

Who Do US Politicians Really Stand With?

美政客究竟和谁站在一起?

Truth About US Blatant Interference in China's Internal Affairs On Hong Kong-related Issues

——美方就涉港问题粗暴干涉中国内政的事实真相

Since the new US administration took office, it has not changed the hegemonic behavior of its predecessor on issues related to Hong Kong, having launched at least 13 smear attacks against China on those issues and raved about “standing with Hong Kong people” many times.

The US side has also churned out fallacies about the proper measures taken to boost the long-term stability of Hong Kong, including China's implementation of the national security law in Hong Kong and measures to improve Hong Kong's electoral system. Washington has also ganged up with some Western forces to launch a propaganda campaign against China, and even imposed so-called “sanctions” against Chinese officials.

The unprovoked attacks on China by the new US administration on issues related to Hong Kong are listed below in a bid to restore truths through an account of facts.

PART 1

After China's National People's Congress (NPC) adopted a decision on improving the electoral system of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) on March 11, the US State Department issued a statement to attack and discredit China's decision. The US side also issued a statement with other Group of Seven members to defame China. On March 17, the US State Department announced so-called “sanctions” against 24 Chinese officials, including 14 vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, on the eve of a high-level strategic dialogue between China and the United States in the US state of Alaska.

After the NPC adopted the decision on improving the electoral system of the HKSAR, a spokesperson for the US State Department claimed that the decision attacked Hong Kong's democratic process. However, it is purely China's internal affair to design and improve Hong Kong's electoral system, and no foreign force is entitled to interfere. In fact, the United States has its own strict laws against for-

美国新一届政府上台以来，美方丝毫未改前任政府霸道行径，就涉港问题对中方发动至少13次抹黑攻击，还多次扬言“与香港人站在一起”，对中方实施香港国安法、完善香港选举制度等有利于香港长治久安的正确措施大发谬论，纠集一些西方势力对中方发起“舆论围攻”，甚至对中方官员进行所谓“制裁”。

接下来，我们一一列举美新政府上台以来美方就涉港问题对中方进行的无端攻击，通过陈述事实，还原真相。

3月11日，全国人大作出完善香港特别行政区选举制度的决定后，美国国务院发表声明进行攻击抹黑，美方还伙同七国集团发表声明诋毁我有关决定；3月17日，中美举行阿拉斯加高层战略对话前夕，美国国务院发表声明，宣布对包含14位全国人大常委会副委员长在内的24名中方官员实施所谓“制裁”。

在全国人大通过关于完善香港特别行政区选举制度的决定之后，美国国务院发言人声称，此举打击了香港民主的进程。香港特别行政区选举制度怎么设计、怎么完善纯属中国内政，任何外国势力都无权说三道四。事实上，美国自身也有非常严密的防范外国干预选举的法律规定，此前美国国会众议院通过了关于选举法律修改的议案——为什么美国

eign interference in elections, and the US House of Representatives had passed a bill to improve the US electoral system. Why can the United States itself amend its own electoral laws any time it deems necessary but go all out to denigrate China's improvement of such laws for one of its special administrative regions?

While the US side alleged that the targets of its so-called “sanctions” have “undermined the high degree of autonomy promised to the people in Hong Kong,” the US accusation was not consistent with the facts. The NPC has made decisions on safeguarding national security in Hong Kong and improving the electoral system of Hong Kong respectively. The improved electoral system has ensured the implementation of the principle of “patriots administering Hong Kong,” which excludes anti-China, destabilizing forces from the governance structure and better guarantees the national security and the safety of the HKSAR's body of power. It has also better reflected the extensive and balanced political participation by Hong Kong residents, which in no way weakens Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy, but is more conducive to the healthy and orderly development of Hong Kong's democratic system.

China's measures to maintain the long-term stability of Hong Kong have also won broad international support. During the 46th session of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC), 70 countries issued a joint statement urging relevant parties to stop interfering in issues related to Hong Kong and in China's internal affairs. In addition, another 20-plus countries also voiced support for China's position and measures on issues related to Hong Kong in their respective remarks at the HRC.

The US side, by choosing to announce the so-called “sanctions” against Chinese officials on the eve of the high-level strategic dialogue between China and the United States in Alaska, sought to use extreme pressure to gain bargaining chips. However, such unilateral “sanctions” were only a bluff. The Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) said previously that the US unilateral sanctions are not adopted by the United Nations, thus having no legal effect in Hong Kong. The HKMA's position on unilateral US “sanctions” is clear: Hong Kong banks have no legal responsibility to act in concert with those “sanctions.”

After the announcement of the so-called “sanctions” by the United States in 2020, anti-China and destabilizing forces rejoiced, claiming that those sanctions were “significant indicators” and “champagne corks will be opened tonight for celebration.” They also predicted with confidence that “more sanctions will be imposed in the future, not only on senior officials and middle-level officials, but also those who directly endanger the rule of law in Hong Kong.” The truth of the claim that “the United States stands with Hong Kong people” is that the US side will always stand with those who create disturbances and undermine Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

自己可以根据需要随时对选举法律进行修改，却对中国一个特别行政区法律的修改如此兴师动众予以诋毁呢？

美方认为其所谓“制裁”的对象“削弱了香港的高度自治”，这并不符合事实。全国人大分别就香港维护国家安全和完善香港特别行政区选举制度作出决定，完善后的香港特区选举制度全面贯彻“爱国者治港”原则，将反中乱港势力排除在治理架构之外，国家安全和香港特区政权安全得到更有力保障，同时更好体现了香港居民广泛、均衡的政治参与，不仅没有削弱香港的高度自治，反而更加有利于香港的民主政制健康有序向前发展。

