



分科五 (科技罪行) Sub-division V (Technology Crime)

隨着近年科技發展日新月異，利用人工智能、非同質化代幣、虛擬銀行、加密貨幣及其他快速發展、以科技進行的複雜犯罪活動也急劇增加，不僅對企業及個人造成重大損害，也對國家安全構成威脅。此外，運用數碼證據相關的法律問題也越趨複雜。

為應對高科技罪行帶來的挑戰，分科五由具備檢控複雜及有組織科技罪案的專門知識及豐富經驗的律師組成，其主要職責是採取策略性的方式主動打擊科技罪行，其中包括以電腦或網絡為目標、以電腦或網絡為主要犯案工具及牽涉有組織犯罪集團的刑事罪案。本分科已與執法機構及網絡和法證專家建立更緊密的聯繫，並促進本地、區域和國際間合作，以提升預防罪案及執法效率。本分科的工作摘述如下：

1. **向執法機構提供法律指引：**2024 年，分科五定期就涉及較敏感和困難的調查或與科技罪行及數碼證據事宜有關的案件提供法律指引。這些案件由執法機構直接提交或由其他分科轉介本分科處理，涉及網絡攻擊、有組織網上詐騙、虛擬資產交易平台和洗黑錢等嚴重罪行及／或複雜事宜。本分科已就該等案件向執法機關提供法律指引，並委派律師出庭檢控。

為提高處理案件的效率和質素，分科五的其中一項顯著特點是及早參與新興科技罪案案件，與執法機構定期舉行會議，以了解有關案件的調查進展並適時提供法律指引或協助。這個特點的重要性尤其見於該分科去年與警方攜手處理大規模複雜案件之中。

2. **檢控科技罪行罪犯：**分科五律師就多宗案件提出檢控，把科技罪行罪犯繩之於法。一些重要案件包括：
 - (i) 在香港特別行政區訴羅志恆及另一人 [2024] HKDC 1359 案中，兩名被告因經營一間假冒加密貨幣找換店被控多項罪行，包括“欺詐”罪

In recent years, with the advancement of technology at an accelerated pace, there has been a sharp increase in complex criminal activities involving the use of artificial intelligence (AI), non-fungible tokens (NFT), virtual banks, cryptocurrencies and other rapidly evolving technologies, resulting in substantial harm caused to businesses and individuals as well as threats posed to national security. Apart from that, the legal issues relating to the use of digital evidence are also getting more and more complicated.

In response to the challenges posed by high-tech crimes, Sub-division V, comprising counsel with specialised knowledge and built-up experience in prosecuting sophisticated and syndicated technology crime cases, has taken on key responsibilities to adopt a proactive and strategic approach to tackle technology crimes. These include criminal cases that target computers or networks, utilise computers or networks as primary tools for committing crimes, and involve organized crime groups. Efforts have also been stepped up in fostering close liaison and cooperation with law enforcement agencies, cyber experts and forensic experts, locally, regionally and internationally, to enhance crime prevention and enforcement efficiency. Some of the work undertaken by the Sub-division is highlighted below:

1. **Providing legal advice to law enforcement agencies:** In 2024, Sub-division V regularly rendered legal advice on cases which were concerned with more sensitive and difficult investigations or matters relating to technology crimes and digital evidence. These cases, which were submitted directly by law enforcement agencies or referred from other Sub-divisions, involved serious offences and/or complicated matters such as cyber-attacks, organized Internet fraud, virtual asset trading platforms and money laundering. The Sub-division has provided legal advice on these cases to law enforcement authorities and assigned counsel to appear in Court to prosecute them.

In order to enhance the efficiency and quality of case handling, one of the salient features of Sub-division V is its early participation in emerging technology crime cases by holding regular meetings with law enforcement agencies to understand the investigation progress and provide legal advice or assistance in a timely manner. Its significance is particularly evident in its collaboration with the Police in the past year in handling complex cases involving large-scale operations.

