

Overseas Travel

Risk Assessment: Student Mobility_CHINA

The purpose of this Risk Assessment is to ensure that members of the University community are unlikely to be exposed to unacceptable risks which could affect their health, safety or security when travelling abroad on behalf of the University.

This form should be completed by the individual wishing to travel prior to making any firm arrangements to travel, and must be completed in discussion with the relevant line manager or supervisor, allowing sufficient time in advance of travelling for any issues to be addressed.

Before completing this form you should ensure that you (and your manager/supervisor) are familiar with the contents of the Health and Safety and Insurance webpages on travelling abroad.

When completed and approved this risk assessment and its associated itinerary should be carried by the traveller(s) and a copy retained by the Department. Queries on the completion of this assessment should be directed to HealthandSafetyAdmin@warwick.ac.uk

Department:	Student Mobility, Student Opportunity
Location(s) to be visited:	CHINA
Purpose of journey:	Student Mobility
Name and role of traveller(s):	List held with Student Mobility
Name of line manager or supervisor:	Jonathan French/Maria Fox (Head of Student Mobility)
Dates of proposed travel:	Academic Year 2025 – 2026
Information taken from:	https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/ (FCDO)
Living In Country Guidance	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-china <u>Before you travel</u> No travel can be guaranteed safe. Read all the advice in this guide and any specific travel advice that applies to you: • women travellers • disabled travellers • LGBT+ travellers

- [solo and independent travel](#)
- [volunteering and adventure travel](#)

Travel insurance

If you choose to travel, research your destinations and [get appropriate travel insurance](#). Insurance should cover your itinerary, planned activities and expenses in an emergency.

About FCDO travel advice

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) provides advice about risks of travel to help British nationals make informed decisions. Find out [more about FCDO travel advice](#).

[Sign-up for FCDO travel advice email alerts](#) and follow FCDO travel advice on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#)

Hazard/Consideration	Risk (High / Medium / Low)	Mitigating Actions (please add to or amend as appropriate)	Comments / Actions
Money			Cashless payments via smartphone applications such as WeChat Pay or Alipay are extremely common, especially in major cities. Outside major cities, credit cards are not always accepted and the availability of ATMs is limited. It is not possible to exchange Scottish or Northern Irish bank notes. Counterfeit bank notes (especially RMB100) are increasingly common, including when taking money out of an ATM. Banks will not replace them. It is quite normal to check notes carefully before accepting them from others. Research and make yourself fully aware of the cost of living for CHINA. Some countries have a significantly higher cost of living than the UK, and this can seriously impact your placement. We have received feedback from previous students that being aware of this and having fully prepared for the increased cost is essential.
Visa Applications			You must ensure you have the correct visa. If you are studying, you will be provided with details directly from our partner university.

		If you intend to work, you must have the correct visa to enable you to work in the country otherwise you may be denied entry to the country. It is your responsibility to This information is for people travelling on a full ‘British citizen’ passport from the UK. It is based on the UK government’s understanding of the current rules for the most common types of travel. The authorities in China set and enforce entry rules. If you’re not sure how these requirements apply to you, contact the Chinese Embassy in the UK. Immigration authorities may collect biometric data, including scanned fingerprints and photos, to register your entry into China. Medical screening on arrival or during your time in China You may need to pass through medical screening on entry into China. This may be body temperature scanning, or more rarely testing such as throat or nasal swabs or medical examinations. Recent changes to China’s ‘Frontier Health and Quarantine Laws’ means you may be refused entry into China if you do not comply with the screening measures. Passport validity requirements To enter China, your passport must have an ‘expiry date’ at least 6 months after the date you arrive and 2 blank pages for visas and stamping. Check with your travel provider that your passport and other travel documents meet requirements. Renew your passport if you need to. You will be denied entry if you do not have a valid travel document or try to use a passport that has been reported lost or stolen. If you renew your passport while you are in China, contact your local exit and entry office or call the national immigration service hotline on 12367, before or immediately upon receipt.
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Dual nationals

When returning to the UK, British citizens must carry a valid [British passport](#) or [certificate of entitlement](#). See [Dual citizenship](#).

