

THE BNO VISA POLICY, ONE YEAR ON:

HONG KONG WATCH BRIEFING ON THE STATUS OF THE BNO POLICY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This briefing covers outstanding issues and policy recommendations related to the British National (Overseas) (BNO) visa route that was announced following the implementation of the national security law (NSL) in Hong Kong in June 2020.¹ The visa route opens a pathway to citizenship for those with BNO status, and their dependents, and became available from 31 January 2021.

KEY REMAINING ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BNO visa eligibility

- There are a significant number of Hong Kongers who remain ineligible for the BNO visa. Specifically, those individuals born after the handover on 1 July 1997 who are not dependents of BNO holders.
- Many of this cohort are at risk of arrest under the NSL, having taken part in protests in 2019/20. The UK government needs to offer a clear route to settlement for these Hong Kongers.

Tuition fees in Higher Education

- Annual tuition fees for undergraduate courses for international students at UK universities vary widely, but average at around £20,000 for Russell Group universities. This is compared to the £9,250 cap—and access to student loans—that ‘home fee’ status bestows.
- Many of the universities in Hong Kong are ranked in the top 150 worldwide, yet almost all charge Hong Kong students only 42,100 HKD (£3,878) per year.
- Residents from almost all British Overseas Territories have been eligible for ‘home fees’ since 2007, and as a category of overseas British nationality who are now choosing to settle in the UK, BNO visa holders and their dependents should also be eligible for ‘home fee’ status.
- Particularly for families with secondary school aged children who may not have time to gain settled status in the UK before going to university, and therefore become eligible for ‘home fee’ status this way, there is a risk that a move to the UK becomes prohibitively expensive.

Financial requirements of the visa and barriers

- While the visa fee itself is fairly inexpensive (£250 for five years), the Immigration Health Surcharge (IHS) (£3,120), added to proof of funds to support oneself for six months in the UK (housing costs plus £2,000), is demanding—particularly for families.

¹ See: [British National \(Overseas\) visa](https://www.gov.uk/british-national-overseas-visa), gov.uk.

- A means tested IHS and visa fee waiver should be considered.

BNOs cut off from early withdrawal of pension savings

- Financial concerns have been exacerbated by the recent announcement that the Hong Kong government would not accept the BNO visa as proof of permanent departure from the city, preventing those leaving on this route from withdrawing the savings paid into the city's mandatory pension scheme (the Mandatory Provident Fund or MPF).
- The two biggest providers of MPF schemes—which together account for over half the total—are Manulife and HSBC, headquartered in Canada and the UK respectively.
- Politicians of all stripes, and the media, are in a particularly strong position to call out these organisations for applying financial pressure to those fleeing Hong Kong.
- Without access to this savings lifeline, many will struggle to meet the financial requirements of the visa and as such be unable to leave Hong Kong.

Intimidation and infiltration by pro-Beijing and Chinese Communist Party-linked elements

- Safety and security is an overriding concern for those arriving in the UK from Hong Kong.
- Infiltration of informants or agents from China into the UK, and the role of retired Hong Kong police officers or social media influencers who could cause physical or psychological distress to Hong Kongers, urgently needs to be considered.
- At protests on UK soil, pro-Beijing elements have arrived with camera teams to intimidate and attempt to identify the Hong Kong protestors. Police and university security had to intervene at pro-democracy events at universities across the UK throughout 2019 when activists were met with intimidation from pro-Beijing students and other elements, which were reportedly linked to organisations supported by the Chinese government.
- The risk of confrontation and threat to personal safety could increase as British society reopens and more Hong Kongers put down roots in the UK.
- Due diligence checks on recipients of implementation funding for assisting Hong Kongers should be carried out with political sensitivity to ensure that pro-Beijing groups do not receive these funds (see appendix 1).
- Proper resourcing for police and intelligence services should be made available to ensure any CCP-connected threats to Hong Kongers are dealt with effectively.

Public awareness building around the arrival of Hong Kongers

- In the hostile environment around immigration that has emerged over the past decade, public awareness building emphasising the positive benefits of the BNO policy and the virtues of being a country which provides refuge to those who need it, can help to protect against a xenophobic hijacking of the narrative, leading to more successful integration in the long term.
- Many employers still do not understand the scope of the BNO visa and the unrestricted right to work that it bestows.
- Greater public awareness, particularly targeted at employers, will help Hong Kongers get into jobs—a crucial part of successful integration into society.

BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENTS IN HONG KONG

The BNO visa policy was announced in parliament by Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab on 1 July 2020,² the day after the implementation of the NSL in Hong Kong which represented a flagrant breach of the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984. The visa route opens a pathway to citizenship for those with BNO status and their dependents and it became available from 31 January 2021.³ The visa allows eligible Hong Kong people to live, work, and study in the UK, clearing the way for settled status after five years and British citizenship a further year thereafter.

The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office's most recent six-monthly report on Hong Kong, covering the period from July to December 2020 identified two breaches of the Joint Declaration in five months.⁴ The first being the implementation of the NSL, the second in November 2020 following the introduction of new rules for disqualifying elected legislators.

BNO visa take-up and arrival numbers

The Home Office Impact Assessment on the BNO visa policy estimates that 5.4 million Hong Kong residents will be eligible for the scheme, with 258,000 to 322,400 arriving over the first five years, and between 123,000 and 153,700 coming in the first year alone.⁵ While exact figures of arrivals are hard to gauge, as of the end of March 2021—two months after the scheme opened—34,300 BNO visa applications had been made,⁶ and from July 2020 up to the end of March 2021, 292,000 BNO passports were issued.⁷ Figures for Q2 2021 are expected to be published in late August.

The visa scheme does not prescribe where in the UK people should settle, but a survey conducted in August last year found that over half of the respondents chose London, Manchester, Liverpool or Birmingham as their first choice of migration destination in the UK, with London alone accounting for one-quarter.⁸ A leading property agency reported that Hong Kongers accounted for £959 million worth of property purchases in London between July 2020 and March 2021,⁹ four per cent of all London home sales in that period.

The number of arrivals—and when—will depend on a complex mix of push and pull factors, including the development of similar 'lifeboat' schemes from other countries, including, among others, Taiwan, Canada, Australia, the US, and EU member states.¹⁰ The opening up of the UK after long periods of lockdowns in response to the Covid-19 pandemic is likely to have an effect on arrivals throughout the rest of 2021; as is the continuous deterioration of the situation in Hong Kong—which this briefing will first turn to.

Push factors: the deterioration of the political situation in Hong Kong

In 2020, the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, combined with a continuously low birth-rate and increased emigration as a result of the NSL resulted in the first decline in population in Hong Kong since 2003.¹¹ It is

² [National security legislation in Hong Kong: Foreign Secretary's statement in Parliament](#), gov.uk, 1 July 2020.

³ [Hong Kong BN\(O\) visa: UK government to honour historic commitment](#), gov.uk, 29 January 2021.

⁴ [Six-monthly report on Hong Kong: July to December 2020](#), gov.uk, 10 June 2021.

⁵ [Impact Assessment, Home Office: Hong Kong British National \(Overseas\) Visa](#), gov.uk, 22 October 2020.

⁶ [How many people come to the UK each year \(including visitors\)?](#), gov.uk, 27 May 2021.

⁷ [PQ UIN HL316](#), tabled on 17 May 2021.

⁸ [Survey on Migration](#), Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute and StarPro Agency, conducted August 2020.

⁹ [Hong Kong residents buy US\\$1.3 billion worth of homes in London after UK opened path to citizenship in July](#), SCMP, 27 April 2021.

¹⁰ See: [International Lifeboat Campaign](#), Hong Kong Watch.

¹¹ [Hong Kong population declines for first time since 2003](#), Nikkei Asia, 18 February 2021.

likely that the relentless assault on rights and freedoms will lead to more people leaving the territory and seeking to start a new life elsewhere.

Authorities have continued to sentence those in the pro-democracy movement in the past few months, and in a major departure from Hong Kong's common law traditions, the first person charged under the NSL was denied a jury trial, undermining confidence in the rule of law in the city yet further.¹² Since the protests in 2019, more than 10,000 people have been arrested in protest-related cases, and over 2,300 charged.¹³ Recently, even the most moderate pro-democracy activists were sentenced for their part in a peaceful protest in August 2019, including the 'father of Hong Kong's democracy' Martin Lee, the owner of Apple Daily Jimmy Lai, and internationally renowned barrister Margaret Ng.¹⁴ 47 candidates who stood in the pro-democracy primary election now face National Security Law charges.

Press freedom is being strangled in the territory. Apple Daily announced its closure after police arrested key editors, froze HK\$18m (£1.66m) in assets and locked accounts containing more than \$500m.¹⁵ Censorship has increased across the board, with public broadcaster RTHK purging all its online platforms of any shows over a year old,¹⁶ and the Hong Kong Police Chief suggesting a law to target so called "fake news".¹⁷

There is genuine fear that free movement out of the territory is about to end in a direct breach of Hong Kong's Basic Law. In April, the Hong Kong Legislative Council (LegCo) passed an immigration bill—due to enter into force on 1 August—giving authorities the ability to bar anyone from entering or leaving the city, without needing a court order. The Hong Kong Bar Association has argued that this would give officials unbridled power to impose 'exit bans' similar to the ones that currently exist on the mainland.¹⁸ Prior to this, in March, the Hong Kong Government wrote to 14 countries to tell them to stop accepting the BNO passport as a valid travel document.¹⁹ Reports suggest that fears over this 'exit ban' will lead to an exodus from Hong Kong this summer.²⁰

In a further move to frustrate those escaping the city, the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) Schemes Authority has said that the BNO visa cannot be used as proof to withdraw funds from the compulsory pension fund that all Hong Kongers pay into. The fund holds a total of HK\$967.7 billion (US\$124 billion) of assets as of June 2020.²¹ Under MPF legislation, permanent departure from Hong Kong is one of the reasons that people can use to withdraw their money from the scheme early instead of waiting until their retirement.²² Significant financial pressure has escalated after HSBC, the largest bank in Hong Kong, announced new terms and conditions effective from 26 July 2021, stating that they may not be authorised

¹² [Hong Kong's first trial under national security law starts without jury](#), BBC, 23 June 2021.

