

## 「一國兩制」指數：重大事件一覽

### ‘One Country Two Systems’ Index: Significant Events

#### 2017 H2

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7.14	Disqualification of four LegCo members by the High Court.	高等法院裁定四名立法會議員宣誓無效。
8.15 & 8.17	Prison sentences of the ‘13+3’ protestors in relation to the demonstration against the Northeast Territories Development and the Civic Square occupation. The court also gave new tougher sentence guidelines for future cases of large-scale unlawful assemblies involving violence.	反新界東北發展示威者與強行進入公民廣場示威的「13+3」示威者被判入獄。上訴法庭更提出更嚴厲的量刑準則予未來涉及暴力的大型非法集會案件。
9.1	China’s enactment of the national anthem law.	中國訂立國歌法。
10.19	Emphasis on ‘overall jurisdiction over Hong Kong’ in the Work Report of 19 <sup>th</sup> CPC National Congress.	中共十九大工作報告強調對香港的「全面管治權」。
11.15	LegCo’s passage of the non-binding motion on the high-speed rail co-location arrangement.	立法會通過關於高鐵「一地兩檢」安排的無約束力議案。
12.15	Amendment of the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Council to restrict filibustering.	立法會透過修訂議事規則限制拉布。

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#### 2018 H1

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1.27	Agnes Chow Ting, a pro-democracy activist, was banned from running for the LegCo by-election on the grounds that her party, Demosisto, had called for ‘self-determination’.	有意代表香港眾志出選立法會港島區補選的周庭，被裁定參選提名無效。
2.6	The case of the three student leaders was brought to the Court of Final Appeals ( CFA ). The CFA overturned the prison sentences on the trio on a technicality but ruled that the Court of Appeals was entitled to give tough sentence guidelines for future cases of large-scale unlawful assemblies involving violence.	「雙學三子」案件上訴至終審法院。終審法院以技術因素推翻監禁判決，但認可上訴法院對未來涉及暴力的大規模非法集會案件所提出的更嚴厲判刑指引。

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6.11	Edward Leung, leader of <i>Hong Kong Indigenous</i> , was given a prison sentence of 6 years on June 11 for his role in the civil unrest in Mongkok.	本土民主前線領袖梁天琦參與旺角騷亂，被判處6年監禁。
6.14	LegCo's passage of the co-location bill on June 14 after protracted debates.	立法會經過漫長辯論後，通過「一地兩檢」議案。

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## 2018 H2

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8.14	Andy Chan Ho Tin, convenor of the pro-independence Hong Kong National Party, delivered a speech hosted by the Foreign Correspondents' Club.	支持「港獨」的香港民族黨召集人陳浩天受邀於香港外國記者會演講。
9.24	The Hong Kong National Party was banned on national security grounds.	基於維護國家安全，香港民族黨被禁止運作。
10.5	Visa renewal of Victor Mallet, the Financial Times' Asia News Editor and Vice President of the Foreign Correspondents Club (FCC), was rejected. He had chaired a talk by pro-independence activist Andy Chan Ho Tin, convenor of the Hong Kong National Party, at the FCC.	《金融時報》亞洲總編輯、香港外國記者會副主席馬凱的簽證續期遭拒。他早期主持主張「港獨」的香港民族黨召集人陳浩天於香港外國記者會的演講。
10.12	Lau Siu Lai, a Democrat who had called for Hong Kong self-determination, was barred from running the LegCo by-election.	提倡香港「自決」的民主派候選人劉小麗於立法會補選中的被裁定提名無效。
10.23	Opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge.	港珠澳大橋啟用。
11.14	The United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission recommended the US Congress to assess its export policy on technology with regard to Hong Kong's status as a separate customs area.	美中經濟與安全審查委員會向美國國會建議，重新審視高科技出口政策，評估香港的獨立關稅區地位。

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11.19	Trial of 9 key figures of the 'Occupy Central' movement started.	「佔中九子」案開審。
12.4	Public education campaigns to promote the country's Constitution and Hong Kong's Basic Law were initiated on the National Constitution Day.	「國家憲法日」舉辦宣傳活動，推廣國家《憲法》與香港《基本法》。
12.12	Corruption investigation against Leung Chun-ying, former chief executive of HKSAR, for receiving a HK\$50 million payment from an Australian engineering firm was dropped due to lack of sufficient evidence.	前行政長官梁振英涉嫌收取澳洲工程公司 5,000 萬港元，案件因證據不足不進行檢控。

## 2019 H1

5.11 - 5.14	Attempts to start bills committee proceedings in LegCo for the controversial amendments to the extradition law erupted into chaos.	立法會法案委員會開展審議《逃犯條例》修訂案，發生衝突。
5.17 - 5.21	Han Zheng, Vice Premier of the State Council, and Wang Zhimin, Director of the central government's Liaison Office, both confirmed that the central government was supportive of the extradition law amendments.	國務院副總理韓正及香港中聯辦主任王志民開腔支持《逃犯條例》修訂。
6.9, 6.15 & 6.16	Record-setting demonstrations against the extradition law were staged. The government eventually announced the suspension of the amendment bill.	反修例遊行集會連破人數紀錄，政府最終決定暫緩修例。
6.12, 7.21, 8.31, 10.1, 11.11 - 11.15 & 11.17- 11.29	Accusations of police misconduct accentuated after major collisions, including the 6.12 LegCo protest, 7.21 Yuen Long incident, 8.31 Prince Edward station incident, 10.1 and 11.11 gunshot incidents, confrontation in the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the siege of Hong Kong Polytechnic University.	連串衝突引起針對警察濫權失德的投訴，包括 6.12 立法會示威、7.21 元朗事件、8.31 太子站事件、10.1 及 11.11 槍傷事件、香港中文大學衝突及香港理工大學衝突。