Chinese-British dual nationals

China does not recognise dual nationality. If you were born in China to a Chinese national parent, you will be:

- considered by the Chinese authorities to have Chinese nationality
- treated as a Chinese citizen, even if you used a British passport to enter China

If you enter China on a Chinese passport or identity card, the British Embassy will not be able to offer you help. If you have formally renounced Chinese citizenship, you should carry clear evidence that you have done so. See [guidance on nationality in China](#).

If you're a former Chinese citizen, Chinese authorities may:

- treat you as a Chinese citizen
- refuse you access to UK consular services

This can happen even if you entered China on a UK or other foreign passport and you:

- haven't renounced your citizenship according to Chinese law
- haven't formally advised the Chinese authorities of your UK citizenship
- continue to maintain a Chinese passport or household registration

Authorities may not allow certain categories of Chinese citizens, such as state officials, to renounce their Chinese nationality under Chinese law.

You should get professional legal advice if you're unsure of your citizenship status under Chinese law.

Visa requirements

You must have a visa to visit mainland China.

			You can visit Hainan without a visa if you fly directly from an approved country or transit point. Check the Hainan Authorities website for more information. Visa-free transit through China is permitted depending on location. See News-Chinese Visa Application Service Center or News National Immigration administration for more information. Visa requirements for Hong Kong and Macao are different. Applying for a visa If you're 14 to 70 years old, you must apply for a visa online and then go in person to a visa for China application centre. Officials will take a scan of your fingerprints as part of your application. There are visa application centres in London, Manchester, Belfast and Edinburgh. If you're aged 13 or under, or 71 or over, you do not have to attend in person, but someone will need to submit your application on your behalf. The Chinese Embassy has further information on visa categories and how to apply. If you visit Hong Kong from mainland China and want to return to the mainland, you need a visa that allows you to make a second entry into China. Check your visa details carefully and do not overstay your visa. The authorities carry out regular checks and may fine, detain and deport you. If you want to stay in China longer than 6 months, you may need to get a residence permit. Teaching visas Teachers have been detained and deported for working on the wrong visa. It is your responsibility to check you're working on the correct visa. Working in China You can only work in China if you have a work visa (Z visa). Tourist and business visas do not allow you to work. You must also hold a valid work permit. The local police regularly
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carry out checks on companies and schools. If you do not follow Chinese immigration laws, there can be serious penalties, including:

- imprisonment
- fines
- deportation
- an exit ban, which stops you from leaving China
- an exclusion order, which stops you from returning

Before you leave the UK, contact the [Chinese Embassy in the UK](#) to check Z visa requirements. When submitting your application, and when you receive your work permit, check the details are correct, including the location you'll be working in. If the details are incorrect – even if your employer or others submitted the application on your behalf – the authorities can detain you, fine you or deport you.

If you are going to change employer once you're in China, or change location in China with an existing employer, check with the Chinese authorities whether you need a new visa and work permit before doing so.

Vaccine requirements

To enter China, you must have a certificate to prove you've had a yellow fever vaccination if you're coming from a [country listed as a transmission risk](#).

For full details about medical entry requirements and recommended vaccinations, see [TravelHealthPro's China guide](#).

Registering with the authorities

You must register your place of residence with the local Public Security Bureau within 24 hours of arrival. Chinese authorities enforce this rule with regular spot-checks of foreign nationals' documentation. If you're staying in a hotel, they will register you when you check in.

Customs rules

There are strict rules about [goods you can take into or out of China](#). You must declare anything that may be prohibited or subject to tax or duty.