¹³ [Free Hong Kong Political Prisoners](#), Hong Kong Watch.

¹⁴ [International parliamentarians condemn today's sentencing and imprisonment of the 'most moderate and distinguished' pro-democracy activists](#), Hong Kong Watch, 16 April 2021.

¹⁵ [Hong Kong's Apple Daily, symbol of pro-democracy movement, to close](#), The Guardian, 23 June 2021.

¹⁶ [The Gutting of Hong Kong's Public Broadcaster](#), The Diplomat, 25 May 2021.

¹⁷ [Explainer: The decline of Hong Kong's press freedom under the national security law](#), Hong Kong Free Press, 3 May 2021.

¹⁸ [The passing of new immigration legislation could have 'a profound impact on freedom of movement in Hong Kong'](#), Hong Kong Watch, 28 April 2021.

¹⁹ [Exclusive: Hong Kong tells foreign governments to stop accepting special British passport](#), Reuters, 25 March, 2021.

²⁰ [Fearful Hongkongers prepare for a secretive exodus from China crackdown](#), The Times, 13 June 2021.

²¹ [Manulife ousts HSBC as Hong Kong's biggest MPF provider with Allianz tie-up](#), Asia Asset Management, 26 November 2020.

²² [BNO visa can't be used to withdraw MPF funds early](#), The Standard, 11 March 2021.

to provide online or mobile banking outside Hong Kong for its Hong Kong customers.²³ HSBC have since tried to assuage fears,²⁴ but the timing and precedent set by earlier actions cannot be ignored.

Education at even the youngest ages has not been immune from Beijing's attempts to stamp out any dissent. In February, Hong Kong schools were given sweeping guidelines to bring the NSL into the classroom, with the Education Bureau requiring children as young as six to learn about subversion and colluding with foreign forces.²⁵ Concerns around the brainwashing of children is likely to be a further push factor.

The Hong Kong Government sacked 129 civil servants in April, on the grounds of refusing to sign an oath of allegiance to Hong Kong and Beijing.²⁶ In a move to crush dissent in the public sector, the city's 180,000 civil servants were told in January they had four weeks to sign a document pledging their allegiance.²⁷ This was extended in May to more than 22,000 Hong Kong government staff on non-civil service contracts.²⁸ LegCo passed a law to increase assembly seats from 70 to 90, and reduce the number of directly-elected representatives from 35 to 20, and introduced a screening committee to exclude anyone deemed 'unpatriotic' from running.²⁹

In figures that suggest the city is losing its image of international commerce, in the 12 months to June 2020, mainland Chinese companies opened 63 new regional headquarters and offices in Hong Kong, an increase of 12%, whereas US companies closed 45 headquarters and offices, 6% of their total.³⁰ Pressure is mounting in Parliaments around the world for governments to take punitive action, including sanctions, which would reduce the city's appeal for business.

NOTABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BNO VISA POLICY

Extension of 'Leave Outside the Rules'

On 22 June 2021, the 'Leave Outside the Rules' at the border policy was extended until 19 July 2021. It applies for a period of up to six months, meaning that BNOs and their accompanying dependants can apply for the BNO visa from within the UK at any time before the 'Leave Outside the Rules' expires.³¹

Social housing and homelessness assistance

²³ [Changes to Online and Mobile Banking Terms \[PDF\]](#), HSBC.

²⁴ https://twitter.com/HSBC_HK/status/140734035200088838/photo/1, HSBC Hong Kong on Twitter, 22 June, 2021.

²⁵ [Hong Kong schools given sweeping guidelines on bringing national security law into the classroom](#), SCMP, 4 February 2021.

²⁶ [Briefing: Human rights developments in Hong Kong in April 2021](#), Hong Kong Watch, 6 May 2021.

²⁷ [Hong Kong civil servants given four weeks to pledge loyalty to the government](#), Reuters, 15 January 2021.

²⁸ [Oath-taking rules extended to Hong Kong government staff on non-civil service contracts; two district councillors ousted as new law takes effect](#), SCMP, 21 May 2021.

²⁹ [Hong Kong electoral reform: LegCo passes 'patriots' law](#), BBC, 27 May 2021.

³⁰ ['Do We Need to Be in Hong Kong?' Global Companies Are Eying the Exits](#), Wall Street Journal, 7 June 2021.

³¹ [British nationals \(overseas\) in Hong Kong. UK Government Guidance](#), gov.uk, updated 22 June 2021.

On 8 June 2021, the UK parliament passed amendment regulations to allow BNO visa holders to apply for social housing or homelessness assistance if they have had their ‘no recourse to public funds’ clause removed and are suffering from extreme poverty.³² The new regulations take effect on 29 June 2021.³³

Integration support package

On 8 April 2021, the UK government announced a £43 million dedicated support package for those arriving into the country on the BNO visa route. The package sets out to aid integration, helping BNOs with access to housing, work and educational support. It will fund 12 ‘Welcome hubs’ across the country,³⁴ which will be delivered through regional strategic migration partnerships.³⁵

The lifting of the ‘no recourse to public funds’ condition

On 4 March 2021, a change in the UK immigration rules was made to allow those on the BNO visa route to have the ‘no recourse to public funds’ condition lifted if they become destitute or are at imminent risk of destitution.³⁶ Advice now states that BNO visa holders will be eligible in the following circumstances. If you:

- *do not have a place to live and cannot afford one*
- *have a place to live but cannot afford essential living costs like food or heating*
- *are at risk of losing your place to live or being unable to afford essential living costs*
- *have a very low income, and not having access to benefits would harm your child’s wellbeing.*³⁷

The government estimates that the number of people who may benefit from this would be between 2,400 and 15,000 in the first five years.³⁸

Fully digital applications

On 23 February 2021, a fully digital process was introduced for BNO visa applications to improve the ease with which the process is accessed and administered. The app, *UK Immigration: ID Check*, became the second most downloaded in Hong Kong within 24 hours of the fully digital process being announced.³⁹

OUTSTANDING ISSUES THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED

BNO visa eligibility

While the BNO visa scheme is generous in scope, there are a significant number of Hong Kongers who remain ineligible for it.

In particular, the cohort born after the handover on 1 July 1997 who are no longer dependents of BNO holders, or who are dependents but their parents are not willing to take up the BNO visa offer and would therefore be ineligible themselves, remain excluded. This group includes those who were born before the

³² [Allocation of Housing and Homelessness \(Eligibility\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2021](#), gov.uk, 10 June 2021.

³³ [Britain to allow poverty-stricken Hong Kong BN\(O\) holders to apply for housing support from this month](#), SCMP, 11 June 2021.

³⁴ [National Welcome for Hong Kong arrivals](#), gov.uk, 8 April 2020.

³⁵ [Hong Kong British National \(Overseas\) visa](#), House of Commons Library Briefing Paper, 5 May 2021.

³⁶ [Access to public funds to be granted to Hong Kong BN\(O\) visa holders facing destitution](#), NRP Network, 5 March 2021.

³⁷ [British National \(Overseas\) visa](#), gov.uk.

³⁸ [Allocation of Housing and Homelessness \(Eligibility\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2021](#), gov.uk, 10 June 2021.

³⁹ [British National Overseas visa app spikes in popularity in Hong Kong](#), Bangkok Post, 24 February 2021.

handover but were not registered as BNOs by their parents before the handover date. A recent survey showed that nearly 60 per cent of Hong Kongers between the ages of 15 and 30 want to emigrate.⁴⁰

Not only is this group potentially most at risk of arrest under the NSL due to many being involved in protests in 2019 and 2020, but the group is also the most economically insecure since they are at the start of their careers. There is currently no straightforward path to citizenship for this group under either the Student or Youth Mobility Scheme (T5) visas,⁴¹ and many will not be eligible for a Skilled Worker visa.

Additionally, those who have been arrested, or hold criminal records due to their part in pro-democracy protests, should not be denied the opportunity to apply for asylum or a visa in the UK on the grounds of purported criminality. Under normal circumstances, a criminal record can be a barrier to asylum or visa applications. At the end of March 2021, there were 99 asylum applications from Hong Kongers at the 'pending initial decision' or 'pending further review' stage.⁴² There are probably hundreds more of further potential applicants who entered the UK on tourist visas and are waiting to decide how to proceed.⁴³

Since fleeing Hong Kong, a number of 18-24 year olds have applied to universities in the UK and have received offers to study. However, current rules require that an application to switch into a student visa be made from one's country of nationality or residence—in this case Hong Kong. At present, there are no bespoke arrangements for these young Hong Kongers who would almost certainly be immediately arrested if they were to return to Hong Kong.

Rigid immigration rules putting young Hong Kongers at risk

Case study 1:

Alan, who is in his 20s, fled to the UK last year after being involved in numerous protests in Hong Kong throughout 2019/20, including those at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University in November 2019. He has close connections to a prominent Hong Kong activist in the UK, making him particularly politically exposed. As a non-BNO Hong Konger, he arrived on a visitor visa to the UK.

While in the UK, he applied for masters programmes at a range of UK universities, from which he received offers. Alan was hoping to begin his studies this September. However, under current Home Office rules, visitor visa holders cannot switch into student visas from within the UK. This has to be done from the applicant's country of origin (nationality, or ordinary place of living). In Alan's case, and for many others, this is Hong Kong: the country he fled from.