7.1 & 7.21	Protesters broke into the LegCo Chamber and vandalized the Hong Kong emblem on 1 July and laid siege to the central government's Liaison Office and defaced the Chinese emblem on 21 July.	示威者分別於 7 月 1 日及 21 日闖入立法會及包圍中聯辦大樓，塗污香港特區區徽及中國國徽。
8.5, 8.9 – 8.13, 9.1 & 9.7	Protesters called for a general strike and began a new campaign to paralyze the airport, inflicting citywide and international disruptions in transportation.	示威者發動「三罷」行動及癱瘓機場，令本地及國際交通受阻。
9.4	Carrie Lam officially announced the withdrawal of the amendment bill of the extradition law.	林鄭月娥正式宣布撤回《逃犯條例》修訂案。
10.4 & 11.18	The government enacted the anti-mask law under the Emergency Regulations Ordinance but was ruled unconstitutional by the High Court.	特區政府引用《緊急情況規例條例》訂立《反蒙面法》，及後被高等法院裁定違憲。
11.4 & 11.14	Carrie Lam met with Xi Jinping for the first time since the eruption of the social unrest. Xi said the most pressing task is to end violence and restore order. The message was reiterated in his speech in the BRICS summit in Brazil.	習近平於反修例風波爆發後首次與林鄭月娥會面，指出止暴制亂為最迫切任務，並在巴西舉行的金磚國家峰會上重申。
11.24	Pan-democrats scored a landslide victory in the District Council election with the highest voter turnout of 71.2%.	泛民主派於區議會選舉得到壓倒性勝利，投票率達 71.2%，為歷來最高。
11.27	US President Donald Trump signed the 'Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act'.	美國總統特朗普簽署《香港人權及民主法案》。
12.19	The bank account of Spark Alliance, fundraising platform for protesters, was froze due to accusation of money laundering.	反修例運動的籌款平台星火同盟的銀行戶口，涉嫌洗黑錢被凍結。

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## 2020 H1

2.13	The State Council restructured the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office and appointed Xia Baolong as the new director and the directors of Liaison Offices in Hong Kong and Macau as deputy directors.	國務院重組港澳辦並委任夏寶龍為主任，香港及澳門中聯辦主任同列為副主任。
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2.1 - 2.7	In fighting the COVID-19 crisis, staff of the Hospital Authority went on a five-day strike in the attempt to push for complete closure of border with mainland. HKSAR implemented border closure to some borders and ordered all arrivals to observe fortnight-long quarantine order.	新型冠狀病毒擴散，醫管局員工發動五天罷工，要求政府全面封關。政府宣布關閉部分口岸，並要求所有入境人士強制隔離 14 天。
2.28 & 4.18	A group of pan-democrat leaders, including Martin Lee, Jimmy Lai, Margret Ng, Lee Cheuk-yan and Yeung Sum, were charged with participation in unauthorized assembly in relation to the anti-extradition bill movement.	多名民主派人士，包括李柱銘、黎智英、吳靄儀、李卓人及楊森，被控參與反修例運動的「未經批准集結」。
3.18	US-China media row deepened after five Chinese media agents in the US were declared propaganda outlets and the opinion piece titled “China is the real sick man of Asia” was published by the Wall Street Journal in February. China expelled US journalists in retaliation and barred them from journalism in Hong Kong and Macau. Four more Chinese media entities were designated as foreign missions by the US in June.	自 2 月初《華爾街日報》發表〈China is the real sick man of Asia〉文章及美國將五家中國新聞機構列為官方宣傳媒體後，中美媒體關係繼續緊張。中國驅逐數名駐華美籍記者，並禁止在港澳境內採訪。6 月，美國再列四家中中國媒體為外交使團。
4.9	Countering High Court’s ruling last year of the unconstitutionality of anti-mask ban, the Court of Appeal ruled that the ban was constitutional at unlawful gatherings.	上訴庭推翻高等法院去年的判決，裁定政府引用《緊急法》訂立《禁蒙面法》合憲，並適用於非法集會中。
4.13, 4.17 & 4.21	The Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office and the Liaison Office in Hong Kong issued statements condemning LegCo member Dennis Kwok for preventing the House Committee from electing a chairman for more than six months. The pro-democracy camp challenged that the two Offices were violating Article 22 of the Basic Law by intervening the internal operation of LegCo. In the subsequent statements, they positioned that they were bodies authorised by the central government to handle Hong Kong affairs, leading to further controversy over the applicability of the Article. The filibustering ended in May with the appointment of election host by the LegCo president after seeking external legal advice.	港澳辦及中聯辦發表聲明，譴責郭榮鏗拖延立法會內務委員會主席選舉六個月。民主派質疑兩辦干預立法會運作，違反《基本法》第 22 條。兩辦表示它們是中央授權專責處理香港事務的機構，引起該法的適用性爭議。尋求外間法律意見後，立法會主席指派另一名議員主持選舉，拉布於 5 月結束。

