

1 **One Country, Two Systems. Understand the Paradox of** 2 **the Last Hong Kong Crisis**

3
 4 *This essay analyses the Historical Evolution of Hong Kong, from the*
 5 *colonial period to the return to China sovereignty in 1997, according*
 6 *to the political philosophy of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics,*
 7 *and the principle “one country, two systems”, what means that Hong*
 8 *Kong is part of China and enjoys a high degree of autonomy, except*
 9 *in foreign and defence policy, as stipulated by the Basic Law of The*
 10 *Hong Kong Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.*
 11 *The political system implemented in HKSAR corresponds to the*
 12 *matrix of the People's Republic of China, but its economic base and*
 13 *legal system remained untouched in essence; an extreme model of*
 14 *liberal capitalism, deregulated and functioning on the margins of*
 15 *international law, with deep social inequalities, millions of new poor*
 16 *(workers and students in a situation of necessity) and a serious*
 17 *problem of access to housing. This essay analyses the political nature*
 18 *of the conflict around the extraction laws, distinguishing internal*
 19 *causes, and external interferences. At least, this essay analyses the*
 20 *system of political representation of HKSAR, the government*
 21 *program to overcome crisis and the new legislation after crisis.*

22
 23 **Keywords:** *History. One country, two systems. Paradox. HKSAR.*
 24 *Fallacies.*

25 26 27 **Introduction and the Heuristic Development**

28
 29 This essay, focused on the last HKSAR crises and the youth revolt,
 30 proposes to research the concepts of political philosophy from modern China,
 31 using a critical perspective to the dominant standpoint that reduces this issue to
 32 a single kind of thought, because departing from an emotionally conditioned
 33 approach that considers and judges other societies by Western culture’s criteria
 34 only.

35 Our perspective of research wants to be scientific, not apologetic, and not
 36 ethnocentric, covering all philosophical streams.

37 If, People’s Republic of China, represents a new historical experience of
 38 democracy and socialism, the West conceptual framework of political
 39 hermeneutics is not convenient to understand the modern Chinese way. In this
 40 research paper we will use the two methodological routes pointed by Lakatos,
 41 the negative heuristics, which let to reject the propositions already denied and a
 42 positive heuristic, which consent to build a new core of scientific propositions
 43 not falsifiable.¹

¹Lakatos, Imran. *Criticism and the Growth of Knowledge*. Musgrave ed. (1970).Cambridge University Press

1 **Origin and historical evolution of British colonization**

2
3 The British East India Company established a factory in the nearby town of
4 Guangzhou.

5 The England of the XIX century, the leader of the second Industrial
6 Revolution, in the demand for more raw materials at low prices and consumer
7 markets for their industrialized products, occupied India but, in China, she
8 recourse to military force to open the port of Guangzhou.

9 The economy of this country was not only self-sufficient, but it exported to
10 the West tea, silk, and porcelain, which ensured a high surplus in trade, so that
11 its GDP exceeded 8 times that of the English power.

12 This imperial power, and then with all the other powers of the time,
13 resorted, first, to the illegal export of opium to the Chinese market, which
14 became a national calamity, and then, through two wars led by its Navy, forced
15 the opening to drug trade of the ports of Fuzhou, Xiamen, Ningbo, and
16 Shanghai.

17 In addition, he occupied Hong Kong and, later, other 50 ports, taking
18 possession of the secrets of tea production, and send them to other colonies, for
19 competing with China offer.

20 During the Opium War (1839-1842), Hong Kong was occupied by the
21 United Kingdom and in 1898 imposed its delivery to China by 99 years_ one of
22 the "hateful treaties" that benefited western powers. The Chinese economy fell
23 into ruin and all social classes suffered severely, initiating political movements
24 that knocked down the imperial system and founded the Democratic Republic
25 in 1912

26 A period of internal civil war followed against military warlords and large
27 owners in North and Northeast China and other remote regions, such as Tibet,
28 which survived the fall of its emperor, the period calling the Revolution
29 Democratic, led by the Kuomintang party, which in its democratic and
30 nationalist phase congregate communists and other democratic tendencies
31 (until 1927).

32 After 1912 Chinese nationalism was hostile to occupying powers. Between
33 1925 and 1927 the nationalist government banned English ships from accessing
34 ports in Southern China.

35 When Japan, one of the foreign powers installed in colonial concessions,
36 occupies the Manchuria region (1931), China was in the midst of civil war,
37 now confronting communists and democratic forces with the new Kuomintang,
38 anti-communist but also anti-liberal, which had joined many of the warlords
39 and made the People's Liberation Army, his Agrarian Reform and New
40 Democracy program for China, the main enemy.

41 *The political framework of World War II*

42
43 The Japanese occupation of the provinces of East China, on the border
44 with the Soviet Union, rich in raw materials indispensable to the strategy of
45 expansion and preparation of the war by Japan, opening the period of the
46 World War II, first in 1931, with the founding of the Puppet Republic of

1 Manchuria and then in 1935, advancing to south along the railways and the
2 coast. to conquer all of China.

3 The policy of neutrality of the other occupying powers, was equivalent to
4 that with which they sought a compromise with Nazi Germany, in the
5 expectation of the confrontation with the USSR.

6 During World War II, the Japanese occupation took 3 years and 8 months.
7 With the unconditional surrender of Japan (1945), the British reoccupied the
8 territory and resumed their strategic function as a major shopping center for
9 Asia.

10
11 *The Cold War period and the myth of the Hong Kong citizens autonomous*
12 *identity*

13
14 During the Korean war in 1950/1953, the United States boycotted trade
15 with China affecting the colony's commercial activity.

16 The British government then began a strong textile-based industrialization,
17 using cheap labor, recruited, without any respect to worker's rights, from where
18 millions of workers emigrated, especially from neighboring Canton Province
19 (Guangdong).

20 Hong Kong has become the world's largest commodity port and extremely
21 important, deregulated and low-tax financial center, one of the first tax havens
22 that anticipated current globalization.

23 British colonial politics, from its Labour or Conservative governments, has
24 developed an extreme model of economic liberalism, along the 1960s and
25 1970s, from where a fabulous new private real estate business emerged,
26 becoming speculative, concentrated soil ownership and created a chronic
27 problem of access to housing, for working families and middle-class families.²

28 In Hong Kong, the first democratic rights were conquered only in the
29 1960s and 1970s. by the Chinese population, after massive strikes and violent
30 riots, which forced colonial authorities to pass labor legislation, create some
31 social housing and invest more in public works.³

32 But the people of Hong Kong, composed of about 95% of Chinese from
33 the continent, representing China's diverse nationalities, continued don't
34 having no political rights recognized or most of the social rights enjoyed by
35 British citizens.