He has been forced to return to Hong Kong to apply and agonisingly wait to receive his student visa for the UK from there. The police could arrest him at any moment if he is identified.

Student fees

Student fees and access to student finance in Higher Education for BNOs—and primarily their dependents—continues to be a source of concern. Annual tuition fees for undergraduate courses for international students at UK universities varies widely, but averages at around £20,000 for Russell Group universities, compared to the £9,250 cap that 'home fee' status bestows. Many of the universities in Hong Kong are ranked in the top 150 worldwide,⁴⁴ yet almost all charge Hong Kong students only 42,100 HKD (£3,878) per year.

⁴⁰ [Nearly 60 per cent of Hong Kong youth looking to leave city, new study says, with Covid-19 and economic uncertainty believed to be behind rise](#), SCMP, 29 April 2021.

⁴¹ [Student visa ;Youth Mobility Scheme visa \(T5\)](#), gov.uk.

⁴² [Asylum and resettlement datasets](#), gov.uk, updated 27 May 2021.

⁴³ [The Hong Kong dilemma: 'Either you shut up or you leave'](#), Financial Times, 30 May 2021.

⁴⁴ See: [Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2021](#), Hong Kong.

At present, to qualify for ‘home status’ fees in the UK and be eligible for loans from the Student Loans Company, students must have settled status in the UK (which requires five years under the BNO visa scheme) and be ordinarily present in the UK for the full three-year period before the first day of the first academic year of the course.⁴⁵ Particularly for families with secondary school aged children who would not have time to gain settled status in the UK before going to university, there is a risk of a move to the UK being prohibitively expensive.

The prohibitive cost of higher education for young Hong Kongers

Case study 1:

Sean is a 21-year-old Hong Konger who was born with British citizenship. During his second year at university in Hong Kong,⁴⁶ he was forced to flee the city after being pursued by the police for his political activism. He arrived in London one year ago and can stay due to his British citizenship. He cannot transfer his credits achieved from his first year of studying in Hong Kong to a university in the UK, but he now holds an offer to begin an undergraduate degree in Mathematics at a top university in London this September. Even though Sean is a British citizen, he does not meet the requirements for ‘home status’ fees, because he has not been ordinarily resident in the UK in the three years before the beginning of his course in September.

As such, he will have to pay international fees, currently set at £28,500 for his course, and will not be eligible for a student loan through the Student Loans Company. This is compared with annual fees of £9,250 for students with ‘home fee’ status.

His degree will cost three times more as an international student, saddling him with well over £100,000 of debt once London living costs are factored in. He simply does not have the money to pay for this, and as such is forced to consider alternative options, such as studying in Taiwan (costing less than £3,000 per year), despite holding British citizenship.

Case study 2:

Marcus is a 23-year-old Hong Konger who fled to the UK in June 2020, shortly after he was arrested—and then released—by the Hong Kong police. He arrived just before the NSL came into force on 30 June.

He had only one year to go on his undergraduate degree in mechanical engineering after completing three years in Hong Kong. It was too late to apply through UCAS to start university in the UK in September 2020, so he has waited to apply to begin in September this year instead. He now possesses a BNO dependents’ visa and has an offer for second year entry at a university in the Midlands to study mechanical engineering.

His final year at university in Hong Kong would have cost him around £4,000, but now he has to pay for two years in the UK, costing a total of £50,000 just in tuition fees. Cousins already settled in the UK, together with family savings, will help him afford his first year of tuition fees, but he is seriously doubting whether he can afford the fees for his second—and final—year of study. Friends of his are forced to go to Taiwan or Canada instead due to the prohibitive cost of tuition.

Case study 3:

Venus is an 18-year-old Hong Konger seeking asylum in the UK. She was involved in many protests in 2019/20, most recently organising a protest at the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) on graduation day in November 2020. The university reported this protest to the Hong Kong authorities. While Venus

⁴⁵ [Who pays ‘home’ fees for higher education in England?](#), UKCISA, 10 May 2021, version 1.

⁴⁶ All names have been changed to protect the identity of those featured in case studies throughout this policy brief.

managed to evade the police at the time, she soon became aware that they were coming for anyone involved in the protest under the pretext of the NSL. She fled to the UK from Hong Kong the day after hearing of this threat from the police; her friends who remained were arrested two weeks later.

She had just finished her first year at CUHK when she came to the UK, and since arriving she has tried to help other asylum seekers. She now wants to continue with this work, pursuing a law degree in the UK to this end. She has been offered a place to study Common Law at a university in Scotland, but cannot afford the international fees of £19,000 per year. She is now waiting to hear back from the Home Office about whether she will be granted asylum. If so, she will only have to pay home fees of £9,250 per year and have access to student loans so she can pay back the cost for tuition once she is working.

Accelerating the rollout of integration assistance

The dedicated support package for arrivals from Hong Kong into the UK has been warmly welcomed.⁴⁷ However, further details as to how exactly it will be implemented remain to be revealed, particularly as numbers arriving swell.⁴⁸ The government announcement on 8 April stated that £5 million would be allocated to establish 12 virtual welcome hubs across the regions of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to 'to co-ordinate support and give practical advice and assistance in applying for school places, registering with GPs and even setting up businesses.'⁴⁹

The government release stated that councils in England would receive £30.7 million to cover additional English language and support with housing costs for those who need it and that the devolved administrations would receive £5.8 million to this end. Of the figure made available to local authorities in England, up to £800 per head will be made available to support access to English language classes, and up to £2,720 per BNO household for destitution support.⁵⁰ It also laid out £986,000 for the national Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) grant scheme to fund national projects that support BNOs in areas such as employment, mental health and wellbeing to help build community cohesion. The government has also published a welcome pack for BNOs.⁵¹

Guidance to local authorities suggests that the current funding is for this financial year, stating that as more BNO status holders move to the UK, further data will be gathered on their needs and characteristics, and plans will be kept under review for 2021/22 and future financial years.⁵² Payments for BNO support will be made to upper tier local authorities quarterly on a retrospective per-capita basis, based on evidence provided to Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).⁵³

There is mention of the setting up of a new third-party hate crime reporting service for the BNO community, with £300,000 allocated to the new 'Welcome hubs' to address BNO related hate crime in 2021/22,⁵⁴ but whether this applies to hate crime from Chinese Communist Party (CCP) elements in the UK who may attempt to intimidate those choosing to settle here remains to be seen.

Financial requirements of the visa

The cost of the 2.5 year visa (the cheapest initial option available) for a single adult—including the Immigration Health Surcharge—is £1740 (£180 + £1,560). For a family of four (two adults and two children), it would cost £6,190. This is in addition to proving one's ability to support oneself and family for six months

⁴⁷ [Hong Kong Watch welcomes UK's 'National Welcome for Hong Kong Arrivals'](#), Hong Kong Watch, 8 April 2021

⁴⁸ [PQ UIN 185829](#), tabled on 22 April 2021.

⁴⁹ [National welcome for Hong Kong arrivals](#), UK Government Press Release, 8 April 2021.

⁵⁰ [Hong Kong UK welcome programme – guidance for local authorities](#), MHCLG Guidance, 8 April 2021.

⁵¹ [Welcome: a guide for Hong Kong British National \(Overseas\) visa holders in the UK](#), gov.uk, 8 April 2021.

⁵² [Hong Kong UK welcome programme – guidance for local authorities](#), MHCLG Guidance, 8 April 2021.

⁵³ [Hong Kong UK welcome programme – guidance for local authorities](#), MHCLG Guidance, 8 April 2021.

⁵⁴ [Hong Kong UK welcome programme – guidance for local authorities](#), MHCLG Guidance, 8 April 2021.

after arriving. For those coming to the UK without a job and therefore no forward proof of salary, this sum is substantial.

There is a misconception that all those who come to the UK will be professionals working in financial services and fluent in English. The reality is that Hong Kong is a diverse socioeconomic society, with inequalities similar to other developed economies, and many who wish to relocate will not be middle class and will need extra support in order to make their integration successful. The median monthly household income for Hong Kongers in 2019 was under HK\$29,000 (currently about £2700).⁵⁵ Home Office guidance suggests that in addition to housing costs, the six month proof of self-sufficiency would equate to £2,000 for a single adult, and £4,600 for a family of two adults and three children.⁵⁶ This financial concern has been exacerbated by the recent MPF announcement, preventing those fleeing to the UK from accessing this potential lifeline savings pot.

Barriers put up by financial institutions

There is a risk that other businesses and organisations will cave-in to Beijing's demands and attempt to put hurdles in the way of individuals leaving Hong Kong. Former lawmaker Ted Hui had his bank accounts frozen by HSBC—the largest bank in Hong Kong—after he fled the city last year,⁵⁷ and workers at HSBC and Citibank branches have been threatened with jail time for any dealings with Jimmy Lai's accounts after they were frozen under the NSL.⁵⁸ In a move that could impact thousands, HSBC announced new terms and conditions effective from 26 July 2021, stating that they may not be authorised to provide online or mobile banking outside Hong Kong for its Hong Kong customers.⁵⁹ The bank was quick to play down any notion of a change in services for customers.⁶⁰

Many financial institutions that operate in Hong Kong and handle its citizens assets are headquartered in the UK, specifically in the City of London. The two biggest providers of MPF schemes—which together account for over half the total—are Manulife and HSBC, headquartered in Canada and the UK respectively.⁶¹ Politicians of all stripes, and the media, are in a particularly strong position to call out these organisations for applying financial pressure to those fleeing Hong Kong.

The Mandatory Provident Fund: Early withdrawal access denied for BNOs

Case Study 1:

Steven and his wife worked in Hong Kong for over 20 years and have paid around 400,000 HKD (£36,800) into their MPFs, held by HSBC HK and Manulife HK. They recently moved to the UK after receiving their BNO visas.

