

CityU Public Law and Human Rights Forum, Roundtable Series on National Security Law

*Hong Kong in the Post-National Security Law Era:  
Some Reflections from International Law and Relations Perspectives*

Tuesday, 20 October 2020 (Online ⇒ 17:00-18:30 HKT)

Hong Kong's autonomy is directly linked to its standing as an international city, making it a financial hub and a gateway to China. The maintenance of its unique international status is linked to its high degree of self-governance under the "One Country Two Systems" model, which is in line with the Sino-British Declaration and the Basic Law. Having its own laws (which incorporate the ICCPR and ICESCR), independent institutions, and the common law system benefits Hong Kong, and are crucial for the continuance of its status internationally and domestically.

Since the handover of Hong Kong back to the PRC in 1997, it has remained an international city. International recognition of its autonomy has allowed it to hold its own seat at many supra-national organizations (including APEC, both WTOs, Asian Development Bank, Bank for International Settlements, IMF and the Financial Action Task Force, World Customs Organisation, Universal Postal Union, and others). Hong Kong also has a significant number of free trade agreements with China, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Australia, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland and more, and has enjoyed preferential tariff treatment. In 2018, the Hong Kong Stock Exchange even put in a bid to take over the London Stock Exchange (which was abandoned in 2019).

After the implementation of the National Security Law (NSL) and ongoing US-China Trade War, the US ended preferential tariff treatment for Hong Kong, which led to further ramifications and drew further responses from other nations such as Britain, Australia and Canada. Furthermore, Canada, Australia, Britain, New Zealand, the US, and others have suspended their extradition treaty with Hong Kong. Later, Beijing announced its intentions to reciprocally suspend Hong Kong's extradition treaties with Canada, Australia, and Britain.

This webinar, which is a part of the CityU CPLR Roundtable Series on the NSL, will provide an academic critical reflection on:

- The NSL from the perspective of international law: understanding its legitimacy while considering the Sino-British Declaration 1984, the Basic Law, ICCPR and ICESCR
- Ability of the NSL to enable a "one country, two systems" approach to remain stable in the face of the US declaring it "dead"
- Third states concerted suspension of Hong Kong Extradition treaties
- Extent to which responses of third states comply with international legal obligations towards Hong Kong
- Degree to which the US-China trade war and deteriorating relationship is the cause of Hong Kong's victimization
- How Hong Kong's standing as an international city can be sustained and restored

Moderator: **Fozia Lone**, Associate Professor, School of Law, City University of Hong Kong

Panelists:

**Grenville Cross** SBS, QC, SC, Honorary Professor of Law, University of Hong Kong; Vice Chair (Senate), International Association of Prosecutors; former Director of Public Prosecutions, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

**Jiangyu Wang**, Professor, Director, Centre for Chinese and Comparative Law (RCCL), School of Law, City University of Hong Kong

**Anthony Carty**, Professor of International Law, Beijing Institute of Technology School of Law

Please register by sending an email with your name and institution to Ms. Vanessa Lau at [Vanessa.Lau@cityu.edu.hk](mailto:Vanessa.Lau@cityu.edu.hk).  
A Zoom link will be sent to registered participants.