²Housing: The distribution of the land-based noninstitutional population of Hong Kong by type of housing for 2014 was as follows: Type of housing population: Public rental housing 29.3. Subsidized home ownership housing 16.6. Private permanent housing 53.5. Temporary housing 0.6. Quoted from the Information Services Department, Census and Statistics Department. <https://www.gov.hk/en/about/abouthk/factsheets/docs/statistics.pdf>

³During 1967 rebellion and according to the colonial HK government, 832 people are injured, 51 dead and 1936 arrested. Other source, from the protesters, account 4.939 people was arrested and 1936 convicted. It was a new episode of the continuous opposition of the Chinese people against British colonialism, but the most significant after the 1956 revolt, and many residents sold their properties and migrated overseas. Gary Ka-wai Cheung, *Hong Kong's Watershed: The 1967 Riots*, Hong Kong University Press, 2009, page 32, page 86, page 123

1 The fallacy of the identity of the people of Hong Kong in conflict with
2 their Chinese nationality is unfounded in the history of the region and have not
3 a credible scientific basis. It is a creation of propaganda against the
4 reunification of the Chinese People's Republic _CPR.

5 After returning to China, the territory received another one million and two
6 hundred thousand compatriots, surpassing 7 million residents, opening out the
7 arrival of other Asian migrants, which today will be about 5%.⁴

8 Hong Kong peoples are Chinese and in conformity with Chinese culture,
9 they never forget their ancestral and every year turn they eyes to the mother
10 land, enlarging the long march to homeland celebrations of the lunar new year
11 and spring festivals. All the people? Non, from the elite create in the last period
12 of English colonialism, emerged a minority of young people acculturated, but
13 that occupy key battle station in the land of ideological combat: education,
14 social media, enterprises...Teachers of this group will have an important role
15 in the HK 2014 and 2019 crises.

16 The Legislative Council_ Legco, only at the end of the colonial regime
17 incorporated some Chinese peoples and rehearsed the first elections of some of
18 its members.

19 Only at the end of the colonial regime (in 1997), England, in an act
20 inconsequent and therefore of true political cynicism, extended the electoral
21 college to 1/3 of the citizens and created a double passport and nationality for
22 its elite support, 200.000 residents, seeking to leave behind a fifth column, a
23 real "Trojan horse operation" (The main criterion for the assignment of the
24 passport was the place that occupied in the social hierarchy)

26 **The extradition laws, fallacy, and reality**

27
28 Can we talk about an opposition, or are there different forces in presence?
29 Is there really an organized movement, as the Western press says, pro-
30 democracy? Does this movement or movements present an economic and
31 political program? A common or diverse program?

32 In February 2019, the government proposed change the two extradition
33 laws _ the Fugitive Offenders and the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal
34 Matters ordinances _in the context of the case of odious murder of a young
35 woman, 5 months pregnant, murdered and robbed by her boyfriend in Taiwan,
36 forward reported by the CNN journalist. The political process that followed
37 will be a missed opportunity to take a step further in favor of combating
38 organized and violent, international crime.

39 In the context of demonstrations against the extradition laws, West media
40 and the West political propaganda transformed the declarations of some student
41 activists in a program of a global and united movement pro-democracy (the

⁴Non-Chinese comprise just 4% of Hong Kong's population in 2001. See the survey
commissioned by the Home Affairs Bureau and the Census and Statistics Department on Hong
Kong's ethnic minorities, that was conducted by a private consultant.

https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/press_release/pressReleaseDetail.jsp?charsetID=1&pressRID=-2429

1 liberal democracy), and transformed those peoples in leaders of the people of
2 HK, and glued circumstantial slogans in a formal political program_ the direct
3 elections for the govern of Hong Kong, ...however, was silenced the claims of
4 the new poor peoples: the low salaries of workers, short students' subventions,
5 the difficult access to families houses, small business and enterprises
6 survival...that came from the colonial regime of HK.⁵

7 Politicians, governments, and the media in the West, justify the refusal of
8 legislative reform against international crime, ignoring that the killer, in the
9 light of current legislation, only could be arrested and sentenced to jail a few
10 months: not for murder, only by use in HK the credit cards subtracted from the
11 victim! Because he is a citizen of HK and committed the crime in Taiwan. As
12 CNN correspondent testifies, Chinese authorities were forced to release him in
13 October 2019.

14 The business community was the first opposite against the extradition
15 laws, obtaining the removal of Lam's proposed amendments in the case of
16 extradition for economic crimes, so-called white-collar crimes.

17 After street demonstrations and violence, the suspension of the bill
18 indefinitely can be understood as a Lam government's tactical and political
19 decision, to weaken the demagogy of extremists and western media, which
20 justifies impunity for the most heinous crimes with the accusation that China's
21 judicial system is neither independent nor fair. Taiwan's also is not, nor in the
22 opinion of these Western politicians and academics, because extradition in the
23 case was between HKSAR and Taiwan!

24 As would not be fairs the justice systems of most countries in the world, if
25 we accept the precedent arguments, because the international cooperation and
26 extradition agreements that Hong Kong has subscribed do not exceed two
27 dozen!

28 Despite the constraints of the HK Basic Law, its government, with the
29 support of the PRC and its national political institutions, has sought to integrate
30 this Special Autonomous Region in the field of international law.

31 In the context of judicial cooperation and the issue of the extradition of
32 suspected of crimes, there is an agreement with Portugal and some other
33 countries, but not on regional and global level. The projects of extradition laws
34 copy the model that already was signed with Portugal and the other countries.

35 We quote the agreement made with Portugal, to understand if the
36 accusations against the PRC truth or they was demagogic and fallacy:

37 "The Government of the Portuguese Republic and the Government of the Hong
38 Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), having been duly authorized by
39 the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to conclude
40 this Agreement, wishing to define how the reciprocal delivery of infringers on the
41 run, agreed on:
42 .../...

⁵Hong Kong was one of the most densely populated places in the world. The land population density as at mid-2014 stood at 6 690 persons per square kilometer, and Kwun Tong, with 57 250 persons per square kilometer, was the most densely populated district among the District Council districts.

1 Article 6
2 Mandatory reasons for refusal
3 1–An infringer on the run shall not be delivered if the requested Party has reason
4 to believe that:
5 (a) The infringement by virtue of which the person is accused or found guilty is a
6 political infraction
7 (b) the application for delivery (although allegedly submitted because of a
8 criminal offence by virtue of which the surrender may be granted)
9 is, in fact, presented in order to persecute or punish a person on the grounds of
10 their race, religion, nationality or political convictions; or
11 c) That the person may, if surrendered, be harmed in the trial, or punished,
12 detained or suffered a private restriction of his or her freedom for reasons which
13 are committed to race, religion, nationality or political convictions.”⁶
14

15 Article 2 clearly define the crimes against physical integrity and property
16

17 We must stress that this agreement was signed by HK on behalf of the
18 People's Republic of China and its government, which authorized it.
19 Conclusions: The accusations are fake news; many peoples are mobilized with
20 a real lie! But this fact, do not can justify why hundred thousand od young
21 people’s take the streets.