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4.20	Fitch downed the investment grade of HK twice within the past 7 months to AA-, the HKSAR government expressed disappointment at Fitch's exaggeration of the ongoing political issues in its rating.	惠譽在七個月內再度調低香港評級至 AA-，港府對其「過度着眼於社會政治議題」表示失望。
4.27 & 5.25	In response to the controversial district court verdict that expressing sympathy with a knifeman who was jailed over triple stabbing, Chief Justice Geoffrey Ma warned that judges should refrain from unnecessary political views to maintain the public's confidence in the impartiality of the judiciary.	區域法官對斬人案被告判囚表示同情後，首席法官馬道立告戒法官應避免做不必要的整治表態，以免影響大眾對司法獨立失去信心。
5.14	The People's Bank of China, the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, China Securities Regulatory Commission and State Foreign Exchange Administration of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange promulgated "Opinions on Financial Support to the Development of Guangdong-HK-Macau Greater Bay Area" promoting financial cooperation, openness and innovation in the area.	人民銀行、銀保監會、中證監及外匯局發布《關於金融支持粵港澳大灣區建設的意見》提出深化內地與港澳金融合作並發展金融開放創新，支持粵港澳大灣區建設力度，提升大灣區在國家經濟發展和對外開放中的引領作用。
5.15 - 5.22	An HKDSE history question on Sino-Japanese relations in a period including Japanese invasion of China in World War II was criticized to have provided 'biased' sources that were overwhelmingly positive of Japan. The question was subsequently withdrew. Xinhua News Agency stated that Hong Kong should establishment a new education system in accordance to 1C2S.	香港中學文憑試歷史科一條中日關係題目，牽涉二戰日本侵華時期，所提供的資料被批評具引導性，對日本偏向正面。該題最後被考評局取消。新華社文章指出「香港必須建立與一國兩制相適應的新教育體制」。
5.28	The Commerce and Economic Development Bureau announced the establishment of a task force to review the governance and management of RTHK, inviting concerns over political censorship after suspected police insult in an episode of 'Headliner' and infringement of the one-China principle in 'The Pulse'.	商務及經濟發展局宣布成立專責小組，檢討香港電台管治及管理，惹來政治審查的嫌疑。較早前，香港電台節目《The Pulse》被指違反「一中原則」及《頭條新聞》內容被指侮辱警方。
5.28	The US State Secretary, Mike Pompeo, submitted the 2020 Hong Kong Policy Act Report to Congress, certifying that HK no longer warrants separate treatment from mainland China under US laws.	美國國務卿蓬佩奧向國會提交《2020年香港政策法報告》，宣布不再承認香港擁有高度自治，並要求取消對香港的特殊待遇。
6.4	Enactment of the Anthem Law.	通過《國歌法》。

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- 6.30 The Hong Kong National Security Law was introduced, passed and enacted. The Office for Safeguarding National Security of the Central People's Government of the HKSAR will be established. The self-determination group Demosistō announced its dissolution shortly after the enactment.
- 《港區國安法》宣布、通過及執行。中央駐港維護國家安全公署成立。提倡自決的香港眾志，於法案生效後馬上宣布解散。
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## 2020 H2

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- 7.9, 10.22 & 11.13 Australia, UK and Canada offered express immigration channels to Hong Kong residents. China indicated that BNO might no longer be recognized as valid travelling document.
- 澳洲、英國及加拿大提出便利港人移居當地措施，中方表示考慮不承認BNO作為有效旅行證件。
- 7.11 & 7.16 More than 600,000 casted ballots in the two-day pro-democracy primaries. The Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office and the Liaison Office condemned the illegality of the primaries, after which the former LegCo councillor, Au Nok Hin and the convenor of Power for Democracy, Andrew Chiu resigned from the coordination work.
- 為期兩天的民主派初選結束，超過60萬人投票。港澳辦及中聯辦指控初選違法，前立法會議員區諾軒和民主動力召集人趙家賢先後退出協調工作。
- 7.15, 8.7 & 8.11 The US president, Donald Trump, signed the Hong Kong Autonomy Act, with which eleven mainland and Hong Kong officials were financially sanctioned. Products labelled as 'Made in Hong Kong' are also forbidden to be imported into the US.
- 美國總統特朗普簽署《香港自治法案》，以金融方式制裁11位中港官員，並禁止進口美國產品貼上「香港製造」標籤。
- 7.31 HKSAR government announced the postponement of LegCo election for a year, with the NPCSC deciding to extend the term of office of all LegCo members.
- 特區政府押後立法會選舉一年，全國人大常委會決定全體議員延任至少一年。
- 8.10 Nine people, including the founder of Apple Daily, Jimmy Lai, were arrested and charged of conspiring with foreign forces to endanger national security and embezzlement. A police raid consisting of 200 officers was performed on the Apple Daily headquarter.
- 壹傳媒創辦人黎智英等9人被拘捕，涉勾結外國或者境外勢力危害國家安全及串謀欺詐等罪。警方高調派遣200人搜查壹傳媒大樓。
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8.17	After reviewed by the Education Bureau, content touching upon 'the separation of powers' in liberal studies textbooks was omitted and clarified that the HKSAR is an 'executive-led government'.	高中通識課本經教育局閱覽後，部分刪走關於三權分立的內容，指香港偏向行政主導。
8.23 & 12.30	12 anti-extradition protesters were arrested in China's territorial waters on suspicion of illegal border crossing to Taiwan. They were in detention until December, ten of them were sentenced for imprisonment from seven months to three years by the mainland court. Two cases involving underage suspects were extradited to Hong Kong.	12名反修例示威人士，涉嫌非法越境往台灣，於中國海域內被海警逮捕，拘留至12月。其中10人於內地法庭判處七個月至三年囚禁，另外兩名未成年人士移交予香港警方。
9.2	James Spigelman, non-permanent judge of the Court of Final Appeal resigned, foreign newsagent rumoured that his resignation was related to the National Security Law. Another non-permanent judge, Peter Millett, also announced that he would no longer hear cases in Hong Kong due to old age and long travels.	終審法院海外非常任法官施覺民辭任，外媒指時間與《港區國安法》有關。另一名非常任法官苗禮治亦指年邁不宜長途旅程，不再來港審案。
9.22	The Police amended the definition of 'media representatives' and would no longer acknowledge membership issued by the Hong Kong Journalists Association and Hong Kong Press Photographers Association. Only media outlets registered under the government news system and internationally reputable news agents would be recognized.	警方修訂《警察通例》下「傳媒代表」的定義，不再承認記協和攝記協會會員證，只有向政府登記及國際認可及知名的非本地新聞機構才獲得承認。
10.5	Education Bureau cancelled the registration of a teacher for the first time with the reason of 'promoting pro-independence message'.	教育局首次以「教材散播港獨信息」名義取消一名教師的註冊。
11.11	NPCSC declared that LegCo councillor who does not fulfil the legal requirements of upholding the Basic Law will be immediately stripped of their qualifications as LegCo Councillor. HKSAR subsequently disqualified Kenneth Leung, Alvin Yeung, Dennis Kwok and Kwok Ka Ki. 15 other pro-democratic camp LegCo councillors resigned en masse in protest, leaving only Cheng Chung-tai and Pierre Chan remained.	全國人大常委會決定，凡依法認定不擁護《基本法》、不效忠香港特別行政區者，即時喪失議員資格。特區政府隨即取消梁繼昌、楊岳橋、郭榮鏗及郭家麒四人議席。15名民主派議員集體辭職以示抗議，只有鄭松泰和陳沛然留任。