After requesting his MPF withdrawal from HSBC, Steven sent the bank copies of all his documents to prove his permanent departure from Hong Kong, including his BNO visa, biometric residence permit, confirmation letter from the Home Office, as well as details of his flight out of Hong Kong and proof of his new address in the UK.

⁵⁵ [Life in the UK is not easy for former Hong Kong residents](#), Financial Times, 8 March 2021.

⁵⁶ [British National \(Overseas\) visa](#), gov.uk

⁵⁷ [Former opposition lawmaker Ted Hui lands in London to begin self-exile, only to find Hong Kong bank accounts frozen](#), SCMP, 5 December 2020.

⁵⁸ [EXCLUSIVE Hong Kong threatens Lai's bankers with jail if they deal in his accounts](#), Reuters, 27 May 2021.

⁵⁹ [Changes to Online and Mobile Banking Terms \[PDF\]](#), HSBC.

⁶⁰ <https://twitter.com/HSBCHK/status/1407340352000888838/photo/1>, HSBC Hong Kong on Twitter, 22 June, 2021.

⁶¹ [Manulife ousts HSBC as Hong Kong's biggest MPF provider with Allianz tie-up](#), Asia Asset Management, 26 November 2021.

Yet, more than three months on, the bank continues to tell him that his visa does not prove his right to reside outside Hong Kong, thereby preventing him from withdrawing his significant pension contributions that would otherwise help him and his wife set-up their new life in the UK.

Case Study 2:

Rosie, who has her BNO visa and is living in a city in the Midlands, has over HKD 500,000 (£47,000) in her MPF account. She says some of her friends have more than double this amount saved. Her MPF is held by Principal Trust Company (Asia) Limited, a local arm of Principal Financial Group which is headquartered in the US. She began talks with her bank back in December 2020, and formally submitted a withdrawal request of her MPF in May this year. Her request has been rejected because her provider, as per the ruling of the MPFA, will not accept the BNO visa as valid evidence of leaving Hong Kong permanently.

Rosie is working in the UK now, but on a low salary. She says that the lack of access to her MPF savings will make the transition for her and her family much harder and she will have to work multiple jobs. In the worst case, she says, if she cannot sustain herself in the UK, she will be forced back to Hong Kong and in danger of retribution from the authorities with the UK's 'Leave Outside the Rules' stamp in her Hong Kong passport.

Countries not recognising BNO holders

After the Hong Kong government wrote to countries around the world telling them not to accept the BNO passport, there is a fear that BNOs will have their freedom of movement restricted. The need for EU countries to adopt guidelines for recognising BNO passports has intensified after reports indicated that Hong Kongers have been unable to use BNO passports as identity documents for working holiday and student visa applications in Germany.⁶² At present, just one EU Member State, Hungary, is blocking forward movement on a package of measures for Hong Kong.⁶³ Such measures would include a review of asylum policies for Hong Kongers arriving in Europe.

Intimidation and discrimination by pro-Beijing elements in the UK

A study conducted by Hong Kongers in Britain, a civil society organisation founded by Simon Cheng who was granted asylum in the UK last year, identified safety and security as a key concern for those arriving in the UK. In particular, infiltration of informants or secret agents from mainland China into the UK, and the role of retired Hong Kong police officers or social media influencers who could cause physical or psychological distress, urgently needs to be considered.⁶⁴ Cheng himself has described his experience of being followed by suspected Chinese agents in London on multiple occasions.⁶⁵

At protests on UK soil, pro-Beijing elements have arrived with camera teams to intimidate and attempt to identify the Hong Kong protestors.⁶⁶ Physical violence has been witnessed on numerous occasions.⁶⁷ Police and university security had to intervene at pro-Democracy events at universities across the UK throughout 2019 when activists were met with intimidation from pro-Beijing students and other elements, which were reportedly linked to organisations supported by the Chinese government.⁶⁸ While it should be stressed that only a minority of the 140,000+ Chinese students studying in Higher Education in the UK were involved in

⁶² [Germany's chaotic bureaucracy throws Hong Kong's BNO holders into disarray](#), Apple Daily, 15 April 2021.

⁶³ [Orbán taunts Germany by doubling down on support for China](#), Politico, 8 June 2021.

⁶⁴ [Coming for Hope: Policy Study on Hong Kong British National \(Overseas\) Holders Intending to come to the UK](#), Hongkongers in Britain, December 2020.

⁶⁵ [Watch: I left Hong Kong for the UK - but I'm still being followed](#), The Telegraph, 30 April 2021.

⁶⁶ [Hong Kong pro-democracy activists are escaping to the UK – but even here they can't evade China's spies](#), The I, 19 January 2021.

⁶⁷ See, for example: <https://twitter.com/xinwenxiaojie/status/1198332122827767810?s=20>, Yuen Chan on Twitter, 23 November 2020.

⁶⁸ [Hong Kong protesters in UK say they face pro-Beijing intimidation](#), The Guardian, 18 October 2019.

any violence during the counter-protests, the risk of confrontation and personal safety could increase as British society reopens and more Hong Kongers put down roots in the UK.

In recent months, advertisements have appeared in UK editions of Chinese newspapers, with scores of established Chinese organisations showing their support for the NSL. On 6 March 2021, over 50 UK-based groups, as well as personal signatories, signed an advert calling for patriots to be ruling Hong Kong. The hostile environment created by certain Chinese organisations makes Hong Kong people worried about approaching them for help out of fear of their personal details being passed on to the Chinese embassy or the CCP.⁶⁹ (See appendix 1 for a list of these groups and the details of the advertisements). Local authorities should have measures in place to ensure that no assistance funds intended for BNO integration are given to these organisations.

The UK is offering sanctuary to those who do not want to live in fear of intimidation and suppression orchestrated by the CCP and their affiliates, so it is crucial that the Home Office, with their partners in the intelligence services and police forces throughout the UK, are properly resourced to address the issue and have mechanisms in place to ensure that any attempts to intimidate Hong Kong arrivals are dealt with accordingly.

Recognition of Hong Kong identity within the UK

While many people from Hong Kong—and China—have emigrated to the UK over the years, the current wave of migrants are arriving to escape persecution from the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and Hong Kong governments in a self-imposed exile. Many do not want to be associated with the existing Chinese-British identity and prefer to call themselves ‘Hong Kongers’ or ‘British Hong Kongers’ whenever ethnic self-identification is required,⁷⁰ or ‘Hong Kong Chinese’ rather than the generic ‘Chinese’. As an additional illustrative example, some parents have expressed concern about the predominance of Mandarin teaching in UK schools over their native Cantonese and would appreciate sensitivity on this issue of language identity and preservation.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation One: Grant Hong Kongers ‘home fee’ status and access to student finance for Higher Education

To address the cost of international student fees in the UK, which could make exit from Hong Kong prohibitively expensive, we recommend amending the regulation set by the Department of Education,⁷¹ to enable BNO visa holders and their dependents to be eligible for ‘home fee’ status, and give them access to student finance delivered by the Student Loans Company.

As it stands, refugees and those granted humanitarian protection, and their family, qualify for ‘home fee’ status if recognised as such by the UK government.⁷² Hong Kongers are fleeing political persecution and the erosion of fundamental human rights and freedoms. There is therefore a strong case to be made for

⁶⁹ [‘It can happen anywhere and anytime’: Hongkongers in the UK face hate crimes as pro-China groups accused of stirring up hostility](#), Hong Kong Free Press, 7 June 2021.

⁷⁰ [Supporting Hongkongers to settle in the UK](#), Hackney Chinese Community Services, Hong Kong Assistance and Resettlement Community, and Hongkongers in Britain, January 2021.

⁷¹ [The Higher Education \(Fee Limit Condition\) \(England\) Regulations 2017](#), as [amended](#), UK Statutory Instrument.

⁷² [Fee status](#), UK Council for International Student Affairs, 20 May 2021.

Hong Kongers to be treated with the equivalency of refugees and be granted the same access to ‘home fee’ status.

Furthermore, as British passport holders who were previously British subjects holding British Dependent Territories citizenship (BDTC) prior to 1 July 1997 when BNO status was instead conferred,⁷³ Hong Kongers should not be considered as just another group of international students. BDTC became British Overseas Territories citizenship (BOTC) in 2002, and almost all BOTC holders became British citizens on 21 May 2002,⁷⁴ with new BOTCs after May 2002 being able to register as British citizens if certain conditions are met. Residents from almost all British overseas territories—the exception being those deriving BOTC status from the Sovereign Base Areas of Cyprus—have been eligible for home fee status at UK universities since 2007, with the change brought in by the Education (Fees and Awards) and the Education (Qualifying Courses and Persons) Regulations 2007.⁷⁵

Recommendation Two: Provide a pathway to settled status for Hong Kongers ineligible for the BNO visa scheme

There are a number of possible options to ensure that even young Hong Kongers who are ineligible under the BNO visa scheme have a way out of Hong Kong via the UK if they need it. Very few Hong Kongers have been granted asylum in the UK, with just three last year, and none in the first quarter of 2021.⁷⁶ Nathan Law, the high profile activist and former politician was granted asylum in April 2021.⁷⁷ In the first quarter of 2021, three applications were refused, and four were withdraw, and there were a total of 35 new applications in this period, with 99 awaiting a decision.⁷⁸ At a recent Westminster Hall debate, ‘Human Rights in Hong Kong’, MPs from across the political spectrum stressed the need to create options for Hong Kongers that are not eligible for the BNO visa.⁷⁹

One option is to provide a two-stage visa for 18–30 year olds from Hong Kong. The first stage would be a three-month visa to enter the country to look for work, followed by a renewal application to be made before the end of the initial three months, contingent upon an offer of work with a reasonable minimum salary (but not restricted to the labour shortage list) in order to ensure that they could sustain themselves in the country. Like with the BNO visa scheme, eligibility for settlement could be considered after five years of continuous residency.