22 That reason is because they had other revindications. We must distinguish
23 the majority of young people from the radical political groups, that cannot be
24 characterized by age, but by a strategy of confrontation, disorder, and looting,
25 by the aim to conduct HK to great economic loses and near the chaos, with the
26 objective to provoke a violent response of authorities!⁷ And, consequently, a

⁶AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF HONG KONG, OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, ON THE DELIVERY OF INFRINGERS ON THE RUN

http://gddc.ministeriopublico.pt/sites/default/files/documentos/instrumentos/acordo_portugal_hong_kong_china_entrega_infractores_fuga.pdf

⁷What accompanied the violence was extensive destruction across the city. Rioters targeted different social institutions, including the city's Legislative Council Complex, government bodies, police stations and courts. On July 1, rioters stormed the Leg-Co Complex and caused mass destruction, forcing it to shut down two weeks before summer recess. Besides a repair cost of HK\$40 million (\$5.1 million), it also led to the delays in numerous livelihood-related bills and funding requests. Over the past months, the emblem of the SAR and the national emblem have been defaced, with national flags trampled, burned, and thrown into the sea. There has also been a far-reaching effect on people's lives. Traffic has ground to a halt, with the special administrative region's airport forced to shut down operations and the subway system paralyzed. By the end of November, at least 147 of the 161 subway stations had been damaged. The havoc also extended to campuses. In November, radical protesters had turned the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Polytechnic University into their strongholds and had pitched battles with the police near campus entrances. There was also extensive damage to the city's public facilities. Nearly 21,000 square meters of paving blocks from footpaths have been ripped up and used as weapons to attack police. The HKSAR's government predicted that Hong Kong's economy would contract by 1.3 percent in 2019, marking the first year of recession since the global financial crisis 10 years ago. Latest data

1 new cycle of violence, economic loses, international condemnation and
2 sanctions, that could be transformed in more discontentment, loss of deputies
3 by the forces that support government od HKSAR, and, in the end, block Hong
4 Kong’s Legislative Council_ Legqo.⁸

5 A doble lie, that includes the manipulation of the history of the crime. It
6 was not the case of the journalist James Griffiths. .
7 The following text is quoted from Hong Kong CNN correspondent, James
8 Griffiths.

9
10 “Murder suspect whose alleged crime sparked Hong Kong protests walks free!”
11 Updated 1356 GMT (2156 HKT) October 23, 2019

12 .../...

13 “But as the global consequences of almost four months of unprecedented unrest
14 continue to be felt, the story that started it all has slipped from the headlines. On
15 Wednesday, one of the central players in that story walked free from a Hong
16 Kong prison on minor charges, after authorities say he confessed to killing his
17 girlfriend but, so far, avoided prosecution for it.

18 Chan Tong-kai was sentenced to prison by a judge in April 2019. Just over one
19 year earlier, authorities say the then 19-year-old admitted to killing his girlfriend,
20 20-year-old Poon Hiu-wing, while the pair were in Taiwan. Poon would have
21 been about 15 weeks pregnant at the time.

22 Though Chan was arrested in March 2018 and soon confessed to the killing,
23 according to police, that wasn't why he was before a judge in April. Because
24 Hong Kong and Taiwan have no extradition agreement, and do not usually
25 provide cross-border legal assistance -- and because they could not prove the
26 alleged murder was planned in Hong Kong beforehand -- prosecutors in the city
27 were unable to charge Chan with murder. Instead, he was charged with the more
28 minor offense of money laundering, in relation to cash and other valuables he
29 stole from Poon after allegedly killing her.

30 .../...

31 In February 2019, the government proposed to amend the city's two extradition
32 laws _ the Fugitive Offenders and the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal
33 Matters ordinances _ in a bid to enable Hong Kong to surrender fugitive
34 offenders on a case-by-case basis to other jurisdictions that have no formal long-
35 term agreements with the SAR. “

36
37 *Internal causes and foreign interference*

38
39 The diffusion of liberal ideology in the Educational System and the omission of
40 history of New China

41 The British system of education. in the colonial period, formed an elite of
42 teachers with the values of liberal capitalism and from a sectary vision about
43 the people’s Republic of China. The colonial education regulations stipulated

showed Hong Kong's unemployment rate had risen to 3.2 percent by the end of November, the highest level since 2017.

⁸Will see in this test, later, how the government of HKSAR and the government of PRC solve the dilemma, and the connection of that strategy of confrontation, assumed by the radical groups is linked with the new legislation after 2019.

1 that teachers and students were not allowed to use words such as "motherland"
 2 and "nationality". History curriculum was focused on the ancient period of
 3 China's history and avoided the struggle against feudalism, war, and
 4 occupation by imperial countries, and the historical conditions that conduct to
 5 the New Democracy: The People's Republic of China confiscated the
 6 ownership of the monopolists_ the bureaucratic capital of the "four families",
 7 ended the privileges of foreign capital that took over three-quarters of China's
 8 industry and transport, reversed the requisitions, occupations and
 9 expropriations that the Japanese invasion imposed on businessmen and
 10 landowners and abolished feudal exploitation in the countryside. The Agrarian
 11 Reform takes the land to 350,000 peasants.

12 When HK return to the motherland 1997, they are the majority of the
 13 teachers in an open system, private and public, with liberal guidelines. As
 14 citizens, they are accultured persons, from the mainland and its history and
 15 culture. They controlled the Syndicate with 90.000 members, the Hong Kong
 16 Professional Teachers' Union,

17 "Liberal studies" is a compulsory subject in the Diploma of Secondary
 18 Education (DSE) curriculum, composed by six modules - personal
 19 development and interpersonal relationships, Hong Kong today, modern China,
 20 globalization, public health, and energy technology and the environment. Its
 21 textbooks are published by different publishers locally, and schools can choose
 22 whichever textbooks they prefer.

23 Unlike those for the other three compulsory subjects - Chinese, English and
 24 Mathematics - textbooks of "liberal studies" do not need approval from the
 25 Education Bureau of KHSAR.

26 Those teachers profited from this free choice, to choose the textbooks that
 27 correspond with their own political preferences. Two episodes can support this
 28 fact.

29 In 2012, the campaign against the proposed introduction of the Moral and
 30 National Education curriculum in our schools. The curriculum had been
 31 proposed by former chief executive Donald Tsang Yam-kuen in his 2010
 32 Policy Address. Yet the publication of the booklet Teaching Manual of the
 33 China Model for Understanding China immediately caused a tumult of
 34 protests: Critics said it was political propaganda intended to brainwash students
 35 and did not offer a balanced view of China. The government proposed to
 36 include parents and teachers in the committee set up to analyse the text but
 37 withdrawn Moral and National Education curriculum from schools.

38 In 2019, in the West media, everyone could see, during the demonstrations,
 39 groups pf very young peoples with the USA flag, appealing to the Trump
 40 government as a symbol of the defense of Human Rights!