11.21	Online radio host was arrested on suspicion of money laundering and providing financial support for anti-extradition youth protesters in exile to Taiwan and secession.	網台主持等人發起眾籌，支援出走台灣的反修例青年，涉嫌洗黑錢及資助分裂國家而被捕。
11.26	Civil Service Bureau demanded that all civil servants will have to sign declaration of loyalty to government.	公務員事務局決定，全體現職公務員簽署效忠聲明。
12.3 & 12.11	Former Legco Councillor, Ted Hui announced his resignation from the Democratic Party and was in exile to the Netherlands with his family. Sixtus Leung of Youngspiration also indicated his wish to seek political refuge in the US.	前立法會議員許智峯宣布退出民主黨，與家人流亡丹麥。青年新政梁頌恆也表示身處美國，計劃尋求政治庇護。
12.8	Former LegCo councillor, Wu Chi Wai, Eddie Chu, Leung Kwok Hung and the convenor of Civil Human Rights Front, Figo Chan and other District Councillors were arrested for their suspected participation in the illegal assemble on 1 July.	前立法會議員胡志偉、朱凱迪、梁國雄、民陣召集人陳皓桓等多人名區議員涉及於七一遊非法集結等多項罪行而被捕。
12.21	The Court of Final Appeal ruled that the Emergency Ordinance and the Anti-mask Law are both constitutional, all rallies will forbid face coverage whether or not they are legal.	終審法院裁定《緊急法》與《蒙面法》均合憲，合法與非法遊行集會皆不可以蒙面。
12.31	After Home Affairs Bureau declaring its illegality, Hong Kong Citizens' Deliberative Platform announced that due to failure to reach consensus, the platform will terminate their fundraising work and will immediately dissolve.	民政事務局形容平台是「非法」後，由本土派區議員牽頭的「公民議政平台」宣布因無法達到共識，終止籌組工作，即時解散。

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## 2021 H1

1.6	Over 50 pro-democracy figures were rounded up over alleged subversion through participating in pro-democratic primaries. Kickstart Wan Chai announced its disbandment.	超過 50 人因參與民主派初選，被指違反「顛覆國家政權罪」而被捕，灣仔起步宣布解散。
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1.16	US Department of the Treasury imposed sanctions on 6 additional Hong Kong and Mainland officials, citing their roles in damaging the autonomy of Hong Kong.	美國財政部再以破壞香港自治為由，制裁多 6 名內地與香港官員。
1.29, 2.4 & 6.8	China announced that they would no longer recognize BNO as valid travel document and proof of identity as the UK started accepting applications for BNO visa from Hong Kong people. The Canadian government launched new pathways for graduates of tertiary levels from Hong Kong to apply for work permits and for those who work in and graduate from the country for permanent residence.	英國開始接受 BNO 簽證申請，中國隨即宣布不再承認 BNO 護照為有效旅遊證件及身份證明。加拿大則宣布新措施，提供工作簽證予香港大專畢業生，及永久居留權予當地工作或畢業的港人。
2.22, 3.11, 3.30 & 5.27	After HKMAO director Xia Baolong delivered a speech at the symposium on implementing principle of 'patriots administering Hong Kong', the NPC and its standing committee passed the Decision on Improving the Electoral System of the HKSAR and the amendment of the Basic Law. LegCo of HKSAR subsequently passed the local legislation.	港澳辦主任夏寶龍發表「愛國者治港」講話後，全國人大及其常委會通過《關於完善香港特別行政區選舉制度的決定》及修改香港《基本法》，並由香港立法會通過本地立法。
2.23, 5.12, 5.21, 6.20 & 6.26	The Hong Kong government introduced legislative amendments stipulating oath-taking requirements for public officers including District Council members. The possibility to return salary due to disqualification prompted large scale resignation. Over 10 district councillors quitted the Civic Party while Neo Democrats and Community Sha Tin announced disbandment.	政府修訂公職人員宣誓規定，涵蓋至區議員。被取消資格者或被追討薪津，觸發大規模辭職潮。約十名公民黨區議員宣布退黨，新民民主同盟及沙田區政則宣布解散。
2.25 & 4.30	The University of Hong Kong and the Chinese University of Hong Kong decided to stop collecting fees on behalf of respective student unions, to halt the provision of venues and facilities and to remove duties of office bearers within university committees.	香港大學及香港中文大學決定停止為學生會代收會費、暫停場地設施支援及取消校內委員會職務。
4.16, 5.6 & 5.28	Pro-democrats including Jimmy Lai, Martin Lee and Joshua Wong were convicted of offences related to unauthorised assemblies on August 18, 2019, October 1, 2019 and/or June 4, 2020, and have been sentenced to 4 to 18-month jail terms.	黎智英、李柱銘、黃之鋒等多名民主派人士，各就 2019 年 8 月 18 日、2019 年 10 月 1 日及 2020 年六四集會案，被裁定多項與未經批准集結有關之罪行，判監 4 至 18 個月。

