

**Submission from Defending “Glory to Hong Kong” Coalition  
to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)  
of the People’s Republic of China (PRC)**

Fourth Cycle  
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Joint submission by  
Catherine Li and Chiu Kit Lam

Supported by  
Netherlands for Hong Kong

For enquiries, please contact  
Catherine Li ([catherinekyli@protonmail.com](mailto:catherinekyli@protonmail.com))  
Chiu Kit Lam ([chiukit.lam@gmail.com](mailto:chiukit.lam@gmail.com))  
Freiheit für Hongkong e.V., Greifswalder Str. 4, 10405 Berlin

## Introduction

1. The Defending “Glory to Hong Kong” Coalition makes this submission to the United Nations (UN) Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) in the Fourth Cycle.
2. The topic of this submission is the right to freedom of expression in Hong Kong, with a focus on the case of the protest song “Glory to Hong Kong”. The submission examines the implications of the Hong Kong government’s attempts to ban the song, the impact on freedom of expression, and the violation of international human rights obligations. It analyses the actions taken by the government, the responses from civil society, and the legitimacy of the associated Hong Kong National Security Law. The submission concludes with recommendations for the UPR process and international stakeholders to safeguard artistic freedom and protect human rights in Hong Kong.
3. This submission can be published on the OHCHR website for UPR for public information purposes.
4. The Defending “Glory to Hong Kong” Coalition (The coalition) is formed by YouTube content creators behind the protest song “Glory to Hong Kong”; who are Netherlands for Hong Kong, Catherine Li and Chiu Kit Lam. They have published videos on YouTube which are among the list of videos subject to an injunction sought by the Hong Kong Government, aiming to ban them to safeguard national security by effectively preventing, suppressing and imposing punishment on acts or activities endangering national security. Indeed, the Hong Kong government doesn’t explain why the song allegedly violates the national security law. The coalition is not only worried their right to freedom of expression will be lost, but also they may have breached the injunction which is punishable by a fine or imprisonment. In addition, UN treaty bodies and international NGOs have concluded that the Hong Kong national security law violates a number of international human rights laws and standards.
5. **Netherlands for Hong Kong Introduction**  
Netherlands for Hong Kong (NL4HK) is a remarkable organisation dedicated to advocating for human rights and raising awareness about the situation of Hong Kong in the Netherlands. They are a group of Hong Kong, Dutch, and other citizens living in the Netherlands. With a mission to support HongKongers in their pursuit of democracy, freedom, and justice, it emerged as a prominent platform for promoting dialogue, solidarity, and action. Through their comprehensive research, impactful campaigns, and collaborative efforts, the organisation strives to shed light on the challenges faced by HongKongers and to encourage international support for their cause.
6. **Catherine Li Introduction**  
Catherine Li is a Hongkongese artist-activist, musician and model, whose creative work focuses on freedom and human rights. After relocating to London, UK after the Hong Kong pro-democracy movement in 2019, she has been regularly working on campaigns to advocate for the rights of the Hong Kong diaspora and the oppression of CCP within and

outside the UK on both community and international levels, producing pro-democracy performances to raise awareness for Hong Kong in the UK and Europe, and organising groups and events in the UK-Hong Kong community, which has now grown to a population of nearly 150,000 across the UK. Her recent work includes organising the first UK-Hong Kong Summit, curating Hong Kong-themed arts exhibitions, singing pro-democracy songs in human rights events and UK-Hong Kong friendship festivals, and advocating for policies to foster better integration of new Hong Kong migrants in the UK.

**7. Chiu Kit Lam Introduction**

Chiu Kit Lam is a German teacher and engineer from Hong Kong. He is the vice chairman and co-founder of the association "Freiheit für Hongkong e.V." This association is dedicated to advocating for the rights and freedom of Hong Kong in Germany. With his background in language education and technical fields, he brings valuable expertise to his role. Having studied in Mannheim and worked in Germany for six years, he has developed a strong connection to his second home and channels his passion for Hong Kong into meaningful actions within the German community. Currently residing in Offenburg, he continues to utilise his skills and experiences to support and empower the Hong Kong community.

**The state of freedom of expression in Hong Kong**

8. Freedom of expression is a fundamental human right that encompasses freedom of anyone to express themselves and their ideas through various forms of art, including music, visual arts, literature, and performance. It plays a crucial role in fostering creativity, promoting cultural expression, and enriching the social, political, and intellectual fabric of a society.