41

42 USA aggressive strategy

43 If the protest demonstration in 2014 were a decisive battle between the
 44 government and opposition forces in Hong Kong, the riots in 2019 have an
 45 international strategic dimension, confronting the Chinese Socialism strategy
 46 for a New Age and anti-China forces, associated with the U.S. Strategy of The

1 United States And the U.S. National Defense Strategy, on which the battlefield
2 is Hong Kong.

3 The National Security Strategy, ESN [National Security Strategy (NSS)]
4 of the Trump government states that "China and Russia defy the power,
5 influence, and interests of the U.S., trying to erode U.S. security and
6 prosperity."

7 The Trump government's National Defense Strategy, EDN [National
8 Defense Strategy (EDN)] states that China "seeks regional hegemony in the
9 Indo-Pacific in the short term,

10 It is no longer about the propaganda defense of the values of the West or
11 the free world, slogans of the cold war, but of American hegemonic interests,
12 in the direct language of the Pentagon, which in the two Chambers of U.S.
13 power are covered with the diaphanous mantle of democracy and human
14 rights.⁹

15 China accuse the last U.S. government to search for to degrade the image
16 of the People's Republic of China in the world and thus block the development
17 of Chinese proposals for a New Era of International Relations based on a fairer
18 trading system, peaceful cooperation and the right of each nation to choose its
19 own path to progress, democracy and socialism, as are the BRICS projects, the
20 political reconfiguration of ASEAN, the New Silk Road for Peace and more
21 recently of South-South Cooperation, expanded in Africa and into the
22 American Continent, that Monroe doctrine consider private domain of US.

23 And difficult or even block China's peaceful unification, once again
24 fostering Taiwan's tendencies of secession, to which UN resolutions put the
25 end.

26 The theorists of World War III, seated in trump's administration, place the
27 South China Sea as one of the epicenters of this threatening conflict.

28 The danger of evolving from the current economic and political disputes to
29 a military probe was also signaled at the recent conference of old Secretary of
30 State Henry Kissinger in Beijing.¹⁰

31 The last act of U.S. interference in the sovereignty of the PRC, after
32 several student leaders (who commonly have their passage through Western
33 universities) were received as if they were representatives of the people of
34 Hong Kong, was the approval of a Hong Kong Law adopted by the House of
35 Representatives by 417 votes against one, the day after the Senate

⁹"...The Trump administration did impose targeted sanctions and other punishments on the Chinese government and corporate entities for their involvement in human rights violations, but its own weak record on human rights, its evident mixed motives in criticizing Beijing, and Trump's scapegoating of China for his own pandemic failings left these interventions anything but principled, making working with allies difficult". Kenneth Roth Executive Director of HRW. *Biden's Challenge: Redeeming a US Role for Human Rights*. WORLD REPORT 2021, page 1. <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/bidens-challenge>

¹⁰Kissinger said during the opening session of the Bloomberg New Economy Forum, adding that military technologies available today would make such a crisis "even more difficult to control" than those of earlier eras. The veteran diplomat said that the two sides should "agree that whatever other conflict they have, they will not resort to military conflict." CGTN
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1 unanimously vote , without any distinction between peaceful movements and
2 violent and xenophobic actions against individuals and property. Those laws
3 threaten to withdraw HK's special status in trade with the U.S. and exercise
4 reprisals over its authorities. This almost unanimity demonstrates that the
5 policies of the two parties that monopolize the government of the great
6 American nation are not true opposite, when the denominate American
7 interests or opposition to socialism are in the political equation.

8 An inauspicious Human Rights Watch_ create, with other name, to win the
9 Cold War, balancing the USA politic, wrote in the WORLD REPORT 2021:’

10
11 “In recent decades, the arrival of each new White House resident has brought
12 wild oscillations in US human rights policy. George W. Bush’s “global war on
13 terror,” with its systematic torture and Guantanamo detentions without charge,
14 was an earlier nadir. Barack Obama rejected important parts of it, although he
15 maintained and even expanded such elements as unlawful drone attacks, intrusive
16 surveillance, and arms sales to unsavory autocrats...”(Roth 2021,1)

17
18 In contrast to the fundamental line of the Chinese strategy, which, by the
19 voice of Xi Jinping, states: “Only with the progress of developing countries
20 and the least developed countries in the world, can China grow. Only with the
21 prosperity of developing countries, can China be more prosperous”. (19th CPC
22 Congress)

23 Although HKSAR's internal conflict is mainly due to the paradox of a
24 socialist country having committed itself to maintaining a part of its territory
25 for 50 years under an extreme and antisocial capitalist economic regime,
26 Taiwan's influence is equally evident.

27 28 Taiwan interference

29 Media reports that dozens of Hong Kong violent protesters fly to Taiwan
30 and are protect by Democratic Progressive Party of Taiwan, who not denied
31 that wants to discredit the principle of “one country, two systems”. Ma
32 Xiaoguang, spokesman for the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council of
33 PRC, warned the Democratic Progressive Party of Taiwan to stop harboring
34 violent Hong Kong activists fleeing arrest.

35 “They also openly claimed to shelter criminals and make Taiwan a 'safe
36 haven' for lawbreakers”, denouncing the double intention of that island's
37 leader, Tsai Ing-wen, and other authorities that have recently said that
38 "humanitarian assistance" should be given to some Hong Kong residents. The
39 case is that Cho Jung-tai, the DPP chairman, slander the principle of "one
40 country, two systems", "He was trying to stir up trouble in Hong Kong. He also
41 wanted to smear the mainland and the principle of 'one country, two systems'
42 so as to gain votes for the coming election. Such attempts are doomed to fail,"
43 Ma added

44
45
46

1 **The political and economic regime, one country, two systems**

2

3 The territory, composited by 1 104 km² of area (1 054 km² of land and 50
4 km² of water) consists principally of Hong Kong Island, Lantau, Kowloon
5 Peninsula, and the New Territories, as well as about 260 other islands.

6 The postcolonial Chinese government legally protected 60% of this land,
7 with the status of parks of nature and ecological reserves. 25% were already
8 urbanized. The rest stay in possession of a small number of private
9 homeowners and real estate speculators, who enriched it with a new "China
10 deal.

11 "Hong Kong returned to China in 1997, under the principle of "one
12 country, two systems", which means Hong Kong is part of China and enjoys a
13 high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs, as stipulated by
14 Hong Kong's Basic Law.

15 The implemented political system corresponds to the matrix of the People's
16 Republic, but its economic base and legal system remained untouched in
17 essence, a model of extreme liberal capitalism.

18 The People's Republic of China claim to be a new-type democracy born
19 from China's modern history, by the struggle, sacrifice, and hard work of its
20 people, with 56 nationalities: neither a new capitalist state, not a semi-
21 democratic hybrid system, as west journalists, politicians, and academics,
22 says!