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5.14, 6.17 & 6.27	Pursuant to the NSL, Secretary for Security froze assets of Next Digital founder Jimmy Lai including his shares in the media and assets of three other firms. Hong Kong Police also arrested five senior staff at Next Digital, with another two arrested at their home and airport. They were suspected of violating the NSL. 26-year-old Apple Daily eventually ceased its publication on June 24.	保安局局長運用國安法凍結黎智英持有的壹傳媒股份和三間公司資產。警方以涉嫌違反國安法拘捕壹傳媒 5 名高層，另外兩人於寓所及機場被捕。創刊 26 年的《蘋果日報》於 6 月 24 日停刊。
5.18 & 6.20	The Hong Kong Economic, Trade and Cultural Office (Taiwan) temporarily suspended operations. Taipei Economic and Cultural Office adjusted their business in Hong Kong, preserving only the essential operations.	香港經濟貿易文化辦事處(台灣)停止運作。台北經濟文化辦事處調整駐港業務，只保留必要運作。
6.11	Amendments to the guidelines for film censors were gazetted to vet films for national security breaches.	政府修訂《電影檢查條例》檢查員指引，如上映影片相當可能構成危害國家安全的罪行會被視為不宜上映。
6.25	Major changes were made to the principal officials. Secretary for Security John Lee replaced Matthew Cheung as Chief Secretary while Commissioner of Police Chris Tang was promoted to Secretary for Security. All the promoted officials are of security backgrounds and roused concerns for the unravelling of a 'police government'.	問責團隊換班，保安局局長李家超接替張建宗為政務司司長，警務處處長鄧炳強擔任保安局局長。獲提拔的官員均為保安背景出身，引發外界對「警察政府」擔憂。
6.27	Six board members of the parent company of the online media outlet, Stand News, resigned. Stand News put down commentaries previously published and ceased to accept donations at the same time.	網媒立場新聞的母公司六位董事辭任，並將評論文章下架，暫停接受會員資助。

## 2021 H2

7.1, 7.7 & 8.18	The HKU Students' Union Council expressed 'deep condolences' over the dead suspect in the police stabbing incident in Causeway Bay. Four undergraduates were arrested for advocating terrorism.	香港大學學生會評議會通過動議，向銅鑼灣刺警案疑兇逝世表示「深切哀悼」。警方拘捕四名相關學生，指他們涉嫌違反宣揚恐怖主義罪。
7.6 & 7.22	Police cracked down the pro-independence group Returning Valiant and arrested members of the General Union of Hong Kong Speech Therapists for conspiring to publish seditious publications.	警方搗破「港獨」組織「光城者」及拘捕涉嫌發布煽動刊物的香港言語治療師總工會成員。

7.16	The US Treasury imposed sanctions on seven deputy directors of the Hong Kong Liaison Office. The US Departments of State, Commerce, Homeland Security and the Treasury jointly issued a business report to warn of the risks of US investors in Hong Kong.	美國財政部宣布制裁七名香港中聯辦副主任。美國國務院、商務部、國土安全部及財政部聯合發表營商報告，警告美資在香港的活動風險。
7.21 & 10.19	University students involved 2019's CUHK siege were convicted of rioting and sentenced from 3 years and 9 months to 4 years and 11 months in prison.	2019 年香港中文大學衝突中，多名大學生暴動罪成，判監 3 年 9 個月至 4 年 11 個月。
7.22	Seven white-clad attackers involved in the 7.21 Yuen Long assault were found guilty of rioting and sentenced from 3 years and 6 months to 7 years in prison.	元朗「7.21」事件中，七名白衣人暴動罪成，判囚 3 年半至 7 年。
7.26	The first person to be charged under the national security law was convicted of inciting secession and terrorism after riding a motorcycle into police and flying a flag with a protest slogan.	香港首宗國安法案件裁決，駕駛插有示威旗幟的電單車，衝擊警方防線的被告被判煽動分裂及恐怖活動罪名成立。
8.10, 8.13, 8.18, 9.25 & 10.3	A few pro-democracy groups were disbanded, namely the Federation for a Democratic China, Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements of China, Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions and Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union. After being requested to disclose donation information, the Alliance for True Universal Suffrage and 612 Humanitarian Relief Fund also filed for liquidation and suspended operations respectively.	民陣、支聯會、職工盟及教協先後宣布解散。真普選聯盟及 612 人道支援基金被要求提交捐款資料後，亦分別申請清盤及停止運作。
8.5 & 10.20	US President Joe Biden offered a safe haven programme to Hongkongers residing in the US by extending their stay for 18 months and allowing them to apply for work permits.	美國總統拜登為在美港人提供「臨時避風港」，可獲延期逗留 18 個月並申請工作許可。
8.10 & 8.20	The HKSAR government revealed that it had submitted a report to the central government in support of the introduction of the anti-sanctions law in Annex III of the Basic Law. However, the law had not been implemented because the NPC Standing Committee postponed the decision.	政府透露已向中央提交意見，支持將《反外國制裁法》納入《基本法》附件三。惟全國人大常委會暫緩表決，因此法例未有在香港實施。
8.24 & 10.27	The Film Censorship Ordinance was revised to allow the Chief Secretary to revoke the certificate of approval or exemption issued to a film on the ground of national security.	政府修訂《電影檢查條例》草案，政務司司長能以國家安全因素，撤銷已向電影發出的核准證明書或豁免證明書。

8.26 & 9.3	Lawmaker Cheng Chung Tai's registration with the Election Committee was invalidated and he was so disqualified from LegCo. Civic Passion announced its dissolution.	政府宣告立法會議員鄭松泰在選舉委員會的登記無效，喪失議員資格。熱血公民隨即宣布解散。
9.24	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs released the 'Fact Sheet: U.S. Interference in Hong Kong Affairs and Support for Anti-China, Destabilizing Forces'.	外交部發布〈美國干預香港事務、支持反中亂港勢力事實清單〉，列出干涉香港事務的事項。
7.28 & 12.15	In pursuant to the power conferred by Companies Ordinance, the Financial Secretary investigated the business of Next Digital, which was subsequently ordered for liquidation by the court.	壹傳媒被財政司司長引用《公司條例》調查業務，遭頒令清盤。
9.15, 9.24 & 10.8	District Councillors completed their oath-taking ceremonies. 49 were disqualified and more than 200 resigned.	香港區議員完成宣誓儀式，49 位被判宣誓無效，逾 200 名自行辭職。
10.8, 12.22 & 12.24	Tiananmen monuments in universities were removed, including 'Pillar of Shame' in HKU, 'Goddess of Democracy' in CUHK and a wall mural about June 4 in Lingnan University.	放置於香港大學校園的「國殤之柱」、香港中文大學的「民主女神像」及嶺南大學的「六四浮雕」被移除。
10.11 & 10.23	The Democratic Party and the ADPL announced that no member signed up for the upcoming LegCo election.	民主黨及民協表示，黨內無人報名參與立法會換屆選舉。
9.15, 10.16 & 12.9	25 pro-democracy activists pleaded guilty and were sentenced from 4 to 14 months in prison for illegal assemblies on June 4 and July 1 in 2020.	2020 年六四及七一集結案，25 名民主派人士認罪，被判囚 4 至 14 個月。
11.9, 12.9 & 12.15	ICAC arrested ten people for inciting others on the Internet to cast blank votes at the LegCo election.	廉政公署先後拘捕十人，涉嫌網上呼籲他人於立法會選舉中投白票。
11.13	The Economist stated that the authorities refused to issue a working visa to one of their journalists.	英國《經濟學人》雜誌發表聲明，表示香港當局拒絕一名記者的工作簽證。