**9. International Human Rights Standards**  
The protection of artistic freedom is enshrined in various international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Article 19 of the ICCPR, which Hong Kong is a party to, explicitly guarantees the right to freedom of expression, which encompasses the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers. This includes the right to express oneself artistically and to engage in creative activities without undue interference or censorship.

**10. State of Human Rights in Hong Kong**  
In recent years, the human rights situation in Hong Kong has experienced a significant decline. Despite the provisions outlined in the Sino-British Joint Declaration<sup>i</sup>, which state that the Hong Kong SAR Government should protect the rights and freedoms of its inhabitants, there have been notable infringements on these rights. The Basic Law<sup>ii</sup> guarantees artistic freedom and upholds international human rights conventions, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which Hong Kong applies under its law<sup>iii</sup>.

11. However, Secretary for Security of Hong Kong, Chris Tang, has stated that inciting distrust and opposition against the government is unacceptable and may be considered illegal<sup>iv</sup>. "In society, many people hold the idea of inciting hatred without wanting to bear criminal responsibility. That is why they accuse the law of being unclear and intentionally

ambiguous to benefit themselves.", Chris said. "He also stated that the law has made it clear that criticizing the government purely is not an issue, but inciting hatred is considered illegal."

12. National security is often defined as a state's capacity to protect and defend its citizens. It encompasses not only the interests of the state but also the rights of its people.<sup>v</sup> However, the implementation of the Hong Kong national security law has faced criticism for primarily serving as a tool to target political opposition and stifle freedom of speech. These actions have been widely regarded as direct violations of both international and local human rights laws, undermining the overall protection of human rights in the region. The law's broad and ambiguous provisions have granted authorities the power to target individuals and artworks expressing dissenting views that run counter to the government's agenda.

## What is "Glory to Hong Kong"

13. "Glory to Hong Kong" <sup>vi</sup> (願榮光歸香港) is a powerful anthem that has become synonymous with the pro-democracy movement in Hong Kong. It serves as a rallying cry for the people of Hong Kong who have been passionately advocating for their rights and freedoms. The song captures the collective spirit, resilience, and determination of the citizens, reflecting their unwavering commitment to fighting for democracy and justice.
14. Lyrics of Glory to Hong Kong  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y7yRDOLCy4Y>  
Composer: thomas dgx yhl  
Lyrics: t, 眾連登仔 (LIHKG brother & sister)  
Arrangement: t, bp, clk

何以 這土地 淚再流  
何以 令眾人 亦憤恨  
昂首 拒默沉 吶喊聲 響透  
盼自由 歸於 這裡

We pledge No more tears on our land  
In wrath, doubts dispell'd we make our stand  
Arise! Ye who would not be slaves again:  
For Hong Kong, may Freedom reign!

何以 這恐懼 抹不走  
何以 為信念 從沒退後  
何解 血在流 但邁進聲 響透  
建自由 光輝 香港

Though deep is the dread that lies ahead  
Yet still, with our faith, on we tread  
Let blood rage afield! Our voice grows evermore:  
For Hong Kong, may Glory reign!

在晚星 墜落 徬徨午夜  
迷霧裡 最遠處吹來 號角聲  
捍自由 來齊集這裡 來全力抗對  
勇氣 智慧 也永不滅

Stars may fade, as darkness fills the air  
Through the mist a solitary trumpet flares:  
Now, to arms! For Freedom, we fight, with all might we strike!  
With valour, wisdom both, we stride!

黎明來到 要光復 這香港  
同行兒女 為正義 時代革命  
祈求 民主與自由 萬世都不朽  
我願榮光歸香港

Break now the dawn, liberate our Hong Kong  
In common breath: Revolution of our times!  
May people reign, proud and free, now and evermore  
Glory be to thee, Hong Kong!

15. "Glory to Hong Kong" quickly gained popularity during the 2019 Hong Kong protests. It emerged as an anthem of unity and solidarity, sung by protesters during marches, demonstrations, and public gatherings. The lyrics convey a profound sense of hope, resilience, and love for Hong Kong, expressing the deep desire for freedom and a better future.
16. The song's soaring melody, poignant lyrics, and heartfelt vocals resonate with people from all walks of life, transcending language and cultural barriers. It has become an emblematic symbol of the Hong Kong pro-democracy movement, encapsulating the spirit of a community united in their pursuit of fundamental rights and liberties.
17. "Glory to Hong Kong" continues to inspire and empower individuals not only in Hong Kong but also around the world who support the cause. Its impact extends far beyond the realms of music, serving as a reminder of the ongoing struggle for democracy and the unyielding spirit of those who believe in a free and just Hong Kong.

