

Country	Religion	Coded Description
Bhutan	Buddhism	<p>Schedule 1</p> <p>The National Flag and the National Emblem of Bhutan</p> <p>The National Flag</p> <p>The upper yellow half that touches the base symbolizes the secular tradition. It personifies His Majesty the King, whose noble actions enhance the Kingdom. Hence, it symbolizes that His Majesty is the upholder of the spiritual and secular foundations of the Kingdom.</p> <p>The lower orange half that extends to the top symbolizes the spiritual tradition. It also symbolizes the flourishing of the Buddhist teachings in general and that of the Kagyu and Nyingma traditions in particular.</p> <p>The dragon that fully presses down the fimbriation symbolizes the name of the Kingdom, which is endowed with the spiritual and secular traditions.</p> <p>The white dragon symbolizes the undefiled thoughts of the people that express their loyalty, patriotism and great sense of belonging to the Kingdom although they have different ethnic and linguistic origins. (Constitution of Bhutan, available here: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Bhutan_2008">https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Bhutan_2008</a> )</p> <p>The National Flag of Bhutan is divided diagonally into equal yellow and orange halves. The division starts from the lower corner of the flag where it is hoisted and runs along the diagonally opposite corner. National Flag The yellow portion lies on the upper part of the diagonal division and it represents the yellow scarf worn by His Majesty, which in turn represents the being of His Majesty, the King. The orange portion lies on the lower part of the flag and it represents the orange scarf worn by the Je Khenpo, the religious head of the country. The National Flag has a white dragon which spreads equally along the diagonal division towards the upper end. The dragon holds norbu(jewel) by its claws</p> <p>(Government of Bhutan <a href="http://www.bhutan.gov.bt/foreigner/national_flag.php">http://www.bhutan.gov.bt/foreigner/national_flag.php</a> )</p> <p>divided diagonally from the lower hoist-side corner; the upper triangle is yellow and the lower triangle is orange; centered along the dividing line is a large black and white dragon facing away from the hoist side; the dragon, called the Druk (Thunder Dragon), is the emblem of the nation; its white color stands for purity and the jewels in its claws symbolize wealth; the background colors represent spiritual and secular powers within Bhutan: the orange is associated with Buddhism, while the yellow denotes the ruling dynasty (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Sri Lanka	Buddhism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The lion in the flag represents the Sinhala race.</li> <li>•The sword of the lion represents the sovereignty of the country.</li> <li>•The noble eight fold path of Buddhism is signified by the lion's tail.</li> <li>•Curly hair on the lion's head indicates religious observance, wisdom and meditation.</li> <li>•The beard denotes purity of words.</li> <li>•The handle of the sword highlights the elements of water, fire, air and earth.</li> <li>•The nose indicates intelligence.</li> <li>•The two front paws purport to purity in handling wealth.</li> <li>•The verticle stripe of orange represent the minority Tamil race and the green verticle stripe the minority Muslim race.</li> <li>•The four virtues of kindness: KINDNESS, FRIENDLINESS, HAPPINESS, EQUANIMITY are also represented in the flag.</li> <li>•The border round the flag, which is yellow in color, represents other minor races.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The bo-leaves at the four corners of the flag represent Buddhism and it's influence on the nation. They also stand for the four virtues - Kindness, Friendliness, Happiness and Equanimity.</li> <li>•The maroon colored portion of the flag manifests the other minor religions. (Government of Sri Lanka: <a href="http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.lk/Nflag.html">http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.lk/Nflag.html</a> )</li> </ul> <p>yellow with two panels; the smaller hoist-side panel has two equal vertical bands of green (hoist side) and orange; the other larger panel depicts a yellow lion holding a sword on a dark red rectangular field that also displays a yellow bo leaf in each corner; the yellow field appears as a border around the entire flag and extends between the two panels; the lion represents Sinhalese ethnicity, the strength of the nation, and bravery; the sword demonstrates the sovereignty of the nation; the four bo leaves - symbolizing Buddhism and its influence on the country - stand for the four virtues of kindness, friendliness, happiness, and equanimity; orange signifies Sri Lankan Tamils, green the Sri Lankan Moors; dark red represents the European Burghers, but also refers to the rich colonial background of the country; yellow denotes other ethnic groups; also referred to as the Lion Flag (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Andorra	Christianity	<p>TITLE I &gt;Article 2 &gt;2</p> <p>The national anthem, the State flag and the coat of arms of Andorra are the traditional ones. (Constitution of Andorra, 1993 - Available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/search#?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Andorra_1993">https://www.constituteproject.org/search#?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Andorra_1993</a>)</p> <p>three vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red, with the national coat of arms centered in the yellow band; the latter band is slightly wider than the other two so that the ratio of band widths is 8:9:8; the coat of arms features a quartered shield with the emblems of (starting in the upper left and proceeding clockwise): Urgell, Foix, Bearn, and Catalonia; the motto reads VIRTUS UNITA FORTIOR (Strength United is Stronger); the flag combines the blue and red French colors with the red and yellow of Spain to show Franco-Spanish protection similar to the flags of Chad and Romania, which do not have a national coat of arms in the center, and the flag of Moldova, which does bear a national emblem</p> <p>note: similar to the flags of Chad and Romania, which do not have a national coat of arms in the center, and the flag of Moldova, which does bear a national emblem (CIA World Factbook: <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p> <p>Coder Note: The emblem of Urgell includes a golden miter and staff representing the Bishop of Urgell - one of the co-princes of Andorra</p>

Australia	Christianity	<p>blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and a large seven-pointed star in the lower hoist-side quadrant known as the Commonwealth or Federation Star, representing the federation of the colonies of Australia in 1901; the star depicts one point for each of the six original states and one representing all of Australia's internal and external territories; on the fly half is a representation of the Southern Cross constellation in white with one small, five-pointed star and four larger, seven-pointed stars (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p> <p>The stars of the Southern Cross represent Australia's geographic position in the Southern Hemisphere. The large Commonwealth star symbolises the federation of the states and territories, and the Union Jack reflects Australia's early ties to Great Britain. ( <a href="http://www.dfat.gov.au/aib/the-land-and-its-people.html#austalias=national-symbols">http://www.dfat.gov.au/aib/the-land-and-its-people.html#austalias=national-symbols</a> )</p> <p>[Excerpt from CIA World Factbook description of religious symbols in UK flag: blue field with the red cross of Saint George (patron saint of England) edged in white superimposed on the diagonal red cross of Saint Patrick (patron saint of Ireland), which is superimposed on the diagonal white cross of Saint Andrew (patron saint of Scotland); properly known as the Union Flag, but commonly called the Union Jack; the design and colors (especially the Blue Ensign) have been the basis for a number of other flags including other Commonwealth countries and their constituent states or provinces, and British overseas territories ]</p>
Austria	Christianity	<p>Chapter I &gt;Section A &gt;Art 8a &gt;1</p> <p>The colours of the Republic of Austria are red-white-red. The flag consists of three identically broad horizontal stripes of which the intermediate is white, the upper and the lower are red.</p> <p>(Constitution of Austria, Available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/search#?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Austria_2009">https://www.constituteproject.org/search#?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Austria_2009</a> )</p> <p>three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and red; the flag design is certainly one of the oldest - if not the oldest - national banners in the world; according to tradition, in 1191, following a fierce battle in the Third Crusade, Duke Leopold V of Austria's white tunic became completely blood-spattered; upon removal of his wide belt or sash, a white band was revealed; the red-white-red color combination was subsequently adopted as his banner (CIA World Factbook: <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>

