

# 必須依法嚴懲危害國安首惡分子

Prime culprits endangering national security must be severely punished in accordance with the law

經過長達兩年、150多天的審訊，以及公正公開的裁決、求情程序，黎智英及相關公司危害國家安全案今日正式判刑。對這一莊嚴時刻，全體香港市民和海內外正義力量早已翹首以盼，期盼公正司法能夠彰顯正義，對禍亂港的首惡分子給予嚴厲的懲處。作為反中亂港的核心推手和首腦，黎智英罪惡疊疊，證據確鑿，對其依法嚴懲，充分體現對法治尊嚴的維護，彰顯特區政府依法維護國家安全的堅定決心。

黎智英案是香港國安法實施後最具標誌性的大案。香港司法機關用鐵一般的事實和證據，以及「毫無合理疑點」的判詞，揭露了黎智英利用媒體平台，肆意鼓吹暴力，煽動仇恨，甚至公然乞求外國勢力制裁國家和香港的罪惡行徑，做出了具有歷史意義的裁決。法庭在855頁判詞中逐一釐清事實，確認了黎智英組織、策劃及資助危害國家安全活動的首惡角色，認為其行徑早已超越言論自由的底線，構成了對國家安全和香港社會穩定的嚴重危害。

黎智英案的審訊與今日的判決，彰顯了特區政府堅決維護國家安全、捍衛法治精神的堅定決心。從執法、檢控到審判，特區各部門各司其職，嚴格依照香港國安法及相關法律程序辦案，展現了香港司法體系在維護國家安全方面的高度責任感和高水平能力。

黎智英案的審訊和判決過程，也明確對外宣示：對嚴重危害國家安全的首惡分子，沒有任何妥協的餘地；任何外部勢力的抹黑和干涉，都注定失敗。在案件審理期間，反中亂港外部勢力從未停止對案件的干涉，他們打着「新聞自由」、「人權」的幌子，將正在進行的司法案件政治化，甚至無中生有編造謠言，公開呼籲「釋放黎智英」，妄圖對香港司法施壓。這些外部干涉勢力對黎智英白紙黑字、證據確鑿的犯罪事實隻字不提，卻費盡心機編造出「人道危機」「健康惡化」等謠言，暴露了其虛偽虛弱的本質，反證了案件的審訊在證據和程序上無懈可擊。那些為黎智英出頭的美西方國家，自身在法治上劣跡斑斑，嚴重雙標，根本沒有資格對香港這個法治「優等生」指手畫腳。

正義可能會遲到，但絕不會缺席。2019年的黑色暴亂讓很多港人心有餘悸，香港在和平年代陷入空前動亂，街頭暴力橫行，公共設施遭嚴重破壞，市民出門打工的自由都被剝奪，這樣動盪混亂的日子，再也不能重演。香港社會各界和廣大市民對今日的判決高度關注，希望體現罰當其罪，就是期盼這場判決能成為維護國家安全的有力示範，對一切妄圖危害國家安全的行為形成強有力的震懾。

嚴懲黎智英，不僅是為了還黑暴受害者以公道，更是為了還香港社會以長治久安，讓香港能在安全穩定的環境中，全力拚經濟、惠民生，邁向由治及興的美好未來。

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After a trial spanning two years with over 150 days of public hearings, fair and transparent rulings and mitigation proceedings, sentences are **handed down** today for Jimmy Lai Chee-ying and his affiliated companies in respect of their convictions of offenses endangering national security. This solemn moment has long been awaited with anticipation by all Hong Kong citizens and justice-seeking forces around the world, who have hoped that a fair and impartial Judiciary would uphold justice to **mete out** severe punishment to the principal **culprits for wreaking havoc** to destabilize Hong Kong. As the hard-core instigator and ringleader of anti-China and destabilizing Hong Kong activities, Jimmy Lai's crimes are numerous and the evidence is conclusive and irrefutable. Severely punishing him according to law fully upholds and safeguards the dignity of the rule of law and demonstrates the Hong Kong SAR Government's strong determination to safeguard national security in accordance with the law.

The Lai case is the most significant major prosecution since the implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ( Hong Kong National Security Law ). Through ironclad facts, solid evidence, and a judgment that " leaves no room for a reasonable doubt ", Hong Kong's Judiciary has exposed Lai's **heinous** acts of using media platforms to wantonly advocate violence, incite hatred, and even brazenly solicit foreign sanctions against the country and Hong Kong, and delivered a verdict of historical significance. In its 855-page judgment, the court clarifies the facts one by one to confirm Lai's role as the prime culprit in organizing, planning, and funding activities that endanger national security, and holds that his actions have far exceeded the boundaries of freedom of speech and have posed a serious threat to national security and Hong Kong's social stability.

The trial and today's verdict in the Lai case highlight the SAR Government's unwavering determination to safeguard national security and defend the rule of law. From law enforcement and prosecution to adjudication, all relevant departments of the SAR have fulfilled their respective duties, handling the case strictly in accordance with the Hong Kong National Security Law and related legal procedures. This illustrates Hong Kong's Judiciary's strong sense of responsibility and high-level competence in safeguarding national security.