## Motivation of the Composer

18. The composer of the song "Glory to Hong Kong", known as Thomas, composed it in response to the anti-extradition bill movement that started in Hong Kong in June 2019. Thomas felt that existing popular songs like "Boundless Oceans, Vast Skies 海闊天空" and "Glory Days 光輝歲月" did not fully capture the atmosphere and sentiment of the



Catherine believed a good song that could represent Hong Kong and Hong Kongers' values has to be promoted to the world. One of her main advocacy focuses in 2019 was to raise awareness about Hong Kong abroad, seek the world's attention about Hong Kong to get the message across to people who do not understand Cantonese or Chinese in general. Music is a powerful universal language, and with poetic words, rhymes and lyrics that suit the context well, melody and arrangement of the protest anthem "Glory to Hong Kong", it would potentially reach more people. At that time the official English version was also being prepared, but her alternative version of poetic lyrics provided more literature references to the choices of words, which might be more well-suited to the Western audience.<sup>ix</sup> Her thought was supported by the fact that the total number of views of her cover on YouTube has exceeded 1 million even before it was listed as part of the court injunction list.

#### 24. Chiu Kit Lam

Chiu's motivation for providing the German translation<sup>x</sup> of the lyrics was to deepen the emotional connection for the German audience. Many Germans who joined protests in Germany mentioned that the translated lyrics had helped them connect with Hongkongers, fostering a greater understanding of their experiences. By offering an alternative set of lyrics that captured the essence of the original song, Chiu aimed to bridge the cultural gap and evoke empathy among the Western audience, effectively conveying the emotions of Hongkongers and raising awareness about the Hong Kong cause. These are some comments for this song on the YouTube,

- a. "Richtig schön diese Version! A lot of strength and persistence for HKers! You are great"  
(Really nice this version! A lot of strength and persistence for HKers! You are great)
- b. "Wir stehen zusammen, um für die Zukunft von Hong Kong zu kämpfen !!!"  
(We stand together to fight for the future of Hong Kong!!!)
- c. "Vielen Dank!Für unsere Freiheit!Für hong Kong Demokratie!"  
(Thank you!For our freedom!For hong kong democracy!)

### The Ban on 'Glory to Hong Kong'

#### 25. **Government's Justification for the Ban**

The Hong Kong government has put forward several justifications for the ban on the protest song 'Glory to Hong Kong.' Firstly, it claims that the song contains slogans that have been deemed to constitute secession, a violation of the Hong Kong National Security Law. The government argues that the song's lyrics, including the phrase "Liberate Hong Kong, revolution of our times," advocate for the separation of Hong Kong from China and pose a threat to national security. Secondly, the government asserts that the song has been mistakenly regarded as the national anthem of Hong Kong, which it deems insulting to the actual national anthem, 'March of the Volunteers'. It contends that the misrepresentation of the song as the national anthem has caused damage to the country and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR).

**26. What is the injunction about?**

The Department of Justice of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) applied for an injunction and interim injunction (HCA 855/2023) concerning the song "Glory to Hong Kong". According to their press release<sup>xi</sup> and writ of summons<sup>xii</sup>, this is because