Denmark	Christianity	<p>red with a white cross that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side; the banner is referred to as the Dannebrog (Danish flag) and is one of the oldest national flags in the world; traditions as to the origin of the flag design vary, but the best known is a legend that the banner fell from the sky during an early-13th century battle; caught up by the Danish king before it ever touched the earth, this heavenly talisman inspired the royal army to victory; in actuality, the flag may derive from a crusade banner or ensign (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p> <p>The name of the Danish flag, the Dannebrog, meaning ‘the flag of the Danes’ or ‘the red flag’, is first encountered in a Danish text from 1478 and in a Netherlandish text from 100 years before that. In a Netherlandish armorial (Gelre) from 1370-1386 a red banner with a white cross is annexed to the coat of arms of Valdemar IV Atterdag. According to legend, the Dannebrog fell from heaven during a battle in Estonia; this legend is mentioned in Christiern Pedersen’s Danish Chronicle from the beginning of the 1520s and by the Franciscan monk Peder Olsen c. 1527. This latter relates the event to a battle in 1219, and tradition has maintained that the flag appeared at Lyndanisse on 15 June 1219. The legend presumably came into being around 1500 on the basis of the idea that the royal banner which King Hans lost at his defeat in the Ditmarshes in Northern Germany in 1500 was the Dannebrog that had fallen from heaven. In 1559 Frederik II recaptured the banner and had it hung in Schleswig Cathedral in present-day northern Germany. In a song from the campaign of 1500 the banner charged with the cross is associated with the Roman Emperor Constantine’s dream of the cross in 312 before the battle in which he became absolute monarch in the Roman Empire and according to tradition was converted to Christianity. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <a href="http://denmark.dk/en/quick-facts/national-flag/">http://denmark.dk/en/quick-facts/national-flag/</a> )</p>
Dominica	Christianity	<p>4. The yellow, black and white stripes form a triple coloured cross representing the Trinity of God. The cross itself demonstrates belief in God since the Commonwealth of Dominica is founded upon the principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God. (Government of Dominica <a href="http://www.dominica.gov.dm/about-dominica/national-symbols/national-flag">http://www.dominica.gov.dm/about-dominica/national-symbols/national-flag</a> )</p> <p>green, with a centered cross of three equal bands - the vertical part is yellow (hoist side), black, and white and the horizontal part is yellow (top), black, and white; superimposed in the center of the cross is a red disk bearing a Sisserou parrot, unique to Dominica, encircled by 10 green, five-pointed stars edged in yellow; the 10 stars represent the 10 administrative divisions (parishes); green symbolizes the island's lush vegetation; the triple-colored cross represents the Christian Trinity; the yellow color denotes sunshine, the main agricultural products (citrus and bananas), and the native Carib Indians; black is for the rich soil and the African heritage of most citizens; white signifies rivers, waterfalls, and the purity of aspirations; the red disc stands for social justice (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>

Dominican Republic	Christianity	<p>La bandera nacional Dominicana se caracteriza por una cruz blanca cuyos brazos se extienden hasta las orillas, dividiendo la bandera en cuatro cuarteles, dos azules y dos rojos, alternados, dispuestos de manera que el primer cuartel, aquel situado junto al asta y que está unido al tope, sea azul. La relación ancho:largo es de 2:3; es decir que por cada 2 unidades de ancho tendrá 3 unidades de largo.</p> <p>(Government of the Dominican Republic <a href="http://www.presidencia.gov.do/bandera-nacional">http://www.presidencia.gov.do/bandera-nacional</a> )</p> <p>TITLE I&gt;CHAPTER VII&gt;Article 31</p> <p>National Flag</p> <p>The National Flag consists of the colors ultramarine blue and vermilion red, in alternating quarters, placed in such a manner so that the blue is towards the top of the flag pole, separated by a white cross of the width of half the height of the quarter and in the center bearing the National Coat-of-Arms. The merchant flag is the same as the national flag but without the coat-of-arms. (Constitution of Dominican Republic:</p> <p><a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/search/topics?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Dominican_Republic_2010">https://www.constituteproject.org/search/topics?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Dominican_Republic_2010</a> )</p> <p>a centered white cross that extends to the edges divides the flag into four rectangles - the top ones are blue (hoist side) and red, and the bottom ones are red (hoist side) and blue; a small coat of arms featuring a shield supported by a laurel branch (left) and a palm branch (right) is at the center of the cross; above the shield a blue ribbon displays the motto, DIOS, PATRIA, LIBERTAD (God, Fatherland, Liberty), and below the shield, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA appears on a red ribbon; in the shield a bible is opened to a verse that reads "Y la verdad nos hara libre" (And the truth shall set you free); blue stands for liberty, white for salvation, and red for the blood of heroes (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Fiji	Christianity	<p>The current flag of Fiji was adopted on 10 October 1970. It is a defaced sky-blue "Blue Ensign". It has remained unchanged since Fiji was declared a republic in 1987, despite calls from some politicians for changes. Its bright blue background symbolizes the Pacific Ocean, which plays an important part in the lives of the islanders, both in terms of the fishing industry, and the huge tourist trade. The Union Jack reflects the country's links with the United Kingdom. The shield is derived from the country's official coat of arms, which was originally granted by Royal Warrant in 1908.</p> <p>It is a white shield with a red cross and a red chief (upper third of a shield). The images depicted on the shield represent agricultural activities on the islands, and the historical associations with the United Kingdom. At the top of the shield, a British lion holds a cocoa pod between its paws. The upper left is sugar cane, upper right is a coconut palm, lower left a dove of peace, and the lower right a bunch of bananas. (Government of Fiji <a href="http://www.fijiembassy.be/index.php?page_in=fiji_flag">http://www.fijiembassy.be/index.php?page_in=fiji_flag</a> )</p> <p>light blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Fijian shield centered on the outer half of the flag; the blue symbolizes the Pacific ocean and the Union Jack reflects the links with Great Britain; the shield - taken from Fiji's coat of arms - depicts a yellow lion above a white field quartered by the cross of Saint George; the four quarters depict stalks of sugarcane, a palm tree, bananas, and a white dove (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>

Finland	Christianity	<p>The national flag is rectangular in shape and its dimensions are: height 11 and width 18 units of measurement; width of cross 3 units, colour PMS294C; height of fields 4 units, length of fields at the hoist 5 units and of fields at the fly 10 units. Every Finnish citizen enjoys the right to fly the national flag. With certain exceptions, the national flag is flown by Finnish vessels as their national ensign. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dept of Communications and Culture <a href="http://finland.fi/public/default.aspx?contentid=160083">http://finland.fi/public/default.aspx?contentid=160083</a> )</p> <p>white with a blue cross extending to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag); the blue represents the thousands of lakes scattered across the country, while the white is for the snow that covers the land in winter (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Georgia	Christianity	<p>white rectangle with a central red cross extending to all four sides of the flag; each of the four quadrants displays a small red bolnur-katskhuri cross; sometimes referred to as the Five-Cross Flag; although adopted as the official Georgian flag in 2004, the five-cross design appears to date back to the 14th century (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p> <p>The appearance of the Georgian flag is as follows; a single right-angled cross on a silver (white) background in the center, four smaller crosses in the corners which is a Christian symbol of Our Savior and the four evangelists. This Christian symbol, as a heraldic sign, was identified for the first time on the coat of arms of Cross bearer Joffrois De Bullion in 1099, who received a title of the Guard of the Savior's Grave. From that period on, this heraldic sign signifies the Savior's Grave and the Christian centre - Jerusalem. It is known by three titles - Joffrois De Bullion's Coat of Arms, Jerusalem's Coat of Arms and as a Holy Sign. The silver (white) background is a sign of innocence, chastity, purity and wisdom, while the red signifies courage, bravery, justice and love. This flag was clearly identified on the Georgian territory on the sea chart of Anjelino Dulcheri (1339 y.), Francesco and Domenico Pizigano (1367 y.) and Sider (1565 y.) (Georgia Office of the President: <a href="https://www.president.gov.ge/en/Georgia/Symbols">https://www.president.gov.ge/en/Georgia/Symbols</a> )</p>
Greece	Christianity	<p>The National Flag of Greece consists of four white and five blue alternating horizontal stripes, with a white cross on the upper left corner. Blue and white are the national colours of Greece, as blue symbolizes the sky and seas and white denotes the purity of the Greek independence struggle. The cross represents the Christian religion. The nine blue-and-white horizontal stripes of the flag stand for the nine syllables of the Greek motto Eleftheria i Thanatos (Greek for Freedom or Death). (Foreign Ministry of Greece <a href="http://www.mfa.gr/usa/en/about-greece/government-and-politics/state-symbols.html">http://www.mfa.gr/usa/en/about-greece/government-and-politics/state-symbols.html</a> )</p> <p>nine equal horizontal stripes of blue alternating with white; a blue square bearing a white cross appears in the upper hoist-side corner; the cross symbolizes Greek Orthodoxy, the established religion of the country; there is no agreed upon meaning for the nine stripes or for the colors; the exact shade of blue has never been set by law and has varied from a light to a dark blue over time (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>