2. **Prosecution of technology crime offenders:** Counsel of Sub-division V prosecuted numerous cases to bring

及“作出一項或一連串傾向並意圖妨礙司法公正的作為”罪。該詐騙計劃的目標受害人包括投資和買賣“泰特幣”(USDT)(一種加密貨幣)的人。受害人被誘騙到店，以據稱的優惠匯率出售泰特幣套現。被告假扮職員在店守候，在受害人面前揮動偽鈔，承諾會在泰特幣轉帳至指定的加密貨幣錢包後，向受害人支付現款。結果，兩名受害人損失合共 89,525.7 枚泰特幣(相當於當時約港幣 70 萬元)。其後，被告拒絕支付現款，第二被告則當場銷毀偽鈔。兩名被告承認所有控罪，分別被判處監禁 22 個月和 18 個月。

- (ii) 在香港特別行政區 訴 朱鵬鵬及另二人 [2025] HKDC 243 案中，三名被告因利用欺詐手段取得的信用卡憑證，通過流動支付裝置購物，被控“串謀以欺騙手段取得財產”罪。犯罪集團先以欺詐手段取得信用卡資料，再把有關信用卡綁定至多部由屬該犯罪集團的被告帶到香港的手提電話，在多間商店購物。被告在一間電子產品店內因形迹可疑引起店員注意。警方在拘捕被告時，發現他們管有八部手提電話，該等電話已綁定至由不同司法管轄區的銀行簽發的 56 張信用卡。三名被告承認控罪，分別被判處監禁 35 個月及 28 個月。
- (iii) 香港特別行政區 訴 姜健秋及另二人 [2025] HKDC 301 案的三名被告共同被控“串謀欺詐”罪。他們在一項詐騙計劃中分別扮演不同角色，利用電話數據機發送大量釣魚短訊，誘騙受害人向虛假的派遞公司網站提供信用卡憑證，繼而把有關信用卡綁定至虛擬錢包進行購物。騙案中 37 名受害人合共損失近港幣 64 萬元。三名被告均承認控罪。法庭根據他們在案中的角色，分別以 66 個月、36 個月及 48

technology crime offenders to justice. Some notable cases include:

- (i) In *HKSAR v Luo Zhiheng and another* [2024] HKDC 1359, two defendants were charged with various offences including “fraud” and “doing an act or a series of acts tending and intended to pervert the course of public justice” in relation to operating a bogus cryptocurrency exchange shop. The fraudulent scheme targeted victims who were involved in the investment and trading of Tether (“USDT”), a form of cryptocurrency. Victims were enticed to attend the shop and sell their USDT in exchange for cash at purportedly favourable exchange rates. The defendants were stationed at the shop in disguise as staff members. They brandished imitation banknotes to the victims and promised to pay the victims cash after USDT was transferred to designated cryptocurrency wallets. As a result, two victims parted with a total of 89,252.7 USDT (equivalent to around HK\$700,000 at the time). Afterwards, the defendants refused to pay cash, with the 2nd defendant destroying the imitation banknotes at the scene. The two defendants pleaded guilty to all charges and were sentenced to imprisonment of 22 months and 18 months respectively.
- (ii) In *HKSAR v Zhu Pengpeng and 2 others* [2025] HKDC 243, three defendants were charged with “conspiracy to obtain property by deception” in relation to using fraudulently obtained credit card credentials to make purchases via mobile payment devices. Credit card information was fraudulently obtained by a syndicate, and such credit cards were then linked to multiple mobile phones, which the defendants, being part of the syndicate, brought to Hong Kong for the purpose of making purchases at different shops. The defendants were arrested after their suspicious conduct at an electronics shop attracted the attention of staff. Upon arrest, the defendants were found to be in possession of eight mobile phones linked to 56 credit cards issued by banks in various jurisdictions. The three defendants pleaded guilty to the charges and were sentenced to 28 to 35 months' imprisonment..
- (iii) In *HKSAR v Keung Kin-chow and 2 others* [2025] HKDC 301, three defendants were jointly charged with “conspiracy to defraud”. The defendants each played a different role in a fraudulent scheme involving the