- a. The lyrics of the Song have been ruled by the Court as constituting secession and have been widely circulated since 2019.
  - b. The Song has been mistakenly presented as the "national anthem of Hong Kong," which has caused insult to the actual national anthem and damage to both the country and the HKSAR. It was played at a rugby sevens tournament in South Korea in November 2022<sup>xiii</sup>, at a Dubai's Asian powerlifting competition in December 2022<sup>xiv</sup>, and in an international ice hockey match after Hong Kong's win against Iran in late February 2023<sup>xv</sup>.
27. On 1 July 2023, the Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry Sun Dong mentioned on a Hong Kong TV show that the HKSAR Government has resorted to a court injunction to ban the song officially because Google required proof or evidence that the song had violated the local laws in order to take down the song on Google, based on their previous discussions<sup>xvi</sup>.
28. The HKSAR Government aims to safeguard national security and prevent acts or activities endangering national security by effectively restraining certain acts related to the Song.
29. The injunction seeks to prohibit the broadcasting, performing, printing, publishing, selling, distributing, disseminating, displaying, or reproducing of the Song (including on the internet and/or any media accessible online and/or any internet-based platform or medium) whether its melody or lyrics or in combination (including any adaptation of the Song, the melody and/or lyrics of which are substantially the same as the Song) that advocate the separation of HKSAR from the People's Republic of China.
30. Additionally, the injunction aims to prohibit acts related to the Song that insult the national anthem or suggest that HKSAR is an independent state with its own national anthem, as two lines of the lyrics go as "Break now the dawn, liberate our Hong Kong; in common breath: revolution of our times" (黎明來到要光復這香港·同行兒女為正義時代革命), which the court ruling stated that such display of the words "liberate Hong Kong, revolution of our times" constituted incitement of others to commit secession.<sup>xvii</sup>
31. The press release has also mentioned that the purpose of the injunction is to safeguard national security and preserve the dignity of the national anthem, and it aligns with the Basic Law while pursuing the legitimate aim of protecting national security. The HKSAR Government emphasises that freedom of speech is not absolute, and the application of the injunction complements existing laws to clarify that the mentioned acts may constitute criminal offences.



32. The injunction also covers assisting, causing, procuring, inciting, aiding and abetting others to commit or participate in the aforementioned acts, as well as knowingly authorising, permitting, or allowing others to do so. Overall, the injunction seeks to prohibit acts associated with the song "Glory to Hong Kong" that are deemed to endanger national security or insult the national anthem, aiming to protect national security and preserve the dignity of the anthem. In practical terms, this means any playing or distribution of the Song is an alleged National Security offence.
33. The Hong Kong High Court has delayed the case until 21<sup>st</sup> July 2023 to allow anyone wishing to defend the song a chance to prepare for litigation.

## What happens if the injunction is breached

34. In Hong Kong, breaching an injunction is considered a contempt of court<sup>xviii</sup> and can result in a fine or imprisonment. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) government has the authority to apply for an injunction from the high court, although specific details regarding the maximum length of imprisonment are not provided. However, it should be noted that the district court has the power to impose a sentence of up to two years of imprisonment for such breaches.<sup>xix</sup>
35. Furthermore, an injunction may be issued to prohibit individuals from performing acts with the intent and under circumstances that are capable of inciting others to commit secession, which is contrary to Article 21 of the National Security Law. Inciting others to commit secession in Hong Kong is punishable by up to 10 years of imprisonment.

## Responses to the application of the injunction

### **36. Responses from the coalition**

The coalition expressed their inability to understand how the song "Glory to Hong Kong" could be considered a threat to national security, as it simply symbolises the determination of the people of Hong Kong in their quest for freedom and a democratic society. They emphasised that the song was not presented as the national anthem of Hong Kong in the video contents or description. The coalition asserted that it is not their responsibility to control how the audience interprets or uses the song. Even if some people mistakenly believe that "Glory to Hong Kong" has been presented as the "national anthem of Hong Kong" and consider it as an insult to the actual national anthem, the term "insult" is highly subjective. Furthermore, it is unclear how this alleged insult is related to national security, as the explanation lacks convincing evidence or reasoning. They firmly opposed any actions by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government aimed at suppressing freedom of expression, and expressed deep concern and disappointment regarding the ongoing erosion of democratic values and human rights.

37. In addition, the coalition expressed concerns about the injunction that prohibits individuals from knowingly engaging in activities such as broadcasting, performing, printing, publishing, selling, distributing, or reproducing the song. The coalition expressed apprehension that music platforms like YouTube, Spotify, and Apple might be required to comply with requests to censor videos or related content on their platforms, which could lead to endorsing a system of censorship and disregarding the principles

that these companies have consistently upheld. This situation further raises concerns about the potential limitation of freedom of expression.

### **38. Responses from the Amnesty International**

The International NGO Amnesty International strongly criticised the Hong Kong government's bid to ban the protest song "Glory to Hong Kong," stating that it violates international human rights law. The government's attempt to outlaw the song demonstrates a lack of respect for human rights and freedom of expression, and its justification based on the National Security Law is deeply problematic. Under international human rights standards, expression cannot be punished on national security grounds unless the authorities demonstrate an intention 'to incite imminent violence'. The singing, broadcasting or distributing of 'Glory to Hong Kong' – whether in a school<sup>xx</sup>, on a street, in a shopping centre, or as an anthem in a sports stadium – does not meet this threshold. Amnesty International emphasises that a song is not a threat to national security and that national security should not be used as an excuse to suppress different political views.<sup>xxi</sup> The coalition agrees with this assessment.