Iceland	Christianity	<p>The following description of the Icelandic national flag is given in Article 1 of the Flag Act No. 34/1944: “The blue hoist sections are square and the blue fly sections are the same width as the two squares, but twice as long. The red cross should be set in the centre of the white cross to form white stripes of an equal width along its sides. The width of the red cross should be 1/9 of the width of the flag, and the white stripes half as wide, i.e. 1/18 of the width of the flag.” (Iceland Office of the Prime Minister <a href="http://eng.forsaetisraduneyti.is/state-symbols/icelandic-national-flag/design">http://eng.forsaetisraduneyti.is/state-symbols/icelandic-national-flag/design</a> )</p> <p>blue with a red cross outlined in white extending to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag); the colors represent three of the elements that make up the island: red is for the island's volcanic fires, white recalls the snow and ice fields of the island, and blue is for the surrounding ocean (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Liechtenstein	Christianity	<p>two equal horizontal bands of blue (top) and red with a gold crown on the hoist side of the blue band; the colors may derive from the blue and red livery design used in the principality's household in the 18th century; the prince's crown was introduced in 1937 to distinguish the flag from that of Haiti (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p> <p>The national flag of Liechtenstein consists of two equal horizontal bands of blue (top) and red. In the blue band there is a crown-like golden symbol depicting the Princely Hat. The origins and meaning of the flag are still not entirely clear. It may have been inspired by the uniforms worn by members of the Princely Court in the 18th century. The Princely Hat was added to the flag in 1937 in order to prevent it being confused with the national flag of Haiti. [Coder note: Crown has a cross on top of it] <a href="http://www.liechtenstein.li/en/country-and-people/state-symbols/flag-and-coat-of-arms/">http://www.liechtenstein.li/en/country-and-people/state-symbols/flag-and-coat-of-arms/</a> [Coder note: Crown includes cross on it]</p>
Malta	Christianity	<p>The Constitution provides that the National Flag of Malta consists of two equal vertical stripes, white in the hoist and red in the fly, with a representation of the George Cross, edged with red, in the canton of the white stripe; the breadth of the flag is one and a half times its height. <a href="https://www.gov.mt/en/About%20Malta/Pages/Flags-Symbols-and-their-use.aspx">https://www.gov.mt/en/About%20Malta/Pages/Flags-Symbols-and-their-use.aspx</a></p> <p>two equal vertical bands of white (hoist side) and red; in the upper hoist-side corner is a representation of the George Cross, edged in red; according to legend, the colors are taken from the red and white checkered banner of Count Roger of Sicily who removed a bi-colored corner and granted it to Malta in 1091; an uncontested explanation is that the colors are those of the Knights of Saint John who ruled Malta from 1530 to 1798; in 1942, King George VI of the United Kingdom awarded the George Cross to the islanders for their exceptional bravery and gallantry in World War II; since independence in 1964, the George Cross bordered in red has appeared directly on the white field (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>



Marshall Islands	Christianity	<p>Significance: The deep blue background represents the Pacific Ocean. The white and orange bands represent the Ratak (Sunrise) and Ralik (Sunset) chains, respectively. The customary symbolism of orange as the color of bravery and white as the color of peace are also recognized. The star represents the cross of Christianity, with each of the 24 points signifying a municipal district of the RMI. The four main points represent the major centers of Majuro, Ebeye, Jaluit and Wotje.</p> <p>(<a href="http://www.rmiembassyus.org/Government.htm#flag">http://www.rmiembassyus.org/Government.htm#flag</a> )</p> <p>blue with two stripes radiating from the lower hoist-side corner - orange (top) and white; a white star with four large rays and 20 small rays appears on the hoist side above the two stripes; blue represents the Pacific Ocean, the orange stripe signifies the Ralik Chain or sunset and courage, while the white stripe signifies the Ratak Chain or sunrise and peace; the star symbolizes the cross of Christianity, each of the 24 rays designates one of the electoral districts in the country and the four larger rays highlight the principal cultural centers of Majuro, Jaluit, Wotje, and Ebeye; the rising diagonal band can also be interpreted as representing the equator, with the star showing the archipelago's position just to the north (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Moldova	Christianity	<p>The State flag of the Republic of Moldova is a tricolour. It is the official symbol of the Republic of Moldova. It symbolizes the past, the present and the future of the Moldovan State, reflecting its democratic principles, the traditions and history of Moldovan people, equal rights, friendship and solidarity amongst all the State's citizens. The State flag of the Republic of Moldova - the tricolour - represents a rectangular cloth formed of three equal coloured parts. The colours are arranged vertically in the following order from the flagpole: blue, yellow, red. The coat of arms is printed on the central yellow stripe of the tricolour. The proportion between the width of the coat of arms and the length of the flag is 1:5; the proportion between the width and the length of flag is 1:2. The coat of arms of the Republic of Moldova consists of a shield divided horizontally into two parts: the upper part is red, and the lower part is blue with a superimposed auroch's head showing between its horns an eight-pointed star. On its right the auroch's head is flanked by a five-petalled rose, and on its left by a slightly rotated crescent. All heraldic elements present on the shield are of golden (yellow) colour. The shield is laid on the breast of a natural eagle holding in its beak a golden cross, in its right claw a green olive-tree branch and in its left claw a golden sceptre. (Government of Moldova <a href="http://www.moldova.md/en/simbol/">http://www.moldova.md/en/simbol/</a> )</p> <p>three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; emblem in center of flag is of a Roman eagle of gold outlined in black with a red beak and talons carrying a yellow cross in its beak and a green olive branch in its right talons and a yellow scepter in its left talons; on its breast is a shield divided horizontally red over blue with a stylized aurochs head, star, rose, and crescent all in black-outlined yellow; based on the color scheme of the flag of Romania - with which Moldova shares a history and culture - but Moldova's blue band is lighter; the reverse of the flag does not display any coat of arms (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>



Montenegro	Christianity	<p>Article 4. State symbols</p> <p>Montenegro shall have a coat of arms, a flag and a national anthem. The coat of arms of Montenegro shall be the golden double-headed eagle with lion on its chest. The flag of Montenegro shall be red in color, with the coat of arms in the center and the golden brim (Constitution of Montenegro, available here: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Montenegro_2007">https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Montenegro_2007</a>)</p> <p>a red field bordered by a narrow golden-yellow stripe with the Montenegrin coat of arms centered; the arms consist of a double-headed golden eagle - symbolizing the unity of church and state - surmounted by a crown; the eagle holds a golden scepter in its right claw and a blue orb in its left; the breast shield over the eagle shows a golden lion passant on a green field in front of a blue sky; the lion is symbol of episcopal authority and harkens back to the three and a half centuries that Montenegro was ruled as a theocracy (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
New Zealand	Christianity	<p>The New Zealand Flag is New Zealand's national symbol. Its royal blue background represents the blue sea and sky surrounding us, and the stars of the Southern Cross signify our place in the South Pacific Ocean. The Union Flag recognises our historical foundations and that New Zealand was once a British colony and dominion. (New Zealand Ministry of Culture and Heritage <a href="http://www.mch.govt.nz/nz-identity-heritage/flags">http://www.mch.govt.nz/nz-identity-heritage/flags</a> )</p> <p>blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant with four red five-pointed stars edged in white centered in the outer half of the flag; the stars represent the Southern Cross constellation (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Norway	Christianity	<p>The Norwegian flag was designed in 1821. It is based on the Danish Dannebrog, from the time that Norway was united with the Danish kingdom from 1397 to 1814. The flag has a blue cross which symbolises the association between Norway and Sweden from 1814-1905. (<a href="http://www.norden.org/en/fakta-om-norden-1/the-nordic-flags/norways-flag">http://www.norden.org/en/fakta-om-norden-1/the-nordic-flags/norways-flag</a> )</p> <p>red with a blue cross outlined in white that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag); the colors recall Norway's past political unions with Denmark (red and white) and Sweden (blue) (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Papua New Guinea	Christianity	<p>The Papua New Guinea National flag, formally adopted in 1971, is rectangular in proportion of four to three. It is divided diagonally from the top to the hoist to the bottom of the fly. On the upper part appears a yellow " Kumul ", Bird of Paradise on the red background. On the yellow part are five stars representing the Southern Cross, on the black background. Black, red and yellow are traditional colors in Papua New Guinea. The Bird of Paradise plays an important role in the social and cultural activities of many groups in the country and its plumes are often used as ceremonial decoration. On the flag it is shown soaring above the Southern Cross, with display plumes trailing, symbolizing Papua New Guinea's emergence into nationhood. The Southern Cross is the constellation notable in the night skies of Papua New Guinea and other countries of the Southern Hemisphere. It appears on the flag to signify the country's historical relationship</p>