23 PRC rejects that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights impose one
24 single model of democracy, the liberal democracy, and quote the Article, 21^o,
25 UDHR who postulate that each nation can choose its own path to progress and
26 configure its democratic state.¹¹

27 The Chinese Constitution define "...socialist democracy: the system of
28 people's congresses, the system of multiparty cooperation and political
29 consultation, the system of regional ethnic autonomy, and the system of self-
30 governance at the primary level of society..."

31 *How Hong Kong's Legislative Council evolution*

32

33 Let's characterize the pathway from a Legislative Council under the
34 dominance of a colonial governor to a real Legislative Council.

35 The colonial times. From its establishment in 1843... to the first partial
36 elections, on October 30, 1985, 24 members of Legco were returned by indirect
37 elections. Twelve were returned by 12 electoral college constituencies –
38 comprising members of District Boards, Urban Council, and the Provisional
39 Regional Council. The other 12 were returned by functional constituencies
40 made up of various professions.

¹¹The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the UN on 10 December 1948 (A/RES/217). Drafted mainly by J. P. Humphrey of Canada, it had in Dr. P.C. Chang, representative of the single-front government of China (later government of the People's Republic of China) and representative of the positions of the Asian countries, the main mediator of the consensus established in its principles and 30 articles.

1 Chinese language was used for the first time in Legco, with simultaneous
2 interpretation, on October 18, 1972.

3 1991 marked the first time in the city's history Legco members were
4 returned by direct elections. Eighteen members were elected by the public in
5 nine geographical constituencies. The first female legislator be directly elected.

6 Legco in the last of colonial era. In 1995, among the 60 members, 30 were
7 from functional constituencies, 20 were returned by direct elections in
8 geographical constituencies, and 10 were elected by the election committee
9 constituency.

10 The last governor declared 2.7 million voters (from a population of a 6,6
11 million of Chinese peoples), that never could exercise their vote to cast a ballot
12 in 150 years of colonial dependency. A generous offer in the end of the
13 mandate, to a minority of HK Chinese people, that spend nothing concerning
14 effective political rights to the people.

15 People's Republic of China set up a Provisional Legislative Council. Sixty
16 members were elected by a 400-member selection committee on December 21,
17 1996. Hong Kong's first chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, was elected on the
18 same day.

19 The first meeting of the Provisional Legislative Council convened on January
20 25, 1997, to elect its first president, Rita Fan Hsu Lai-tai. She was also the first
21 woman to hold the office.

22 The Provisional Legislative Council operated from July 1, 1997 to July 2,
23 1998. Elections for the first post-colonial Legco were held on May 24, 1998.

24 The size of the number of geographical constituency legislators increased
25 in subsequent Legco sessions: from 20 in 1998, to 24 in 2000, to 30 in 2004.

26 An electoral reform package was passed on June 25, 2010, increasing the size
27 of the legislature to 70 members by adding five geographical constituencies
28 and five functional constituencies.

29 The five functional constituency are elected by district councilors and
30 eligible to run by being elected by district council members. The winners were
31 then to be elected by Hong Kong's entire voter base. The Universal suffrage
32 arrived at the Chinese people of HK.

33 The seats are called "super seats" as candidates stand for election before
34 many voters and hence command a more significant mandate than other Legco
35 member.

36
37 *Enlarging democracy, a mixed system of direct participation and representation*

38
39 Uninterrupted expansion of electoral democracy, based on universal
40 suffrage and representative democracy, based on the direct election of
41 representatives from all HK social sectors and multi-party consultation and
42 cooperation.

43 Already in 2007, 28 constituencies were established with the power to
44 elect the Legislative Assembly, (one more, which represents the Districts
45 Councils Second) composed of approximately 226,000 representative voters (a
46 kind of great elector), for a total of about 7 million inhabitants. That number

1 includes near 210.000 individual representatives and near 16.000 board
2 representatives.

3 Hong Kong's leader, the chief executive, is currently elected by a 1.200-
4 member election committee (2010, Amend), state:

5 1. The Election Committee to elect the fourth term Chief Executive in 2012
6 shall be composed of 1200 members from the following sectors:

7 Industrial, commercial, and financial sectors 300

8 The professions 300

9 Labour, social services, religious and other sectors 300

10 Members of the Legislative Council, representatives of members of the District
11 Councils, representatives of the Heung Yee Kuk ('Rural Assembly' is a
12 statutory advisory body representing the indigenous or rural inhabitants of
13 Hong's New Territories), Hong Kong deputies to the National People's
14 Congress, and representatives of Hong Kong members of the National
15 Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference 300

16 The term of office of the Election Committee shall be five years.

17 2. Candidates for the office of Chief Executive may be nominated jointly by
18 not less than 150 members of the Election Committee. Each member may
19 nominate only one candidate.

20 With the Electoral Reform implemented at the SARHK in 2010, the
21 Legislative Council was composed of 70 members, 35 elected by direct
22 suffrage and 35 elected by indirect suffrage.

23 On another hand, all citizens (individuals) voters of Hong Kong also have
24 the right to vote in direct elections for the "District Assemblies", electing 452
25 members.

26 With the support of only 10 voters, any HK citizen can run for district
27 deputy.

28 In 2016, in compliance with the precept of progressively increasing the
29 democratic representation prescribed in the HK Fundamental Law, the
30 Legislative Assembly with 70 members, 35 elected by direct suffrage and 35
31 elected by indirect suffrage, represent all the social sectors of Hong Kong,

32 This reality contradicts the false thesis widely disseminated in the media to
33 the West, that after the 2014 incidents, the HK government restricted
34 democracy in electoral processes and its parliamentary representation.

35 These 35 elected by all community sectors, from the University to
36 Business and Trade Federations, are a new model of participatory/
37 representative democracy, which allows these different social sectors to
38 choose, to control and to evaluate its deputies during the mandate, or even
39 replace them in the case of serious infringement of their political duties. This
40 means that parties do not have the exclusivity of representation, as they
41 complain in the West the new democratic movements! (What a paradox!)

42 A model certainly more democratic than that we currently have in Portugal
43 (and in European Union), in which members are chosen by the head of their
44 party and negotiated only with their barons. We, Portuguese citizens militants
45 or without party, do not vote for members committed to defending our direct
46 interests and have no control over their activity. And we, European citizens,

1 when vote for our on-deputy circle, have no right to choose the man or the
2 woman, and let in the party the decisive authority for balance their mandate.

3 But if we are American citizens, and don't make part of the 100 million of
4 US citizens excluded from all elections, we can legally buy our place in a
5 political carrier, given the correspondent donative to the respective party ballot
6 or reserve a place, with a millionaire gift, in the top of the administration, up to
7 the presidential staff.

8 The Basic Law of HK states that the ultimate aims are the selection of the
9 Chief Executive by universal suffrage upon nomination by a broadly
10 representative nominating committee in accordance with democratic
11 procedures, and the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by
12 universal suffrage_ the "dual universal suffrage".

