

This submission intends to inform the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) for its upcoming Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the People's Republic of China (PRC), including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), which neglected its commitments listed in the international human rights covenants it has signed, especially obligations listed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Instances of violations are especially evident in the Hong Kong government's response to the 2019 Anti-Extradition Bill Protests, and its utilisation of the vaguely-defined Hong Kong National Security Law (NSL) from 2020.

Section A

Introduction

1. In 2019, Hong Kong was the stage for widespread demonstrations. Originally triggered by a proposed extradition bill, which suggested allowing criminal suspects to be extradited to mainland China for trial, the movement evolved to encompass broader concerns about human rights, rule of law, and democracy.
2. One of the prominent features of these peaceful protests was the utilisation of art and culture as mediums of expression and resistance. Citizens developed a unique visual language via artistic means, encapsulating their desire for civil liberties, judicial independence, and democratic reforms. Public spaces became platforms for displaying graffiti, posters, and installations that represented a diverse range of viewpoints and concerns.
3. These forms of artistic expression became an integral part of the demonstrations and have added to the cultural fabric of Hong Kong. The arts served as a reflection of resilience and unity among the population, providing a peaceful channel for individuals to share their political and social commentary.
4. The NSL was enacted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in June 2020 and implemented in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR). The law aims to safeguard national security but has raised concerns regarding its impact on human rights and civil liberties in Hong Kong. It broadly defines and criminalises offences such as secession, subversion, terrorism, and collusion with foreign entities. With severe penalties, including life imprisonment, the NSL has significantly expanded the government's powers to control and suppress dissent.

Section B

Obligations of China and Hong Kong

5. As a member state of the United Nations, China - and by extension Hong Kong - has the duty to respect, protect, and fulfil the rights and freedoms stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹

¹ UN General Assembly, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, 10 December 1948, 217 A (III), available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3712c.html>

6. China and Hong Kong, being signatories to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), are obligated to uphold, safeguard, and ensure the fulfilment of the human rights outlined in the ICESCR.
7. Hong Kong, being a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), is obligated to uphold, safeguard, and ensure the fulfilment of the human rights outlined in the ICCPR.
8. China accepted the UPR (third cycle) recommendation 28.56, "Keep improving its legal system for the protection of human rights and effectively improve judicial guarantees for human rights"
9. China accepted the UPR (third cycle) recommendation 28.76, "Accelerate human rights education for all to build a fair and just society where human rights are fully respected"
10. China accepted the UPR (third cycle) recommendation 28.203, "Repeal or amend laws and practices, such as censorship, which prevent the right to freedom of expression and free access to information"
11. China accepted the UPR (third cycle) recommendation 28.205, "Guarantee freedom of expression, assembly and association including in Hong Kong, and remove obstacles to freedom of information on the Internet, in particular for human rights defenders"
12. Despite Article 4 of the NSL stating that the freedoms of speech, of the press, of publication, or association, of assembly, of procession and of demonstration shall be protected, the HKSAR government has been criticised for not adhering to its legal obligations under the ICCPR and the ICESCR. The NSL's broad interpretation and enforcement have resulted in a chilling effect on freedom of speech and expression. Many individuals, including activists, journalists, and pro-democracy figures, have faced arrests, detentions, and prosecutions for their peaceful expression of dissenting views.
13. Moreover, the HKSAR government's non-adherence to its international legal obligations under the ICCPR and ICESCR has resulted in a deterioration of social and cultural rights in Hong Kong. The NSL's impact has affected the vibrant arts and cultural scene, with censorship, suppression, and restrictions imposed on artistic expressions, including literature, visual arts, and performances.

Section C

Suppression of Artistic Expression and Performances

14. Hong Kong's government has applied to the high court for an injunction to ban the protest song "Glory to Hong Kong," which became a symbol for the 2019 pro-

democracy protests². The anthem includes the phrase "liberate Hong Kong, revolution of our times,"³ which the government deems secessionist. The Department of Justice (DoJ) aims to prevent activities related to the song, alleging it incites secession, sedition, and violates the national anthem law⁴. The injunction also targets 32 YouTube videos⁵.

- a. The move is part of a wider attempt to suppress dissent in Hong Kong. The injunction, if granted, would prohibit anyone from broadcasting, performing, printing, publishing, selling, distributing, or in any way reproducing the song. The ban would also apply to anyone using the song to advocate for Hong Kong's separation from China.
- b. The request for the injunction presents a challenge to tech companies operating in Hong Kong. In response to the government's efforts, Google has refused to alter its search results to display China's national anthem when users search for Hong Kong's national anthem. The injunction request has brought the song to wider attention, with several versions appearing in Hong Kong's iTunes top 10. The hearing for the injunction request will be held on July 21.