		<p>with other nations of the South Pacific. (Embassy of Papua New Guinea <a href="http://www.pngembassy.org/flag.html">http://www.pngembassy.org/flag.html</a> )</p> <p>divided diagonally from upper hoist-side corner; the upper triangle is red with a soaring yellow bird of paradise centered; the lower triangle is black with five, white, five-pointed stars of the Southern Cross constellation centered; red, black, and yellow are traditional colors of Papua New Guinea; the bird of paradise - endemic to the island of New Guinea - is an emblem of regional tribal culture and represents the emergence of Papua New Guinea as a nation; the Southern Cross, visible in the night sky, symbolizes Papua New Guinea's connection with Australia and several other countries in the South Pacific (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Portugal	Christianity	<p><b>NATIONAL FLAG</b> Following the creation of the Republic, a decree of the National Constituent Assembly dated 19 June 1911 approved a new national flag, which replaced the previous one. The republican national flag is vertically divided into two colours - dark green and red - with the green on the hoist or flagstaff side. In the centre, superimposed on the colour boundary, is the national coat of arms rimmed in white, over the armillary sphere in yellow and highlighted in black. The length of the flag is one-and-a-half times the height of the hoist. Two fifths of the total length is green, and the remaining three fifths is red. The emblem occupies half the height and is placed equidistant from the upper and lower borders. The choice of the colours and the design of the flag were not consensual and gave rise to heated arguments and several other proposals. The Government appointed a Commission to consider the matter, and it was able to explain the choice in a way that won the day. The Commission said that in its view, the white represents "a beautiful fraternal colour, into which all the others merge, a colour of simplicity and sincerity, harmony and peace", and on it, "dotted with thequinas(five symbolic shields) (...), are waged the first hard battles for Portuguese nationality (...). Then it is the same white colour which, highlighted with enthusiasm and faith by the red cross of Christ, marks the epic cycle of our maritime discoveries". The red in the flag "must be there as one of the fundamental colours, because it is the combative, hot, virile colourpar excellence. It is the colour of conquest and laughter. A singing, ardent, joyful colour (...). It reminds us of blood and incites us to victory". The explanation for the green - for which there was no historical tradition in Portugal - was that during the preparations for the revolt of 31 January 1891, the colour green appeared at the "decisive moment at which, under the inflamed reverberation of the revolutionary flag, the Portuguese people caused the redeeming flash of dawn to burst forth". The armillary sphere, which had already been adopted as the personal emblem of King Manuel I and since then had always been present among the emblems of the nation, enshrines the "epic Portuguese maritime poetic adventure (...), that culminating, essential deed of our collective life". Above the armillary sphere, the Commission felt that it was appropriate to place the white inescutcheon with the fivequinass, symbolising the "human miracle of positive bravery, tenacity, diplomacy and daring that managed to weave the first links in the social and political affirmation of Portuguese nationality". Finally, the Commission was of the view that "the white shield with thequinasshould be surrounded by a wide crimson bordure bearing seven castles", inasmuch as the latter are one of the "most energetic" symbols of our "integrity and national independence".</p> <p>(Government of Portugal <a href="http://www.portugal.gov.pt/en/portuguese-democracy/simbolos-nacionais/bandeira-nacional.aspx">http://www.portugal.gov.pt/en/portuguese-democracy/simbolos-nacionais/bandeira-nacional.aspx</a> )</p>

Samoa	Christianity	<p>The flag of Samoa was officially adopted on January 1, 1962. The symbolic flag display the white stars of the Southern Cross. The blue is said to represent freedom; red is representative of courage, as well as being a traditional Samoan color. (Government of Samoa <a href="http://www.samoagovt.ws/about-samoa/">http://www.samoagovt.ws/about-samoa/</a>)</p> <p>red with a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side quadrant bearing five white five-pointed stars representing the Southern Cross constellation; red stands for courage, blue represents freedom, and white signifies purity (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
San Marino	Christianity	<p><b>COAT OF ARMS</b></p> <p>The official coat of arms of the Republic is surmounted by a closed crown, symbol of the sovereignty. Three green mountains are represented in the light-blue shield. On each mountain rises a silver embattled tower with windows and outlined in black, and a silver ostrich feather is over each of them. A green laurel branch on the left and a green oak branch on the right, with golden fruits, protect the shield's sides and intersect under its point. These branches are wrapped together by a silver band on which LIBERTAS is written in black capital letters. Constitutional Law no. 1 of 22 July 2011 has supplemented Law no 59 of 8 July 1974 with technical and graphical details on the San Marino coat of arms and flag. Moreover, Law no. 190 of 5 December 2011 provides for the protection and use of the official coat of arms of the Republic and of other public coat of arms, signs and emblems, through which San Marino reiterates its sovereignty and independence within the international community.</p> <p><b>FLAG</b></p> <p>The present flag of San Marino was adopted on 6 April 1862 and is formed by two horizontal bands having the same dimensions: the upper one is white standing for peace and the lower one is light blue standing for liberty. In the middle of the flag there is the official coat of arms of the Republic. (<a href="http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/en/home.html">http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/en/home.html</a> )</p> <p>two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and light blue with the national coat of arms superimposed in the center; the main colors derive from the shield of the coat of arms, which features three white towers on three peaks on a blue field; the towers represent three castles built on San Marino's highest feature, Mount Titano: Guaita, Cesta, and Montale; the coat of arms is flanked by a wreath, below a crown and above a scroll bearing the word LIBERTAS (Liberty); the white and blue colors are also said to stand for peace and liberty respectively (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Serbia	Christianity	<p>three equal horizontal stripes of red (top), blue, and white - the Pan-Slav colors representing freedom and revolutionary ideals; charged with the coat of arms of Serbia shifted slightly to the hoist side; the principal field of the coat of arms represents the Serbian state and displays a white two-headed eagle on a red shield; a smaller red shield on the eagle represents the Serbian nation, and is divided into four quarters by a white cross; interpretations vary as to the meaning and origin of the white, curved symbols resembling firesteels or Cyrillic "C's" in each quarter; a royal crown surmounts the coat of arms (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>

Slovakia	Christianity	three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red derive from the Pan-Slav colors; the Slovakian coat of arms (consisting of a red shield bordered in white and bearing a white double-barred cross of St. Cyril and St. Methodius surmounting three blue hills) is centered over the bands but offset slightly to the hoist side (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )
Spain	Christianity	For more info: (Government of Spain <a href="http://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/lang/en/espana/statesymbols/nationalflag/Paginas/National_Flag.aspx">http://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/lang/en/espana/statesymbols/nationalflag/Paginas/National_Flag.aspx</a> ) three horizontal bands of red (top), yellow (double width), and red with the national coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band; the coat of arms is quartered to display the emblems of the traditional kingdoms of Spain (clockwise from upper left, Castile, Leon, Navarre, and Aragon) while Granada is represented by the stylized pomegranate at the bottom of the shield; the arms are framed by two columns representing the Pillars of Hercules, which are the two promontories (Gibraltar and Ceuta) on either side of the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar; the red scroll across the two columns bears the imperial motto of "Plus Ultra" (further beyond) referring to Spanish lands beyond Europe; the triband arrangement with the center stripe twice the width of the outer dates to the 18th century (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )
Sweden	Christianity	The history of the Swedish flag goes back to the middle of the 16th century. The pattern is said to have been inspired by the Danish flag, Dannebrog. The Swedish flag has a long history but its precise age is not known with certainty. The first confirmed example of a blue cloth with a yellow cross can be dated to the middle of the 16th century. Blue and yellow (gold) have always been the traditional Swedish colours. The forefather of the current Swedish flag is probably the shield of the Swedish national coat of arms with three golden crowns on a blue background and the golden cross from Sweden's "Great National Coat of Arms". ( <a href="http://www.norden.org/en/fakta-om-norden-1/the-nordic-flags/swedens-flag">http://www.norden.org/en/fakta-om-norden-1/the-nordic-flags/swedens-flag</a> ) blue with a golden yellow cross extending to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag); the colors reflect those of the Swedish coat of arms - three gold crowns on a blue field (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )
Switzerland	Christianity	red square with a bold, equilateral white cross in the center that does not extend to the edges of the flag; various medieval legends purport to describe the origin of the flag; a white cross used as identification for troops of the Swiss Confederation is first attested at the Battle of Laupen (1339) (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )
Tonga	Christianity	47. National flag The Flag of Tonga (the flag of King George) shall never be altered but shall always be the flag of this Kingdom and the present Royal Ensign shall always be the ensign of the Royal Family of Tonga. (Constitution of Tonga, available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Tonga_1988">https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Tonga_1988</a> ) red with a bold red cross on a white rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner; the cross reflects the deep-rooted Christianity in Tonga; red represents the blood of Christ and his sacrifice; white signifies purity (CIA World Factbook