Hong Kong Watch asks the UK government to offer a route to permanent settlement to all Hong Kongers who no longer wish to live under Beijing’s repressive regime. Those most at risk of arrest due to the NSL are the exact cohort that the BNO visa precludes.

Recommendation Three: Campaign led by the FCDO to ensure BNO passports are treated as valid travel documents

The UK government needs to be in close contact with the EU and other Western countries to offer guidance on the need for interior ministries and border forces to legally recognise BNO passports as valid forms of travel and identity documentation. Those BNOs who hold expired Hong Kong ID cards and cannot travel back to Hong Kong are at risk of being unable to move and travel.

⁷³ [British National \(Overseas\) and British Dependent Territories Citizens](#), gov.uk

⁷⁴ [Types of British nationality](#), gov.uk.

⁷⁵ See: [The Education \(Fees and Awards\) \(England\) Regulations 2007](#).

⁷⁶ [Asylum and resettlement datasets](#), gov.uk, updated 27 May 2021.

⁷⁷ [China blasts UK for granting asylum to Hong Kong activist Nathan Law](#), The Guardian, 9 April 2021.

⁷⁸ [Asylum and resettlement datasets](#), gov.uk, updated 27 May 2021.

⁷⁹ [Human Rights in Hong Kong](#), Hansard, debated 9 June 2021.

In response to a parliamentary question to the FCDO, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary wrote on 28 April that the German Interior Ministry had confirmed that BNO passports would continue to be recognised by German authorities for the purpose of entry and stay in Germany under domestic regulations.⁸⁰ Many EU countries have never had a specific BNO policy, so the FCDO should be in contact with the interior/home ministries of all 27 EU member states, as well as the European Commissioner for Home Affairs, to ensure that national and EU-body guidelines around the validity of BNO passports are up-to-date, cohesive and coordinated.

Recommendation Four: Pressure financial service organisations to respect the rights of BNOs

London's location as a hub for global financial services means that the UK government is in a particularly strong position to push for financial service organisations—which make up a broad swathe of Hong Kong's economy—to respect the rights conferred on BNO status holders and visa holders.

With regards to the MPF early withdrawal denials, the UK government should seek to highlight the fact that a move to the UK under the BNO visa policy represents a permanent departure from Hong Kong, which should allow BNOs moving to the UK to close down and access their MPF contributions.

Recommendation Five: A means-tested Immigration Health Surcharge and visa fee waiver

In a minority of cases—particularly as access to MPF funds is restricted—some BNOs wishing to emigrate may not have the means to pay for both the IHS and visa, as well as proving the ability to support oneself and family for six months. In these cases, we recommend implementing a means-tested mechanism to waive the IHS and visa fee. The BNO policy must not be a policy for the privileged. Lower means should be no barrier for those accessing the visa.

Recommendation Six: Provide more guidance on how UK-based Hong Kong groups can apply for integration assistance funds

A number of civil society organisations have been set-up in the past year specifically to assist Hong Kongers' integration into the UK, queuing up to give those fleeing the city the welcome they deserve. These include Hong Kong Assistance and Resettlement Community,⁸¹ HK Brits,⁸² UKHK,⁸³ Hong Kong Link Up,⁸⁴ and HongKongers in Britain⁸⁵. These stand alongside more established integration charities such as UK Welcomes Refugees,⁸⁶ and Refugee Action,⁸⁷ among others.

The government and local authorities, with the co-ordination of Lord Greenhalgh, who has been made minister responsible for co-ordinating action between the Home Office and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government on the issue, must ensure that civil society organisations have the resources and capacity with which to carry out the work needed to ensure successful integration not just for the BNO visa holders, but also vulnerable young non-BNO Hong Kongers.

⁸⁰ [PQ UIN 185808](#), tabled on 22 April 2021.

⁸¹ <http://hongkongarc.org/>

⁸² <https://www.hkbrits.com/>

⁸³ <https://ukhk.org/>

⁸⁴ <https://www.hklinkup.uk/>

⁸⁵ <https://www.hongkongers.org.uk/>

⁸⁶ <https://ukwelcomesrefugees.org/>

⁸⁷ <https://www.refugee-action.org.uk/>

Recommendation Seven: Bar any groups that have shown support for the CCP from applying for integration assistance funds

Any Chinese associations and groups in the UK that have shown support for the CCP regime should be barred from applying for integration assistance funds (see appendix 1).

Recommendation Eight: Provide authoritative Chinese-language information for the BNO community

Almost all of the Chinese-language newspapers or news websites operating in the UK are linked to the CCP. One option to counter this infiltration by media is to provide government funds for a new Chinese-language newspaper reporting on UK news, which could be particularly useful for those migrating whose English skills are lacking when they arrive, thus providing more trusted information for this community.

Recommendation Nine: More access to mental health support for Hong Kongers

Mental health support delivered by Cantonese-speaking therapists should also be high on the agenda—particularly for the cohort who were involved in pro-democracy protests and clashes with Hong Kong police and are therefore more likely to be suffering from post-traumatic stress. This is evidenced by large-scale surveys which indicate unprecedented levels of mental health issues among the Hong Kong population,⁸⁸ alongside countless personal anecdotes.

In the government's support package for BNO arrivals, mental health support is earmarked under the national VCSE grant scheme,⁸⁹ but given the numbers that are taking up the visa scheme already, combined with recent data showing British citizens are waiting months for mental health treatment on the NHS,⁹⁰ it is doubtful whether the current mental health offering will be sufficient.

Recommendation Ten: Increase police sensitivity around intimidation of Hong Kongers in the UK

In order to reduce the threat posed by intimidation from pro-Beijing elements, we recommend that police forces in areas where high numbers of Hong Kongers are settling—particularly the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester Police, West Midlands Police, and Merseyside Police—are equipped with liaison officers who can build bridges with this new community and ensure that the police become a trusted guarantor of physical security. Any incidents of PRC supporters harassing, attacking or threatening Hong Kongers should be treated as a hate crime. The Home Office must ensure it commits adequate resources around the policing and intelligence of such matters. Intelligence on incidents should be shared across police forces, and with the Home Office, to ensure that other areas of government can react.

Recommendation Eleven: An intelligence-led approach to tackle CCP infiltration in the UK

⁸⁸ ['Unprecedented' mental health issues seen in Hong Kong amid virus fears](#), Reuters, 3 March 2020.

⁸⁹ [National welcome for Hong Kong arrivals](#), gov.uk, 8 April 2021.

⁹⁰ [Two-fifths of patients waiting for mental health treatment forced to resort to emergency or crisis services](#), Royal College of Psychiatrists Press Release, 6 October 2020.

Part 9 of the UK Immigration Rules allows for the Home Office to refuse leave to enter/remain to those whose presence in the UK is not conducive to the public good.⁹¹ Under these rules, there would be grounds to refuse entry or revoke leave to pro-Beijing or CCP elements that have got in on the BNO visa route and are sowing discord within British society or proving to be a threat to national security. The identification of these elements should be intelligence-led, not merely a blanket ban on entry to those who may be pro-Beijing or possess ties to the CCP, the Beijing or Hong Kong governments. A blanket ban may affect those who have been forced to swear an oath of loyalty to the Hong Kong government just to keep their jobs.⁹² An intelligence-led approach, with evidence of risk to the public good—and by extension national security—on UK soil would be the best way to tackle any potential infiltration. Intelligence, police, and security services need to be equipped with the resources and mandate to conduct such operations and ensure the safety of UK society.

Recommendation Twelve: Build public awareness around arrival of Hong Kongers to ensure successful integration

Following not long off the back of the Windrush scandal, the government has an overriding obligation to ensure Hong Kongers are made welcome here by both communities and local, regional, and national authorities. Research conducted in January revealed that the British public supported the BNO visa scheme by a margin of more than two to one,⁹³ but the policy could see the biggest single wave of non-EU migration into the country in modern history, and uncertainty within existing communities could fuel fear and hatred towards new arrivals and outsiders—as has been seen in the past.

In an era of increased hostility towards people of east Asian heritage and descent in the aftermath of the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, the general public need to be made more aware of why Britain is offering this lifeline route. Government public awareness campaigns, combined with stories in the press, emphasising the positive benefits of the BNO policy and the virtues of being a country which provides refuge to those who need it,⁹⁴ can help to protect against a xenophobic hijacking of the narrative, leading to more successful integration in the long term.

Awareness building can further help employers understand that BNO visa holders do have an unrestricted right to work in the UK, even if they do not already possess a National Insurance number, therefore eliminating any misunderstandings that may lead to Hong Kongers missing out on employment opportunities in the UK.

⁹¹ [Immigration Rules part 9: grounds for refusal](#), gov.uk, updated 21 May 2021.

⁹² [Hong Kong civil servants given four weeks to pledge loyalty to the government](#), Reuters, 15 January 2021.

⁹³ [Research Reveals British Public's Support for New Hong Kong BNO Visa Scheme](#), InvestUK, 29 January 2021.

⁹⁴ [Civil society and the government can offer Hong Kongers the welcome they deserve](#), NPC, 26 March 2021.

APPENDIX 1: SUPPORT FOR NSL AND PATRIOTS RULE OF HONG KONG BY UK-BASED CHINESE GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS

SUPPORT FOR 'PATRIOTS' RULE OF HONG KONG

The following full-page advertisement was taken out in the Sing Tao Daily, a pro-Beijing Chinese-language daily newspaper in Hong Kong that also has an international version, as can be seen from the international prices in the masthead. This advertisement was taken out on the weekend edition of 6/7 March 2021. It is a joint statement of support for 'patriots' rule of Hong Kong—those loyal to the Hong Kong government, and by extension, the CCP. It was co-signed by over 60 UK-based Chinese organisations. Below is an image of the original advertisement. English translation:

*New Territories Heung Yee Kuk Overseas Advisory Committee
London Chinatown Chamber of Commerce
Confederation of Chinese Associations UK
Jointly with the European and Chinese communities*

Joint Statement of Support for "Patriots Rule Hong Kong"

The relevant departments of the Central Authorities recently held a seminar in Shenzhen to listen extensively to the views of representatives from various sectors of the Hong Kong community on improving the system of "patriots ruling Hong Kong". The general idea put forward by the participants was that only by supporting "patriots ruling Hong Kong" can Hong Kong enjoy long-term peace and stability.

