Hong Kong’s multi-pronged response to COVID-19

Overview
The HKSAR Government has implemented a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach to contain the spread of COVID-19 and protect the health of the community, with actions that are guided by three key principles: responding promptly, staying alert to the situation, and working in an open and transparent manner. The Government will continue to listen to the views of the experts and various sectors and constantly adjust the “Supress and Lift” strategy according to the actual situation, while considering the impact of the measures on the economy, livelihood and the daily lives of people.

Emergency arrangements
- **On January 4**, the Government activated the “Serious Response Level” for the “Preparedness and Response Plan for Novel Infectious Disease of Public Health Significance” (Preparedness and Response Plan).
- **On January 6**, a Steering Committee was formed under the Preparedness and Response Plan.
- **On January 8**, COVID-19 was included in the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance.
- **On January 23**, the first quarantine centre was activated, immediately after the first two confirmed cases of infection in Hong Kong were identified.
- The Chief Executive Carrie Lam chairs the Steering Committee-Command Centre to oversee concerted efforts to fight the disease. First meeting held on January 26.
- The Chief Executive has set up an expert advisory panel, comprising four world-renowned experts, to advise the Government in a direct and timely manner.
- The Government set up a $30 billion (US$3.9 billion) anti-epidemic fund on February 21, and announced another round of $137.5 billion (US$17.6 billion) measures on April 8 to provide resources needed to fight the virus and ease the burden on people and businesses.

Reducing the flow of people between Hong Kong and the Mainland
- **On January 24**, flights and high speed rail services between Hong Kong and Wuhan were suspended.
- **On January 25**, the Government announced expanding the arrangements of health declaration by in-coming travellers from the Mainland to all boundary control points (BCPs).
- From January 27, Hubei residents and those who have visited Hubei Province in the past 14 days (except Hong Kong residents) are barred from entering Hong Kong.
- Since January 28, the Mainland authorities have suspended the application, approval and issuance of the group visit endorsements and the endorsements under the Individual Visit Scheme for Mainland residents visiting Hong Kong.
- From January 30, flights between Hong Kong and other Mainland cities have been reduced by about half in stages. All rail services of the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link and the Intercity Through Train were suspended.
- From February 1, Hong Kong International Airport (HKIA) implemented body temperature checks for departing passengers (in line with WHO advice) in addition to temperature checks for all incoming passengers. Those with fever are prevented from boarding until cleared.
- From February 4, the Government closed all but two land BCPs (Shenzhen Bay and Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB)) with the Mainland to stem the flow of cross-boundary travel. All ferry services to and from the Mainland and Macao were suspended.
- Entry points at Shenzhen Bay, HZMB as well as HKIA remain open with customs and health monitoring resources concentrated at these entry points.
- On February 5, immigration services at Kai Tak Cruise Terminal and Ocean Terminal were suspended.
- Since February 7, the Mainland authorities have suspended the processing of the business visit endorsements for Mainland residents to travel to Hong Kong.
- From April 3, the operating hours of the passenger clearance services at the Shenzhen Bay Port have been adjusted to run from 10am to 8pm daily. The operating hours for cargo clearance remain unchanged (i.e. from 6:30am to midnight daily).
- From April 5, the operating hours of clearance for cross-boundary coaches and shuttle buses passengers at the HZMB Hong Kong Port have been shortened to run from 10am to 8pm daily, and the operating hours...
of the clearance for private cars have been shortened to run from 6am to 10pm daily. The operating hours for cargo clearance remain unchanged (i.e. 24 hours daily).