		<a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )
Tuvalu	Christianity	light blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant; the outer half of the flag represents a map of the country with nine yellow, five-pointed stars on a blue field symbolizing the nine atolls in the ocean (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )
United Kingdom	Christianity	<p>The Union Flag, or Union Jack, is the national flag of the United Kingdom. It is so called because it combines the crosses of the three countries united under one Sovereign - the kingdoms of England and Wales, of Scotland and of Ireland (although since 1921 only Northern Ireland has been part of the United Kingdom). The flag consists of three heraldic crosses. The cross of St George, patron saint of England since the 1270's, is a red cross on a white ground. After James I succeeded to the throne, it was combined with the cross of St. Andrew in 1606. The cross saltire of St Andrew, patron saint of Scotland, is a diagonal white cross on a blue ground. The cross saltire of St Patrick, patron saint of Ireland, is a diagonal red cross on a white ground. This was combined with the previous Union Flag of St George and St Andrew, after the Act of Union of Ireland with England (and Wales) and Scotland on 1 January 1801, to create the Union Flag that has been flown ever since. The Welsh dragon does not appear on the Union Flag. This is because when the first Union Flag was created in 1606, the Principality of Wales by that time was already united with England and was no longer a separate principality. The Union Flag was originally a Royal flag. When the present design was made official in 1801, it was ordered to be flown on all the King's forts and castles, but not elsewhere.</p> <p>(<a href="http://www.royal.gov.uk/MonarchUK/Symbols/UnionJack.aspx">http://www.royal.gov.uk/MonarchUK/Symbols/UnionJack.aspx</a> )</p> <p>blue field with the red cross of Saint George (patron saint of England) edged in white superimposed on the diagonal red cross of Saint Patrick (patron saint of Ireland), which is superimposed on the diagonal white cross of Saint Andrew (patron saint of Scotland); properly known as the Union Flag, but commonly called the Union Jack; the design and colors (especially the Blue Ensign) have been the basis for a number of other flags including other Commonwealth countries and their constituent states or provinces, and British overseas territories (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Vanuatu	Christianity	two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green with a black isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side) all separated by a black-edged yellow stripe in the shape of a horizontal Y (the two points of the Y face the hoist side and enclose the triangle); centered in the triangle is a boar's tusk encircling two crossed namele fern fronds, all in yellow; red represents the blood of boars and men, green the richness of the islands, and black the ni-Vanuatu people; the yellow Y-shape - which reflects the pattern of the islands in the Pacific Ocean - symbolizes the light of the Gospel spreading through the islands; the boar's tusk is a symbol of prosperity frequently worn as a pendant on the islands; the fern fronds represent peace (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )
Argentina	Other religions	National emblems - The Argentine flag has three horizontal stripes: the one in the middle is white and bears the golden sun, and the two outside stripes are light blue. The national flower is the ceibo, and the national stone is the manganese spar (rodocrosita) or "Inca Rose".

		<p>(<a href="http://embassyofargentina.us/embassyofargentina.us/en/visitargentina/main.htm">http://embassyofargentina.us/embassyofargentina.us/en/visitargentina/main.htm</a>) three equal horizontal bands of light blue (top), white, and light blue; centered in the white band is a radiant yellow sun with a human face known as the Sun of May; the colors represent the clear skies and snow of the Andes; the sun symbol commemorates the appearance of the sun through cloudy skies on 25 May 1810 during the first mass demonstration in favor of independence; the sun features are those of Inti, the Inca god of the sun (CIA World Factbook: <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Mexico	Other religions	<p>For more information: <a href="http://embamex.sre.gob.mx/reinounido/images/stories/PDF/Meet_Mexico/2_meet_mexico-symbolsofmexico.pdf">http://embamex.sre.gob.mx/reinounido/images/stories/PDF/Meet_Mexico/2_meet_mexico-symbolsofmexico.pdf</a> three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and red; Mexico's coat of arms (an eagle with a snake in its beak perched on a cactus) is centered in the white band; green signifies hope, joy, and love; white represents peace and honesty; red stands for hardiness, bravery, strength, and valor; the coat of arms is derived from a legend that the wandering Aztec people were to settle at a location where they would see an eagle on a cactus eating a snake; the city they founded, Tenochtitlan, is now Mexico City [Coder note: Eagle symbolizes the Aztec sun god sun god Huitzilopochtli] (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Uruguay	Other religions	<p>nine equal horizontal stripes of white (top and bottom) alternating with blue; a white square in the upper hoist-side corner with a yellow sun bearing a human face known as the Sun of May with 16 rays that alternate between triangular and wavy; the stripes represent the nine original departments of Uruguay; the sun symbol evokes the legend of the sun breaking through the clouds on 25 May 1810 as independence was first declared from Spain (Uruguay subsequently won its independence from Brazil) (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Japan	Other religions	<p>RATIO and POSITION - height : width = 2 : 3 the rising sun at the center of the flags - diameter : three-fifths of the flags height (<a href="http://www.cao.go.jp/en/flag_anthem.html">http://www.cao.go.jp/en/flag_anthem.html</a> ) white with a large red disk (representing the sun without rays) in the center (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Mongolia	Other religions	<p>Article 12 1. The symbols of the independence and sovereignty of Mongolia shall be the State Coat of Arms, the Banner, the Flag, the Seal and the Anthem. 2. The State Coat of Arms, the Banner, the Flag, and the Anthem shall express the historical traditions, the vision and aspiration, the unity, the justice, and the spirit of Mongolian people. 3. The State Coat of Arms shall be of a circular form with the sacred white lotus flower serving as its base, and the never-ending and ever-flowering Tumen nasán (Thousands of Ages) ornamental pattern forming its main background with a blue color, signifying the eternal sky. At the center of the Coat of Arms, there shall be a depiction of the Precious Hulug (Flying Steed) combined with the golden Soyombo symbol, signifying the independence, sovereignty and spirit of Mongolia. At the top part of the State Coat of Arms, there shall be Chandmani (Wish granting Jewel) signifying the past, the present and the future, whereas at its lower part the Hound (Wheel of Law or Dharma Chakra) as the happiness with progress and</p>

		<p>prosperity, with a green color mountain pattern, that represents the Mother – Earth, shall be depicted respectively. The Hourd shall be entwined with Hadag (silk scarf) for reverence and respect.</p> <p>4. The traditional Great White Banner of the unified Mongol Empire shall be the State ceremonial symbol of Mongolia.</p> <p>5. The State Flag shall be a combination of red, blue and red colors. The blue color at the middle part of the Flag, in proportion of its one-third size, shall symbolize the eternal blue sky, and with the red color on its two sides as symbol of the progress and prosperity. The golden Soyombo symbol shall be depicted on the red stripe next to the Flag post. The width and length of the Flag shall be 1:2 in its ratio.</p> <p>6. The State Seal shall be of a square form with the State Coat of Arms in its middle, and the inscription “Mongol Ulus” (The State of Mongolia) on both its sides, and shall have a lion-shaped handle. The President of Mongolia shall be a holder of the State Seal.</p> <p>7. The procedure for the revered use of the State symbols as well as the text and melody of the State Anthem shall be prescribed by law.</p> <p>(Constitution of Mongolia, available at:  <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Mongolia_2001">https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Mongolia_2001</a> )</p> <p>three equal, vertical bands of red (hoist side), blue, and red; centered on the hoist-side red band in yellow is the national emblem ("soyombo" - a columnar arrangement of abstract and geometric representation for fire, sun, moon, earth, water, and the yin-yang symbol); blue represents the sky, red symbolizes progress and prosperity (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
South Korea	Other religions	<p>Korea's national flag, Taegeukgi, consists of a taegeuk circle in the center and four trigrams - geon (heaven), gon (earth), gam (water), and ri (fire) - in each of the four corners, set against a white background. The white background symbolizes brightness and purity and reflects Koreans peace-loving national trait. The taegeuk circle at the center symbolizes the harmony of yin (blue) and yang (red). It represents the concept that everything in the universe is created and developed through the interaction of yin and yang. The four trigrams surrounding the taegeuk circle denote the process of yin and yang undergoing a spiral of change and growth, and are named geon, gon, gam, and ri. These four trigrams, in combination with the taegeuk circle at the center, produce a harmonious, unified appearance. As such, Taegeukgi, centered on the taegeuk design favored by the ancestors of Korea, embodies the ideals of the Korean people, who have long pursued creation and prosperity as universal principles. (Republic of Korea, Office of the President:  <a href="http://english1.president.go.kr/korea/symbols.php#sthash.t7jzEV7f.dpuf">http://english1.president.go.kr/korea/symbols.php#sthash.t7jzEV7f.dpuf</a> )</p> <p>white with a red (top) and blue yin-yang symbol in the center; there is a different black trigram from the ancient I Ching (Book of Changes) in each corner of the white field; the South Korean national flag is called Taegukki; white is a traditional Korean color and represents peace and purity; the blue section represents the negative cosmic forces of the yin, while the red symbolizes the opposite positive forces of the yang; each trigram (kwae) denotes one of the four universal elements, which together express the principle of movement and harmony (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Cambodia	Hindu/Buddhism	<p>Chapter I &gt;Article 6</p> <p>Phnom Penh is the capital of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The national flag, anthem</p>



