

Sino-British Joint Declaration

Under Hong Kong's mini-constitution, the Basic Law, Hong Kong was guaranteed its freedoms for "at least 50 years" after 1997.



1997



The transfer of sovereignty over Hong Kong, commonly known as the **handover of Hong Kong**.

Oppose the anti-subversion Hong Kong Basic Law Article 23

The article prohibits any act of treason, secession, sedition, subversion against the Central People's Government, or theft of state secrets, to prohibit foreign political organizations or bodies from conducting political activities in the Region, and to prohibit political organizations or bodies of the Region from establishing ties with foreign political organizations or bodies.

**Result: half-million people protested
More and more media censorship started, in exchange for access to China huge market.**

2003



2007-08

Universal suffrage denied.

Result: over ten thousands demonstrate on July 1st every year

45, 68

HK schools rejected the plan, claiming they were against this type of "brain wash education".

2011

People against the introduction of "Patriotic education (國民教育)" in primary and high schools in the special administrative region. (against basic law articles 22)

22



Result: Over two hundred thousand people protested

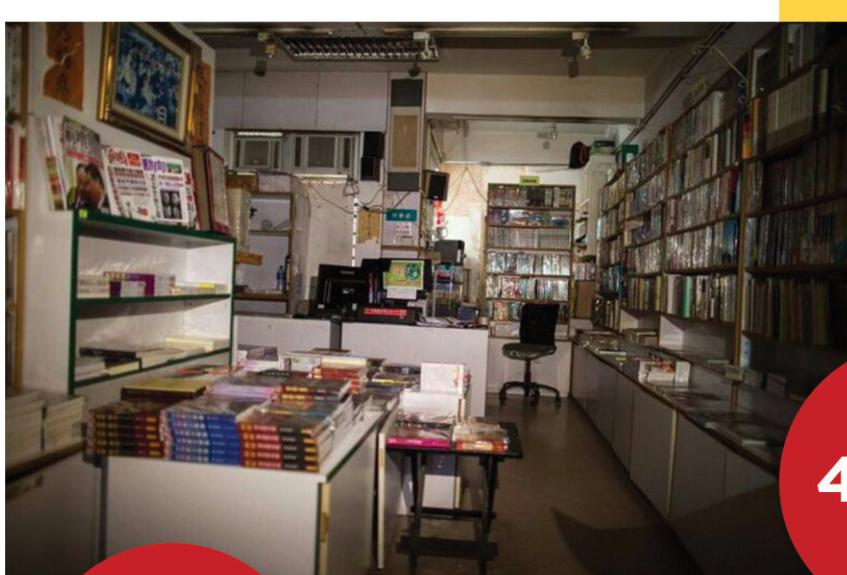
Umbrella Movement

Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC - China Legislative Body) prescribed a selective pre-screening of candidates for the 2017 election of Hong Kong's chief executive.

Result: 79-day occupation



26



2015

Universal suffrage denied again.

Result: Annual mass demonstration

45, 68

18, 22

Dissident kidnapped back to China for show trials
Causeway Bay Books disappearances

Result: Trust in China government kept falling due to China's capricious justice system

Leung, Edward Tin-Kei barred from running in 2016 Legislative Council election

Result: Challenge against new election rule
2016



The entire declaration breached

In June 2017, UK declares that Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong remains in force.



China says Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong no longer has meaning. In June 2019, China denied UK's obligation on this international bilateral treaty.

2017

2016 - 17



Sixtus Leung



Nathan Law



Lau Siu-lai



Leung Kwok-hung



Yiu Chung-yim

26

Juxtaposed Controls

Under one country two system, China law is adopted within Hong Kong territory in Guangzhou-Shen-zhen-Hong Kong Express Rail station.

Result: Fear against China increased, after Hong Kong SAR government ceded the province to China.

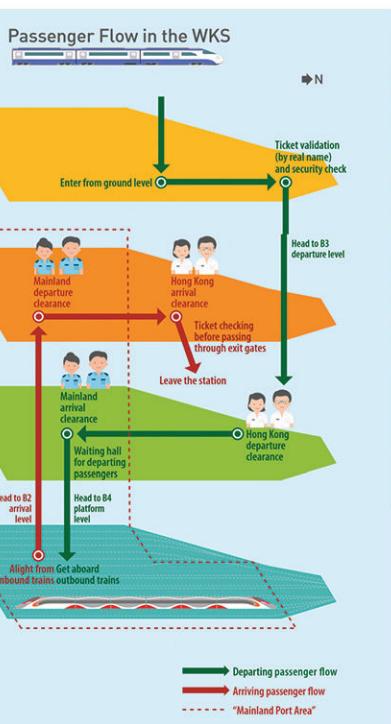
A dozen of Hong Kong pro-democracy legislators disqualified from parliament

Result: Decline of trust in the Hong Kong and China government

2017 - now



27



27, 28,
29, 39

Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill (ELAB)



18

If enacted, the bill would allow local authorities to detain and extradite criminal fugitives who are wanted within Hong Kong territory. The bill would subject Hong Kong residents and visitors to the mainland Chinese jurisdiction, undermining the autonomy of the region and its civil liberties.

Result: Millions of people demonstrated, escalating into violent confrontations.

Activists Jailed

Sociology professor Chan Kin-man, Law professor Benny Tai, Baptist minister the Rev Chu Yiu-ming, Raphael Wong, Social Worker Shiu Ka-chun, former student leader Eason Chung and Democratic party member Lee Wing-tat, Edward Leung Tin-kei, Joshua Wong, Nathan Law, Alex Chow, and etc., and pro-democracy legislator (incumbent) Hon. Tanya Chan (on trial)



**Treaty ends
2047**