Local knowledge, understanding of customs and conditions Cultural differences	• Experience of travel to, or working in, the region before • Obtain guidance and information from the host organisation • Research via relevant web-sites • Consider dress, behaviours and sensitivities • Local laws, fees or levies. • Awareness of attitudes towards protected characteristics, e.g. disability, sexual orientation, gender reassignment etc. • Dress in accordance with local laws/customs • Avoid behaviour that may fall foul of local customs/laws/cultures. • Report and support at Warwick: https://warwick.ac.uk/students/welcome/spring/livingatuniversity/reportandsupport	Personal ID Always carry your passport with you. Police carry out random checks, especially during periods of heightened security and major sporting or political events. They do not accept printed copies. Failure to produce your ID can lead to a fine or detention. National security laws There is a risk of detention for alleged breaking of national security laws China's authorities have detained foreign nationals who break national security laws. Both 'national security' and 'national interest' appear regularly in Chinese legislation and have broad scope. You may be detained without having intended to break the law. Activity that happened outside of mainland China – including online activity – could fall under the scope of mainland legislation. There is a risk of arbitrary detention, including of British nationals. If you're detained on grounds of national security, you may be held for up to 6 months before formal arrest and denied legal representation before charges are brought. Travelling to sensitive areas All foreign nationals travelling to or around 'sensitive' areas might attract more attention from the authorities, including when: • taking photographs • engaging with political groups or charities • engaging with ethnic minority populations Sensitivities can change over time and may heighten around particular dates or events. There are restricted military areas, where foreigners can be detained, fined or deported if found without prior authorisation. Signs typically indicate where these areas are, but it may not always be clear. You may attract additional scrutiny while travelling around mainland China if you're a current or former employee of: • foreign governments
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		• media outlets • NGOs This list is not exhaustive and may change over time. This is particularly relevant when travelling to areas with large ethnic minority populations, including but not limited to Xinjiang. See Regional risks for more information. Religious activities and materials The Chinese authorities formally recognise five religions: Buddhism, Catholicism, Islam, Protestantism and Taoism. Only officially registered religious organisations are permitted to carry out religious activities. Even officially registered organisations must observe restrictions on some religious activities, including preaching and distributing religious materials. Updated religious legislation (Chinese language only) entered into force on 1 May 2025, setting out rules that foreigners must abide by when practicing religion in China. The paragraph below summarises some of the key information included in the link, but local legal advice should be sought for full and further detail. Foreigners may participate in religious activity that complies with Chinese law in registered temples, churches, or other approved temporary locations. Foreign nationals may invite Chinese religious professionals to hold baptisms, weddings, funerals, dojos, pujas, and other religious ceremonies for them. Foreigners wanting to hold religious activities or events in approved locations must meet the specific requirements and use the correct application procedures. One of these requirements (Article 10) is that Chinese religious professionals should preside over religious activity. Another (Article 16), is that group religious activities held by foreigners in China are limited to participation by foreigners in China. Collective religious events involving Chinese citizens are prohibited unless officially approved by the Chinese government. There are also rules for foreign religious professionals visiting China to give lectures or sermons, and those bringing in religious materials. The Falun Gong movement and others that the authorities consider as ‘cults’ are banned in China. Criminal proceedings
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		Chinese laws and procedures relating to the arrest, detention and trial of criminal suspects are different from in the UK. For example: • if you're detained, only your legal representatives and consular staff from the British Embassy are allowed to visit you until your sentence is passed • there is no trial by jury, the presiding judge or judges will reach a verdict and then pass sentence if they find the accused guilty • if a case goes to trial, the conviction rate is 99% • if an offence does not meet the threshold for criminal proceedings, the police still have the right to sentence someone for up to 15 days administrative detention without trial The granting of bail is rare, and the criminal process can often last at least a year before a verdict is passed. If bail is granted the accused will not be permitted to leave China. If you're suspected of a crime, the Chinese authorities can stop you from leaving China by: • withholding your passport • applying an exit ban • detaining you for up to 37 days without charge The thresholds for detention and prosecution in China differ from those in Hong Kong. Exit bans Foreign nationals can be subject to exit bans. Exit bans can: • be put on people involved in commercial or private disputes to stop them from leaving mainland China • relate to investigations into an individual, their family or an employer • be used in criminal and civil matters, including business disputes An exit ban can last for months or years or until a legal process is complete. You may not be aware you are subject to an exit ban until you try to leave mainland China. Money
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		Cashless payments through smartphone apps such as WeChat Pay or Alipay are extremely common, especially in major cities. Outside major cities, credit cards are not always accepted and ATMs are limited. It is not possible to exchange Scottish or Northern Irish banknotes. Counterfeit banknotes (especially 100 renminbi notes) are common, including from ATMs. Banks will not replace them. Check notes carefully before accepting them. Illegal drugs penalties and prison sentences Possession, trafficking and manufacture of any illegal drugs, including cannabis, are serious offences in China. The Chinese authorities have a zero-tolerance policy and those caught face heavy fines, lengthy prison sentences, or the death penalty. Airports in China have security equipment and procedures in place for scanning and detecting illegal items, including cannabis. This is also used to scan all the baggage of transiting passengers. The Chinese authorities can randomly test foreign nationals for drugs, including on entry to the country. Police can also raid homes as well as nightclubs and bars. If you're in a bar that's raided, you will be subject to on-the-spot testing and immigration checks. This may involve: • being kept at the location, or another location, for several hours • giving hair and urine samples • passport and visa checks If you test positive, the Chinese authorities can prosecute you regardless of where or when you took drugs. Testing positive for drugs, or being found in breach of your visa conditions, can lead to heavy fines, detention and deportation. Internet access The Chinese authorities control internet access. Internet access can be limited around key political events and dates. Some services are permanently blocked, including: • Google • Facebook • YouTube
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Equality and Diversity LGBTQ information		LGBT+ travellers