		and coat-of-arms shall be defined in Annexes I-II and III. (Constitution of Cambodia available here: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Cambodia_1999">https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Cambodia_1999</a> ) three horizontal bands of blue (top), red (double width), and blue with a white three-towered temple representing Angkor Wat outlined in black in the center of the red band; red and blue are traditional Cambodian colors (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )
Nepal	Hindu/Buddhism	<p>6. National Flag</p> <p>The National flag of Nepal, as handed down by tradition, consists of two juxtaposed triangular figures with a crimson-coloured base and deep blue borders, there being a white emblem of the crescent moon with eight rays visible out of sixteen in the upper part and a white emblem of a twelve rayed sun in the lower part. The method of drawing out the flag and other particulars relating thereto shall be as set forth in the Schedule 1.</p> <p>(Constitution of Nepal, available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Nepal_2010">https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Nepal_2010</a> )</p> <p>red with a blue border around the unique shape of two overlapping right triangles; the smaller, upper triangle bears a white stylized moon and the larger, lower triangle displays a white 12-pointed sun; the color red represents the rhododendron (Nepal's national flower) and is a sign of victory and bravery, the blue border signifies peace and harmony; the two right triangles are a combination of two single pennons (pennants) that originally symbolized the Himalaya Mountains while their charges represented the families of the king (upper) and the prime minister, but today they are understood to denote Hinduism and Buddhism, the country's two main religions; the moon represents the serenity of the Nepalese people and the shade and cool weather in the Himalayas, while the sun depicts the heat and higher temperatures of the lower parts of Nepal; the moon and the sun are also said to express the hope that the nation will endure as long as these heavenly bodies (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
India	Hinduism	<p>The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (kesaria) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. The ratio of width of the flag to its length is two to three. In the centre of the white band is a navy-blue wheel which represents the chakra. The top saffron colour, indicates the strength and courage of the country. The white middle band indicates peace and truth with Dharma Chakra. The green shows the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land. Its design is that of the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947. (<a href="http://india.gov.in/india-glance/national-symbols">http://india.gov.in/india-glance/national-symbols</a> three equal horizontal bands of saffron (subdued orange) (top), white, and green, with a blue chakra (24-spoked wheel) centered in the white band; saffron represents courage, sacrifice, and the spirit of renunciation; white signifies purity and truth; green stands for faith and fertility; the blue chakra symbolizes the wheel of life in movement and death in stagnation</p> <p>(CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Afghanistan	Islam	Chapter I >Article 19

		<p>The flag of Afghanistan shall be made up of three equal parts, with black, red and green colors juxtaposed from left to right vertically. The width of every color shall be half of its length, and at the center of which the national insignia shall be located. The national insignia of Afghanistan shall be comprised of an emblem and a pulpit in white color, at the two corners of which are two flags, inscribed in the top middle the holy phrase "There is no God but Allah and Mohammad is his Prophet, and Allah is Great." This shall be inscribed and superseded on rays of a rising sun, and in its lower part, the year 1919 in the solar calendar, and the word "Afghanistan" encircled on two sides by sheaves of wheat shall be inscribed. The law shall regulate the use of the flag and insignia. (Constitution of Afghanistan, 2004 - Available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Afghanistan_2004">https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Afghanistan_2004</a> )</p> <p>three equal vertical bands of black (hoist side), red, and green, with the national emblem in white centered on the red band and slightly overlapping the other two bands; the center of the emblem features a mosque with pulpit and flags on either side, below the mosque are numerals for the solar year 1298 (1919 in the Gregorian calendar, the year of Afghan independence from the UK); this central image is circled by a border consisting of sheaves of wheat on the left and right, in the upper-center is an Arabic inscription of the Shahada (Muslim creed) below which are rays of the rising sun over the Takbir (Arabic expression meaning "God is great"), and at bottom center is a scroll bearing the name Afghanistan; black signifies the past, red is for the blood shed for independence, and green can represent either hope for the future, agricultural prosperity, or Islam Afghanistan had more changes to its national flag in the 20th century than any other country; the colors black, red, and green appeared on most of them (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Algeria	Islam	<p>TITLE I &gt;CHAPTER I &gt;Article 5</p> <p>The national emblem and the national anthem are achievements of the Revolution of November 1, 1954. They shall be unalterable.</p> <p>These two symbols of the Revolution, having become those of the Republic, shall have the following characteristics:</p> <p>1The national emblem shall be green and white with a star and a crescent moon placed at the centre.</p> <p>2The national anthem shall be "Quassaman" with all its verses. (Constitution of Algeria, 2008 - Available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Algeria_2008">https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Algeria_2008</a> )</p> <p>two equal vertical bands of green (hoist side) and white; a red, five-pointed star within a red crescent centered over the two-color boundary; the colors represent Islam (green), purity and peace (white), and liberty (red); the crescent and star are also Islamic symbols, but the crescent is more closed than those of other Muslim countries because the Algerians believe the long crescent horns bring happiness (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Azerbaijan	Islam	<p>FIRST PART &gt;CHAPTER II &gt;Article 23 &gt;II</p> <p>The State Flag of the Republic of Azerbaijan consists of three wide stripes. The upper stripe is of blue color, the middle stripe is red and the lower one is green. There is a white crescent and eight pointed star in the middle of the red stripe on both sides of the Flag. The proportion of the width to the length is 1 by 2.</p> <p>FIRST PART &gt;CHAPTER II &gt;Article 23 &gt;III</p>

		<p>The design of the Republic of Azerbaijan Flag and the Republic of Azerbaijan State Emblem, the music and the text of the Republic of Azerbaijan National Anthem shall be defined by a Constitutional Law. (Constitution of Azerbaijan, <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Azerbaijan_2009">https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Azerbaijan_2009</a> )</p> <p>three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), red, and green; a crescent and eight-pointed star in white are centered in the red band; the blue band recalls Azerbaijan's Turkic heritage, red stands for modernization and progress, and green refers to Islam; the crescent moon is an Islamic symbol, while the eight-pointed star represents the eight Turkic peoples of the world (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Bahrain	Islam	<p>Chapter I &gt;Article 3</p> <p>The State flag, emblem, logos, honors and national anthem are laid down by law. (Constitution of Bahrain, Available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Bahrain_2002">https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Bahrain_2002</a> ) red, the traditional color for flags of Persian Gulf states, with a white serrated band (five white points) on the hoist side; the five points represent the five pillars of Islam. note: until 2002 the flag had eight white points, but this was reduced to five to avoid confusion with the Qatari flag (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Brunei	Islam	<p>The rectangular shaped State flag of four component portion, two parallelograms and two trapeziums - is cut across by a parallelogram from a point 6.35 cm below the top left corner to a point of the same distance from the bottom corner on the right side. The standard measures 82 cm long by 91.4 cm wide. The parallelogram dividing the rectangle in this manner leaves two similar trapeziums at the top and bottom of the flag, with the lower trapezium assuming the inverted form of the upper trapezium. The parallelogram is again divided into two parallelograms of unequal depths, the upper being 2.54 cm wider than the lower which is 19.05 cm in width. The State crest in red superimposes the center of the flag. The forefingers of the upright arms, which support the red crest, are equidistant at 61 cm from the left and right sides of the flag. Embodied in the crest in yellow Arabic script is the state motto, which can be roughly translated: Always Render Service by God's Guidance Four colours are incorporated in the flag, red for the crest, yellow for the trapeziums, white for the upper parallelogram and black for the lower parallelogram. (<a href="http://www.pmo.gov.bn/SitePages/National%20Flag%20and%20Crest.aspx">http://www.pmo.gov.bn/SitePages/National%20Flag%20and%20Crest.aspx</a> )</p> <p>yellow with two diagonal bands of white (top, almost double width) and black starting from the upper hoist side; the national emblem in red is superimposed at the center; yellow is the color of royalty and symbolizes the sultanate; the white and black bands denote Brunei's chief ministers; the emblem includes five main components: a swallow-tailed flag, the royal umbrella representing the monarchy, the wings of four feathers symbolizing justice, tranquility, prosperity, and peace, the two upraised hands signifying the government's pledge to preserve and promote the welfare of the people, and the crescent moon denoting Islam, the state religion; the state motto "Always render service with God's guidance" appears in yellow Arabic script on the crescent; a ribbon below the crescent reads "Brunei, the Abode of Peace" (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Comoros	Islam	TITLE I>Article 1

