

## 《香港人權報告 2024》

### 報告摘要

香港人權資訊中心

2025 年 4 月

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《香港人權報告 2024》由香港人權資訊中心編撰，全面審視在國家安全體制日益鞏固下，2024 年香港人權狀況持續惡化的趨勢。報告回顧全年關鍵發展，記錄政府在法律、行政、文化與數碼層面的系統性打壓，揭示當局正有組織地削弱法治、限制基本權利，並試圖將香港自國際監察機制中孤立。

### 報告重點如下：

#### 1. 國安體制進一步擴權

政府於 2024 年通過《維護國家安全條例》，大幅擴展國安架構的權力。在 2020 年《港區國安法》的基礎上，《條例》賦予行政長官隨時簽發具法律效力的國安證明書的權力，並明文規定國安委的決定須被遵守及不受司法覆核，進一步使行政權力凌駕司法，侵蝕公平審訊與法治原則。

#### 2. 司法獨立與法律援助受壓

在國安案件中，法院的角色持續被削弱。此外，律師受到審查，法律援助申請成功率下降，群眾透過眾籌支持司法挑戰的空間遭受打壓，公民訴諸司法的門檻不斷提高。對提起公益訴訟的公民社會人士的污名化與高調拘捕，亦造成寒蟬效應。

#### 3. 監控升級與跨境打壓擴展

實體與網絡監控手段日益強化。警方擴建閉路電視網絡，並探索應用人工智能與人臉識別技術。針對網上言論的煽動罪檢控持續上升。同時，跨境騷擾港人的行動亦陸續浮現，包括在英國被揭發的情報滲透行動。

#### 4. 行政與間接打壓成為常態

政府透過稅務調查、活動場地限制、發牌制度等行政手段，選擇性針對傳媒、文化工作者及社區組織，表面上以執行法律為由，實質用作打壓異見，掩飾政治干預。

#### 5. 公民參與空間持續收窄

自 2020 年底以來，香港幾乎不見大型示威。警方透過預防性部署、針對性執法及無限期檢控的威脅，令和平集會權利形同虛設。截至 2024 年 3 月，仍有超過 7,300 名於 2019 年示威中捕者未獲法律結果，長期處於法律不確定狀態。

#### 6. 文化與教育自由遭嚴重限制

政治審查滲透至文化及教育領域。表演、展覽及書展被取消，圖書遭下架，學校排斥批判性藝術創作。所謂「愛國教育」被制度化納入課程，同時引入對政治傾向的監控手段。

## 建議摘要：

報告提出 26 項具體建議，呼籲國際社會、聯合國機構、企業，以及香港與中國政府採取行動。包括：

- 外國政府應制定以人權為本的對港政策，加強對港人社會的支持，並提供移居援助；
- 聯合國應強化對香港的監察，記錄打壓行為，並保障參與國際機制的港人免受報復；
- 企業及金融機構應落實人權盡職審查，拒絕配合政治審查與監控要求；
- 香港與中國政府應撤銷《港區國安法》與《維護國家安全條例》，釋放所有政治犯，並恢復基本自由與司法獨立。

## 結語：

香港的人權打壓已不再是零星事件，而是制度化、跨境化，並深植於法律與政策之中。儘管政府對外聲稱社會「復常」，但實際情況是日益嚴重的審查、高壓與法律懲罰。

即使在壓力下，香港人依然展現堅韌與創意，在本地與海外繼續發聲與連結社群。這場危機不僅關乎香港，也對國際社會維護民主與法治的承諾構成嚴峻挑戰。

國際社會必須採取緊急且協調一致的行動，支持仍在抗爭中的港人，防止威權主義以國安之名進一步全球擴張與常態化。



報告全文 (英文)：<https://tinyurl.com/HKreport2024>

## 關於我們

香港人權資訊中心於 2022 年成立，由一群專注法律及政策研究的香港人權工作者組成，目標是向外界提供有關香港人權、法治及政治發展的更新和可靠的資訊，以支持香港的公民社會，並以國際人權法和標準，捍衛香港的人權和自由。

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**Hong Kong Centre for Human Rights**  
**Hong Kong Human Rights Report 2024**  
**Executive Summary**

April 2025

The Hong Kong Human Rights Report 2024, prepared by the Hong Kong Centre for Human Rights, offers a comprehensive evaluation of the human rights situation in Hong Kong amid the ongoing entrenchment of authoritarian rule under the national security regime. Drawing on developments throughout 2024, the report documents systemic patterns of repression across legal, administrative, cultural, and digital domains. It highlights a coordinated effort to dismantle the rule of law, restrict civil liberties, and isolate the city from international oversight.