			Same-sex relationships are legal in China, but public attitudes are less tolerant than in the UK. Showing affection in public may receive negative attention. There's no Chinese law guaranteeing freedom from discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation. Read more advice for LGBT+ travellers.
Social/Political Unrest or Terrorism:		• Check the FCDO website for up-to-date advice. • If the FCDO advises against travel to destination(s) on safety/security grounds then seek approval from HoD/Line Manager • Consider not just the country in question but also any territories as identified in FCDO pages • Reschedule visit or modify itinerary if at all feasible.	Protests and demonstrations should be avoided at all times. Terrorism There is a high threat of terrorist attack globally affecting UK interests and British nationals, including from groups and individuals who view the UK and British nationals as targets. Stay aware of your surroundings at all times. UK Counter Terrorism Policing has information and advice on staying safe abroad and what to do in the event of a terrorist attack. Find out how to reduce your risk from terrorism while abroad. Terrorism in China Terrorist attacks in China cannot be ruled out. Although foreigners have not been specifically targeted, attacks may happen in places visited by foreigners. Take particular care during national holidays and at public transport hubs, and always follow the advice of the local authorities. Risks under Chinese national security laws Chinese national security laws have broad scope, and you can be arrested without having intended to break the law. See advice in the Laws and cultural differences section below for more information. Political situation China is ruled by a single political party. Though China is open to foreign visitors, be aware of political and cultural sensitivities.

		Avoid any demonstrations or large gatherings. The Chinese authorities enforce public order strictly, and you may face arrest, detention and deportation. Foreign journalists have been intimidated, assaulted or detained for trying to report on demonstrations. You may risk becoming a target when there is an anti-foreign feeling or attitude in China. Keep informed of developments and follow the advice of the local authorities. During periods of tension, the authorities may block: • news reporting • access to text-messaging • the internet • international telephone lines Posting, publishing or supporting political statements critical of China or the Chinese authorities could be viewed as illegal. Tibet and the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) You must get a permit to travel to Tibet and the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) through a specialist travel agent in China. You must also travel on an organised tour. The Chinese authorities sometimes stop issuing permits without notice or restrict travel to Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures (TAPs) in neighbouring provinces, even if you have a permit. Check with tour operators or travel agents and other media for information. Once in Tibet, avoid large public gatherings. Political and ethnic tensions have historically generated violent protests. Security measures will be tight. Unauthorised gatherings may be dispersed by force. Do not film or take photographs of public security forces or any altercations. Local authorities will react negatively if you're found carrying letters or packages from Tibetan nationals to be posted in other countries. You must ask before you take photographs in Buddhist monasteries. The ability of the British Embassy to help British nationals in the TAR is limited. Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region
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			Violent unrest in Xinjiang has resulted in deaths. There are allegations that police use lethal force to disperse protests. The Chinese authorities have a significant security presence throughout Xinjiang, both as a visible demonstration of state control and to respond quickly and harshly to any unexpected demonstrations or outbreaks of violence. There have been widespread arbitrary arrests and extra-judicial detentions in Xinjiang, mainly affecting the local population, particularly Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities. You may be at increased risk if: • you're of Turkic descent • you have lived previously in Xinjiang • your appearance or practices are perceived to be Muslim • you publicly participate in Islamic religious practices • you're a foreign national Expect airport-style security measures, including passport and security checks, at shopping centres, markets and parks. You may need to give the security forces your phone number, have your photograph taken and explain why you are travelling. Organisations monitoring facilities in Xinjiang are at risk of harassment and detention. Always carry your passport and avoid all protests and large crowds. Do not photograph or film protests, large crowds, security officials or installations, or anything of a military nature. Mosques and other religious sites are also considered 'sensitive' by the authorities. The ability of the British Embassy to help British nationals in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region is limited. China-Myanmar border There is continuing violence on the Myanmar side of the China-Myanmar border, which has occasionally spilled over into China. In early 2024, the Chinese authorities reported artillery shells from Myanmar had injured residents and damaged structures within its territory in Yunnan province, prompting increased armed patrols along the border.
Crime:		• Awareness of risk of theft or pickpockets • Awareness of local scams or hotspots	