		<p>The national emblem shall be yellow, white, red, blue, a white crescent turned to the right and four white stars aligned from one end of the crescent to the other in an isosceles triangle on a green undercoat. (Constitution of Comoros, available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Comoros_2009">https://www.constituteproject.org/search?key=flag&amp;cons_id=Comoros_2009</a> )</p> <p>four equal horizontal bands of yellow (top), white, red, and blue, with a green isosceles triangle based on the hoist; centered within the triangle is a white crescent with the convex side facing the hoist and four white, five-pointed stars placed vertically in a line between the points of the crescent; the horizontal bands and the four stars represent the four main islands of the archipelago - Mwali, N'gazidja, Ndzuwani, and Mahore (Mayotte - department of France, but claimed by Comoros) note: the crescent, stars, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Iran	Islam	<p>&gt;CHAPTER II&gt;Article 18</p> <p>The official flag of Iran is composed of green, white and red colours with the special emblem of the Islamic Republic, together with the motto (Constitution of Iran, available here: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Iran_1989?lang=en">https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Iran_1989?lang=en</a> )</p> <p>three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and red; the national emblem (a stylized representation of the word Allah in the shape of a tulip, a symbol of martyrdom) in red is centered in the white band; ALLAH AKBAR (God is Great) in white Arabic script is repeated 11 times along the bottom edge of the green band and 11 times along the top edge of the red band; green is the color of Islam and also represents growth, white symbolizes honesty and peace, red stands for bravery and martyrdom (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Iraq	Islam	<p>For more information: <a href="http://www.mofa.gov.iq/en/aboutiraq/default.aspx?sm=Q4iEJcplFgx">http://www.mofa.gov.iq/en/aboutiraq/default.aspx?sm=Q4iEJcplFgx</a></p> <p>three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black; the Takbir (Arabic expression meaning "God is great") in green Arabic script is centered in the white band; the band colors derive from the Arab Liberation flag and represent oppression (black), overcome through bloody struggle (red), to be replaced by a bright future (white); the Council of Representatives approved this flag in 2008 as a compromise temporary replacement for the Ba'athist Saddam-era flag (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Jordan	Islam	<p>The design of the flag has not changed since Jordan achieved independence in 1946. Its form and colours are derived from the flag of the 1916 Great Arab Revolt. Black, white and green refer to the Arab Islamic dynasties: Umayyad, Abbasid and Fatimid. The red triangle connecting the flag's green, white and black panels represents the Hashemite Family. The heptagonal star represents the first seven verses of the Quran, Sura Al Fatiha, which are recited in every prayer.</p> <p>In the Jordanian Constitution, the specifications of the Jordanian flag are outlined in Article Four: Its length is twice its width, and it is horizontally divided into three equal parallel sections: an upper section of black, a middle section of white and a lower section of green. The side of the flag attaching to the mast forms the base of a red, perpendicular equilateral triangle. The base is equal to the flag's width and its height equals half of the flag's length. Within this triangle is situated a white heptagonal star, the area of which could be contained in a circle whose diameter is one-</p>

		<p>fourteenth of the flag's length; it is centred at the intersection of the triangle's angles, so that the axis passing through one of the vertices parallels the base of the triangle.</p> <p>(<a href="http://kingabdullah.jo/index.php/en_US/pages/view/id/153.html">http://kingabdullah.jo/index.php/en_US/pages/view/id/153.html</a> )</p> <p>three equal horizontal bands of black (top), representing the Abbasid Caliphate, white, representing the Umayyad Caliphate, and green, representing the Fatimid Caliphate; a red isosceles triangle on the hoist side, representing the Great Arab Revolt of 1916, and bearing a small white seven-pointed star symbolizing the seven verses of the opening Sura (Al-Fatiha) of the Holy Koran; the seven points on the star represent faith in One God, humanity, national spirit, humility, social justice, virtue, and aspirations; design is based on the Arab Revolt flag of World War I (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Libya	Islam	<p>&gt;CHAPTER ONE&gt;Article 3</p> <p>The national flag shall have the following shape and dimensions: its length shall be twice its width; it shall be divided into three parallel colored stripes with the uppermost being red, the centre black and the lowest green. The black stripe shall be equal in size to the two other stripes and shall bear in its centre a white crescent, between the two ends of which there shall be a five- pointed white star.</p> <p>(Constitution of Libya, available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Libya_2012?lang=en">https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Libya_2012?lang=en</a> )</p> <p>three horizontal bands of red (top), black (double width), and green with a white crescent and star centered on the black stripe; the National Transitional Council reintroduced this flag design of the former Kingdom of Libya (1951-1969) on 27 February 2011; it replaced the former all-green banner promulgated by the QADHAFI regime in 1977; the colors represent the three major regions of the country: red stands for Fezzan, black symbolizes Cyrenaica, and green denotes Tripolitania; the crescent and star represent Islam, the main religion of the country (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Malaysia	Islam	<p>The Jalur Gemilang</p> <p>The Malaysian flag or Jalur Gemilang consists of 14 horizontal red and white stripes of equal width (along the fly), representing the 13 component States and the Federal Government.</p> <p>The canton of dark blue in the upper quarter next to the staff and extending down to the top of the fifth stripe stands for the unity of the people of Malaysia. The union contains a crescent which symbolises Islam, the official religion of Malaysia.</p> <p>The 14 points of the star signify the unity of the 13 states with the Federal Government. The colour yellow signifies the royal colour of the Rulers.</p> <p><a href="http://mygov.malaysia.gov.my/EN/Main/MsianGov/MsianFlagAndCrest/Pages/MsianFlagAndCrest.aspx">http://mygov.malaysia.gov.my/EN/Main/MsianGov/MsianFlagAndCrest/Pages/MsianFlagAndCrest.aspx</a></p> <p>14 equal horizontal stripes of red (top) alternating with white (bottom); there is a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a yellow crescent and a yellow 14-pointed star; the flag is often referred to as Jalur Gemilang (Stripes of Glory); the 14 stripes stand for the equal status in the federation of the 13 member states and the federal government; the 14 points on the star represent the unity between these entities; the crescent is a traditional symbol of Islam; blue symbolizes the unity of the Malay people and yellow is the royal color of Malay rulers (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>