**Preventing imported cases**

- The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) strongly urges members of the public to **avoid all non-essential travel outside Hong Kong**.
- From **March 8**, the health declaration arrangements at HKIA were expanded to all flights arriving Hong Kong.
- From **March 25**, **all non-Hong Kong residents** arriving from overseas countries and regions **by plane** will be **denied entry** to Hong Kong until further notice.
- **Non-Hong Kong residents** arriving from the **Mainland, Macao** and **Taiwan** who have visited any overseas countries and regions in the past 14 days will be **denied entry** to Hong Kong until further notice.
- All **inbound travellers**, including Hong Kong and non-Hong Kong residents, are subject to a **14-day compulsory quarantine** (apart from persons exempted under relevant regulations).
- All arrivals at HKIA are required to immediately collect their deep throat saliva sample for taking a COVID-19 test at the nearby Temporary Specimen Collection Centre (TSCC) in AsiaWorld-Expo.
- All asymptomatic **inbound travellers arriving at HKIA are required to wait for test results** before leaving. Passengers arriving by flights in mornings will stay at TSCC to wait for test results, while those who need to wait for test results overnight will be temporarily accommodated in the Department of Health (DH) Holding Centre for Test Result at the Regal Oriental Hotel.
- From **July 8**, **crew members of aircrafts and vessels** entering Hong Kong via HKIA will be subject to a **14-day medical surveillance** and **COVID-19 testing** at the TSCC in AsiaWorld-Expo.
- From **July 25**, an inbound traveller who, on the day on which the traveller boarded a civil aviation aircraft that arrives at, or is about to arrive at Hong Kong, or during the 14 days before that day, has stayed in any specified **high risk place** (i.e. Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and South Africa, and starting from **July 29**, Kazakhstan and the United States), must provide documents including **proof of negative result of nucleic acid test for COVID-19** with sample taken within 72 hours before departure, confirmation proof of room reservation in a hotel, etc.

As a result of the above measures, the **number of arrivals** in Hong Kong via all control points (including airport) has **dropped significantly**. (Total arrivals on January 1 were 421,844; on January 15 they were 372,755; on January 31 they had dropped to 140,859. By February 4 they had further dropped to 69,812 and on July 23 the number was 873).

The Government has introduced a mechanism to empower the Secretary for Food and Health (SFH) to specify two categories of places under the relevant compulsory quarantine regulations for arrivals into Hong Kong. Persons coming from Category 1 specified places are subject to compulsory quarantine arrangements, while those from Category 2 are excluded from the arrangements subject to meeting certain conditions. All places in China outside Hong Kong and all places outside China are specified as Category 1 places with effect from June 5.

**Enhanced quarantine arrangements and community isolation and treatment facilities**

- People who are **close contacts of confirmed COVID-19 cases**, but are asymptomatic, will be **placed under compulsory quarantine** at dedicated quarantine centres.
- A locally developed **smart bracelet** connected to the user’s smartphone will be used in some cases to ensure people comply with quarantine requirements.
- Those placed under mandatory quarantine will be **subject to regular and surprise checks** (phone calls, visits) to ensure they are at the intended place of quarantine.
- Contravening the quarantine requirement would be a **criminal offence**. Offenders are subject to a **maximum fine of HK$25,000 and imprisonment for six months**. The relevant departments will step up inspections and adopt "zero tolerance" towards those contravening the quarantine order. Immediate prosecution will be taken without any warning.
- The public can make use of the "**e-Report Room**" to report suspected cases of breaching quarantine orders.
- Currently, there are four operating quarantine centres, namely **Chun Yeung Estate** in **Fo Tan**, **JPC Permanent Activity Centre and Integrated Youth Training Camp** in **Pat Heung**, **Yuen Long**, **Sai Kung Outdoor Recreation Centre**, and **Penny’s Bay Quarantine Centre Phrase I** on **Lantau Island** providing over 2,600 units. Two temporary accommodation facilities offered by the Government, Tso Kung Tam Outdoor Recreation Centre and Lady MacLehose Holiday Village, have also been made available for persons under compulsory quarantine who are unable to arrange accommodation.
The Government is setting up a temporary quarantine centre for residents of residential care homes for the elderly (RCHEs) and a community treatment centre in AsiaWorld-Expo. The first 100 beds of the temporary quarantine centre are ready for use at the earliest from July 24.

The Hospital Authority (HA) has set up a community isolation facility at the Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village with over 300 en-suite units. The facility can start admitting appropriate recovering patients with stable condition from July 24.