Personal attack / kidnap: Dangers associated with travelling alone; arriving at night, etc.: Theft or loss of ID documents and other belongings: passport, driving license, bank cards, travel tickets, laptop		• Cash and card security/awareness • Be aware of specific local risks • Precautionary measures should be taken to protect personal safety. • Inform hosts of itinerary. • Be aware of specific local risks. • Travel during daylight hours if possible. • Keep items secure. • Record details of numbers, issue dates, etc. and store separately both with you and at home. • Have emergency contact numbers • Report to police if theft suspected • Minimise amount of cash carried	Crime Serious crime against foreign nationals is relatively rare, but incidents can happen. Take care of your belongings at major tourist sites and other busy places, particularly where foreign nationals gather. Indiscriminate attacks using vehicles as a weapon, and knife attacks, have occurred in public places including at schools, supermarkets and hospitals. Although rare, there have been isolated violent attacks that have impacted foreign nationals. Drink spiking and sexual assault Do not leave drinks unattended or accept drinks from strangers. Personal attacks and sexual assaults are rare, but they can happen, including through drinks being spiked. Women, travelling alone or with female friends, could be at higher risk. Scams Beware of scams in popular tourist areas. A common example is the ‘tea tasting’ or ‘massage’ scam. Friendly strangers may invite you to visit a bar, to drink tea or have a massage, and the establishment then demands a large fee. This can be followed by threats, violence or credit card fraud. Inspect the QR code stickers on rental bicycles carefully before using them. The legitimate barcode can be replaced with a false code, which redirects money to a different account. Commercial disputes Before entering a commercial contract in China, take legal advice, both in the UK and in China. Contracts agreed in the UK are not always recognised by Chinese courts. If you’re involved in or connected to a business or civil dispute, the Chinese authorities may impose an exit ban, which means you cannot leave China until the matter is resolved. British nationals have been detained against their will, intimidated and forced to pay money. Violence is rare, but it can be threatened. Report any threats of violence to the Chinese police. <u>Warwick Business Travel Insurance Details –</u> Only emergency medical treatment is covered under this policy. Please note that there is no emergency medical cover if you are a national in the country you need medical attention in. For emergency medical assistance or security assistance (if there is risk to your personal safety) please call the number on the following page:
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Travel Preparation		• Up to date EHIC/GHIC if eligible (transit) • Valid vehicle insurance (you cannot use the Business Travel Insurance policy).	Before you travel check that: • your destination can provide the healthcare you may need • you have appropriate travel insurance for local treatment or unexpected medical evacuation This is particularly important if you have a health condition or are pregnant. <u>Warwick Business Travel Insurance Details –</u> Only emergency medical treatment is covered under this policy. Please note that there is no emergency medical cover if you are a national in the country you need medical attention in. For emergency medical assistance or security assistance (if there is risk to your personal safety) please call the number on the following page: https://warwick.ac.uk/services/legalandcomplianceservices/insurance/keypolicies/traveloverseas Vaccine recommendations and health risks Before you travel check that: • your destination can provide the healthcare you may need • you have appropriate travel insurance for local treatment or unexpected medical evacuation This is particularly important if you have a health condition or are pregnant. Emergency medical number Call 120 and ask for an ambulance.