12.19 & 12.20	The 2021 Legislative Council election was successfully held after a one-year deferral and a electoral overhaul. The pro-establishment camp had a sweeping victory. Foreign ministers of the Five Eyes expressed serious concerns about the erosion of democratic elements in Hong Kong.	2021 年的立法會選舉，在延期一年和完善選舉制度後，順利舉行。建制派獲得幾乎所有議席。五眼聯盟外長就選舉結果發表聲明，嚴重關切香港的民主元素受侵蝕。
12.20	The State Council Information Office released the white paper on “Hong Kong Democratic Progress Under the Framework of One Country, Two Systems”.	國務院新聞辦發布《一國兩制下香港的民主發展白皮書》，回顧香港民主發展的歷程。
12.21 & 12.30	The US State Department and the Treasury sanctioned five deputy directors of the Hong Kong Liaison Office, accusing them of undermining Hong Kong’s autonomy. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs imposed reciprocal sanction on 5 US individuals.	美國國務院和財政部宣布制裁五名香港中聯辦副主任，指他們削弱香港自治權。中國外交部採取對等反制，制裁五名美方人員。
12.29 - 12.31	Six current and former management of Stand News were arrested on conspiring to publish seditious publications. Stand News announced immediate cessation of operations. United Nations, UK, US, Germany, Canada and other countries expressed concerns about the situation of civil society and press freedom in Hong Kong.	六名立場新聞現任及前任高層被拘捕，涉嫌串謀發布煽動性刊物。立場新聞宣布即時停止運作。聯合國、英美德加等國發表聲明，關注香港的公民社會及新聞自由。

## 2022 H1

1.4 & 6.10	Citizen News and FactWire suspended operations due to a deteriorated media environment.	眾新聞及傳真社認為香港傳媒生存環境惡化，宣布停運。
1.4, 4.6, 4.20 & 5.19	Tonyee Chow of Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements of China was found guilty of inciting others to participate in unlawful assembly on June 4 in 2021. 15 people were convicted of rioting in Sheung Wan on July 28 in 2019. Tam Tak-chi of People Power was found guilty of chanting seditious slogans. The administrator of the signal group ‘SUCK Channel’ was found guilty of conspiring to incite others to commit illegal acts.	支聯會鄒幸彤因 2021 年六四集結案被控煽動他人參與非法集結罪成、十五人因「7.28」上環暴動案被控暴動罪成、人民力量譚得志於街站發表示威口號被控發表煽動文字等罪罪成、網上頻道「SUCK Channel」擁有人被判串謀煽惑他人參與暴動等罪罪成。
1.20, 1.28, 2.7 & 4.15	The Education University of Hong Kong and Hong Kong Baptist University would no longer recognize their student unions and affiliated associations. The City University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Polytechnic University claimed facilities of their student unions and requested relocation out of campus.	香港教育大學及香港浸會大學大學宣布不再承認學生會及其屬會地位，香港城市大學及香港理工大學收回學生會會址，要求遷出校園範圍。

1.21 & 3.1	The European Parliament passed a non-binding resolution which called for targeted sanctions against the CE and seven senior officials in Beijing and Hong Kong. This was strongly opposed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the Commissioner of MFA in Hong Kong.	歐洲議會通過一項無約束力的議案，呼籲各國應對特首及其他七名京港高官實施制裁。中國外交部及外交部駐港特派員公署強烈反對歐洲議會的批評。
2.2	Ryan Thoreson, a researcher at Human Rights Watch, was expected to teach at the Faculty of Law of the University of Hong Kong but he revealed that his employment visa was denied.	獲聘於香港大學法律學院的「人權觀察」研究員 Ryan Thoreson 表示來港簽證被拒。
2.17 & 3.2	Upon HKSAR government's call for assistance, the central government gathered medical experts from the Mainland to curb the pandemic in Hong Kong. The first train carrying anti-pandemic supplies reached Hong Kong.	中央政府應特區政府請求，內地第一批援港專家赴港協助抗疫，首趟援港物資鐵路列車從深圳順利抵達香港羅湖。
3.1	Paul Harris, former chairman of the Bar Association, was reported to meet with the National Security Department of HK Police before leaving Hong Kong on the same day.	前大律師公會主席夏博義被警方國安處邀約會面，即日離港。
3.14	The UK-based Hong Kong Watch was accused by the police for violating the Hong Kong National Security Law and was demanded to remove relevant webpage contents. The British government condemned such a request.	警方國安處指英國組織「香港監察」涉嫌違反《港區國安法》，要求移除相關網頁內容。英國政府表示譴責。
3.30	The Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Union failed to submit information in accordance with Societies Ordinance. The police searched three places and took away three former members to assist investigation.	職工盟涉嫌未有按《社團條例》提交資料，三處地點被警方搜查，三名前成員被帶走協助調查。
3.30	The police relaxed the entry requirement of police officers. Applicants would no longer be required to have lived in Hong Kong for at least seven years, as long as they had the right of abode in HKSAR.	警方放寬入職規定，僅要求投考人是為香港永久性居民，無須居港7年或以上。
3.30 & 3.31	Judges of the UK Supreme Court resigned as non-permanent judges of the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal. The central and HKSAR governments refuted false allegations that their resignations were related to the National Security Law, freedom of speech and political freedom.	英國最高法院正副院長辭任香港終審法院非常任法官。中央和特區政府駁斥二人辭任與《港區國安法》或言論和政治自由有關。