個月為量刑起點，另鑑於釣魚騙案及信用卡濫用案件的猖獗程度加刑25%，最終分別判處三名被告監禁55個月、30個月及40個月。

- (iv) 香港特別行政區 訴 馮家俊及另一人 FLCC 440/2024 案涉及網上平台 hklovely.com，該平台表面上是援交論壇，但實際上用作營運賣淫活動。男性會員須付費查閱女性會員的檔案，當中包括明顯涉及性的帖文及有定價的性服務詳情。此外，男性會員可參與“贊助計劃”，以約會為名邀約女性會員進行性交易。第一被告為網站管理人，承認一項“管理經營作賣淫場所的地方”罪，被判監禁五個半月。第二被告利用其銀行帳戶收取男性會員的會費，他承認一項“處理已知道或相信為代表從可公訴罪行的得益的財產”罪，被判監禁四個月。

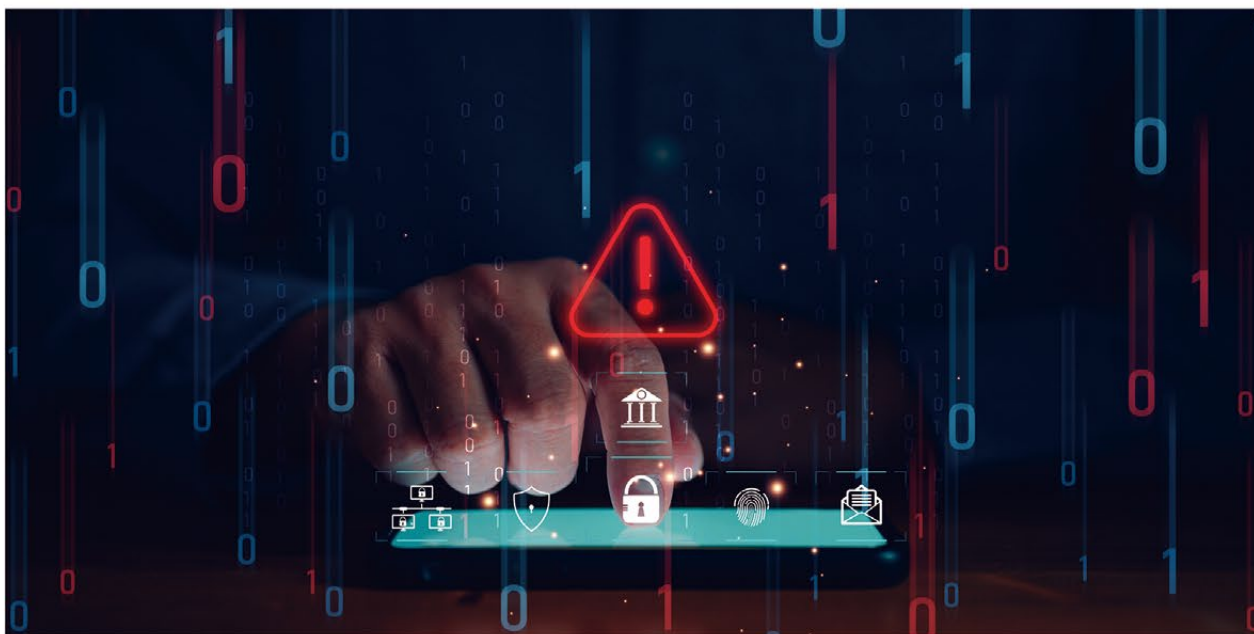
3. **積極參與制定有關網絡安全及科技罪行的新法例：**本分科一直積極參與《保護關鍵基礎設施（電腦系統）條例草案》的草擬過程。該條例草案旨在加強關鍵基礎設施（包括能源、通訊、運輸及金融機構）的網絡安全，以應對全球風險日增的網絡攻擊。條例草案的起草工作於2024年初展開。本分科在仔細審閱草擬本，並研究其他司法管轄區的類似法例後，於不同階段的多個場合，包括多次起草會議，以書面和口頭形式提供建議及意見。本分科全力支援立法過程，確保立法工作能如期完成。

4. **在香港法律改革委員會（法改會）電腦網絡罪行小組委員會分享檢控經驗：**法改會在2019年成立小組委員會研究電腦網絡罪行問題，旨在找出因科技迅速發展而帶來的挑戰、檢討現有法例及相關措施、探討其他司法管轄區的相關發展，以及建議可作出的法律改革。該小組委員會在2022年7月發表諮詢文件，就依賴電腦網絡犯罪的罪行及相關的

use of modem pools to send out mass phishing SMS messages, luring victims to provide their credit card credentials to false websites of delivery companies. The credit cards were then linked to virtual wallets and used to make various purchases. 37 victims suffered a total loss of nearly HK\$640,000 in the scam. All three defendants pleaded guilty to the charge. The Court adopted starting points of 66 months', 36 months' and 48 months' imprisonment according to their respective roles. The Court further enhanced the sentence by 25% in the light of the prevalence of phishing scam and credit card misuse cases. The final sentences for the three defendants were respectively 55 months, 30 months and 40 months' imprisonment.