## Court Cases related to the song

39. The Hong Kong police have confirmed the arrest of a 43-year-old man outside the British Consulate in Hong Kong, who was playing the harmonica and performing the British national anthem and the song "Glory to Hong Kong" as a tribute to Queen Elizabeth II in September 2022.<sup>xxii</sup> He has been charged with the offence of "acts with seditious intention," which is not a crime under the Hong Kong National Security Law but falls under the Crimes Ordinance. If convicted, a first-time offender can face up to two years of imprisonment. This offence can be traced back to the Sedition Ordinance of 1938, which was originally enacted in British Hong Kong. Legal scholars<sup>xxiii</sup> and international human rights organisations have noted that this ordinance had not been used since the left-wing riots trial in 1967 but has been revived following the enactment of the Hong Kong National Security Law in 2020 and the establishment of the Hong Kong Police National Security Department.

## Is the Hong Kong National Security Law legitimate?

40. Sinopsis has mentioned that the terms "national security law" and "state security law" are often used interchangeably, but they can have nuanced distinctions.<sup>xxiv</sup> Generally, a national security law focuses on safeguarding a nation's overall security and interests, including defence against external threats and maintenance of internal stability. On the other hand, a state security law specifically addresses threats to the internal security and stability of a state, aiming to protect the ruling regime and its institutions from perceived dangers. While national security laws cover a broader range of areas, state security laws are typically employed by authoritarian regimes to suppress dissent and maintain political control within the state. The Hong Kong National Security Law can be considered a form of state security law because it is primarily aimed at safeguarding the internal security and stability of the state. The law was introduced by the Chinese central government in response to the pro-democracy protests and civil unrest that occurred in Hong Kong in 2019. Its main objective is to address perceived threats to the ruling regime and its authority within the territory.

41. On 27 July 2022, The UN Human Rights Committee expressed deep concerns regarding the broad interpretation of Hong Kong's National Security Law (NSL) imposed by the Chinese National People's Congress without public consultation.<sup>xxv</sup> The Committee highlighted concerns about the lack of clarity on "national security" and the potential transfer of cases to mainland China for investigation, prosecution, and trial. The Committee called for the repeal of the NSL and urged Hong Kong to refrain from its application while expressing worry over the impact on civil society organisations, which have relocated or ceased operations, and emphasising the need for protection of civil society representatives engaged in the review process from NSL charges, to safeguard freedom of association.
42. Additionally, in 2022, the UN Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights urged Hong Kong to review the National Security Law "to ensure full artistic freedom."<sup>xxvi</sup>
43. **Response from the Hong Kong SAR Government**  
While the Hong Kong government emphasises the rule of law and equality before the law, stating that law enforcement actions are solely based on evidence and not influenced by political stance or background, the Secretary for Security of Hong Kong, Chris Tang, has mentioned that inciting distrust and opposition against the government is considered illegal, while hate speech is deemed unlawful.<sup>xxvii</sup> This apparent contradiction raises doubts about the true extent of freedom of speech and expression in Hong Kong.
44. Furthermore, the Hong Kong government has strongly criticised international and local organisations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Hong Kong Journalists Association, accusing them of distorting facts and making unfounded remarks. The government condemned these organisations for allegedly using the freedoms of speech, press, and assembly as a cover to smear the lawful enforcement actions of the police.<sup>xxviii</sup> It's mentioned "Any attempt to undermine HKSAR's prosperity and stability by slandering the rule of law and freedom in the HKSAR will only be futile. The HKSAR Government law enforcement agencies will continue to enforce the laws without fear or favour to safeguard national security and social order."

## Conclusion

45. In conclusion, the joint submission to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) sheds light on the right to freedom of expression in Hong Kong, with a specific focus on the case of the protest song "Glory to Hong Kong." The report highlights the implications of the Hong Kong government's attempts to ban the song, the impact on freedom of expression, and the violation of international human rights standards. It examines the actions taken by the government, the responses from civil society, and relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
46. The case study of "Glory to Hong Kong" is alarming because if the relevant court injunction application is accepted, this could become an effective method for the Hong Kong government to extend the scope of the national security law by utilising court

injunctions, as it allows them to curtail freedom of human rights without the need for new legislation. The Hong Kong government might argue that their actions are lawful and justified. However, this situation raises concerns because the judges presiding over such cases are appointed directly by the Hong Kong government. Thus, it becomes questionable whether these judges can make impartial decisions independently.