15. In June 2023, a 36-year-old Japanese man known as "Mr. Wally" was denied entry to Hong Kong upon arrival at the airport⁶. The musician, who had performed on the streets of Hong Kong from 2015 to 2020, was known for supporting the pro-democracy movement. In particular, during street performances in 2019 and 2020, he carried a sign that said, "Hong Kong people, keep going". Upon his arrival, he was questioned for about three hours by authorities and subsequently denied entry. Authorities stated the refusal was due to his street performances, which they deemed as illegal⁷. This happened despite the fact that he had previously asked the local police about the legality of his performances and received confirmation that they

²Tommy Walker. (2023, June 8). *Hong Kong Authorities Seek Ban of Protest Song Online, in Public*. VOA NEWS. <https://www.voanews.com/a/hong-kong-authorities-seek-ban-of-protest-song-online-in-public-/7128943.html>

³Jessie Pang. (2023, June 6) . *Hong Kong government seeks court injunction to ban protest anthem*. Reuters. <https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/hong-kong-government-seeks-court-injunction-ban-protest-anthem-2023-06-06/>

⁴South China Morning Post. (2023, June 7). *Hong Kong government bid to get court ban on protest song 'Glory to Hong Kong' will have 'chilling' effect, experts warn*. SCMP. <https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/politics/article/3223177/hong-kong-government-bid-get-court-ban-protest-song-glory-hong-kong-will-have-chilling-effect>

⁵CNN. (2023, June 19). *A Hong Kong protest song has disappeared, and reappeared, on major streaming platforms*. CNN <https://edition.cnn.com/2023/06/15/asia/hong-kong-protest-song-crackdown-streaming-platforms-intl-hnk/index.html>

⁶NHK. (2023, June 14). 香港訪問の日本人 入境拒否 当局が民主派応援の姿勢を問題視か. NHK. <https://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/html/20230614/k10014098661000.html>

⁷TBS News Dig. (2023, June 15). 日本人男性が香港で入境拒否される 4年前に民主派支持の看板掲げて路上ライブ. JNN News. <https://newsdig.tbs.co.jp/articles/-/543952>

were not a problem⁸.

16. In December 2022, Michiko Kiseki, a Japanese photographer recognized for her photography exhibition on the 2019 Hong Kong anti-government protests, was denied entry by the Hong Kong Immigration Department upon arrival at the airport. In her account of the experience, she mentioned that the authorities interrogated her about her photo exhibitions in Japan⁹.
17. In March 2023, the National Security Division of the Hong Kong Police arrested a 23-year-old woman, who was suspected of posting multiple inflammatory posts and photos on her personal social media accounts, inciting hatred towards the Central People's Government or the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region government, and advocating for Hong Kong independence.
 - a. The woman, surnamed Yuen, was accused of openly promoting Hong Kong independence on Facebook since 2018. She used phrases such as "I am Hongkonger, and I advocate Hongkong Independence" and uploaded profile pictures and photos with slogans like "Hong Kong Independence is the only way out" and a black Bauhinia watermark.
 - b. Yuen had also participated in an art exhibition in Tokyo, Japan, organized by a group called "Stand with HK at JPN". She posted exhibition photos on her Facebook page, featuring banners with phrases like "Hong Kongers Seek Revenge," "Hong Kongers Resist," "Hong Kongers, Keep Going," "Liberate Hong Kong, Revolution of Our Time," and "Five Demands, Not One Less." She was seen making a hand gesture symbolizing the "Five Demands, Not One Less" advocacy.¹⁰
 - c. Yuen was arrested upon her return to Hong Kong on March 8th for the offense of "incitement to commit secession." The National Security Division formally charged her on the 15th with "engaging in acts with an intent to incite," in violation of Section (10)(1)(a) of Chapter 200 of the Hong Kong Crimes Ordinance.

18. The Lady Liberty Hong Kong statue has been forced to be removed by different universities in Hong Kong, despite the statue being placed within the student union premise.