As for the standard of "patriotism", Mr. Deng Xiaoping has clearly pointed out that the most basic requirement of "patriotism" is to respect one's own nation, sincerely support China's resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong, and refrain from doing anything to undermine the interests and prosperity of the Mainland and Hong Kong.

President Xi Jinping said clearly earlier that "patriots ruling Hong Kong" can realise the original intention of "one country, two systems" and its future development.

The way for Hong Kong to survive is to make good use of "one country, two systems" to protect the sovereignty, interests and security of the country, to make Hong Kong's life stable, and to implement "one country, two systems", so that Hong Kong must be ruled by those who love the country and love Hong Kong.

The ideas to improve the electoral system include: the design of the Basic Law is executive-led, so the Chief Executive must have a certain degree of support in the Legislative Council.

The Chinese community in Europe and the Chinese community in China recognise and support the idea of "patriots ruling Hong Kong".

Identifiable signatories:

北愛爾蘭華商總會
東北華僑聯誼會
依斯特本華人協會
英國惠東寶同鄉會
糧船灣旅歐同鄉會

Chinese Chamber of Commerce N. I.
Confederation of Chinese Associations UK
Eastbourne Chinese Association
HDB Chinese Association UK
Leung Shuen Wan Chinese Assoc. & Social Club Ltd.

劍橋中華商貿會	Cambridge Chinese Federation
旅歐林村同鄉會	The Lam Tsuen Overseas Chinese Community (Europe)
英國崇正總會	Tsung Tsin Association (UK)
英國福建社團聯合總會	The UK Federation of Fujian Association
雅適士郡華人聯誼會	South East Essex Chinese Association
蘇格蘭華人社團聯合總會	Confederation of Chinese Association in Scotland
大埔鄉事委員會主席林奕權	LAM Yick-kuen, the chairman of the Tai Po Rural Committee
德國廣東商會	Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Germany (Guangdong)
雲南同鄉會	Yunnan Townsmen Association
伍斯特華人會	Worcestershire Chinese Association
伯明翰華聯社	Overseas Chinese Association
漢柏城華人會	Humberside Chinese Association
馬恩島華人會	Isle Of Man Chinese Association
林肯市華人會	Lincoln Chinese Community Association
英國湖南同鄉會	The United Kingdom Hunan Association
旅歐吉澳同鄉會	Kut-O Chinese Association
倫敦正義工商會	London Chun Yee Society
森麻錫華人協會	Somerset Chinese Association
K 夢傳真	K-Group of Nottingham
豪城華人會	Hull Chinese Cultural centre
利物浦華聲社	Wah Sing Chinese Community Centre
英國山西商會	UK Shanxi Business Association
英國共和協會	Kung Ho Association
荷蘭廣東總會	Guangdong Federation NL
旅英李氏宗親會	Lees Association UK
倫敦華僑互助工團	Chinese Mutual Aid Worker's Club
樸茨茅斯華人協會	Portsmouth Chinese Association
倫敦紐咸華人協會	Newham Chinese Association
英國嶺南文商總會	Federation of UK - South China Culture and Commerce
荷蘭海牙唐人街協會	Stichting New Chinatown
英國海外梅州聯誼會	U.K. Overseas Mei Zhou Association
南威爾斯華人聯合會	South Wales Chinese Association
格拉斯哥華人婦女會	Glasgow Chinese Women's Association
英國海外彭氏宗親會	Oversea Pang's Clansman Association
英國西南區華人協會	Devon and Cornwall Chinese Association
英國西南區華人聯誼會	Overseas Chinese Association South West Region
歐洲華人高爾夫球協會	Euro Asia Chinese Golf Association
英中商旅文化交流協會	British-Chinese Business Travel Culture and Exchange Association
英倫東部華人會所	East England Chinese Association
烏蛟騰海外聯誼會	Wu Kau Tang Overseas Association (Hong Kong) Limited
船灣聯村海外聯誼會	Shuen Wan Joint Village Overseas Association
蘇格蘭中國文化公益協會	Chinese Cultural and Welfare Society Scotland
蘇格蘭中國文化藝術協會	The Chinese Art & Culture Association in Scotland
歐洲荷比盧崇正客家總會	Benelux Tsung Tsin Association
荷蘭安恆慧媛華人婦女會	Chinese Vrouwenvereniging Wai Wun (Arnhem)
布萊頓及豪富市華人協進會	Brighton & Hove Chinese Society
歐洲荷比深圳總商會暨聯誼會	De Shenzhen Business Association in The Netherlands and Belgium
中華丘(邱)氏宗親聯誼會英國分會	Yau Clan Fraternal Association Of The United Kingdom

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倫敦華埠商會
London Chinatown Chinese Association

新界鄉議局海外顧問委員會

倫敦華埠商會



**全英華人社團聯合總會
聯同旅歐鄉僑及華人華僑團體**

支持「愛國者治港」聯合聲明

中央有關部門近日在深圳舉辦座談會，廣泛聽取香港社會各界代表人士對完善「愛國者治港」有關制度的意見。與會者提出的理念大致是支持「愛國者治港」，香港才能長治久安。

「愛國者治港」是使「一國兩制」行穩致遠的必然條件，對於「愛國者」的標準，鄧小平先生曾明確指出，「愛國者」的最基本要求，應當尊重自己的民族、誠心誠意擁護中國對香港恢復行使主權，以及不作任何損害內地和香港利益及繁榮穩定的事情。而國家主席習近平早前清楚說到「愛國者治港」可落實「一國兩制」的初心及將來的發展。

香港的生存之道就是好好利用「一國兩制」，維護國家主權、利益、安全，令香港的生活穩定，以及落實「一國兩制」，故必須由愛國愛港者治港。

至於提及完善選舉制度的幾點想法，包括：基本法的設計是行政主導，所以行政長官在立法會裏面必定要有一定的支持。

旅歐鄉僑及華人華僑團體認同並支持這些「愛國者治港」的理念

聯署團體及名字

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 北愛爾蘭華商總會 | 東北華僑聯誼會 | 依斯特本華人協會 | 英國惠東實同鄉會 |
| 糧船灣旅歐同鄉會 | 英國華人體育總會 | 劍橋中華商貿會 | 旅歐林村同鄉會 |
| 英國崇正總會 | 英國福建社團聯合總會 | 雅適士郡華人聯誼會 | 蘇格蘭華人社團聯合總會 |
| 大埔鄉事委員會主席林奕權 | 英國華人企業家俱樂部 & 英國江蘇商會 | 德國廣東商會 | |

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|------------------|
| 雲南同鄉會 | 曼城僑聯社 | 英國海外梅州聯誼會 | 英倫東部華人會所 |
| 伍斯特華人會 | 豪城華人會 | 南威爾斯華人聯合會 | 烏蛟騰海外聯誼會 |
| 伯明翰華聯社 | 利物浦華聲社 | 格拉斯哥華人婦女會 | 船灣聯村海外聯誼會 |
| 漢柏城華人會 | 英國山西商會 | 英國海外彭氏宗親會 | 英國越南華僑聯誼會 |
| 馬恩島華人會 | 英國共和協會 | 愛丁堡歐亞交流協會 | 蓮麻坑村海外鄉親聯誼會 |
| 林肯市華人會 | 荷蘭廣東總會 | 英國西南區華人協會 | 蘇格蘭中國文化公益協會 |
| 英國湖南同鄉會 | 旅英李氏宗親會 | 禾坑村海外李氏宗親會 | 蘇格蘭中國文化藝術協會 |
| 旅歐吉澳同鄉會 | 僑歐文氏宗親總會 | 英國西南區華人聯誼會 | 英國北京聯合會英國北藝 |
| 倫敦正義工商會 | 倫敦華僑互助工團 | 歐洲華人高爾夫球協會 | 歐洲荷比盧崇正客家總會 |
| 森麻錫華人協會 | 樸茨茅斯華人協會 | 比利時華人高爾夫球會 | 荷蘭安恆慧媛華人婦女會 |
| 英國順德婦女會 | 倫敦紐咸華人協會 | 愛爾蘭華人會華人中心 | 布萊頓及豪市華人協進會 |
| 鹿頸同鄉會 | 英國嶺南文商總會 | 荔枝窩海外原居民協會 | 歐洲荷比深川總商會暨聯誼會 |
| K 夢傳真 | 荷蘭海牙唐人街協會 | 英中商旅文化交流協會 | 中華丘(邱)氏宗親聯誼會英國分會 |

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 林道明 | 鄧柱廷 | 曾憲初 | 鄧桂芳 | 黎育如 | 江水生 | 曾嘉文 | 謝耀林 |
| 李羅安 | 邱百喜 | 黃偉程 | 李天生 | 陳國英 | 林少明 | 黃運新 | 曾永健 |
| 蔡潤泉 | 胡家和 | 張小鵬 | 羅國輝 | 林發富 | 李房福 | 黃天送 | 王志城 |
| 鍾盤威 | 李冠平 | 萬偉文 | 張輝和 | 黃國宏 | 曾智華 | 溫海棠 | 王庚勝 |
| 方剛 | 廖遠東 | 邱賢光 | 李偉宏 | 吳慶煌 | 陳舉翔 | 張向旗 | 黃東強 |
| 王文清 | 葉一帆 | 李良福 | 余美婷 | 林東權 | 李世榮 | 任廣峰 | 陳慧賢 |
| 李海 | 李雲增 | 賴陣 | 王藝菲 | 郭惠杰 | 李光喜 | 曾繁森 | 陳甦 |
| 黃錦良 | 賴玉亮 | 游運明 | 林杜明 | 張挺宏 | 鍾瑞麟 | 馮秉良 | 葉金煌 |