47. The report concludes with several recommendations for the UPR process and international stakeholders to safeguard artistic freedom and protect human rights in Hong Kong. These recommendations include urging the Hong Kong government to repeal the National Security Law and refrain from its application, ensuring the protection of civil society and their representatives engaged in the review process, and addressing concerns about the erosion of democratic values and human rights in the region.
48. The joint submission emphasises the fundamental importance of freedom of expression as a universal human right and highlights the role of international human rights standards in upholding this right. It raises concerns about the infringement on this right in Hong Kong and calls for collective efforts to safeguard and protect freedom of expression for the people of Hong Kong.
49. In light of the ongoing developments and challenges faced by Hong Kong, it is crucial for the international community to pay close attention to the situation and take meaningful actions to support the protection of human rights, democratic values, and freedom of expression in the region. The joint submission serves as an important contribution to this ongoing discourse and highlights the need for continued advocacy and action to uphold human rights in Hong Kong.

## Recommendations

The coalition urges Member States to recommend the following measures in relation to the OHCHR, at the Fourth Cycle UPR

- Reiterate and promote the definition of the National Security in ICCPR;
- Announce the HKSAR National Security Law does not eligible to override the ICCPR;
- Discourage any government from misusing the ICCPR to undermine human rights;
- Announce that the condemnation by the HKSAR government is incorrect;

The coalition urges Member States to recommend the following measures in relation to the HKSAR, at the Fourth Cycle UPR of the PRC:

- Repeal the ban on “Glory to Hong Kong”;
- Repeal the National Security Law;
- Refrain from applying the National Security Law;
- Repeal Sedition Ordinance;
- Safeguard artistic freedom by implementing policies and regulations that protect and promote creative expression while respecting international human rights standards;
- Respect international obligations by aligning domestic legislation with international human rights law, ensuring that any limitations on artistic freedom are necessary, proportionate, and in compliance with international standards;
- Release all political prisoners related to this song