Enhancing testing for COVID-19

- Rapid testing is available in public hospital laboratories to shorten the waiting time for test results.
- From March 9, the CHP extended the Enhanced Laboratory Surveillance Programme, which provides a free testing service for COVID-19, to cover all private clinics and hospitals so that cases of COVID-19 can be identified early in order to minimise the risk of community transmission. A total of 64 General Out-patient Clinics and 17 Accident and Emergency Departments under the HA are covered by the Programme.
- From March 29, the CHP further extended the Enhanced Laboratory Surveillance Programme to cover all asymptomatic inbound travellers arriving from all places under the Compulsory Quarantine of Persons Arriving at Hong Kong from Foreign Places Regulation.
- From April 3, participants of the Enhanced Laboratory Surveillance Programme can make use of a door-to-door specimen collection service from member companies of the Cyberport Startup Alumni Association to submit their deep throat saliva specimens to the DH for COVID-19 testing.
- From April 8, the Enhanced Laboratory Surveillance Programme was further extended to inbound travellers who have been to Hubei Province in the past 14 days arriving via land BCPs (Shenzhen Bay Port and the HZMB).
- From April 20, all asymptomatic inbound travellers arriving at HKIA are provided with a container for collecting their deep throat saliva sample for another round of virus testing during the compulsory quarantine.
- From May 12, public hospitals will conduct COVID-19 testing for inpatients with influenza-like illness symptoms. Admission screening is conducted for a random sample of institutional residents and patients admitted to psychiatric wards.
- From May 15, DH sets up a service point at HKIA to provide containers to airport workers for collecting their deep throat saliva samples for testing of COVID-19.
- The Government announced on May 19 the stepping up of community surveillance of COVID-19, with testing conducted for selected staff members at RCHEs, residential care homes for persons with disabilities (RCHDs) and nursing homes. Sample bottles are also distributed to the public in designated Chinese medicine clinics across Hong Kong and at the Kwai Tsing District Health Centre on a pilot basis.
- On July 13, the Government announced the enhancing of COVID-19 tests for high risk groups in the community on a voluntary basis. These include staff of RCHEs, RCHDs and nursing homes, taxi drivers, restaurant staff and frontline staff of the property management sector. The estimated number of individuals involved was around 400,000.

Promoting “social distancing” to prevent the spread of COVID-19

- Classes at all Hong Kong schools had been suspended since the Chinese New Year holidays in late January, and later resumed by phases from May 20. On July 10, the Government decided that all secondary schools, primary schools and kindergartens could advance the beginning of their summer holiday to July 13. Classes of all schools are anticipated not to commence earlier than August 17.
- From July 20, a special work arrangement has been implemented again for Government employees to work from home until August 2, except for those providing emergency and essential public services. The Government strongly appealed to employers of private organisations to allow their staff members to work from home as far as possible according to their operational needs.
- The Government will continue to cancel or postpone events that attract large crowds.
- Until July 28, catering premises are required to implement measures to promote social distancing: no selling or supplying food or drink for consumption on the premises from 6pm to 4.59am of the subsequent day, except specific premises; the number of customers at the premises at any one time must not exceed 50% of the normal seating capacity; no more than four persons at one table; at least 1.5 metres between tables is maintained or other partition arrangements are made; a person must wear a mask except when consuming food or drink on the premises; body temperature screening of persons entering the premises is conducted and hand sanitisers are provided. Live performance and dancing must not be allowed in any catering premises. All karaoke and mahjong-tin kau activities carried on at any catering premises must be suspended.
Amusement game centres, fitness centres, places of amusement, places of public entertainment such as cinemas, premises commonly known as bars or pubs, mahjong-tin kau premises, beauty parlours, massage establishments, bathhouses, “party rooms” for hire for holding social gatherings, karaoke establishments, clubs or nightclubs, and club-houses (save for catering premises therein) are required to close until July 28. Offenders are subject to a maximum fine of $50,000 and imprisonment for six months.

Group gatherings of more than four people in public places are prohibited apart from gatherings exempted under relevant regulation. The prohibition will remain in force until July 28. Offenders are liable to a maximum penalty $25,000 and imprisonment for six months.