- (iv) The case of *HKSAR v Fung Ka-chun and another* FLCC 440/2024 involves an online platform, hklovely.com, which was disguised as a compensated dating forum but operated for the purpose of prostitution. Male users paid to access profiles of female members, which included sexually explicit posts and details of sexual services priced according to perceived quality. Additionally, male users could participate in a "sponsorship programme" to engage female members for prostitution under the pretence of dating. The 1st defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of "managing a place kept as a vice establishment" for managing the website and received a sentence of 5.5 months' imprisonment. The 2nd defendant, whose bank account was used to collect membership fees from male users, pleaded guilty to the charge of "dealing with property known or believed to represent proceeds of indictable offence" and was sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment.

3. **Active involvement in new legislation on cybersecurity and technology crimes:** The Sub-division has been actively involved in the drafting process of the Protection of Critical Infrastructure (Computer Systems) Bill, which aims at enhancing cybersecurity for critical infrastructures (including energy, communications, transportation and financial institutions) in response to rising global cyberattack risks. Drafting of the bill commenced in early 2024, with the Sub-division providing, upon thorough consideration of the draft as well as research and consideration of similar legislations in other jurisdictions, written and oral inputs and feedbacks on many occasions at different stages including during multiple drafting meetings. The Sub-division is fully committed



司法管轄權事宜，提出初步法律改革建議。自該小組委員會成立以來，本分科的代表出席了該會的所有每月會議，於會上分享電腦網絡罪行檢控經驗，並就訂立新電腦網絡罪行的建議及相關研究給予實務建議。

5. **交流打擊科技罪案的知識和經驗：**本分科一直積極與各執法機構就打擊科技罪案及運用數碼證據交流資訊和經驗。舉例來說，本分科曾為廉政公署人員舉辦有關電腦罪行的講座，以協助他們更深入了解最新判例、收集數碼證據的要求，以及預備審訊的實務工作。此外，本分科也與香港警務處網絡安全及科技罪案調查科就執法機構在處理科技罪案時面對的困難與挑戰，進行深入討論和交流。其間，本分科的律師曾就刑事法律程序中數碼證據的運用舉辦講座。
6. **持續培訓發展：**為掌握科技發展和科技罪案的趨勢，本分科成員積極參與各類研討會及培訓活動。舉例來說，本分科成員曾參與新加坡科技法律節論壇，聚焦討論生成式人工智能和深偽技術等當前與科技罪案相關的議題。為促進與內地檢察和司法人員在網絡罪案領域的交

to supporting the legislative process to ensure its timely completion.

4. **Sharing prosecutorial experience in the Hong Kong Law Reform Commission Cybercrime Sub-committee:** The Law Reform Commission established a sub-committee in 2019 to study cybercrime issues with an objective to identify the challenges posed by rapid technological advancements, review existing laws and related measures, explore developments in other jurisdictions and recommend potential legal reforms. The Sub-committee published a consultation paper in July 2022, making preliminary law reform proposals on cyber-dependent crimes and related jurisdictional issues. Since its establishment, the representative of the Sub-division has participated in all monthly meetings of the Sub-committee to share prosecutorial experience related to cybercrimes and provide practical suggestions to its proposal on creating new cybercrime offences and its study on cybercrimes.
5. **Exchange of knowledge and experience in combatting technology crimes:** The Sub-division has been actively engaged in information and experience sharing on issues relating to combatting technology crimes and using digital evidence with various law enforcement agencies. For instance, the Sub-division provided lectures on computer-related crimes to officers from the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) with a view to enhancing their knowledge about the latest case law authorities, the requirements of digital evidence collection and the