## 2022 H2

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7.1	Xi Jinping reassured 1C2S will be adhered to over the long term.	國家主席習近平表明「一國兩制」必須長期堅持。
7.21	US Congressional-Executive Commission on China urged sanctions against Hong Kong prosecutors handling protest cases.	美國國會及行政當局中國委員會敦促制裁處理示威案件的香港檢控人員。
7.27	The United Nations Human Rights Committee's periodic review on Hong Kong criticized the lack of clarity of the Hong Kong national security law.	聯合國人權事務委員會發布香港人權報告，批評《港區國安法》條文模糊。
8.9 & 8.10	Several social media pages closed down following administrators of 'Civil Servant Secrets' arrested for publication of seditious content.	警方拘捕「公務員 Secrets」專頁管理員，涉嫌發布具煽動意圖的帖文，多個社交媒體專頁隨即關閉。
9.26	The court seized about \$70 million from Spark Alliance, a crowd-funding initiatives in support of pro-democracy protesters.	高等法院頒令充公「星火同盟」約 7,000 萬元的款項。
10.5	Students were given a three-day suspension by a local secondary school for disrespectful behaviours during a flag raising ceremony. Concerns over freedom under the national security law were aroused.	本地一所中學升旗禮，多名學生被指不尊重國旗國歌，被校方勒令停課 3 天，引發社會討論《港區國安法》下的自由。
10.8	Members of pro-independence group Returning Valiant campaigned armed revolutions and were found guilty for conspiracy to incite subversion.	「光城者」成員提倡「武裝起義」，被控串謀煽動顛覆國家罪成。
10.19	In his maiden Policy Address, John Lee set up the Talents Service Unit and the Office for Attracting Strategic Enterprises to attract overseas talents and foreign investment.	李家超發表首份施政報告，設立人才服務窗口和引進重點企業辦公室，吸引海外人才和投資者。
11.2 & 11.7	Hong Kong hosted the Global Financial Leaders' Investment Summit and the Hong Kong Sevens rugby tournament, signaling the city was open to the world.	香港舉辦「國際金融領袖投資峰會」和香港國際七人欖球賽，標誌著這座城市向世界開放。
11.14, 11.20, 11.21 & 11.22	At a rugby match between Hong Kong and South Korea in Incheon, a pro-democracy protest song was mixed up with China's national anthem. Similar incidents were discovered. The Hong Kong Olympic Committee issued guidelines to provide clear instructions for all athletes, teams, sports associations on the playing of national anthem.	仁川亞洲七人欖球賽中，錯將民主派示威歌曲當作中國國歌。類似事件陸續出現，香港奧委會發布指引，為所有運動員、隊伍和體育會就播放國歌提供明確指示。
11.25	Trustees and secretary of the 612 Humanitarian Relief Fund were fined \$4,000 and \$2,500 respectively for failing to register it as a society.	「612 人道支援基金」受託人和秘書因未能將其註冊為社團，分別被罰款 4,000 元和 2,500 元。

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## 2023 H1

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1.17 - 6.9	The unofficial pro-democracy primaries resulted in charges against 47 individuals for allegedly conspiring to subvert power. Commencing in January, the trial will be expected to last 103 days. 16 people who pleaded not guilty were ruled prima facie, while the remaining defendants will be sentenced after trial.	47 名民主派人士涉組織及參與初選，被控串謀顛覆國家政權罪。案件於 1 月開審，預計審期最少 103 日。16 人不認罪，被裁定表面證據成立，其餘被告將於審訊後判刑。
1.17 & 3.20	6 suspects of printing and selling seditious publications were arrested in a police search in a shopping mall in Mong Kok. Half of them were charged conspiracy to incite with 5-10 months in prison.	警方國安處搜查旺角商場，逮捕至少 6 名涉嫌印刷及出售反修例事件相關刊物的人士。3 人被控串謀煽動罪，被判入獄 5 至 10 個月。
2.6 & 3.1	Mainland and Hong Kong fully reopened their borders, lifting visitors quota and virus testing requirements. Later on, social distancing measures were also relaxed, abolishing mandatory mask-wearing requirements.	內地與香港全面通關，不設人數限制及核酸檢測要求。其後再放寬社交距離措施，全面取消口罩令。
2.20	The Department of Justice proposed amendments to the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, suggesting the courts should apply for approval from the Chief Executive to allow overseas barristers to handle cases involving national security in Hong Kong.	律政司建議修訂《法律執業者條例》，建議法院在處理涉及國家安全的案件時，應先向行政長官申請並取得證明書，才允許海外大律師來港處理案件。
3.8 & 6.15	A Hong Kong student who was studying in Japan was arrested by Hong Kong police upon entry and was charged with publishing seditious social media posts.	警方國安處拘捕一名由日本返港的留學生，落案起訴她發布具煽動意圖的帖文及相片。
3.15	A former Australian High Court judge, Patrick Keane, was appointed as a non-permanent judge of the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal. This was the first appointment of overseas judge after the national security law came into force.	澳洲高等法院前法官祈顯義擔任香港終審法院海外非常任法官，成為《港區國安法》生效後，首名加入終審法院的海外法官。
3.17	The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council announced the establishment of the Hong Kong and Macau Work Office, which will function as a working body of the CPC Central Committee, on the basis of the State Council Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office.	中共中央、國務院宣布在國務院港澳事務辦公室基礎上，組建中央港澳工作辦公室，作為黨中央辦事機構。