⁸ The Sankei News. (2023, June 13). 香港拒絕日本人入境・街頭表演反政府示威. The Sankei News <https://www.sankei.com/article/20230613-EHBDGHIFIZOTXHD3EJZ3L474HQ/>

⁹ Nikkei. (2023, January 11). 香港政府、日本の写真家の入境拒否. Nikkei <https://www.nikkei.com/article/DGXZQOGM10AF70Q3A110C2000000/>

¹⁰ Singtao. (2023, June 16). 23歲留學日本女生3月返港被捕今被落案起訴 消息：多次於fb宣揚港獨. Singtao News. <https://std.stheadline.com/realtime/article/1932709/%E5%8D%B3%E6%99%82-%E6%B8%AF%E8%81%9E-23%E6%AD%B2%E7%95%99%E5%AD%B8%E6%97%A5%E6%9C%AC%E5%A5%B3%E7%94%9F3%E6%9C%88%E8%BF%94%E6%B8%AF%E8%A2%AB%E6%8D%95%E4%BB%8A%E8%A2%AB%E8%90%BD%E6%A1%88%E8%B5%B7%E8%A8%B4-%E6%B6%88%E6%81%AF-%E5%A4%9A%E6%AC%A1%E6%96%BCfb%E5%AE%A3%E6%8F%9A%E6%B8%AF%E7%8D%A8>

- a. In August 2019, we, Lady Liberty Hong Kong, created a four-metre tall sculpture to represent a typical female protester during the Hong Kong protests. The sculpture was designed to reflect the common attire of the protesters, focusing solely on the protective gear, without any weapons. Upon completion, it was placed at the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK), with the consent of the student union. Given that the statue was within the confines of the student union's premises, we believed there was no need for permission from the school.
 - b. By mid-September, however, we were notified by the CUHK student union that the university administration had requested the sculpture's removal within two weeks. Consequently, we relocated the statue to the University of Hong Kong. Unfortunately, we were met with a similar predicament when the student union of the University of Hong Kong received a warning from their administration, instructing them to remove the sculpture by October 1st, the National Day of the PRC.
 - c. In January 2020, we created a second, smaller Lady Liberty Hong Kong sculpture with the assistance of a group of international students at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST). Once again, after the completion and installation of the sculpture within the student union's premises, the HKUST administration issued a statement condemning the student union for the installation. They demanded the removal of the sculpture on the same day. The university administrations' consistent pressure to remove the sculptures from each university created a sense of struggle, especially as they were installed within the student union premises and thus believed to not require the university's approval.
 - d. Both of these instances were reported in local news, indicating a broader conversation around the tension between political expression, university administration policies, and public spaces. There was a general perception among our group and supporters that these actions were not simply administrative decisions, but rather attempts to suppress political expression.
19. In June 2023, tensions escalated surrounding the alleged censorship of Hong Kong lyricist, Albert Leung, in Guangzhou, China. An incident occurred during a concert by Hong Kong singer, Eason Chan, in which Leung's name was substituted on the song list approved for the event¹¹. Leung, a prominent lyricist known for his contribution to over 3,500 songs as of 2019 and supporter of democratic movements in Hong Kong, has previously encountered controversy. In 2019, after releasing a song in collaboration with Taiwanese rock band, Fire Ex, in support of Hong Kong protesters,

¹¹ Harvey Kong. (2023, June 19). *Hong Kong star Eason Chan's management cuts ties with mainland Chinese concert organiser in 'censorship' row*. South China Morning Post. <https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/society/article/3224652/hong-kong-star-eason-chans-management-cuts-ties-mainland-chinese-concert-organiser-censorship-row>

more than 3,000 of his songs were removed from online Chinese music stores¹². Leung has also been vocal about his beliefs that the "One Country, Two Systems" approach no longer exists and that Hong Kong only retains a part of its former system.

20. On December 29, 2021, Denise Ho, a Cantopop singer and prominent pro-democracy activist, was arrested at her home in Hong Kong. She was among six individuals accused of "conspiracy to publish seditious material" due to their involvement with Stand News, a media outlet¹³. Ho has been a vocal advocate for democracy in Hong Kong, having actively participated in the 2014 Umbrella Movement. Her pro-democracy stance had previously led to her being barred from performing in mainland China in 2014, and some of her concerts in Hong Kong were cancelled.¹⁴
21. In May 2023, pro-democracy Cantopop singer Anthony Wong's August 2023 concert at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC) was cancelled without an explanation, despite initial confirmation of the booking¹⁵. In August 2021, Wong was arrested for performing at a by-election campaign rally in March 2018. Officers from the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) stated that Wong's performance violated an ordinance against using entertainment to influence voters¹⁶.