Until August 5, a person must wear a mask at all times when he or she is boarding or on board a public transport carrier, or is entering or present in an MTR paid area and all indoor public places, as well as public transport termini and interchanges. Some exceptions apply. If a person does not wear a mask in accordance with the requirement, an authorised person may deny that person from boarding a public transport carrier or entering the area concerned, as well as require that person to wear a mask and leave. Offenders are subject to a maximum fine of $5,000.

Facilitating the return of Hong Kong residents from COVID-19 hotspots

Between February 19 and 23, for Hong Kong passengers on board the Diamond Princess cruise ship in Japan, the Government arranged three free chartered flights to bring a total of 193 Hong Kong residents who had tested negative for COVID-19, back to Hong Kong. After their arrival at Hong Kong, they were taken to the quarantine centre in Chun Yeung Estate for quarantine observation for 14 days.

The Government arranged eight chartered flights to take a total of 1,027 Hong Kong residents stranded in Hubei Province back to Hong Kong on March 4, 5, 25 and 26. After their arrival at Hong Kong, they were required to undergo compulsory quarantine for 14 days.

Peru has declared a state of emergency and imposed strict restrictions on all land and air traffic. A chartered flight was arranged on April 3 to fly Hong Kong residents from Lima to London, followed by a connecting flight with secured flight bookings back to Hong Kong. The costs were borne by the users. 65 Hong Kong residents took the chartered flight and arrived in Hong Kong on April 5. They were required to undergo 14 days of compulsory quarantine.

Pakistan and India have banned all international flights since late March. A chartered flight from Islamabad was arranged on April 30 for the return of 319 Hong Kong residents stranded in Pakistan. Two flights from New Delhi and Mumbai were also arranged to bring about 570 Hong Kong residents stranded in India back on May 18 and June 4 respectively. In addition, the Government arranged two special flights - from Bengaluru (June 18) and Chennai (June 20), to bring a total of about 280 passengers back to Hong Kong from India. The costs were borne by the users. They were transferred to designated quarantine centres for a 14-day compulsory quarantine upon arrival.

Nepal has imposed strict restrictions on all land and air traffic since late March. Two special flights from Kathmandu were arranged on June 1 to assist the return of about 330 Hong Kong residents stranded in Nepal. The flights arrived in Hong Kong on June 2. The costs were borne by the users. They were transferred to Chun Yeung Estate for a 14-day compulsory quarantine after arrival.

Boosting supply of surgical masks

To meet high demand, the Government is taking a multi-pronged approach to increase the supply of surgical masks including sourcing globally, increasing local production, and liaising with relevant Mainland authorities to facilitate speedy clearance and delivery to Hong Kong.

Priorities include meeting the needs of healthcare workers and other personnel providing services to the public, as well as stabilising the market supply.

The Government introduced the Local Mask Production Subsidy Scheme to help address the shortage of masks as well as to build up stock. On April 24, all 20 subsidised production lines under the scheme were approved. When in full production, the production lines will collectively supply 34.25 million masks to the Government and a further 7.65 million to the local market every month.

The Chief Executive announced on March 21 that two million surgical masks are to be provided monthly to RCHEs and RCHDs for use by the nursing staff.

The Government announced on May 5 that locally developed reusable masks are distributed free to all Hong Kong citizens, except babies and infants. Over 1.44 million registrations were received in the online registration period from May 6 to June 6, covering more than 3.93 million registrants. From June 15 to July 15, those who did not register online could collect the masks at post offices and other designated locations. The Government also
directly dispatched a total of 1.4 million reusable masks to primary schools and kindergartens, and over 140,000 to residential homes and social welfare institutions.

- The Government has begun distributing 30 million locally-produced masks to the public from June 30. Each household will receive a pack of 10 free disposable masks.

**Transparent communication with the public**

- **Daily briefings** are held to regularly **update the media and the public** on the latest developments, including the number of cases and new measures related to COVID-19.
- **Press conferences** are held by **senior officials** to announce major government decisions and anti-epidemic measures etc.
- The Government has launched **a dedicated website** with useful information and updates on latest developments.
- **Publicity campaigns** to disseminate personal hygiene messages through online and offline media are run in a number of **ethnic minority languages** apart from English and Chinese.
- **Tamar Talk Facebook page** has been launched to provide information and clarify rumours using simple and easy-to-understand text and data.

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