13 14 *The political-electoral map of Hong Kong*

15
16 Since the 2016 elections in HK, the constitutional field (identified with the
17 Constitution of the PRC and the Basic Law of HKSAR) is usually represented
18 by about 40 elected members, half of which have been elected by direct
19 suffrage. They are parties very different from the mainland democratic parties
20 and, obviously, from the Communist Party, as the DAB. The Centre-Left or
21 the Business and Professionals Alliance for Hong Kong _ BPA, the Centre-
22 right.

23 In 2007, 28 constituencies were entailed with approximately 212.000
24 representative voters for a total of about 7 million inhabitants. Moreover,
25 among these voters, 210.000 are individual representatives from 17 social
26 sectors (Rural Assembly, Education, Financial Services...), elected directly by
27 their peers to represent them as great voters, but the remaining 16.000 voters
28 are collective entities + individual representatives, elected by other sectors (e.g.
29 Textiles and Garment are represented by 3.579 large corporate voters and 130
30 by individual ones), which makes the process more complex but also more
31 Representative. The list does not include District Council (Second) Functional
32 Constituency, which consisted of all other individual registered electors do not
33 belong to one of the other 28 functional constituencies.

34 But this scheme is only a simplified way for approaching the diverse and
35 complex reality of parties and political groups of HK. In the post colonial era
36 we can identify many political acronyms having in common the word
37 democracy, representing parties and alliances, with representation in the
38 Legislative Council and District Councils, where a great number of
39 independents win the seats.

40 Evolution of Hong Kong's electoral map reveals the growing loss of
41 electoral weight of political forces that have historically been the support and
42 opposition of the government, well proved by the electoral evolution of the two
43 largest parties, the DAB and the Democratic Party (oppositionist) in the main
44 elections, for the Legislative Council: The DAB went from 25% of the vote in
45 1998 to 16% in 2016 and the Democratic Party (opposition) from 42% to 9% in
46 the same period.

1 And, consequently, the proliferation of ever-changing political parties and
2 forces.

3 In the November 24 poll to the District Councils, western press connects
4 with the opposition around 50 political acronyms, including parties and other
5 associations, traditional parties, and new political association - and dozens
6 more were presented as supporting the government.

7 The same west press associates with the opposition 1 million votes in
8 independent candidates, without demonstration of this connections. Consulting
9 the registration of the pool, could find in large majority, independent young
10 people, without program or ideology.

11
12 *National Peoples' Conference_ NPC and HKSAR political representation*

13
14 Hong Kong is represented in the national institutions of the People's
15 Republic of China, the People's Congress, and the Chinese People's
16 Consultative Policy Conference, with a weight of electoral representation
17 proportionally much higher than its number of citizens.

18 The PRC has a population of 1.360 billion, to HK's 7.8 million Chinese.

19 2980 Members of National Peoples 'Conference_ NPC; 175 Members of
20 NPCSC (The Standing Committee).

21 Hong Kong's contingent to the country's legislature, the National People's
22 Congress: Some 49 candidates ran in the small-circle election to be among the
23 chosen 36 delegates who represent the city in the legislature.

24 Electoral method:

25 Article 21 of the Hong Kong Basic Law stipulates:

26 Chinese citizens who are residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative
27 Region shall be entitled to participate in the management of state affairs
28 according to law. In accordance with the assigned number of seats and the
29 selection method specified by the National People's Congress, the Chinese
30 citizens among the residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
31 shall locally elect deputies of the Region to the National People's Congress to
32 participate in the work of the highest organ of state power.

33 A 1,989 strong electoral college composed of the following:

34 Members of the previous electoral college that had elected the Hong Kong
35 deputies to the National People's Congress.

36 Hong Kong delegates of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee
37 (CPPCC);

38 Members of the Election Committee (which elects the Chief Executive) who
39 are Chinese nationals, except those who opt out; and

40 The Chief Executive of the SARHK.

41 Result by party

42 DAB (5) _ Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong
43 (DAB)

44 FTU (2) NCF (1) Roundtable (1)

45

1 *The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and HKSAR political*
2 *representation*

3
4 “The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a broadly based
5 representative organization of the united front which has played a significant
6 historical role, will play a still more important role in the country's political and
7 social life, in promoting friendship with other countries and in the struggle for
8 socialist modernization and for the reunification and unity of the country. The
9 system of the multi-party cooperation and political consultation led by the
10 Communist Party of China will exist and develop for a long time to come.”
11 Preamble of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China
12

13 Some 200 delegates from Hong Kong are on the 2,158-strong member list
14 for the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative
15 Conference /2016), the country's top political advisory body...

16 Invited Hong Kong Dignitaries (124)

17 Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong (25)

18 Business and Professionals Alliance for Hong Kong (4)

19 Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (2)

20 Liberal Party (Hong Kong) (4)

21 New Century Forum (1)

22 New Territories Association of Societies (2)

23
24 *HK electoral changes to ensure 'one country, two systems' and safeguard*
25 *“patriots governing HK”*

26
27 Remember Trojan Horse operation!
28

29 The National People's Congress, China's top legislature, adopted a decision
30 on Feb 3 2021 on improving the electoral system of the Hong Kong Special
31 Administrative Region. The decision has the following nine articles (condensed):
32

33 1. Improving the electoral system of the HKSAR must fully and faithfully
34 implement the policy of "one country, two systems"...and safeguard the right
35 to vote and the right to stand for election of permanent residents of the
36 HKSAR.
37

38 2. The HKSAR shall establish an Election Committee which is broadly
39 representative, suited to the HKSAR's realities and representative of the overall
40 interests of its society. The Election Committee shall be responsible for
41 electing the chief executive designate and part of the members of the
42 Legislative Council. The Election Committee shall also be responsible for
43 nominating candidates for the chief executive and Leg-Co members as well as
44 for other matters. The Election Committee shall be composed of 1,500
45 members from the following five sectors: industrial, commercial, and financial
46 sectors; the professions; grassroots, labor, religious and other sectors; Leg-Co
47 members and representatives of district organizations; and Hong Kong deputies

1 to the NPC, Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese
2 People's Political Consultative Conference and representatives of Hong Kong
3 members of related national organizations.

4
5 3. The chief executive shall be elected by the Election Committee and
6 appointed by the Central People's Government. Candidates for the office of the
7 chief executive shall be nominated jointly by not less than 188 members of the
8 Election Committee...

9
10 4. The LegCo of the HKSAR shall be composed of 90 members in each term.
11 Members of the LegCo shall include members returned by the Election
12 Committee, those returned by functional constituencies and those by
13 geographical constituencies through direct elections.

14
15 5. A candidate qualification review committee of the HKSAR shall be
16 established. The committee shall be responsible for reviewing and confirming
17 the qualifications of candidates for the Election Committee members, the chief
18 executive and the LegCo members...

19
20 6. The NPC Standing Committee is authorized to, in accordance with the
21 decision on improving the electoral system of the HKSAR...