(排名不分先後)



CONDEMNATION OF PRO-DEMOCRACY PROTESTORS

新界鄉議局海外顧問委員會及旅歐鄉僑 聯同全英各界華僑華人社團聯合聲明嚴正譴責

七月一日大批示威者以極端暴力衝擊香港立法會，包括以鐵籠車和鐵枝等攻擊性武器破壞立法會大門，非法闖入立法會大肆破壞立法議事廳，並以有毒粉末及含有毒性液體襲擊警察。本會及全英各界華僑華人社團聯合聲明，予以強烈譴責這些目無法紀的暴力分子，並表示深切遺憾！

香港是一個法治社會，暴力行為絕對不為社會接受，示威者必須立刻停止一切暴力行為，我們會全力支持警方嚴正執法，維護法治，並感謝警方以專業和克制的態度堅守崗位，全力維護社會秩序和保護市民生命安全。

特別嚴正聲明 中國主權 不容干涉

反修例示威者暴力衝擊立法會，引起國際關注，日前英國外相侯傑偉評論強調英國支持香港享有自由，但暴力行為不能接受，稱特區政府是在鎮壓示威者，更指《中英聯合聲明》是一份國際具法律約束力的協議，警告北京政府若協議得不到尊重履行，將會有嚴重後果。英國外相侯傑偉的言論，簡直荒謬，完全顛倒是非，罔顧事實，盲目支持，言論更帶有恐嚇成份，是煽風點火，只會火上加油，難於令人接受，我們堅決反對英國政府干涉中國內政事務。

《中英聯合聲明》是英國於1997年7月1日將香港交還給中華人民共和國，中國收回香港，是全中國人民的共同願望，對香港恢復行使主權，包括在國際上的獨立自主權，管轄權和自衛權，維護政治獨立和領土完整，其他國家無權進行任何形式的侵犯或干涉。

示威者衝擊立法會事件已讓市民看清楚反對派的真面目，亦令人更加明白事實的全部，維護公義，繁榮穩定是香港之福，暴力亂港，挾洋自重是香港之禍。

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|---|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 新界鄉議局海外顧問委員會 (歐洲聯絡處) 英國雅禮士都華人聯誼會 大埔船灣聯村海外聯誼會 英國中華(丘)邱氏宗親聯誼會 英國布里斯托爾中國伙伴協會 布萊頓及豪蓋市華人協進會 英國蔡李佛五德德龍師總會 蓮麻坑村海外鄉親聯誼會 禾坑村李氏海外宗親會 英國西南區華人聯誼會 英國越南華僑聯誼會 英國浙江聯誼會暨商會 英國中文教育促進會 全英華人華僑中國統一促進會 在英中國抗戰老戰士後人聯誼會 英國廣東華僑華人文化商貿創新會 旅英華人高新科技商業協會 英國廣東華僑華人聯合總會 英中經貿交流促進會 英中經濟文化促進會 英國中華工商聯合會 全英華人收藏家協會 全英河南同鄉聯誼會 英國中華工商聯牛津商會 英國伯明翰華僑聯誼總會 英國上海華人華僑聯合會 英國陝西經貿文化促進會 英中舞蹈和文化藝術聯會 英國湖南商會 & 英國粵商 戰略文化學會 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 倫敦華埠商會 伯明翰華聯社 英國謝正總會 英國共和協會 漢柏城華人會 漢池華人協會 利物浦華聲社 林肯市華人會 利茲華人協會 彼德堡華人會 百福華人聯誼會 曼城優聯社 利茲華光社 英國上海商會 英國山西商會 英國深川商會 英國江蘇商會 英國天津商會 英國重慶商會 英國廣東商會 英國中山商會 英國山東商會 英國福清商會 英國河南商會 英國陝西商會 英國遼寧商會 英中婦女商會 英國瀋陽商會 中英武術協會 旅英文化學會 中英戲曲協會 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 全英華人社團聯合總會 英國惠東寶同鄉會 東北華僑聯誼會 旅歐吉澳同鄉會 林村旅歐同鄉會 倫敦正義工商會 旅英李氏宗親會 英國邵氏宗親會 英國侯氏宗親會 馬恩島華人協會 英國華人企業家俱樂部 英國福建社團聯合總會 英國廣西社團聯合總會 英國威爾士福建總會 英國河南文化商貿總會 英國福州十邑同鄉總會 英國北滿同心島同鄉會 英國廣州文化經濟協會 英中商旅文化交流協會 中英民族文化交流協會 英國中華藝術文化中心 英中國際友好交流中心 英中民族舞蹈交流協會 英國紅牡丹民族藝術團 英國健康新觀念研究會 英國華人老兵聯誼會 英國和平之聲藝術團 倫敦華人愛樂合團團 旅英華人戰友聯誼會 英國健身氣功聯合會 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 英國華人體育總會 英國華人參政計劃 倫敦華僑互助工團 依斯特本華人協會 英倫東部華人會所 樸茨茅斯華人協會 雪埠華人社區中心 英國伍斯特華人會 倫敦紐威華人協會 豪城華人文化中心 伯明翰華人婦女會 林肯郡華人婦女會 英國湖南同鄉會 英國北京同鄉會 英中會計師協會 英國中醫藥學會 英中深川聯誼會 英國珠海聯誼會 英國山東同鄉會 英國中山同鄉會 英國東北同鄉會 英國東北商會 英國東北同學會 英國雲南同鄉會 英國清遠同鄉會 英國連江同鄉會 英國湖北同鄉會 英國雲南總商會 英國齊魯文商會 英國內蒙古商會 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 羅船灣旅歐同鄉會 僑歐文氏宗親總會 烏蛟橋海外聯誼會 英國西北區和統會 英國海外彭氏宗親會 英國利物浦致公總會 英國西南區華人協會 南威爾斯華人聯合會 英國海外梅州聯誼會 英國同心堂麒麟聯隊 英國中部華人會 森羅錫華人協會 德福中文學校 英國川商聯合總會 英國湖南文商總會 英國黑龍江同鄉會 英國旗袍聯合總會 中英科技貿易協會 中英文化交流學會 英國中華藝術中心 英中體育交流協會 全英華人粵遊協會 全英中國廣東協會 英國東方藝術團 中英音樂家協會 歐洲蔡李佛總會 歐陸青年協會 中醫師學會 英華足球社 英國龍商會 跑動英倫 |
|---|---|--|---|--|

- ### 蘇格蘭及其他地區
- 蘇格蘭華人社團聯合總會
 - 蘇格蘭華人婦女聯合會
 - 蘇格蘭華人青年聯合會
 - 蘇格蘭中國文化藝術協會
 - 蘇格蘭中部華人聯會
 - 愛丁堡華人聯誼會
 - 僑樂華人協會
 - 蘇格蘭婦女會
 - 蘇格蘭中國文化及公益協會
 - 格拉斯哥華人婦女會
 - 格拉斯哥華人青年會
 - 格拉斯哥華人學生社團
 - 北愛爾蘭華商總會

- ### 高爾夫球會
- 歐洲華人高爾夫球協會
 - 荷蘭華人高爾夫球總會
 - 德國華人高爾夫球協會
 - 比利時華人高爾夫球會
 - 盧森堡華人高爾夫球協會
 - 愛爾蘭華人高爾夫球協會
 - 蘇格蘭華人高爾夫球協會
 - 愛丁堡華人高爾夫球協會
 - 紐卡素華人高爾夫球協會
 - 英國中部華人高爾夫球協會
 - 曼徹斯特華人高爾夫球協會

- ### 荷比盧
- 荷蘭廣東總會
 - 旅荷華人聯誼會
 - 香港新界旅荷華人總會
 - 阿姆斯特丹老人同樂社
 - 荷蘭屏山鄉親聯絡中心
 - 荷蘭鹿村鄉親聯絡中心
 - 荷蘭彭氏宗親會
 - 荷蘭田鄉親會
 - 比利時華商協會
 - 盧森堡青田同鄉會
 - 盧森堡溫州同鄉會
 - 盧森堡福建同鄉會
 - 盧森堡中國和平統一促進會
 - 盧森堡華僑華人青年聯合會

- ### 德國及其他歐洲社團
- 德國廣東商會
 - 德國中餐協會
 - 歐洲黃氏宗親會
 - 歐洲客家文化協會
 - 德國深川同鄉總會
 - 德國廣東同鄉總會
 - 德國萊茵區華商會
 - 德國中華飲食聯誼會
 - 德國波恩華僑中文學校校董會
 - 愛爾蘭華人會華人中心
- (排名不分先後)

English translation:

Joint statement of condemnation by the Heung Yee Kuk Overseas Advisory Committee and the diasporas in Europe, and all Chinese associations in the UK

On July 1, a large number of protesters stormed the Hong Kong Legislative Council (LegCo) with excessive violence, which included using offensive weapons such as metal carts and poles to damage the entrance of the LegCo, illegally breaking into the LegCo Complex to destroy the legislative chamber, and using toxic powder and liquids to assault the police. The Overseas Advisory Committee and all Chinese associations in the UK have issued this joint statement to strongly condemn these lawless, violent protesters and express our deepest regrets!

Hong Kong has its rule of law. Violent behaviours are totally unacceptable to the public, and protesters must stop all violent acts immediately. We fully support the police to strictly enforce and uphold the rule of law. We thank the police for doing their jobs with a professional and restrained attitude, and for trying to maintain order and safeguard the citizens.