			Contact your insurance company quickly if you're referred to a medical facility for treatment. Vaccine recommendations and health risks At least 8 weeks before your trip: • check the latest vaccine recommendations for China • see where to get vaccines and whether you have to pay on the NHS travel vaccinations page Altitude sickness is a risk in parts of China. Read more about altitude sickness on TravelHealthPro. See what health risks you'll face in China, including: • avian influenza • dengue – present in Guangdong Province and some parts of China, mainly during the rainy season from May to November Tap water is generally not safe to drink. Only drink bottled water.
Exposure to infection: Known endemic illnesses in destination(s)		• Take medical advice and arrange vaccination/inoculation/prophylaxis as appropriate • Consider the following conditions in particular: Cholera, Diphtheria, Hepatitis B, Japanese Encephalitis, Malaria, Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus, Tick-borne Encephalitis, Tuberculosis, Typhoid and Yellow Fever.	Health risks The high levels of air pollution in major urban and industrialised areas in China may aggravate bronchial, sinus or asthma conditions. Children, the elderly and those with pre-existing medical conditions may be especially affected. You can check the pollution index levels for Beijing and other cities on the Air Quality Index website. Tap water in China is generally not safe to drink. You should drink only bottled water. Altitude sickness is a risk in parts of China, including Tibet, parts of Xinjiang and Qinghai Province. More information about altitude sickness is available from TravelHealthPro (from the UK's National Travel Health Network and Centre). The Chinese authorities react quickly to any outbreaks of any infectious disease, including enforcing quarantine for those showing symptoms. Human infections of avian influenza are being reported in China, particularly among those individuals who have been in close contact with infected birds. Before travelling,

			you should read more information and follow the prevention advice on Public Health England and NaTHNaC's websites. Dengue fever is present in some parts of China mainly during the rainy season. There has been a large increase in cases of dengue fever in Guangdong province. You should take appropriate precautions to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes.
Pre-existing medical conditions		• Take medical advice. • Carry written details of medical condition, adequate supplies of prescribed medication, details of blood group, etc. • Consider translation of information into local language. • Share with colleagues where appropriate	Medication The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or bought in the UK can be different in other countries. If you're take prescription medication, make sure you bring enough with you or have access to a supply in China. Certain medicines may not be available and you may be not allowed to bring others into the country. For more information, check with your GP and the Chinese Embassy before travelling. Read best practice when travelling with medicines on TravelHealthPro. Healthcare is not free in China and can be very expensive. Make sure you have appropriate travel and medical insurance covering healthcare and medical evacuation and repatriation. For more information, see medical treatment in China. FCDO has a list of doctors and medical facilities in China where some staff will speak English.
Health and Local medical facilities		• Hospital proximity and standards. • Access to doctors/dentists. • Payment methods for medical treatment.	If you need emergency medical assistance during your trip, dial 120 and ask for an ambulance. You should contact your insurance/medical assistance company promptly if you need treatment. Medical treatment As stated above, make sure you have adequate travel health insurance and accessible funds to cover the cost of any medical treatment abroad and repatriation. The cost of medical treatment in CHINA can be high. Healthcare is not free in China and can be very expensive. Make sure you have comprehensive travel and medical insurance covering healthcare and medical evacuation/repatriation for the duration of your stay. For more information, see Medical treatment in China.

			FCDO has a list of doctors and medical facilities in China where some staff will speak English. If you have a medical emergency contact the University Insurance company immediately: https://warwick.ac.uk/services/legalandcomplianceservices/insurance/keypolicies/traveloverseas Please note that there is no emergency medical cover if you are a national in the country you need medical attention in. Note: The University Business Travel Insurance is not private health cover. The insurance is for emergency health treatment only. You may also wish to take out private health insurance for the duration of your stay. Wellbeing Services: https://warwick.ac.uk/services/wss/ Travel and mental health Read FCDO guidance on travel and mental health. There is also mental health guidance on TravelHealthPro. Emergency services in China Ambulance: 120 Fire: 119 Police: 110 Traffic Police: 122 Maritime Search and Rescue Centre: 12395
Accommodation		• Pre-book accommodation • Stay in recognised accommodation • Familiarise yourself with emergency exits	Student mobility students hosted at a partner University will be supported with finding accommodation by the partner.