流，本分科成員曾訪問廣東省人民檢察院、廣州互聯網法院及廣東省高級人民法院。除進行討論和交流外，成員也旁聽廣州互聯網法院的網上聆訊，以汲取寶貴經驗。

為增進分科五律師的訟辯技巧和審訊經驗，本分科曾檢控及處理多宗不同類型及備受關注的審訊，這些案件均涉及重要法律議題和重大公眾利益。一些重要案例概述於下文。

在 [2024] HKCA 823 的判決中，上訴法庭處理了律政司司長訴王志榮案（律政司司長以案件呈述方式針對第一被告提出上訴）及香港特別行政區訴鄧懷琛及另三人案（第五至第八被告就定罪及／或判刑提出上訴）。兩案涉及於 2019 年 7 月 21 日發生的暴動事件，地點包括港鐵元朗站內（涉及第一、第七及第八被告被控“暴動”及“意圖傷人”罪）、英龍圍外（涉及第五及第六被告被控“暴動”及“串謀意圖傷人”罪），以及形點商場內（只涉第五被告被控“暴動”及“意圖傷人”罪）。一眾被告就該等暴動事件於同一審訊中受審。經審訊後，第一被告被裁定罪名不成立，而第五至第八被告則被裁定罪成。

由律政司司長以案件呈述方式提出的上訴獲判得直，理由是原審法官沒有考慮其他可用以證明第一被告身分的環境證據的疊加效應，因此原審法官就此爭議點所作的裁定有悖常理。案件發還原審法官重新考慮。

關於就定罪及／或刑罰提出上訴，第八被告就定罪提出的上訴得直。法庭依據蘇格蘭案例 *Beattie v Scott* (1990) JC 320 的附帶意見，裁定不應要求被告以任何方式協助控方舉證證明其有罪。因此，原審法官在要求第八被告做出某些動作和同意控方在舉證案情期間要求第八被告展露牙齒時，已超越界線。由於法庭認為身分識別問題具有主觀性質，且沒有任何陪審團都必然會作出的結論，因此拒絕應用但書。至於其

practical approach to trial preparation. In addition, the Sub-division also had in-depth discussions and exchanges on the difficulties and challenges faced by law enforcement agencies regarding technology crimes with the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) of the Hong Kong Police Force, during which a lecture was given by counsel of the Sub-division on the use of digital evidence in criminal proceedings.

6. **Continuing training development:** In order to stay abreast of technological developments and technology crime trends, members of the Sub-division actively participated in various seminars and trainings. For example, members of the Sub-division participated in the Techlaw.Fest forum in Singapore, which focused on various current issues related to technology crimes, such as generative artificial intelligence and deepfake technology. With a view to promoting communication on cybercrimes with procuratorial and judicial personnel in Mainland China, members of the Sub-division visited the People's Procuratorate of Guangdong Province, Guangzhou Internet Court, and the High People's Court of Guangdong Province. In addition to discussions and exchanges, they also observed online hearings at the Internet Court to gain valuable insights.

To enhance the advocacy skills and trial experience of counsel in Sub-division V, the Sub-division has also prosecuted and handled a number of cases of different types and various high-profile trials involving important legal issues and significant public interest. Some notable examples are outlined below.

In the judgment [2024] HKCA 823, the Court of Appeal dealt with the cases of *Secretary for Justice v Wong Chi-wing* (a case-stated appeal case lodged by the Secretary for Justice against the 1st defendant) and *HKSAR v Tang Wai-sum and 3 others* (appeal against conviction and/or sentence lodged by the 5th to 8th defendants). They concerned the defendants who were tried in the same trial in relation to riotous incidents taking place on 21 July 2019 in Yuen Long MTR Station (involving the 1st, 7th and 8th defendants for “riot” and “wounding with intent”), outside Ying Lung Wai (involving the 5th and 6th defendants for “riot” and “conspiracy to wound with intent”) and inside Yoho Mall (involving the 5th defendant only for “riot” and “wounding with intent”). After trial, the 1st defendant was acquitted, while the 5th to 8th defendants were convicted as charged.