Solemn Statement: China's sovereignty must not be infringed

The anti-extradition protesters violently stormed the LegCo, gaining international attention. The British Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt stressed the support for Hong Kong's freedoms by the United Kingdom yet no violence is acceptable. Hunt claimed that the Hong Kong SAR government was suppressing the protesters. As the Sino-British Joint Declaration is a legally binding international treaty, Hunt warned the Chinese government would face serious consequences if China failed to honour it. The remarks made by the Foreign Secretary were simply absurd, untrue and intimidating. They fanned the flames and were unacceptable. We firmly oppose the British government's interference in China's internal affairs.

Under the Sino-British Joint Declaration the United Kingdom returned Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China on 1 July, 1997. The reclaim of Hong Kong is an aspiration of all Chinese people for China to resume its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, including its right of independence and self-determination, jurisdiction, and self-defence, in order to safeguard political independence and territorial integrity. Other countries have no right to infringe in any form.

The storming of the LegCo by protesters has shown the true colours of the opposition camp to the citizens, and made them understand all the truths. Preservation of justice, prosperity and stability are blessings to Hong Kong. Violence disrupts the territory. Reliance on foreign forces is a curse to Hong Kong.

Identifiable signatories:

大埔船灣聯村海外聯誼會
中英文化交流學會
中英科技貿易協會
中英音樂家協會
中國房東協會
布里斯托尔中国伙伴协会
布萊頓及豪富市華人協進會
禾坑村李氏海外宗親會
伦敦正义工商会
全英河南同鄉聯誼會
全英華人收藏家協會

Tai Po Shuen Wan Liancun Overseas Friendship Association
Anglo Chinese Cultural Exchange
China-Britain Technology and Trade Association
British & Chinese Musicians' Society
Chineselandlord.org.uk
Bristol China Partners Association
Brighton & Hove Chinese Society
Overseas Wohang Village Lee 's Clansmen Association
London Chun Yee Society
UK HENAN CHINESE ASSOCIATION
Association of Chinese Collectors UK

全英華人社團聯合總會	Confederation of Chinese UK
全英華人華僑中國統一促進會	The Promotion of China Re-Unification Society in U.K
全英華人導遊協會	UK Chinese Tour Guilds Association
在英中國抗戰老戰士後人聯誼會	The Friendship Association of Chinese Anti-Japanese War Veterans and Descendants in the UK
百福華人聯會	Bedfordshire Chinese Association
伯明翰華人婦女會	Birmingham Chinese Women's Association
伯明翰華聯社	Birmingham Overseas Chinese Association
利物浦華聲社	Wah Sing Chinese Community Centre
利茲華人協會	Leeds Chinese Community Association
利茲華光社	Leeds Wah Kwong Chinese Association
依斯特本華人協會	Eastbourne Chinese Association
東北華僑聯誼會	North East Chinese Association
林村旅歐同鄉會	The Lam Tsuen Overseas Chinese Community (Europe)
林肯郡華人婦女會	Lincolnshire Chinese Women Association
南威爾斯華人聯合會	South Wales Chinese Association
英中民族舞蹈交流協會	UK-China National Dance Exchange Association
英中經濟文化促進會	UK-China Economics and Cultural Promotion Association
英中商旅文化交流協會	British-Chinese ° Business Travel Culture and ° Exchange Association
英中國際友好交流	UK-China International Friendship Exchange Center
英中深圳聯誼會	British Association in Shenzhen
英中經貿交流促進會	UK CHINA ECONOMIC AND TRADE PROMOTION ASSOCIATION
英中舞蹈和文化藝術聯會	British-Chinese Dance, Culture and Arts Association
英国山东商会	UK Shandong Business Association
英国山西商会	UK SHANXI BUSINESS ASSOCIATION
英国广东总商会	GBBC - Guangdong Britain Business Chamber
英国中华艺术中心	British Chinese Art Center
英国云南总商会	British Yunnan General Chamber of Commerce
英国内蒙古商会	Inner Mongolia Chamber of Commerce
英国齐鲁文化商贸协会	UK ShanDong Culture and Commerce Association
英国彼得堡华人会	Peterborough Chinese Association
英国河南文化商贸总会	UK Henan Federation of Culture & Business Association
英国致公总堂	UK Chinese Masonic Hall/Chinese Freemason U.K
英国湖北同乡会	The Hubei Association of the United Kingdom
英国福建社团联合会	The UK Federation of Fujian Association
英倫東部華人會所	East England Chinese Association
英國 天津 商會	British Tianjin Chamber of Commerce
英國 連江同鄉會	UK LiangJiang Association Ltd
英國上海商會	BritCham Shanghai
英國上海華人華僑聯合會	British Shanghai Chinese and Overseas Chinese Association
英國山東同鄉會	The British Shandong Association
英國川商聯合聯會	UK Sichuan Business Associaton
英國中山同鄉會	British Zhongshan Association
英國中山商會	British Zhongshan Chamber of Commerce
英國中文教育促進會	UKAPCE
英國中華(丘)邱氏宗親聯誼會	Yau Clan Fraternal Of The United Kingdom
英國中華工商聯合會	The Confederation of Chinese Business (UK)
英國中華藝術文化中心	British Chinese Art Center
英國中醫藥學會	British Society of Chinese Medicine

英國北京同鄉會	Beijing Association of the UK
英國北霜同心島同鄉會	UK Beishuang Tongxndao Tongxianghui
英國伍斯特華人會	Worcester Chinese Association
英國共和協會	Kung Ho Association
英國同心堂麒麟獅隊	Blackpool Unicorn Troupe U.K
英國西北區和統會	UK NORTH WEST ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTING CHINA RE-UNIFICATION
英國西南區華人聯誼會	Overseas Chinese Association (South West Region)
英國西南部華人協會	Devon & Cornwall Chinese Association
英國伯明翰商業聯盟總會	Birmingham Chinese Business Union (BCBU)
英國利物浦致公總堂	UK Chinese Masonic Hall/Chinese Freemason U.K
英國和平之聲藝術團	Voice of Peace UK
英國東北同鄉會	The Northeast Association of Hometowns in London
英國河南商會	UK Henan Chinese Association
英國紅牡丹民族藝術團	The London Red Peony National Art Troupe
英國重慶商會	UK ChongQing Business Association
英國浙江商貿會	ZheJiang UK Business Association
英國浙江聯誼會暨商貿會(英國浙江會)	ZheJiang UK Association ZJUKA
英國海外梅州聯誼會	U.K. Overseas Mei Zhou Association
英國海外彭氏宗親會	Oversea Pang's Clansman Association
英國珠海聯誼會	British Zhuhai Friendship Association
英國陝西商會	UK China Shaanxi Business Association (UKCSBA)
英國陝西經貿文化促進會	UK Shaanxi Economy & Culture Association, UKSECA
英國健身氣功聯合會	Health Qigong Federation
英國健康新概念研究會	British Health Concept Research Association
英國崇正總會	Tsun Tsin Association (UK) /British Chongzheng Association
英國惠東寶同鄉會	British Hui DongBao Association
英國湖南同鄉會	British Hunan Association
英國湖南商會	British Hunan Chamber of Commerce
英國華人企業家俱樂部	British Chinese Entrepreneur Club
英國華人老兵聯誼會	The Chine Veteran' s Society (UK)
英國華人參政計劃	British Chinese Project
英國華人體育總會	British Chinese Sports Association
英國越南華僑聯誼會	The British Vietnam Overseas Chinese Association
英國雅息士郡華人聯誼會	Chinese Association of Ashes County, UK
英國順德聯誼會	SHUNDE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION OF THE UK
英國黑龍江同鄉會	UK Heilongjiang Association
英國福州十邑同鄉總會	Fuzhou Shiyi Township Association
英國閩東文化華僑華人文化商貿創新會	British Mindong Overseas Chinese Cultural Business Innovation Association
英國領南文商總會	British Lingnan
英國廣州文化經貿協會	Guangzhou Cultural Economic and Trade Association
英國廣西社團聯合總會	Guangxi Association of British Associations
英國廣東華僑華人聯合總會	The Federation of UK Guangdong Chinese
英國蔡李佛伍厚德龍獅總會	British Cai Li Fu Wu Hou De Dragon and Lion Association
英國遼寧商會	UK Liaoning Chamber of Commerce
英國龍商會	British Dragon Chamber of Commerce
英華國球社	YingHua National Football Club
倫敦紐咸華人協會	Newham Chinese Association
倫敦華人愛樂合唱團	London Chinese Philharmonic Choir

倫敦華埠商會	London Chinatown Chamber of Commerce
倫敦華僑互助工團	Chinese Mutual Aid Worker's Club
旅英李氏宗親會	LEES ASSOCIATION UK
旅英華人戰友聯誼會	Chinese comrades-in-arms in the UK
旅歐吉澳同鄉會	Travel to Oujiao Association
烏蛟騰海外聯誼會	WU KAU TANG OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION (HONG KONG BRANCH) LIMITED
馬恩島華人協會	Isle of Man Chinese Association
曼城僑聯社	The Northwest Chinese Association
雪埠華人社區中心	Sheffield Chinese Community Centre
森麻錫華人協會	Somerset Chinese Association
跑動英倫	CUKRUN
黑池華人協會	Blackpool Chinese Community Association
新界鄉議局海外聯絡委員會（歐洲聯絡處）	Heung Yee Kuk Overseas Advisory Committee (Liaison Office, Europe)
漢栢城華人會	Humberside Chinese Association
豪城人文化中心	Hull Chinese Cultural Center
德福中文學校	Dartford Chinese School
樸茨茅斯華人協會	Portsmouth Chinese Association
糧船灣旅歐同鄉會	Leung Shuen Wan Chinese Assoc. & Social Club Ltd.