

Q&A on Hong Kong National Security Law:

What impact will the Hong Kong National Security Law have on Hong Kong's long-term development?

- The Hong Kong National Security Law ensures Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity and the smooth implementation of “one country, two systems”, as well as preserves our high degree of autonomy and the principle of “Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong”.
- The Hong Kong National Security Law adds to the city's institutional strengths and economic competitiveness as an international financial and business centre. It strengthens our stability, safety and security, which in turn provides the certainty needed for business and investment to thrive.

Information source:

[The Working Group on Industrial, Commercial and Professional Sectors under the Constitution and Basic Law Promotion Steering Committee](#)



Q&A on Hong Kong National Security Law:

Will the daily activities of Hong Kong residents be affected by the Hong Kong National Security Law?

- The vast majority of Hong Kong people who abide by the law and do not participate in acts or activities that undermine national security are not affected. Life goes on as normal. The public continue to enjoy the legitimate freedoms of speech, of the press, of assembly, of protest and procession, etc. They can continue to freely engage as usual in international exchanges, academic exchanges and businesses.

Information source:

[The Working Group on Industrial, Commercial and Professional Sectors under the Constitution and Basic Law Promotion Steering Committee](#)



Q&A on Hong Kong National Security Law:

Will the Hong Kong National Security Law undermine “one country, two systems”?

- No. The Hong Kong National Security Law preserves the security and stability needed for society to prosper through preventing, ceasing and punishing an extremely small minority of criminals who endanger national security. The “one country, two systems” policy, the capitalist system practised in Hong Kong, the high degree of autonomy, as well as the legal system of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region are not affected. The executive, legislative, independent judicial powers, including that of final adjudication, also remain unaffected.

Information source:

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Q&A on Hong Kong National Security Law:

Will the Hong Kong National Security Law affect Hong Kong's status as a separate customs territory and its economic ties with foreign jurisdictions?

- No. Hong Kong's status as a separate customs territory, enshrined in Article 116 of the Basic Law, is assured by the World Trade Organization of which Hong Kong is a founding member. This status cannot be arbitrarily taken away. The Hong Kong National Security Law tackles only four types of acts and activities that endanger national security. It does not affect overseas investors running business legally in Hong Kong, the city's status as a separate customs territory, or its economic ties with foreign economies. Maintaining Hong Kong's status as a separate customs territory, as well as Hong Kong's extensive economic and trade co-operation with other countries and regions, benefit not only Hong Kong but also traders and investors all over the world.

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Q&A on Hong Kong National Security Law:

Will the Hong Kong National Security Law erode foreign investor confidence in Hong Kong?

- The Hong Kong National Security Law was enacted to restore the enjoyment of rights and freedoms which many people in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region had been unable to enjoy during the period of serious violence between June 2019 and early 2020. The Law has indeed achieved the intended effect, and has swiftly and effectively restored stability and security. These are shared by the experiences of people living and businesses operating here in Hong Kong.
- The Hong Kong National Security Law has provided clear definition to the *actus reus* and *mens rea* of four categories of offences - namely secession, subversion of state power, terrorist activities, and collusion with a foreign country or with external elements to endanger national security. No one will unwittingly breach the Law.

Information source:

[The Working Group on Industrial, Commercial and Professional Sectors under the Constitution and Basic Law Promotion Steering Committee](#)



Q&A on Hong Kong National Security Law:

What acts and activities are covered in the Hong Kong National Security Law?

- The Hong Kong National Security law has clearly stipulated four categories of offences that endanger national security, namely secession, subversion, terrorist activities, and collusion with a foreign country or with external elements to endanger national security.

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Q&A on Hong Kong National Security Law:

Do other countries have national security laws?

- Different countries (such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia) have enacted legislation to safeguard national security, covering the legal system and enforcement mechanisms in respect of national safety. This shows that every country has an obligation to safeguard its national security and sovereignty.

Information source:

[The Industrial, Commercial and Professional Sectors Sub-group under the Working Group on Constitution, Basic Law and Hong Kong National Security Law, the Constitution and Basic Law Promotion Steering Committee](#)



Q&A on Hong Kong National Security Law:

Will the Hong Kong National Security Law undermine Hong Kong's legal system?

- No. Establishing the legal system to safeguard national security will not undermine or replace Hong Kong's existing legal system. Since its return to the Motherland, Hong Kong has continued its common law legal system, which is protected under the Basic Law. The National People's Congress's Decision on legislating a national security law for Hong Kong is only intended to supplement the inadequacy of existing laws. Implementing the Hong Kong National Security Law will be compatible with Hong Kong's existing legal system and will not affect our independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication.

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