The trial and sentencing process of the Jimmy Lai case also sends a clear message to the outside world: there is no room for compromise with the principal culprits who gravely endanger national security, and any attempts by external forces to smear or interfere are doomed to fail. Throughout the trial, anti-China and trouble-making external forces have never ceased their interference. Under the pretexts of " press freedom " and " human rights ", they politicized an ongoing judicial proceeding and even fabricated rumors from thin air to openly call for " Freeing Jimmy Lai ", in an attempt to exercise pressure on Hong Kong's Judiciary. These external interfering forces have not mentioned a single word about Lai's crystal clear and substantiated criminal acts, but instead gone to great length to fabricate rumors about a " humanitarian crisis " or " [Lai's] deteriorating health ", exposing their hypocritical and feeble natures. This serves as strong counter-evidence to the fact that the trial of the Lai's case was

unassailable in both evidence and procedure. The United States and Western countries **sticking up for** Lai are notorious for their wanton violations of the rule of law and applications of double standards, and – as such – are completely unqualified to **sit in judgement** on Hong Kong, a " model student " in the rule of law.

Justice may be delayed, but never denied. The black-clad riots 2019 still left many Hong Kong residents with lingering fear. During that period, Hong Kong fell into unprecedented chaos in peacetime, street violence ran rampant and public facilities were severely damaged, and ordinary citizens were even deprived of the basic freedom to go out to work. Such turmoil and chaos must never be allowed to **recur**. All social sectors of Hong Kong and the general public have paid keen attention to today's verdict with the hope that punishment would be **commensurate** with the crimes committed. This meant they expected the verdict in this case could serve as a powerful exemplification for safeguarding national security and a strong deterrent against all acts attempting to jeopardize national security.

Punishing Jimmy Lai severely is not only for bringing justice to the victims of the black-clad violence but also for restoring lasting peace and stability to Hong Kong society, so as to enable the city to go all out to promote economic development and improve people's livelihoods, moving towards a bright future through a major transition from chaos to order.

## 常用詞彙

### • Culprit ( 真兇, 主犯 n. )

A person who has done something wrong or against the law.

例句：1. The police quickly identified the real culprits.  
2. The culprit pleaded "not guilty".

### • Heinous ( 極其惡劣的, 令人髮指的 adj. )

Very bad or evil; deserving of hate or contempt.

例句：1. They are capable of the most heinous acts.  
2. These murders were especially heinous.

### • Recur ( 再次發生, 復發 v. )

To happen again or many times.

例句：1. The same ideas recur through out her books.  
2. If the symptoms recur, visit your doctor.

### • Commensurate ( 相當/相稱的 adj. )

Corresponding in degree, amount, or size.

例句：1. I am looking for a salary that is commensurate with my experience.  
2. His efforts were not commensurate with the results.

## 片語

### • Hand down ( 宣判, 判決 )

To announce an official decision, especially in a court of law.

例句：1. The court handed down an eight-year sentence.  
2. The judge will hand down his verdict tomorrow.

### • Mete out ( 施教, 給予 )

To give somebody a punishment.

例句：1. Justice was meted out to the criminals.  
2. The teacher meted out punishment by making students do push-ups.

### • Stick up for sth/sb ( 支持, 捍衛, 維護 )

To support or defend somebody/something.

例句：1. Stick up for what you believe.  
2. I can stick up for myself.



▲黎智英長期勾連外力危害國安，罪孽深重，社會各界一直呼籲依法嚴懲。

## 成語

### • Wreak havoc ( 造成嚴重破壞 )

To cause great damage.

例句：1. The virus wreaked havoc on my computer.  
2. A violent storm wreaked havoc across the east coast.

### • Sit in judgment on/over ( 妄加評判, 指指點點 )

To make a judgment on someone or something, especially when you have no right to do so.

例句：1. It's not for me to sit in judgment on their personal lives.  
2. How can you sit in judgment over someone you hardly know?

## 英譯知多啲

本期社評的標題和內文使用「依法嚴懲」這一詞組，中文也常有「依法辦事」、「依法治國」等說法。

「依法」就是「依據法律」的意思，英文中常見的說法有in accordance with the law和according to law，兩者意思相同，常可交替使用，而前者是比較正式的用語，其中law一詞前也可不加定冠詞the，但比較少見。而後者中的law一詞前也可加the，尤其所指的是某一（些）具體法律。

英文讀物中不時也見到in accord with the law的說法。事實上，in accordance 一詞由accord（符合）衍生而來，因此in accord with看上去與in accordance with相似，但含義和用法不盡相同。

In accordance with表示依照、遵從某種規定、法律或計劃行事；in accord with則強調「與……一致/相符」，意思與in agreement with或consistent with更接近。如：His actions were not in accord with his words.（他的言行不一。）

一般而言，如果我們要說某件事是依照法律去做的，就用in accordance with the law，如：All cases will be handled any in accordance with law.（所有案件都會依法辦理。）如果我們要說做某事是符合法律的（即沒有抵觸法律），就用in accord with the law，如：The police officer's action was in accord with the law.（該警員的行動是合法的。）