Section D

Censorship and Removal of Artworks and Books

22. Artefacts or art pieces pertaining to the Tiananmen Square Massacre on the campuses of universities in Hong Kong have long been an artistic and cultural tradition, allowing Hong Kong university students to remember the sacrifices of university students in Beijing, but also students in Hong Kong who went to Beijing to support them. In 2021, the iconic Goddess of Democracy sculpture was removed from the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and a wall motif depicting the sculpture

¹² Sophia Yang. (2019, November 23). *China scraps over 3,000 songs by HK lyricist Albert Leung for his speech in Taiwan: report*. Taiwan News. <https://www.taiwannews.com.tw/en/news/3823249>

¹³ Jessie Yeung. (2021, December 29). *Hong Kong pop star Denise Ho arrested by national security police*. CNN. <https://edition.cnn.com/2021/12/29/asia/denise-ho-wan-see-arrest-hong-kong-intl-hnk/index.html>

¹⁴Thomsons Reuters. (2021, September 1). *Hong Kong singer and activist Denise Ho says concerts cancelled*. Reuters. <https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/hong-kong-singer-activist-denise-ho-says-concerts-cancelled-2021-09-01/>

¹⁵Jess Ma and Emily Hung. (2023, May 27). *Hong Kong singer Anthony Wong's Concert Venue Booking "cancelled without reason."* South China Morning Post. <https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/politics/article/3222041/hong-kong-cantopop-singer-and-opposition-supporter-anthony-wong-says-venue-booking-august-concert>

¹⁶ Chan, M. (2021, August 2). *Hong Kong pop star Anthony Wong arrested for singing at rally*. Nikkei Asia. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics/Hong-Kong-pop-star-Anthony-Wong-arrested-for-singing-at-rally>

was also removed from Lingnan University.¹⁷ That same year, the University of Hong Kong also took down the Pillar of Shame, a historical monument marking the massacre.¹⁸ In January 2022, construction workers were asked to cover the June 4 memorial slogan on the Swire Bridge of the University of Hong Kong.¹⁹

23. Five Hong Kong speech therapists from the General Union of Hong Kong Speech Therapists, namely Lorie Lai, Melody Yeung, Sidney Ng, Samuel Chan, and Marco Fong, were found guilty of sedition in September 2022 for publishing a series of children's books²⁰. The books, titled "The Guardians of Sheep Village," "The 12 Heroes of Sheep Village," and "The Garbage Collectors of Sheep Village," depicted the pro-democracy movement as sheep defending against wolves and referenced real events like the 2019 protests and a failed escape attempt. The court ruled that the books incited separatism, hatred, and opposition to the government. The therapists were sentenced to 19 months in prison on September 10, 2022, attracting international criticism. In March 2023, two men in Hong Kong were arrested for possessing seditious books from the same series²¹, received from Britain.
24. In May 2023, Hong Kong's public libraries experienced a wave of content removal, with books deemed "not recommended" by the government being taken off the shelves. The campaign targets a diverse range of books, including those related to democracy, protests, romantic literature, and works by pro-democracy figures. Transparency has been limited, and there is no formal appeals process. Books by political cartoonist Wong Kei-kwan (Zunzi), activist Joshua Wong, and other pro-democracy activists have been affected, limiting public access to their commentaries and perspectives. The censorship efforts began in July 2020 and have since expanded to include titles by Raymond Wong, Albert Ho, Benny Tai, Ma Ngok, Hui Po-keung, and others²². Books on the Tiananmen crackdown and romantic novels have not been spared.

¹⁷ NBC Universal News Group. (2021a, December 24). *Two more Tiananmen sculptures removed from Hong Kong University Campuses*. NBCNews.com. <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/two-tiananmen-sculptures-removed-hong-kong-university-campuses-rcna9884>

¹⁸ Sky News. (2021, December 23). *Pillar of shame: University of Hong Kong dismantles and removes Tiananmen Square statue from campus*. Sky News. <https://news.sky.com/story/pillar-of-shame-university-of-hong-kong-dismantles-and-removes-tiananmen-square-statue-from-campus-12502536>

¹⁹ Guardian News and Media. (2022, January 29). *Hong Kong University covers up Tiananmen Memorial Slogan*. The Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jan/29/hong-kong-university-covers-up-tiananmen-memorial-slogan>

²⁰ Al Jazeera. (2022, September 8). *Hong Kong Court finds five guilty of sedition over Sheep Books*. Politics News | Al Jazeera. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/9/8/hong-kong-court-finds-five-guilty-of-sedition-over-sheep-books>