The Secretary for Justice's case-stated appeal was allowed, on the ground that the trial judge failed to take into account the cumulative effect of other circumstantial evidence in support of

餘被告（第五、第六和第七被告）就定罪及／或刑罰提出的上訴則全被駁回。

香港特別行政區 訴 吳偉德及另二人 [2025] HKDC 84 案關乎 2019 年 7 月 21 日晚上在港鐵元朗站發生的暴力事件，案中涉及兩羣敵對人士。一羣大多身穿白衣的人手持籐條及其他武器，襲擊當時身處站內的人。屬白衣人一方的被告參與暴動，以籐條並揮拳襲擊他人。四名被告承認“暴動”罪，其中三人同時承認“串謀傷人”罪，被判監禁 55 至 63 個月不等。

在香港特別行政區 訴 鄧嘉民 [2024] HKDC 1890 案中，2019 年 7 月 22 日在朗和路及港鐵元朗站發生暴動，其間兩羣分別身穿黑色及白色上衣的人互相攻擊。部分身穿白衣的人以木棍及籐條施襲，而身穿黑衣的人大多手持雨傘，並戴着帽及口罩。被告是其中一名身穿白衣的人，他在衝突中向身穿黑衣的人投擲地盤燈及木棍。他被控一項“暴動”罪及一項“串謀有意圖而傷人”罪，經審訊後被裁定兩項罪名成立，判處監禁合共 49 個月。

在香港特別行政區 訴 林卓廷及另六人 [2024] HKDC 2090 案中，七名被告於 2019 年 7 月 21 日在港鐵元朗站大堂的付費區內與其他人集結暴動，被裁定一項“暴動”罪罪成。法院根據證據裁定，除了白衣人發動的暴動外，另有一場在該站付費區內演變而成的暴動。案發當日，部分白衣人進入該站大堂，但起初停留在付費區外。同時，一群人（包括七名被告）開始在付費區內聚集，人數一度超過 100 人。雙方情緒不時高漲。部分身處付費區外的白衣人試圖用棍、雨傘及橫額襲擊付費區內的人，但並未越過入閘機及通道旁的玻璃圍欄。付費區內的人未有離開，但向白衣人作出挑釁動作，包括高聲辱罵、投擲水瓶和用雨傘拍打他們。付費區內的人隨後打開消防喉及滅火器向白衣人噴射，引發大批白衣人衝入付費區甚至上層鐵路月台襲擊他人。法院拒絕接納辯方就暴動的情況下使用合理武力自衛等的陳詞，七名被

the identification of the 1st defendant, and hence his finding on the issue was perverse. The case was remitted to the same trial judge for re-consideration.

Regarding the appeal against conviction and/or sentence, the 8th defendant's appeal against conviction was allowed. The Court followed the *obiter dictum* of a Scottish case *Beattie v Scott* (1990) JC 320 and held that a defendant should not be requested to assist the Prosecution in any way in proving the case against him. Therefore, the trial judge crossed the line when asking the 8th defendant to make some moves and acceding to the Prosecution's request for asking the 8th defendant to show his teeth during the Prosecution's case. Given that the Court was of the view that the identification issue was subjective in nature and there did not exist a conclusion which would be inevitably reached by any jury, the Court declined to apply the *proviso*. As for the remaining defendants (the 5th, 6th and 7th defendants), their appeals against conviction and/or sentence were all dismissed.

The case of *HKSAR v Ng Wai-tak and 2 others* [2025] HKDC 84 concerns the violent incidents that occurred at Yuen Long MTR Station on the evening of 21 July 2019, involving two rival groups. A predominately white-clad group, armed with rattan sticks and other weapons, attacked individuals at the station. The defendants participated in the riot as part of the white-shirted group, engaging in assaults with rattan sticks and fists. Four of the defendants pleaded guilty to the charge of "riot," while three of them also admitted to the charge of "conspiracy to wound". Their sentences ranged from 55 to 63 months of imprisonment.

In *HKSAR v Tang Ka-man* [2024] HKDC 1890, a riot took place at Long Wo Road and Yuen Long MTR Station on 22 July 2019, during which two groups of people who were in black and white tops attacked each other. Some of the white tops used wooden poles and rattan sticks for the attack. Most of the black tops held umbrellas and wore caps and masks. The defendant was among the white tops and had thrown a site light and a wooden stick at the black tops during the clash. He was charged with one count of "riot" and one count of "conspiracy to wound with intent". After trial, he was convicted of both charges and was sentenced to a total of 49 months' imprisonment.

