

Hong Kong security law – key clauses

The approval of the security law is seen as Beijing's boldest move to date to clamp down on protests and reduce Hong Kong's autonomy



Jul 1:
*Riot police
clear protests
against security law*

► Damaging government facilities considered act of subversion

► Sabotaging public transport facilities deemed terrorism

► Crimes defined as secession, subversion, terrorism and collusion with foreign forces carry maximum penalty of life in prison

► Beijing will set up national security office in Hong Kong with own law enforcement personnel – not under local government jurisdiction

► Hong Kong must establish own national security commission to enforce law, with Beijing-appointed adviser

► Hong Kong's chief executive to have power to appoint judges for national security cases

► Central government in Beijing will exercise jurisdiction in “complex” cases, such as those posing threat to national security

► People suspected of breaking law can be wire-tapped and placed under surveillance

► Anyone found guilty will not be allowed to stand for public office

► Law applies to permanent and non-permanent residents. Management of foreign NGOs and news agencies will also be strengthened