22
23 7. In accordance with the decision and the Basic Law's Annex I and Annex II
24 amended by the NPC Standing Committee, the HKSAR shall amend relevant
25 local laws and organize and regulate election activities accordingly.

26
27 8. The chief executive of the HKSAR shall submit in a timely manner reports
28 to the Central People's Government on relevant important situations including
29 the institutional arrangements for elections of the HKSAR and the organization
30 of the elections.

31
32 9...

33
34 **Youth and revolts. HKSAR government program to overcome crisis**

35
36 "Hong Kong residents, including those who have made mistakes, are not
37 our enemies"

38
39 Carrie Lam's government, despite the progress made in several areas,
40 Hong Kong's ecological environment in creative technology has been
41 continuously improved under the great support of the SAR government and
42 such as the unemployment rate, which is reduced to 2.9%, sub estimate the
43 problems and complaints of the people, especially young people.

44 It did not advance sufficiently in the democratization of Hong Kong's
45 economy. It displayed the general numbers and did not take due account of the
46 antisocial nature of HK capitalism.

1 But his stance of self-criticism and the containment of violence deserves
2 applause, as does the democratic reform program, she announced:
3

4 "Hong Kong residents, including those who have made mistakes, are not
5 our enemies." This is the official position of the HK government and also the
6 government of the PRC.

7 The Hong Kong government has announced a program of democratic
8 reforms, unprecedented in the last 20 years: The Hong Kong government has
9 announced extra budget measures valued at HK\$19.1 billion (\$2.4 billion),
10 including relief for small businesses, more student subsidies and benefits for
11 low-income households. Land supply for public housing, "About 700 acres of
12 private land will be resumed, of which some 400 hectares is expected to be
13 resumed in the next five years _ significantly more than the 20 hectares
14 resumed in the past five years," she said.

15 raise the minimum wage

16 Lam proposed raising all payment rates of the working family allowance.
17 "There will be a 16.7 percent to 25 percent increase in the working-hour-linked
18 household allowance under the program, while the child allowance will be
19 raised substantially by 40 percent," she said.

20 And create more well-paying jobs to improve social mobility for young
21 people.

22 Integrate itself into the national innovation system and explore the
23 innovation-driven development models cooperated with other cities in the
24 Greater Bay Area.

25 Other government adviser suggest increasing taxes on millionaires and
26 property transactions and that the government can also consider raising taxes
27 on those making HK\$2 million a year or more and increasing taxes on property
28 transactions valued at HK\$10 million or more.

29 These measures removed from the streets the large masses of discontent
30 and left the extremists isolated. They chose to endure intense violent activity,
31 with fires and destruction of establishments, public services, communication
32 axes and even the University, attacking the police with lethal weapons,
33 bleeding and burning other Chinese citizens, harassing, and intimidating
34 students from other countries, emerging in trained groups, and equipped for
35 urban guerrilla. Continuing to drag same groups of young and young people to
36 violent clashes.¹²
37
38

¹²Police records show that among the hundreds of people arrested for taking part in violent protests have been under the age of 16. Among the over 6,000 arrested in the anti-government protests, many are university students. Police records show that some 40 percent of those detained are students, with more than 900 suspects underaged. Charges include rioting, possession of offensive weapons, assaulting police officers and taking part in unlawful assemblies.

1 *The elections of November 24 and the meaning of its results*

2

3 The president of the government of the Hong Kong Special Autonomous
4 Region said in her first public statement that she accepts the results of the
5 elections to the District Assemblies, which were clearly unfavorable to her, and
6 she hope that the people of Hong Kong can continue to express their views in a
7 peaceful manner.

8 “The HKSAR government will listen to the opinions of members of the
9 public humbly, and seriously reflect (on its performance),” conclude Lam. The
10 first note is that if the government loses elections so largely, it is because, after
11 all, in Hong Kong there are free and democratic elections, contrary to what has
12 been intensely stated in the West.

13 The BBC and the Western press soon talk of a wide victory for the "pro-
14 democracy" movement, as if these candidates represented an organized and
15 united political front with a program and a common structure.

16 Candidates for the seats of District Council elections, were able to
17 participate in the polls based on a one-name list signed by only 10 HK citizens,
18 a legal provision granting a democratic, participatory, and plural dimension to
19 these elections and to these elected officials, which has nothing to be compared
20 with the schematic and biased view of a homogeneous political movement.

21 Analyzing the last pool emphasizing that pro-democracy movement win
22 the streets and after poll 17 of 18 districts or saying that political forces that
23 support government only have a reduced percent of the 452 seats, is an
24 intentional deflection to induce in error the public opinion.

25 The defeated candidates were not only those representing the oldest and
26 diverse democratic parties and social forces supporters of HKSAR government,
27 but also other independent citizens and old opposite parties, who together show
28 us that the consignment of philosophy China's classic politics, taken up by
29 Mao, remains alive in the People's Republic of China and is favored by its
30 electoral laws: “Let a hundred flowers bloom; let a hundred schools of thought
31 contend”.

32 Now we can measure the dimension of the defeat of government without
33 associate them to the victory of an inexistent electoral platform or united front
34 of opposition. From an electoral framework compared between the two
35 elections 2015/2019, with an electoral turnout of 47% of voters against the
36 current 71% (2.9 million out of a total of 4.1 million), DAB went from 118 to
37 21, BPA fall from 19 to 3 and the FTU from 30 to 7. This framework shows an
38 overall drop from 169 to 31 among these parties and political forces that
39 support Lam govern and regularly present themselves to these elections, but at
40 the same time, that already in the last elections 2015, most elected candidates
41 have not party affiliation or there are representants of traditional so-called
42 democratic parties.

43

44

1 *The winner's: pluralism, diversity, and independents*

2
3 In common, these candidates and especially these voters criticize the HK
4 government policy, based on the same claims that brought to the streets the
5 first democratic movements of their Chinese citizens in the 1960s and 1970s in
6 the midst of colonial era: poverty wages of workers and their families, the
7 terrible housing shortages in a mega city subject to private housing
8 concentration and speculation, insufficient support for students and promising
9 jobs, small business owners' difficulties in a business sea where they hunt
10 without control the great sharks.

11 We can better understand the evolution from the past colonial period to the
12 Hong Kong administration of “one country, two systems”, from a standing
13 testify of a senior research fellow at Pan Sutong Shanghai-Hong Kong
14 Economic Policy Research Institute at Lingnan University, professor Ho Lok-
15 sang:

16
17 “Hong Kong people have struggled through difficult times. During the 1950s and
18 early 1960s, most Hong Kong people were struggling to make ends meet. Many
19 of us were living in subdivided flats in very crowded conditions. Many lived in
20 unsafe squatter camps that were not only unhygienic but also dangerous.
21 Corruption was rampant, as were robberies. There was no democracy to speak of.
22 English was the only official language even though very few Hong Kong people
23 at the time could speak or understand English...

