focus on strengthening grassroots organizations, with an emphasis on enhancing organizational capability. He advocated for driving progress from both ends and in the middle, promoting backward units to catch up with the advanced, and making the advanced even more outstanding. This approach aims to ensure that each Party member becomes a vibrant red flag and that every Party branch serves as a stronghold where the Party flag flies high.

On March 23, 2021, the Central Committee held a press conference to introduce the celebrations for the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. The Ministry of Organization revealed that, in celebration of the Party's centenary, the "Party Flag High in Grassroots Frontlines" initiative was launched. This activity was designed to inspire and mobilize grassroots Party organizations and members to stay true to their original mission, remember their purpose, and strive to embark on a new journey and achieve new progress.

On June 17, 2021, the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) reviewed and approved the new "Regulations on the Production and Use of the Party Emblem and Party Flag of the Communist Party of China". The Central Committee officially issued these regulations on June 26, 2021.

一是该规定已经中共中央政治局常务委员会审议通过，并由中央印发。

二是该规定新增24条，增加了党旗教育内容，包括规定将党徽党旗知识作为党史教育、党员培训和入党人员培训的重要内容。要求各级党组织依法对党员、共青团员、少先队员和广大党员群众进行党徽党旗的历史传承和精神文明教育，引导他们正确使用、尊重党徽党旗。

三是强调维护党旗尊严是各级党组织的政治责任，明确了党旗制作、销售和使用的监管责任。

第四，规定明确党旗不得用于私人活动，不得在私人空间和个人网络平台作为标识，不得在日常生活中作为装饰品，不得倒挂、倒插党旗，不得以其他有损党徽党旗尊严的方式使用党旗，从而使党旗的制作、监督、宣传和使用更加切实可行。

Compared to the previous “Provisions on the Production and Use of the Party Emblem and Party Flag of the Communist Party of China”, the new regulations represented significant enhancements and expansions.

First, the regulations were reviewed and approved by the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and were issued by the Central Committee.

Second, the regulations now include 24 articles, adding content on Party flag education. This includes the stipulation that knowledge of the Party emblem and Party flag should be an important part of Party history education, Party member training, and training for Party membership applicants. It also requires Party organizations at all levels to educate Party members, Communist Youth League members, Young Pioneers, and the general public about the history and spiritual significance of the Party emblem and Party flag, promoting the proper use and respect of these symbols.

Third, the regulations stress that maintaining the dignity of the Party flag is a political responsibility of Party organizations at all levels. They clearly define the supervisory responsibilities for the production, sale, and use of the Party flag.

Fourth, the regulations specify that the Party flag must not be used in private activities, as identifiers in private spaces or personal online platforms, or as decorations in daily life. They also state that the Party flag must not be hung or inserted upside down, or used in any other manner that would damage the dignity of the Party emblem and Party flag, thereby making the production, supervision, education, and use of the Party flag more practical and enforceable.

## 结束语

习近平旗帜思想从1990年形成，经过不断实践和发展，成为涵盖多学科、多领域、全方位的思想法宝。旗帜鲜明展现了党的十八大以来，习近平同志成为党、国家、军队核心领导人和旗帜的历史必然性。

这个框架涵盖中华文明、爱国主义、国防教育、国旗礼仪、国旗学术、两岸统一、两岸交流互鉴等方面的内容，也包括国旗相关法律法规的实践。

习近平旗帜思想，不仅是静态的理论文章和学术研究，更是庄重的国家仪典、高扬的旗帜信仰、深厚的民族情怀、亿万中华儿女的拥护和中国式现代化前进的鲜明指向，具有神圣感，仪式感，崇敬感，人人可实践，人人当遵行。

## Conclusion

Xi Jinping's thinking on flags, which began forming in 1990, has undergone 34 years of development and refinement, evolving into a comprehensive ideological framework. This ideology vividly illustrates the historical inevitability of Xi Jinping's rise as the core leader of the Party, the nation, and the military since the 18th National Congress.

This framework encompasses aspects of Chinese civilization, patriotism, national defense education, flag etiquette, academic studies on flags, cross-strait reunification, and the exchange and mutual learning between both sides of the Taiwan Strait. It also includes the practice of laws related to the national flag.

Xi Jinping's thinking on flags is not merely static theoretical discourse or academic research; it is also embodied in solemn state ceremonies, the upheld faith in the flag, deep national sentiments, the support of hundreds of millions of Chinese people, and a clear direction for advancing Chinese-style modernization. It carries a sense of sanctity, ceremony, and reverence, making it an ideology that can be practiced by everyone and should be adhered to by all.

## 关于作者

### 赵新风

天安门广场30米新旗杆启用升旗手，36人升旗天安门国旗护卫队国旗班第一任班长；中国国旗网创办人；北京奥运会、南京青奥会、武汉军运会、北京冬奥会升旗专家；全国学校升旗手总教官，全国高校升旗手交流展示活动总评委；全国人大法工委国旗法、国徽法修正专家，国旗法国旗知识神州行活动组委会常务副主任兼秘书长；第30届北京世界旗帜学大会组委会主任兼秘书长，连续在ICV25至30发表演讲。在中国出版三本国旗专著，是北京奥运会颁奖升旗手册起草人。

## About the Author

### ZHAO Xinfeng

Zhao Xinfeng is a flag-raiser for the new 30-meter flagpole in Tiananmen Square; the first captain of the national flag guard unit of the Chinese national flag guard team with 36 people; founder of the Chinese national flag website; expert on flag-raising for the Beijing Olympics, Nanjing Youth Olympic Games, Wuhan Military Sports Festival, and Beijing Winter Olympics; chief instructor for national school flag-raisers; chief judge for national university flag-raising exchange activities; expert on the revision of the national flag and national emblem laws for the National People's Congress Legal Affairs Commission; executive director and secretary general of the Activity Committee for the national flag and emblem knowledge "China Tour"; and director and secretary General of the Organizing Committee for the 30th International Congress of Vexillology in Beijing. He has delivered papers at ICV 25 through ICV 30. He has published three monographs on national flags in China and is the drafter of the flag-raising manual for the medal ceremonies of the Beijing Olympics.