中方为维护香港长治久安而采取的措施也赢得了广泛国际支持。联合国人权理事会第46届会议上，有70多个国家发表共同声明，敦促有关方面停止干涉香港事务和中国内政。还有20多个国家以单独发言等方式，支持中方在涉港问题上的立场和举措。

美方选择在中美举行阿拉斯加高层战略对话前夕，宣布对中方官员进行所谓“制裁”，有利用极限施压争取谈判筹码的算计。不过，这种单边主义的“制裁”是虚张声势。香港金管局此前已表示，美国的制裁行为是外国政府的单方面制裁，不属于联合国通过的国际针对性金融制裁制度的一部分，在香港没有法律效力。金管局对美国单边“制裁”的立场清晰，那就是香港的银行没有法律责任配合“制裁”采取行动。

在受到美方“制裁”的人士中，国务院港澳办分管日常工作的副主任张晓明表示，全国政协副主席、国务院港澳办主任夏宝龙和他及港澳办其他同事对被美方“制裁”一事，都“深以为荣”，“我们回应的反制措施也一定会让他们长记性的！”香港特区行政长官林郑月娥以“一笑置之、嗤之以鼻”回应，中央政府驻香港特区联络办公室主任骆惠宁说，他在国外没有一分钱资产，并开玩笑称可以寄给美方100美元，以供冻结之用。

2020年美方所谓“制裁”消息公布后，反中乱港分子欢欣鼓舞，说什么美方制裁行动“有重大指

PART 2

On March 30, the amended Annex I and Annex II to the HKSAR Basic Law were passed at the 27th session of the Standing Committee of the 13th NPC, with a unanimous vote from all committee members in attendance. On March 31, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken certified to US Congress that Hong Kong remains undeserving of “special treatment” by the United States under US law. On April 1, US Consul General in Hong Kong Hanscom Smith raved that Hong Kong elections would not produce “meaningful democratic results.”

The designing and improvement of the electoral system of the HKSAR is China’s internal affair. The amendments enjoy sufficient legal basis and fully embody the spirit of the rule of law in governing the country and Hong Kong by law. The newly amended Annexes I and II of the HKSAR Basic Law are systematic amendments to the method for selecting the HKSAR chief executive and the method for forming the HKSAR Legislative Council, respectively. By focusing on reconstituting the Election Committee and increasing empowerment, the amendments represent an overall planning and design for Hong Kong’s electoral system, which have not only fixed the loopholes and defects of the original system in a timely manner, but also effectively enhanced the broad representation and balanced participation of the electoral system. They have optimized and developed Hong Kong’s democratic system, and have by no means “weakened democracy.”

It is of great significance to improve the electoral system of the HKSAR. By making institutional arrangement at the constitutional level, it combines adherence to the principle of “one country” with respect for the differences between “two systems,” and also combines the upholding of the central government’s overall jurisdiction over Hong Kong with a guarantee of a high degree of autonomy of Hong Kong. It has fully implemented the fundamental principle of “patriots administering Hong Kong,” thus ensuring Hong Kong’s long-term stability and prosperity, safeguarding the steady and sustained implementation of the principle of “one country, two systems” in Hong Kong, and giving Hong Kong people a promising future.

In any country in the world, loyalty to one’s homeland is a basic political ethic that must be observed by civil servants and those who run for public office. In Britain, the electoral system of each region is decided by the central government of Britain. For example, with the highest degree of autonomy, Scotland’s electoral system was set by the Scotland Act passed by the British Parliament in 1998 and amended in 2012.

Xulio Rios, director of the Observatory of Chinese Politics in Spain, said that the electoral reform shows the firm will of the Chinese government to preserve the stability of Hong Kong and not to sacrifice sovereignty under any circumstances. In an interview

标性意义”“今晚开香槟庆祝”，或底气十足地预告什么“制裁还会陆续有来，不单高官，中层甚至直接执行危害香港法治的人，都有机会纳入制裁名单”……“美国与香港人站在一起”的真相，就是美方与这些祸乱和破坏香港繁荣稳定的人，永远站在一起。

二

3月30日，十三届全国人大常委会第二十七次会议全票通过新修订的香港基本法附件一、附件二。3月31日，美国国务卿布林肯宣布根据《香港人权与民主法案》，美国继续暂停对香港的所谓“特殊待遇”。4月1日，美国驻港总领事史墨客在接受媒体采访时对此大肆抨击，叫嚣香港选举“已无意义”云云。

香港特区的选举制度怎么设计、怎么完善是中国内政。本次修订有充足的法理依据，充分体现依法治国、依法治港的法治精神。新修订的香港基本法附件一和附件二，是对香港特别行政区行政长官和立法会两个产生办法作出系统性修订，以重新构建选举委员会并增加赋权为核心，对香港特别行政区选举制度进行总体规划设计，既及时弥补了原有制度存在的漏洞和缺陷，又有效增强了选举制度的广泛代表性和均衡参与度，是对香港民主制度的优化和发展，绝非“削弱民主”。

完善香港特区选举制度有着重要意义，其通过宪制性制度安排，把坚持“一国”原则和尊重“两制”差异、维护中央对特区全面管治权和保障特区高度自治权结合起来，全面落实了“爱国者治港”这一根本原则，进而确保香港长治久安和繁荣稳定，护佑香港“一国两制”实践行稳致远，让香港人民获得充满希望的未来。

放眼世界，无论在哪个国家，效忠自己的祖国都是公职人员以及竞选公职的人必须遵守的基本政治伦理。英国治下各地方的选举制度都由中央政府决定，不属于任何地方自治范畴。以自治程度最高的苏格兰地区为例，它的选举制度就是由英国议会于1998年通过的《苏格兰法》（2012年修订）进行规定。法国宪法规定，地方议会的选举制度由法国