		• Security staff and arrangements • Secure storage/safes	Language Assistants are supported by the School(s) that they are allocated to by the British Council Work placements students are required to find their own accommodation with local support. Suitable accommodation can be difficult to identify and secure, it is recommended that you don't leave it too late to find this. We have had students whose placements have been impacted by being unable to secure suitable accommodation. Please be aware that some partner Universities have compulsory 'meal plans' these can prove to be expensive if you have special dietary requirements.
Transport		• Use only registered taxis • Arrange airport collection where possible • Check safety and road worthiness of any hire vehicle • Avoid driving at night • If possible, share long distance driving • Ensure all internal transfers are booked in advance of travel (where possible).	Transport risks Road travel You must have a Chinese driving licence and valid insurance to drive in China. There are harsh penalties for driving without these, including fines and detention. Drive with caution in China. Accidents are common due to: • the poor quality of roads • high volumes of traffic • low driving standards If you're involved in a serious traffic accident, call the police. Do not move your vehicle until they arrive but make sure you and your passengers are in a safe place. If there are injuries, you may be held legally responsible for medical costs. You will also be held responsible if you hit a pedestrian. There are harsh penalties including fines, detention and imprisonment for driving under the influence of alcohol, even at very low levels. Rail travel You must show your passport to buy a ticket and to board a train in China. Trans-Mongolian Express trains (Beijing-Moscow via Ulaanbaatar) are known for smuggling. Petty theft on overnight trains is common. Search your compartment and lock the cabin door before the train leaves. Sea travel Mariners should avoid the disputed territory between China and other countries in the East China Sea and the South China Sea. There have been incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships in the area. ReCAAP Information Sharing Centre has further information about piracy and armed robbery.

			Taxis Avoid travelling in unmarked or unmetered taxis, as there have been incidents of sexual assault and robbery against foreign nationals. In marked taxis, make sure someone knows where you are and try to take a note of the taxi's number. Disputes over taxi fares can quickly escalate. Any physical altercation could lead to detention regardless of who is to blame. Insist on paying the metered fare and ask for a receipt. The receipt should have the taxi number on it.
Communications		- Consider access to landlines or alternative handsets if mobile phone is lost or stolen. - Back-up chargers or batteries for phones or electronic devices - Access to network or wi-fi	Loss of mobile phones or laptops are not covered on the University Insurance policy
Utilities/Cyber Issues		- Compatibility of equipment - Voltages and safety equipment - Power cuts or interruptions	Check whether plug adapters will be required
Insect and animal bites		- Consider likely insect/animal issues in particular area - Avoid by prevention – repellents, clothing, etc. - Consider use of nets in accommodation - Carry appropriate treatment	Human infections of avian influenza are being reported in China, particularly among those individuals who have been in close contact with infected birds. Before travelling, you should read more information and follow the prevention advice on Public Health England and NaTHNaC's websites. Dengue fever is present in some parts of China mainly during the rainy season. There has been a large increase in cases of dengue fever in Guangdong province. You should take appropriate precautions to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes.
Contaminated water/food		- Avoid food or water which could be contaminated. - Carry water sterilising tablets.	Tap water in China is generally not safe to drink. You should drink only bottled water.
Minor injuries and ailments		Carry basic First Aid kit.	
Sunburn		- Avoid by prevention – hat, sunglasses, and sunblock. - Carry appropriate treatment.	
Leisure activities		- Ensure you are adequately insured (the University insurance does <u>not</u> provide cover for non-business related activity) - Skiing, white water, bungee jumping, diving. Etc.	The Warwick Business Travel Insurance will not provide cover for non-business (study) related activity. Ensure you take out personal insurance. Also having the correct license if you are hiring a vehicle is essential.
Natural disasters		Assessment of the risk of typhoons, earthquake, tsunami, avalanche, etc	Extreme weather and natural disasters

			Find out what you can do to prepare for and respond to extreme weather and natural hazards. Earthquakes China is in an active seismic zone and can experience major earthquakes. Learn what to do before, during and after an earthquake from the US Federal Emergency Management Agency. Typhoons The typhoon season in China normally runs from May to November, affecting southern and eastern coastal regions. Air travel and other forms of transport can be affected. You should monitor the progress of approaching storms on the Japan Meteorological Agency and the China Meteorological Administration websites. See guidance on tropical cyclones for advice about what to do if you are caught in a typhoon. Flooding Flooding and storms are common between May and November. You should monitor local weather reports and follow the advice and instructions of local authorities, including any evacuation orders.
Research or work activities		• Awareness of safe systems of work • Awareness of local safety measures • Remoteness of work sites	Will be covered by the Host Institution
Completed by Department:			Student Mobility, STUDENT OPPORTUNITY
Date:			Tuesday, 23 December 2025
			<u>Frequently Asked Questions (warwick.ac.uk)</u>