In *HKSAR v Lam Cheuk-ting and 6 others* [2024] HKDC 2090, the seven defendants were convicted of one count of "riot" for having riotously assembled together with other persons inside the paid area at the concourse of Yuen Long MTR Station on 21 July 2019. Based on the evidence, the Court held that apart from the riot staged by the white-clad people, another one evolved inside the paid area of the station. On the day, some white-clad people

告被判監禁 25 至 37 個月不等。案件的上訴程序正在進行。

香港特別行政區 訴 何贊琦 [2024] HKDC 563 案涉及兩群敵對人士於 2019 年 7 月 22 日凌晨在元朗朗和路發生暴力衝突。繼早前於 7 月 21 日晚上在港鐵元朗站出現暴亂活動後，這場衝突隨之發生。被告屬大多身穿黑衣的一方，曾向身穿白衣的敵對一方投擲物件。被告經審訊後被裁定“暴動”罪罪成，判處監禁 33 個月。

在香港特別行政區 訴 黃家豪及另外 12 人 [2024] HKDC 206 案及香港特別行政區 訴 鄒家成 [2024] HKDC 444 案中，共 14 名被告因 2019 年 7 月 1 日或約在當日發生的立法會綜合大樓衝擊事件而被控多項罪名，包括“暴動”罪及“違反行政指令”罪。案發當日，示威者包圍立法會綜合大樓，用鐵枝、鐵籠車及鎚子粗暴地打碎大樓的玻璃幕牆。數百名示威者隨後強行闖進大樓，大肆破壞會議廳及其他設施，造成大樓多處損毀。經審訊後，14 名被告中有 12 人被裁定“暴動”及／或相關罪名成立，判處監禁 54 個月 20 日至 82 個月不等，其餘兩名被告則被裁定“違反行政指令”罪罪成和被判罰款。

entered the station concourse but stayed outside the paid area in the beginning. At the same time, a group of people (including the seven defendants) started to gather in the paid area. People inside the paid area reached more than 100 at one stage. The emotion of both sides flared up at times. Some white-clad people outside the paid area attempted to use sticks, umbrellas and banners to attack those people inside the paid area, but they did not go across the boundary set by the turnstiles and the glass barriers along the corridor. People inside the paid area chose not to leave, but made provocative gestures against the white-clad people by shouting abusive words, hurling water bottles and using umbrellas to hit them. People inside the paid area then turned fire hoses and fire extinguishers on the white-clad people, which triggered a large number of white-clad people to rush into the paid area and even the rail platform on the upper level to assault people. The Court rejected the defence submission on the use of reasonable force for self-defence in the context of a riot. The seven defendants were sentenced to a range of 25 to 37 months' imprisonment. The case is currently undergoing appeal proceedings.

The case of *HKSAR v Ho Tsun-kei Jacky* [2024] HKDC 563 involves a violent confrontation between two rival groups on Long Wo Road, Yuen Long in the early hours of 22 July 2019. The clash followed earlier riotous activities at Yuen Long MTR Station on the evening of 21 July 2019. The defendant was part of the group predominately dressed in black, and was involved in throwing objects at the rival group, which was dressed in white. After standing trial, the defendant was convicted of the offence of "riot" and sentenced to 2 years and 9 months' imprisonment.

In *HKSAR v Wong Ka-ho and 12 others* [2024] HKDC 206 and *HKSAR v Chow Ka-shing* [2024] HKDC 444, a total of 14 defendants were charged with various offences, including "riot" and "contravening administrative instruction" related to the storming of the Legislative Council Complex on about 1 July 2019. On that day, protesters surrounded the Legislative Council Complex and violently smashed the building's glass panels using steel poles, a metal trolley, and hammers. Hundreds of protesters subsequently forced their way into the building, vandalizing the main Chamber and other areas, causing extensive damage to the complex. After trial, 12 out of 14 defendants were convicted of "riot" and/or related offences, and received sentences ranging from 54 months and 20 days to 82 months of imprisonment. The remaining two defendants were found guilty of "contravening administrative instruction" and were fined.