²¹ The Times. (2023, March 15). *Hong Kong arrests over 'seditious' children's books from UK*. THE TIMES. <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/hong-kong-seditious-childrens-books-mailed-uk-2023-0kjdfd9rq>

²² HONG KONG FREE PRESS. (2023, May 26). *'Not recommended' reading: The books Hong Kong is purging from public libraries*. HONG KONG FREE PRESS. <https://hongkongfp.com/2023/05/26/not-recommended-reading-the-books-hong-kong-is-purging-from-public-libraries/>

25. In April 2022, Hong Kong's M+ Museum removed three politically charged artworks from an exhibition featuring works donated by Swiss collector Uli Sigg.²³ The artworks removed were Wang Xingwei's *New Beijing* (2001), Zhou Tiehai's *Press Conference III* (1996), and Wang Guangyi's *Mao Zedong: Red Grid No. 2* (1989). The removal of these works raised speculation about censorship in light of the tightening restrictions on free speech in Hong Kong. *New Beijing* references the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests and massacre, depicting injured penguins as a symbol of the violence. *Press Conference III* features Zhou Tiehai discussing the commodification of Chinese contemporary art, while Wang Guangyi's painting depicts Mao Zedong behind a red grid. The museum stated that the removal was part of a routine rehang of the collection and that the remaining works would be rotated in the coming months.

Section E

Economic Consequences and Business Disruptions

26. Local children's fashion chain Chickeeduck has been forced to go out of business because the owner placed a Lady Liberty Hong Kong statue in the store to show support for the protestors, and refused to remove the statue after being requested by the landlord to do so. The brand then faced serious retaliation, including not being able to renew leases, the shop area being cordoned off by national security police, and receiving multiple instances of harassment calls.^{24,25,26}

27. In October 2021, the Hong Kong government recently proposed amending the "Film Censorship Ordinance," which would require censors to consider whether a film's release is detrimental to national security and empower the Chief Secretary for Administration to oversee the process²⁷. Films that are released without approval can face fines of up to HK\$1 million and imprisonment for up to three years. Two films, "The Lost Part" and "Elephant in the Castle," were unable to be screened due to not

²³Tessa Solomon. (2022, April 21). *M+ Museum Pulls Three Politically Charged Works from Display, Spurring Speculation of Censorship*. ARTnews. <https://www.artnews.com/art-news/news/m-plus-museum-pulls-political-artworks-censorship-charges-1234626173/>

²⁴ BBC. (2020, June 18). *Hong Kong children's shop told to remove protester statue*. BBC News. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-53097979>

²⁵ The Standard. (2021, November 18). *Pro-democracy clothing brand chickeeduck to quit Hong Kong*. The Standard. <https://www.thestandard.com.hk/breaking-news/section/4/183124/Pro-democracy-clothing-brand%C2%A0Chickeeduck%C2%A0to-quit-Hong-Kong>

²⁶ Thomson Reuters. (2021, November 18). *"evil forces" push Hong Kong pro-democracy clothes shop to shut*. Reuters. <https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/evil-forces-push-hong-kong-pro-democracy-clothes-shop-shut-2021-11-18/>

²⁷Jessie Pang. (2021, October 27). *Hong Kong passes film censorship law to 'safeguard national security'*. Reuters. <https://www.reuters.com/business/media-telecom/hong-kong-passes-film-censorship-law-safeguard-national-security-2021-10-27/>

meeting censorship requirements.²⁸ Penalties for unauthorised screenings have increased.

28. In September 2022, The Hong Kong Film Industry Association issued a cautionary message to its members regarding participation in the upcoming 59th Golden Horse Awards in Taiwan. The association expressed concerns about the increasing geopolitical tensions and their impact on cross-strait cultural exchanges. It urged members to handle the situation cautiously and avoid potential complications. The association cited instances of award winners making pro-Taiwan independence remarks during past ceremonies, which they consider to be a serious matter. While the association did not explicitly discourage collaboration with Taiwan's film industry, it advised members to assess the potential consequences for future mainland China collaborations, co-productions, and distributions. The association emphasized that the message served as a "friendly reminder" to its 180 member companies.²⁹

Section F

Professional Consequences and Intimidation

29. A famous satirical cartoonist, Zunzi, known for criticising the government in his weekly column, has been forced to retire in May 2023. Zunzi has published his satirical comic strips in Ming Pao - a prominent Hong Kong newspaper outlet - since 1983. His regular contributions have been suspended from 14 May 2023, after having drawn the ire of five government departments.³⁰ His artwork has also been censored and taken away from public library collections in Hong Kong.³¹