Word Count: 4,970

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- <sup>i</sup> Sino-British Joint Declaration, Annex I, Part XIII, Basic Rights And Freedoms  
<https://www.cmab.gov.hk/en/issues/jd3b.htm>
- <sup>ii</sup> Hong Kong Basic Law, Article 27, 34, 39 <https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/basiclaw/chapter3.html>
- <sup>iii</sup> Hong Kong Law Chapter 383 (Bill of Rights Law), Article 16  
[https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap383!en?INDEX\\_CS=N&xpId=ID\\_1438403137111\\_003](https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap383!en?INDEX_CS=N&xpId=ID_1438403137111_003)
- <sup>iv</sup> Interview Chris Tang 羊村案惹憂慮 鄧炳強：想煽動而不想負責才稱法例模糊  
<https://news.mingpao.com/ins/hk/article/20220917/s00001/1663391395739/>  
(backup: Annex 9 - Interview Chris Tang)
- <sup>v</sup> National Security versus Global Security by Segun Osisanya  
<https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/national-security-versus-global-security>
- <sup>vi</sup> The lyrics in different languages, Annex 2 - Glory to Hong Kong Lyrics
- <sup>vii</sup> Interview the composer of “Glory to Hong Kong” 專訪-香港之歌-誕生-願榮光歸香港-創作人-音樂是凝聚人心最強武器 <https://web.archive.org/web/20190912053347/https://www.thestandnews.com/politics/專訪-香港之歌-誕生-願榮光歸香港-創作人-音樂是凝聚人心最強武器/>  
(backup: Annex 3 - Interview the composer of Glory to Hong Kong)
- <sup>viii</sup> Glorie aan Hong Kong (Dutch version of Glory to Hong Kong)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cHHNQdxxO8Q>  
Lyrics is available on Annex 2 - Glory to Hong Kong Lyrics
- <sup>ix</sup> MAY GLORY BE TO HONG KONG 願榮光歸香港【非正式英文版】  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=koOAJHt9UO8>
- <sup>x</sup> Möge der Ruhm Hongkong gehören (German version of Glory to Hong Kong)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4gv-MybAcUU>  
Lyrics is available on Annex 2 - Glory to Hong Kong Lyrics
- <sup>xi</sup> HKSAR Government Press Release - Application by HKSAR Government to Court for Injunction Order to prohibit unlawful acts relating to a song  
[https://www.doj.gov.hk/en/community\\_engagement/press/20230606\\_pr1.html](https://www.doj.gov.hk/en/community_engagement/press/20230606_pr1.html)  
(backup: Annex 4 - HKSAR DOJ Press release 20230605)
- <sup>xii</sup> Writ of Summons [https://www.gov.hk/en/docs/20230605\\_HCA\\_855\\_2023\\_Writ\\_of\\_Summons.pdf](https://www.gov.hk/en/docs/20230605_HCA_855_2023_Writ_of_Summons.pdf)  
(backup: Annex 5 - 20230605\_HCA\_855\_2023\_Writ\_of\_Summons)
- <sup>xiii</sup> Hong Kong criticises rugby tournament after protest song is played instead of Chinese anthem.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/nov/14/glory-to-hong-kong-protest-song-played-instead-of-china-national-anthem-rugby-sevens-game-south-korea>
- <sup>xiv</sup> Hong Kong athlete signals stop at Dubai powerlifting event following another anthem blunder.  
<https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/law-and-crime/article/3201932/protest-song-played-instead-chinese-national-anthem-dubai-powerlifting-event-hong-kong-athlete-makes>
- <sup>xv</sup> Hong Kong demands probe as protest song again replaces Chinese national anthem.  
<https://www.independent.co.uk/asia/china/hong-kong-protest-song-chinese-national-anthem-b2291798.html>
- <sup>xvi</sup> Google required proof that ‘Glory to Hong Kong’ was illegal, technology chief says.  
<https://hongkongfp.com/2023/07/03/google-required-proof-that-glory-to-hong-kong-was-illegal-technology-chief-says/>
- <sup>xvii</sup> Hong Kong criminal case no: HCCC 280/2020  
[https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/HKSAR\\_v\\_Tong\\_Ying\\_Kit/Reasons\\_for\\_Sentence](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/HKSAR_v_Tong_Ying_Kit/Reasons_for_Sentence)
- <sup>xviii</sup> What happens if someone has breached an injunction? <https://familycljc.hk/en/topics/daily-lives-legal-issues/stalking/faq-12/>
- <sup>xix</sup> What is contempt of court? 法律101 | 甚麼是「藐視法庭」?  
<https://thewitnesshk.com/法律101-甚麼是藐視法庭/>
- <sup>xx</sup> Playing "Glory to Hong Kong" is not allowed in the school 楊潤雄：校內不得奏唱播放《願榮光歸香港》  
<https://news.mingpao.com/ins/hk/article/20200708/s00001/1594186634809/>
- <sup>xxi</sup> Amnesty International - Hong Kong Absurd attempt to ban protest song a clear violation of international law <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/06/hong-kong-absurd-attempt-to-ban-protest-song-a-clear-violation-of-international-law/> (backup: Annex 6 - Hong Kong Absurd attempt to ban protest song a clear violation of international law)

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<sup>xxii</sup> Queen's funeral: Hong Kong police arrest man playing harmonica for sedition 英國女王葬禮：香港

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警方以煽動罪拘捕一名吹奏口琴男子 <https://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/trad/chinese-news-62967330>

<sup>xxiii</sup> Hong Kong's Sedition Law Is Back <https://thediplomat.com/2021/09/hong-kongs-sedition-law-is-back/>

(backup: Annex 10 - Hong Kongs Sedition Law is back)

<sup>xxiv</sup> Synopsis - One Country, One State Security <https://sinopsis.cz/en/hong-kong-state-security/>

(backup: Annex 7 - One Country One State Security)

<sup>xxv</sup> UN Human Rights Committee issues findings on Hong Kong, Macao, Georgia, Ireland, Luxembourg and Uruguay <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/07/un-human-rights-committee-issues-findings-hong-kong-macao-georgia-ireland>

<sup>xxvi</sup> E/C.12/CHN/CO/3

<sup>xxvii</sup> Chris Tang Interview 羊村案惹憂慮 鄧炳強：想煽動而不想負責才稱法例模糊

<https://news.mingpao.com/ins/hk/article/20220917/s00001/1663391395739/>

(backup: Annex 9 - Interview Chris Tang)

<sup>xxviii</sup> HKSAR Press release - SB condemns unfounded remarks and smears by international and local organisations on police law enforcement actions

<https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/202306/05/P2023060500827.htm>

(backup: Annex 8 - HKSAR SB condemns OHCHR 20230605)