*Key Insights*

**1. Expansion of the National Security Regime**

The enactment of the Safeguarding National Security Ordinance (SNSO) in 2024 has significantly expanded Hong Kong's national security apparatus. Building on the 2020 National Security Law (NSL), the SNSO empowers the executive to override judicial processes, curtail fair trial guarantees, and assert extraterritorial jurisdiction. The decisions made by the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the HKSAR are explicitly binding and beyond judicial review, and the Chief Executive may issue binding national security certificates at any time.

**2. Erosion of Judicial Independence and Access to Justice**

The judiciary has been sidelined in national security matters, with executive authorities exerting direct influence over legal outcomes. Restrictions on legal representation, declining approval rates for legal aid, scrutiny of crowdfunding, and the imposition of punitive cost orders have fostered a hostile environment for public interest litigation. High-profile legal reprisals against civil society actors have created a chilling effect on access to justice.

**3. Escalation of Surveillance and Transnational Repression**

The deployment of state surveillance—both physical and digital—has intensified. In 2024, the Government expanded its CCTV infrastructure and signalled interest in AI and facial recognition technologies. Online expression remains heavily policed, with multiple sedition prosecutions targeting social media activity. Alarming evidence has also surfaced of transnational surveillance targeting the diaspora, including a foiled intelligence operation in the United Kingdom.

**4. Administrative Harassment and Indirect Suppression**

Routine regulations—such as tax audits, venue restrictions, and licensing requirements—are enforced selectively to suppress dissent. Journalists, artists, educators, and community organisers have encountered increasing constraints through opaque bureaucratic decisions. These measures weaponise legality to attain political control while upholding a facade of administrative neutrality.

## 5. **Suppression of Peaceful Assemblies and Civic Participation**

Hong Kong has seen no major demonstrations since 2020. Preventive policing, selective enforcement, and the indefinite threat of prosecution have effectively neutralised protest rights. As of March 2024, over 7,300 individuals arrested in connection with the 2019 protests remain in legal limbo, facing an ongoing threat of charges without closure.

## 6. **Increased Censorship in Cultural and Educational Spaces**

Cultural expression is increasingly subject to ideological scrutiny. Concerts, plays, and book fairs have been cancelled for vague reasons, while books are removed from libraries and schools deny access to critical artists. Patriotic education is systematically integrated into the curriculum alongside new methods for monitoring ideological conformity in schools.

### *Recommendations*

This report provides twenty-six targeted, actionable recommendations for various stakeholders, with key highlights outlined below:

7. Governments are urged to implement a rights-based foreign policy regarding Hong Kong, impose targeted export controls, support civil society and independent media, and enhance pathways for Hongkongers who wish to relocate.
8. The United Nations should enhance monitoring of Hong Kong, request country visits, document all forms of repression, and safeguard individuals who engage with UN mechanisms from reprisals.
9. Businesses and financial institutions should apply strong human rights due diligence, resist coercive legal requests, and prevent complicity in digital repression and censorship.
10. The Hong Kong and Chinese governments are urged to revoke the NSL and SNSO, release all political prisoners, cease all forms of transnational repression, restore judicial independence, and protect the freedoms of expression, assembly, and association.

### *Conclusion*

The findings of this report reveal that repression in Hong Kong is no longer episodic or isolated; it is systematic, entrenched in law, and increasingly transnational in scope. Despite government assertions of stability and normalcy, the lived reality is one of escalating censorship, fear, and legal retribution. Nonetheless, the resilience of Hong Kong's people remains evident in their creativity, persistence, and continued engagement, both locally and abroad.

The erosion of human rights in Hong Kong poses a significant challenge to the international community's dedication to democratic values and the rule of law. Urgent, coordinated action is necessary to support those defending human rights in the city and to avert the further normalisation of authoritarian practices under the pretence of national security.



Full Report: <https://tinyurl.com/HKreport2024>

### **About us**

Hong Kong Centre for Human Rights is established in 2022 by human rights defenders from Hong Kong with background in human rights, policy, and legal research. We aim to provide credible information on Hong Kong's legal, political, and human rights development with the goal of supporting the resilient civil society of Hong Kong and upholding international human rights standards.

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