²⁸RFI. (2023, February 20). 再有兩短片拒刪暗喻社運畫面禁映 港導杜琪峯為自由發聲疑被中國封殺. RFI <https://www.rfi.fr/tw/%E4%B8%AD%E5%9C%8B/20230220-%E5%86%8D%E6%9C%89%E5%85%A9%E7%9F%AD%E7%89%87%E6%8B%92%E5%88%AA%E6%9A%97%E5%96%BB%E7%A4%BE%E9%81%8B%E7%95%AB%E9%9D%A2%E7%A6%81%E6%98%A0-%E6%B8%AF%E5%B0%8E%E6%9D%9C%E7%90%AA%E5%B3%AF%E7%82%BA%E8%87%AA%E7%94%B1%E7%99%BC%E8%81%B2%E7%96%91%E8%A2%AB%E4%B8%AD%E5%9C%8B%E5%B0%81%E6%AE%BA>

²⁹Yahoo! News. (2022, September 14). 香港影業協會籲參與金馬獎須三思 理事長：港片即使入圍亦可考慮推卻. Yahoo! <https://hk.news.yahoo.com/%E9%A6%99%E6%B8%AF%E5%BD%B1%E6%A5%AD%E5%8D%94%E6%9C%83%E7%B1%B2%E5%8F%83%E8%88%87%E9%87%91%E9%A6%AC%E7%8D%8E%E9%A0%88%E4%B8%89%E6%80%9D-%E7%90%86%E4%BA%8B%E9%95%B7-%E6%B8%AF%E7%89%87%E5%8D%B3%E4%BD%BF%E5%85%A5%E5%9C%8D%E4%BA%A6%E5%8F%AF%E8%80%83%E6%85%AE%E6%8E%A8%E5%8D%BB-021136685.html>

³⁰ AFP. (2023, May 11). *Hong Kong newspaper suspends satirical comic strip after 40 years, following Gov't complaints.* Hong Kong Free Press HKFP. <https://hongkongfp.com/2023/05/11/prominent-hong-kong-political-cartoon-by-zunzi-suspended-after-government-complaints/>

³¹ RFI - 法國國際廣播電台. (2023, May 15). □□□□□□□□□□5□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□. RFI. <https://www.rfi.fr/tw/%E4%B8%AD%E5%9C%8B/20230515-%E6%B8%AF%E5%B9%9C%E5%85%AC%E5%85%B1%E5%9C%96%E6%9B%B8%E9%A4%A8%E9%99%A4%E6%9B%B8-5%E4%BD%9C%E8%80%85%E5%8F%8A%E5%9B%9B%E6%88%90%E6%94%BF%E6%B2%BB%E8%AD%B0%E9%A1%8C%E4%BD%9C%E5%93%81%E8%A2%AB%E7%96%91%E5%8D%B1%E5%AE%B3%E5%9C%8B%E5%AE%89%E8%80%8C%E4%B8%8B%E6%9E%B6>

30. In September 2021, The Hong Kong Police openly criticised Justin Wong, an assistant professor at Hong Kong Baptist University, for suggesting in a comic strip that students participating in "Youth Police News" were spreading false information. The comic, published in Ming Pao, has sparked strong dissatisfaction from the police who have requested Wong to provide clarification, stating his accusations were unfounded and harmful, especially considering his influential position as a university professor³².

Section G

Recommendations

31. Repeal the National Security Law and immediately stop the application of it;
32. Repeal the sedition provisions under the Crimes Ordinance and refrain from using them to suppress the expression of critical and dissenting opinions;
33. Discontinue all cases against journalists, artists and individuals charged for exercising their right to freedom of expression and provide them with adequate compensation;
34. Immediately stop censoring books and other material in the public libraries, including school libraries, and reinstate the books and other material that have been removed for allegedly breaching the National Security Law or for being contrary to the interests of national security
35. Publish a list of the books and materials that have been removed;
36. Stop censoring art or any other form of creative expression in public spaces, especially in academic spaces, and reinstate artworks that have been removed for concerns over violating the National Security Law in universities;
37. Immediately restore freedom of movement for media professionals including journalists and photographers, ensuring unrestricted access to Hong Kong;

³²Hillary Leung. (2023, January 7). *Baptist University professor leaves hong Kong after police allegedly contacted over 2019 protest article*. HONG KONG FREE PRESS. <https://hongkongfp.com/2023/01/07/baptist-university-professor-leaves-hong-kong-after-police-allegedly-contacted-over-2019-protest-article/>