24 Hong Kong people did not enjoy free compulsory primary education until 1971.
25 It was in 1978 that Hong Kong started to have nine years of free compulsory
26 education and also the Home Ownership Scheme. It was not until 1991 that Hong
27 Kong had a third university. The old-age allowance, when it was first introduced
28 in 1973, was available only for those aged 75 or above.

29 While the percentage of low-income earners, defined as making HK\$10,000
30 (\$1,280) or less a month at 2018 prices, among young people aged 21-25, had
31 risen for the cohorts born after 1980, a recent study by me and a scholar at the
32 Education University found that for those born in 1991-95, an unprecedentedly
33 low 12 percent was poor. Even for those born in 1986-90, the percentage of low-
34 income earners dropped from 36.3 percent to 5.3 percent by the time they
35 reached 26-30!”...The fact is, under “one country, two systems”, life is actually
36 getting better in Hong Kong. Not only are we economically better off than our
37 forefathers, but we are having more democracy, less corruption, fewer crimes, a
38 higher rule-of-law rating, and even the top life expectancy ranking in the world.”
39 Ho Lok-sang, conclude.¹³

40
41 The defeat parties and other political forces are not the emanation of the
42 government politics or from China mainland, they are genuine creation of the
43 diversity of political choices of the HK Chinese Peoples' in different historical
44 contexts, agree and disagree frequently with the political orientation and
45 measures of Lam government (a story about that disagree of DBA leader

¹³Ho Lok-sang. *Bright economic prospects for the younger generation* Updated: 2019-11-19 07:22, from China Daily

1 opposition face to Lam decision of retreat extradition laws, run in HK public
2 opinion), defending in common the Basic Law of HKSAR..

3 Once again, West press says nothing about their origin, political program,
4 and social composition.

5
6 *DAB. The Centre-Left for a Virtuous Democracy*
7

8 Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong _
9 DAB was founded in the end of colonial period, 1992, only with 56 members
10 defining themselves as “ a cross-sectoral party” and in 1997, when HK return
11 to the motherland, establish a political program that wanted to correspond to
12 the main aspirations and needs of the common people and all the social classes,
13 believing that “...the common interest of all sectors of the society is to
14 implement One Country, Two Systems, Hong Kong people Administering
15 Hong Kong and a high degree of autonomy, to maintain Hong Kong’s stability
16 and prosperity while continuously improving our resident’s quality of life.”

17 It was a program with concrete measures, that reacts against to the dark
18 side of the colonial heritage, but defends a moderate way to reform the
19 capitalism of HK:
20

21 *Business and Professionals Alliance for Hong Kong _ BPA, the Centre-right*
22

23 BPA will be classified in the West as a Centre-right party, representing
24 since 2012 the business world. Defends the primacy of private economy, the
25 responsibility of the government to create a competitive environment for
26 business and to promote welfare and well-being of middle-class and assistance
27 for the disadvantaged.
28

29 *Federation of Trade Unions*
30

31 The Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (HKFTU) was founded in
32 1948. HKFTU represents a total of 251 affiliated and associated unions,
33 covering a wide spectrum of sectors, including all means of transport (land, sea
34 and air), government organizations, public utilities, clericals and professionals,
35 tourism, catering and retailing industries, service industry, manufacturing,
36 shipbuilding and machinery manufacturing, and construction, etc. With a
37 membership of over 410.000 (as of December 2016), HKFTU is the largest
38 labor organization in Hong Kong.
39

40
41 **Epilogue**
42

43 The Western press and its political scientist (or propagandist?) omit and
44 try to forget that the political principle of "one country, two systems", forces
45 the government of SARHK and the People's Republic of China to maintain for
46 50 years which it was one of the most antisocial capitalist regimes of our time_

1 a colonial regime, tax haven for the landless capital, royaum of real estate
2 speculators, refuge from international white-collar crimes or even the most
3 hateful blood crimes committed by the worst of its citizens, which the Chinese
4 authorities have gradually and peacefully reforming, following the principle of
5 "one country, two systems" and in the fulfilment of the strategic political
6 contract signed by Hong Kong's Basic Law.

7 The program that Carrie Lam recently presented it is a program of
8 democratic reforms that respond to peoples' claims, which, of course, arrive
9 late, but paradoxically will be reinforced with these results.

10 On other hand, the Greater Bay Area Plan reinforce the key to innovation.
11 Is based on agglomeration economies from the city cluster and on the access to
12 great ports of Guangdong, Macau, and Hong Kong, involving policy makers of
13 11 cities in the area. Its design shows that it does not go against market forces
14 but instead works with them, creating diversity, new jobs and sustainability.
15 The difficulties caused by the three different market, with different legal
16 systems will be remove or at least alleviate, with a synergic and solidary
17 process of integration, based in high technologies, ecological transition and
18 open up to the world.

19 Hong Kong Security Law, approved by unanimity by the Committee
20 Permanent of National People Assembly, is resumed by BBC in four points: "It
21 criminalizes any act of:

- 22
23 secession - breaking away from the country
24 subversion - undermining the power or authority of the central government
25 terrorism - using violence or intimidation against people
26 collusion with foreign or external forces."¹⁴
27

28 All the sovereign states have a similar Law. But BBC use a new
29 argument: "It gives Beijing powers to shape life in Hong Kong it has never had
30 before."

31 Analyzing the accusation against China about the violation of the
32 agreement with London for the handover and the Basic Law, the French
33 diplomat Lionel Vairon, says:

34
35 Yet, in Article 23, this Basic Law, which at the time had not aroused any
36 indignation, already stated that "The R.A.S. of Hong Kong must adopt its own
37 laws to prohibit any act of treason, secession, sedition, subversion against the
38 Central People's government, or the theft of state secrets, prohibiting any political
39 activity in the Region of foreign organizations or organizations. , and prohibit
40 political organizations or organizations in the Region from establishing links with
41 foreign political organizations or organizations."¹⁵ (Varion 2020)
42

43 The principle of "One country, two systems" would be rendered null and
44 void by the vote by the Beijing People's Assembly of the National Security
45 Act. Washington has announced its decision to no longer recognize Hong

¹⁴<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-52765838>

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1 Kong's special status, a decision that will penalize U.S. companies and
2 investors in the first place.

3 And Leonel Vairon arrives to an opposite conclusion:
4

5 Hong Kong is merely a pretext for the United States, supported by a European
6 Union too follows in this case, to increase the pressure on China (trade war,
7 "laws" of congress on Xinjiang, Hong Kong, refusal of visas for Chinese
8 students, etc.) and try, in a last desperate effort, to contain the emergence of
9 China in the international order and preserve a rapid decline in American
10 hegemony.(Varion 2020)
11

12 The National People's Congress, China's top legislature, adopted a decision
13 on Feb 3 2021 on improving the electoral system of the Hong Kong Special
14 Administrative to ensure 'one country, two systems' and safeguard "patriots
15 governing HK"
16

17

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