		<a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )
Maldives	Islam	<p>12. National Flag</p> <p>a. The national flag of the Maldives consists of a white crescent in the centre of a green rectangle surrounded by a red border.</p> <p>b. The dimensions and colour code of the national flag and the placing of the crescent on the national flag shall be as specified in Schedule 3 of this Constitution. (Constitution of the Maldives, available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Maldives_2008">https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Maldives_2008</a> )</p> <p>red with a large green rectangle in the center bearing a vertical white crescent moon; the closed side of the crescent is on the hoist side of the flag; red recalls those who have sacrificed their lives in defense of their country, the green rectangle represents peace and prosperity, and the white crescent signifies Islam (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Mauritania	Islam	<p>Article 8</p> <p>The national emblem is a flag with a crescent and a gold star on a green field. (Constitution of Mauritania, available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Mauritania_2012">https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Mauritania_2012</a> )</p> <p>The seal of the State and the national anthem are established by the law. green with a yellow five-pointed star above a yellow, horizontal crescent; the closed side of the crescent is down; the crescent, star, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam; the gold color stands for the sands of the Sahara (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Morocco	Islam	<p>Article 4</p> <p>The emblem of the State is the red flag stamped in its center with a green star of five points [branches]. The motto of the Kingdom is Dieu, La Patrie, Le Roi [God, the Country, the King]. (Constitution of Morocco, available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Morocco_2011">https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Morocco_2011</a> ) Also see, <a href="http://www.maroc.ma/en/content/flag-kingdom-morocco">http://www.maroc.ma/en/content/flag-kingdom-morocco</a></p> <p>red with a green pentacle (five-pointed, linear star) known as Sulayman's (Solomon's) seal in the center of the flag; red and green are traditional colors in Arab flags, although the use of red is more commonly associated with the Arab states of the Persian gulf; the pentacle represents the five pillars of Islam and signifies the association between God and the nation; design dates to 1912 (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Pakistan	Islam	<p>Also see: <a href="http://www.pakistan.gov.pk/gop/index.php?q=aHR0cDovLzE5Mi4xNjguNzAuMTM2L2dvcC8uL2ZybURldGFpbHMuYXNweD9vcHQ9bWlzY2xpbnRzJm1kPTQx">http://www.pakistan.gov.pk/gop/index.php?q=aHR0cDovLzE5Mi4xNjguNzAuMTM2L2dvcC8uL2ZybURldGFpbHMuYXNweD9vcHQ9bWlzY2xpbnRzJm1kPTQx</a></p> <p>green with a vertical white band (symbolizing the role of religious minorities) on the hoist side; a large white crescent and star are centered in the green field; the crescent, star, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Saudi Arabia	Islam	<p>Article 3</p> <p>Its national flag:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green in colour</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Width equal to two thirds of length</li> <li>• Article of faith (translated as "There is no God but Allah, Muhammad is Allah's Messenger") inscribed in the centre with a drawn sword underneath. (Constitution of Saudi Arabia, available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Saudi_Arabia_2005">https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Saudi_Arabia_2005</a> )</li> </ul> <p>Flag and Emblem</p> <p>The flag of Saudi Arabia has a green background featuring a white inscription above a white horizontal sword (the tip of the sword points to the hoist side of the flag). The text is known as Sahada or the Islamic statement of faith, "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his Prophet." and the script is in Thuluth. The flag was officially adopted on March 15, 1973.</p> <p>The Saudi Arabian Official Emblem is a date palm, representing vitality and growth, and two crossed swords, symbolizing justice and strength. ( <a href="http://www.saudi.gov.sa/wps/portal/yesserRoot/aboutKingdom/factsKingdom">http://www.saudi.gov.sa/wps/portal/yesserRoot/aboutKingdom/factsKingdom</a>)</p> <p>green, a traditional color in Islamic flags, with the Shahada or Muslim creed in large white Arabic script (translated as "There is no god but God; Muhammad is the Messenger of God") above a white horizontal saber (the tip points to the hoist side); design dates to the early twentieth century and is closely associated with the Al Saud family which established the kingdom in 1932; the flag is manufactured with differing obverse and reverse sides so that the Shahada reads - and the sword points - correctly from right to left on both sides (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Tajikistan	Islam	<p>Resolution on the National Flag of the Republic of Tajikistan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The National Flag of the Republic of Tajikistan is a symbol of the national sovereignty of the Republic of Tajikistan.</li> <li>2. The National Flag represents a square banner with the three colored stripes on it: the upper stripe is red and is as wide as the lower green one. The stripe in the middle is white and is one and a half wider than the other two. Half way from the flag post, the white stripe represents a styled crown in gold and a semi-circle of seven stars above it. The proportion of the flag's width to its length is 1:2.</li> </ol> <p>The crown and the stars are part of the square; the vertical sides of the square are 0.8 and the horizontal sides of it are 1.0 of the white stripe. The mullets are located in a circle with the diameter of 0.15 making a bend with a radius of 0.5 of the white strip width. The crown as high as 0.55 of the white strip width, is bending down at its basement. Four bent like elements that form the upper part of the crown are domed in the center by part of the circle with the diameter of 0.2 of the white strip width. ( <a href="http://www.president.tj/en/taxonomy/term/5/25">http://www.president.tj/en/taxonomy/term/5/25</a> )</p> <p>three horizontal stripes of red (top), a wider stripe of white, and green; a gold crown surmounted by seven gold, five-pointed stars is located in the center of the white stripe; red represents the sun, victory, and the unity of the nation, white stands for purity, cotton, and mountain snows, while green is the color of Islam and the bounty of nature; the crown symbolizes the Tajik people; the seven stars signify the Tajik magic number "seven" - a symbol of perfection and the embodiment of happiness [Coder note: significance of seven is associated with Tajik beliefs about heaven] (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Tunisia	Islam	<p>Article 4. Flag, anthem, motto</p> <p>The flag of the Tunisian Republic is red and bears in its midst a white circle in which is</p>



		<p>inscribed a five-pointed star surrounded by a red crescent, as provided for by law. The national anthem of the Tunisian Republic is "Humat Al-Hima" (Defenders of the Homeland), in accordance with the law. The motto of the Tunisian Republic of is: freedom, dignity, justice, and order. (Constitution of Tunisia, available at: <a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Tunisia_2014">https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Tunisia_2014</a> )</p> <p>red with a white disk in the center bearing a red crescent nearly encircling a red five-pointed star; resembles the Ottoman flag (red banner with white crescent and star) and recalls Tunisia's history as part of the Ottoman Empire; red represents the blood shed by martyrs in the struggle against oppression, white stands for peace; the crescent and star are traditional symbols of Islam (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Turkey	Islam	<p>III. Integrity, official language, flag, national anthem, and capital of the State Its flag, the form of which is prescribed by the relevant law, is composed of a white crescent and star on a red background. (<a href="https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Turkey_2011">https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Turkey_2011</a> )</p> <p>red with a vertical white crescent moon (the closed portion is toward the hoist side) and white five-pointed star centered just outside the crescent opening; the flag colors and designs closely resemble those on the banner of the Ottoman Empire, which preceded modern-day Turkey; the crescent moon and star serve as insignia for the Turks, as well as being traditional symbols of Islam; according to legend, the flag represents the reflection of the moon and a star in a pool of blood of Turkish warriors (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Turkmenistan	Islam	<p>For more information see: <a href="http://www.trkmn.org/nationalsymbol.htm">http://www.trkmn.org/nationalsymbol.htm</a></p> <p>green field with a vertical red stripe near the hoist side, containing five tribal guls (designs used in producing carpets) stacked above two crossed olive branches; five white stars and a white crescent moon appear in the upper corner of the field just to the fly side of the red stripe; the green color and crescent moon represent Islam; the five stars symbolize the regions or welayats of Turkmenistan; the guls reflect the national identity of Turkmenistan where carpet-making has long been a part of traditional nomadic life (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Uzbekistan	Islam	<p>The law about "The State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on November 18 in 1991 in the 8th session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan. The flag of our country is a symbol of the sovereignty of the Republic. The national flag of the Republic represents the country internationally when official delegations from Uzbekistan visit foreign countries, as well as at conferences, world exhibition, and sports competitions.</p> <p>The national flag of the Republic is a right-angled colored cloth of three horizontal stripes: blue, white and green.</p> <p>Blue is the symbol of the sky and water, which are the main source of life. Mainly blue was the color of the state flag of Temur.</p> <p>White is the traditional symbol of peace and good luck, as Uzbek people say "Ok yul".</p> <p>Green is the color of nature and new life and good harvest.</p> <p>Two thin red stripes symbolize the power of life.</p> <p>There is a new moon, which symbolizes the newly independent Republic.</p>

		<p>There are twelve stars, which stand for spiritual sign. The stars also signify the historical traditions of the Uzbek people, as well as ancient solar calendar. A particular attention to twelve stars in the flag is explained yet by another suggestion, that in the states previously existed in the territory of modern Uzbekistan the scientific thought as "Astrology" had seen its rise. The stars in the Uzbek flag also point to the ancient roots of local culture, the aspirations of Uzbek people towards perfection and loyalty. (<a href="http://www.gov.uz/en/symbols/">http://www.gov.uz/en/symbols/</a>)</p> <p>three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and green separated by red fimbriations with a white crescent moon (closed side to the hoist) and 12 white stars shifted to the hoist on the top band; blue is the color of the Turkic peoples and of the sky, white signifies peace and the striving for purity in thoughts and deeds, while green represents nature and is the color of Islam; the red stripes are the vital force of all living organisms that links good and pure ideas with the eternal sky and with deeds on earth; the crescent represents Islam and the 12 stars the months and constellations of the Uzbek calendar (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>
Israel	Judaism	<p>The Israeli flag</p> <p>The flag of the State of Israel is based on the design of the Jewish prayer shawl (tallit), with a blue Shield of David (Magen David). (<a href="http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/AboutIsrael/State/Pages/The%20State.aspx">http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/AboutIsrael/State/Pages/The%20State.aspx</a> )</p> <p>white with a blue hexagram (six-pointed linear star) known as the Magen David (Star of David or Shield of David) centered between two equal horizontal blue bands near the top and bottom edges of the flag; the basic design resembles a traditional Jewish prayer shawl (tallit), which is white with blue stripes; the hexagram as a Jewish symbol dates back to medieval times (CIA World Factbook <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/flagsoftheworld.html</a> )</p>