

PORI

HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

香港民意研究所



公民實踐培育基金
project citizens
foundation

反對修訂逃犯條例運動民間民情報告 Anti-Extradition Bill Movement People's Public Sentiment Report

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「民間民情報告」 (English slide to follow)

- 2014 年「爭取普選佔領運動民間民情報告」，由「公民社會聯合行動」委託進行，2015 年 2 月 17 日初版，2015 年 3 月 3 日再版。
- 收集民意調查、全民投票、簽名運動、遊行示威及法庭案件，紀錄民情的發展，深化理性討論。
- 2019 年 7 月，「公民實踐培育基金」委託香港民意研究所編撰「反對修訂逃犯條例民間民情報告」，2019 年 12 月 13 日初版。
- 相關研究共分三個階段和四個角度進行：
 - 第一階段屬於全港性電話調查
 - 第二階段是青年意見跟進研究
 - 最後階段是撰寫民間民情報告
 - 四個角度包括「民意調查」、「遊行集會」、「傳統媒體」和「新興媒體」

“People’s Public Sentiment Report”

(Chinese slide before this)

- “The Umbrella Movement People’s Public Sentiment Report” of 2014 was commissioned by “Civil Society Joint Action”, first edition dated February 17, 2015, second edition dated March 3, 2015
- It collected public opinion via opinion surveys, civil referendums, signature campaigns, processions and rallies, as well as court cases in order to document opinion change and to facilitate rational discussions.
- In July 2019, Project Citizens Foundation commissioned HKPORI to compile the “Anti-Extradition Bill Movement People’s Public Sentiment Report”, first edition released on December 13, 2019.
- The study has 3 stages and studied public sentiment from 4 angles:
 - Stage 1 is a territory-wide random telephone survey
 - Stage 2 is a follow-up study of youth opinion
 - Final stage is the compilation the public sentiment report
 - The 4 angles included of public opinion polling, marches and processions, traditional media and the new media.

「反對修訂逃犯條例運動民間民情報告」 (English slide to follow)

- 別稱「反送中民情報告」，2019年12月13日初版
- 集中記錄民意調查、遊行集會、傳統媒體、新興媒體所載資料，附加青年意見分析
- 沒有空間陳述所有事實，沒有向政府、警隊、或示威人士問責，不能取代正規的獨立調查報告，甚至不能取代其他民間報告
- 報告結論集中討論深層次矛盾，為香港、中國、和世界尋找出路

“People’s Public Sentiment Report on Anti-Extradition Bill Movement”

(Chinese slide before this)

- Also known as “No China Extradition Public Sentiment Report”, December 13, 2019, First Edition
- Documents public sentiment from public opinion polling, marches and processions, traditional media and the new media, supplemented by a feature study on youth opinions.
- No space to record all facts, does not discuss the accountability of the government, the police, or protesters; cannot replace any official investigation conducted by an independent commission of inquiry; cannot even replace any other civil society report
- Main conclusion focuses on deep conflicts, to find a way out for Hong Kong, China and the world.

重點結論和呼籲

Major Conclusions and Open Calls

- 從一個小錯誤開始，反修例運動逐漸發展成反行政長官兼反警察兼反極權的運動。整個政府陷入了前所未有的管治危機，最終會否演變成一場反京兼反共運動，仍是未知之數。
- Starting from a small mistake, the Anti-Extradition Bill Movement has gradually developed into an anti-CE cum anti-police cum anti-authoritarian movement. The entire government has sunk into a governance crisis never seen before, and whether it will develop into an anti-Beijing cum anti-communist movement is yet to be seen.

重點結論和呼籲

Major Conclusions and Open Calls

- 林鄭月娥顯然誤解了通過《逃犯條例》的象徵意義，以及香港人要求她撤回該條例和調查警方暴力行為的含義。對於香港市民而言，是次運動的主因，是捍衛香港核心價值——自由，免令其逐漸被侵犯和受侵蝕。
- Carrie Lam has clearly misunderstood symbolic meaning of passing the Extradition Bill, and Hong Kong people's subsequent demands on her to withdraw the Bill and to investigate the police violence. To the people of Hong Kong, the issue at stake is the gradual encroachment and erosion of Hong Kong's core-of-the-core value – freedom.

重點結論和呼籲

Major Conclusions and Open Calls

- 大多數香港人實際上並不關心銅鑼灣書店出售什麼書籍，法輪功是否是邪教，以及「一地兩檢」安排是否關乎民族自尊，大多數香港人只是想過自由的生活，如果他們犯了罪，便要接受公平公開的審判。
- Most Hong Kong people actually do not care too much about what books were being sold at the Causeway Bay Books, whether Falun Gong is a subversive religion or not, and whether the co-location arrangement is a national pride or not, most Hong Kong people just want to live freely and if they have committed an offense, be trialed fairly and openly.

重點結論和呼籲

Major Conclusions and Open Calls

- 現代歷史的教訓是自由和法治只有在民主制度下才能得到最好的保障。因此，隨著運動的推進行，人們的訴求逐漸轉為對普選的追求。
- The lesson of modern history is that freedom and rule of law are best guaranteed under democratic institutions. Therefore, as the movement continued, people's demand gradually shifted to the pursuit of universal suffrage.

重點結論和呼籲

Major Conclusions and Open Calls

- 基於共產政權的本質，中國領導人可能很難解決共產主義對比資本主義、威權管治對比平等主義、自由對比責任、統一性對比多樣性，以及人本主義對比愛國主義的困境。
- Due to the nature of the communist regime itself, Chinese leaders may find it difficult to resolve the dilemmas of communism versus capitalism, paternalism versus egalitarianism, liberty versus responsibility, unity versus diversity, and humanism versus patriotism.

重點結論和呼籲

Major Conclusions and Open Calls

- 香港的反修例運動，並非純粹是香港人反對修訂條例或者抗議本地政府、警察或者任何政權的活動，它是自由主義對比威權管治的一次角力。從 1919 至 1949 至 1989 至 2019，中國和香港的歷史都不時出現驚嘆和停滯。香港經驗將會為未來世界提供重要的參考。
- The Anti-Extradition Bill Movement in Hong Kong is not simply a movement of Hong Kong people protesting against a specific bill or against a local government, its police force, or even against a regime, it is a clash between liberalism versus paternalism. From 1919 to 1949 to 1989 to 2019, the history of China and Hong Kong has been punctuated by exclamation marks each followed by a semi-colon. The Hong Kong experience will provide an important reference on the future development of the world.

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