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4.4,	The Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong Kong	港協暨奧委會要求香港冰球協會就代表隊錯播國歌事件提交全面書面解釋，否則將暫停會員資格。其後，港協暨奧委會向屬下所有體育總會發出經修訂的《香港運動員及隊伍參與國際體育賽事處理播放國歌和升掛區旗的指引》。
5.18 &	initiated suspension proceedings against the Hong Kong Ice	
5.30	Hockey Association and requested a full written explanation regarding the playing of an incorrect anthem. The Federation also revised guidelines on playing the national anthem and raising the regional flag in international sports events to all its member associations.	
4.13	Xia Baolong, former vice chairman of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and director of Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, visited Hong Kong for 6 days.	十三屆全國政協副主席、國務院港澳辦主任夏寶龍抵達香港，進行為期 6 天的訪問。
5.2	The government announced the District Council reform plan. Appointed seats and indirectly elected seats will be reintroduced. The number of directly elected seats will be reduced, constituencies will be expanded and reorganized, and a dual-member single-vote system will be adopted. Each District Council will be chaired by their respective District Officer. A performance monitoring mechanism will be implemented and a qualification review committee will be established.	政府宣布區議會改革方案，重新引入委任及間選議席。選區擴大並重組，改行雙議席單票制，直選議席減少。區議會主席將由每區的民政事務專員擔任，增設表現監察機制和成立資格審查委員會。
5.10	The political cartoonist, Zunzi, announced that his 40-year column on Ming Pao will be suspended.	在明報連載專欄 40 年的政治漫畫家尊子宣布被停刊。
5.27	Civic Party, which was established in 2006, declared its dissolution.	2006 年成立的公民黨正式宣布清盤。
5.27 &	Amnesty International reported disappearance of a Uyghur student	國際特赦組織聲稱一名維吾爾族學生從南韓出發到香港後失蹤，但他的大學老師向南韓媒體表示，學生並沒離開，沒有到港。
5.30	after departing from South Korea to Hong Kong. However, his doctoral supervisor in South Korea informed media that the student did not leave the country and did not enter Hong Kong.	
6.4	No candlelight vigil was held in Victoria Park on the 34th anniversary of the June Fourth Incident. The police took away more than 20 people who were suspected of obstructing police officers and breaching public peace.	六四 34 周年，維園未有舉辦悼念晚會，警方於現場帶走逾 20 名涉嫌阻差辦公及破壞社會安寧的市民。
6.5	A former RTHK producer won an appeal in the Court of Final Appeal regarding a false statements conviction to access vehicle records. The conviction and fine were overturned.	香港電台前編導為採訪而虛報車輛查冊目的，上訴至終審法院勝訴，獲撤銷其虛假陳述罪及罰款。

6.6	The Department of Justice applied to the High Court for an injunction to prohibit the public from broadcasting 'Glory to Hong Kong', including its melody and lyrics.	律政司入稟高院申請禁制令，禁止公眾傳播《願榮光歸香港》，包括其旋律和歌詞。
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7.2 & 12.14	The police put individuals who are currently residing overseas in exile on the wanted list. Online subscribers of Nathan Law and Ted Hui were arrested for alleged involvement in aiding the wanted activists.	警方懸紅通緝多名流亡海外人士，並且拘捕涉於網上平台資助許智峯及羅冠聰的訂閱者。
7.5 & 8.10	Police arrested members of 612 Humanitarian Relief Fund, Demosisto and a Chinese medicine practitioner group for conspiracy to commit collusion with foreign forces.	警方拘捕 612 人道支援基金、香港眾志及「國難忠醫」成員，涉嫌串謀勾結外國勢力。
7.28 & 9.22	After initial decline from the High Court, the Department of Justice filed an appeal for an injunction to prohibit the dissemination of the protest anthem 'Glory to Hong Kong'.	律政司入稟高等法院申請禁制令，禁止傳播反修例歌曲《願榮光歸香港》，高院拒批臨時禁制令，律政司提出上訴。
10.27	Universities from Taiwan were prohibited from using the term 'National' in their names in the Hong Kong Taiwan Higher Education Exhibition, resulting in withdrawal of 19 of them from the event.	香港舉辦台灣高等教育展，有公立大學未能以「國立」頭銜參展，最後 19 間大學退展。
10.30	Four members of HKU Student Union Council who mourned a dead suspect of police stabbing were pleaded guilty to inciting to wound police officers and sentenced to two years of imprisonment.	香港大學學生會評議會 4 名成員涉致謝銅鑼灣刺警案的疑犯，各被告承認煽惑傷警，被判處監禁兩年。
11.6	Hong Kong Monetary Authority held 2nd Global Financial Leaders' Investment Summit with an attendance of about 300 financial industry professionals.	香港金融管理局舉辦第 2 屆國際金融領袖投資峰會，約 300 名金融界人士出席。
11.29	US House Foreign Affairs Committee passed the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office Certification Act to consider whether the Offices deserve the privileges and immunities granted.	美國眾議院外事務委員會通過《香港經濟貿易辦事處認證法案》草案，考慮三所香港駐美經貿辦應否繼續享有特權與豁免權。
12.3 & 12.29	Agnes Chow jumped bail, fled to Canada and refused to report to police as scheduled. Tony Chung violated post-prison supervision order and sought asylum in UK.	正被警方調查的周庭宣布棄保，前往加拿大求學，拒絕回港報到。鍾翰林涉嫌違反懲教署監管令，轉機到英國尋求庇護。

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12.10,	District council reform concluded a combination of direct	香港區議會換屆，透過直選、間選
12.11	elections, indirect elections and appointments.	及委任，產生完善地區治理後的議
&		員。《區議員履職監察制度指引》公
12.18		布，列出多項工作要求。
12.18	Performance monitoring guidelines were released and outlined job requirements for district councillors.	壹傳媒創辦人黎智英被控勾結外國 勢力及串謀煽動一案開審。

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