

立法會 *Legislative Council*

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Paper for the House Committee

First report of the Subcommittee on Twelve Pieces of Subsidiary Legislation Relating to the Prevention and Control of Disease and Gazetted Respectively on 27 March, 28 March, 1 April, 28 April, 5 May and 19 May 2020

Purpose

This paper reports on the deliberations of the Subcommittee on Twelve Pieces of Subsidiary Legislation Relating to the Prevention and Control of Disease and Gazetted Respectively on 27 March, 28 March, 1 April, 28 April, 5 May and 19 May 2020 ("the Subcommittee") on six items of subsidiary legislation under its study which aim to maintain social distancing with a view to containing the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") in Hong Kong ("the six items of subsidiary legislation").¹

Background

2. A cluster of viral pneumonia cases of unknown causative pathogen was first detected in Wuhan of Hubei Province in December 2019. The virus and the disease it causes were respectively named by the World Health Organization ("WHO") as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 ("SARS-CoV-2") and COVID-19 on 11 February 2020. Following its declaration of the outbreak as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020, WHO

¹ The other six items of subsidiary legislation under the study of the Subcommittee are: (a) Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Amendment of Schedules 1 and 2) Notice 2020 (L.N. 46 of 2020); (b) Prevention and Control of Disease (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 47 of 2020); (c) Compulsory Quarantine of Certain Persons Arriving at Hong Kong (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 48 of 2020); (d) Prevention and Control of Disease (Disclosure of Information) (Amendment) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 49 of 2020); (e) Compulsory Quarantine of Persons Arriving at Hong Kong from Foreign Places (Amendment) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 50 of 2020); and (f) Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 82 of 2020).

characterized COVID-19 as a pandemic on 11 March 2020. There has been a continuous increase in the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases reported around the world. Hong Kong is one of the places where confirmed cases are recorded.

3. Under section 8 of the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599), the Chief Executive in Council may make regulations for the purposes of preventing, combating or alleviating the effects of a public health emergency² and protecting public health on an occasion of a public health emergency. Since February 2020, a number of subsidiary legislation were made under section 8 of the Ordinance having regard to the then situation of public health emergency relating to COVID-19 in Hong Kong.

The six items of subsidiary legislation

4. The Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) Regulation (L.N. 31 of 2020) (i.e. Cap. 599F), the Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) (Amendment) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 33 of 2020) and the Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 51 of 2020) were published in the Gazette on 27 March, 1 April and 28 April 2020 respectively to impose temporary measures on catering business and scheduled premises³ in respect of the public health emergency concerning COVID-19. These three items of subsidiary legislation came into operation on 28 March 2020, at 3:00 p.m. on 1 April and on 29 April 2020 respectively, and will expire at midnight on 27 June 2020.

5. The Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) Regulation (L.N. 32 of 2020) (i.e. Cap. 599G), the Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) (Amendment) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 52 of 2020) and the Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 59 of 2020) were published in the Gazette on 28 March, 28 April and 5 May 2020 respectively to prohibit certain group gatherings in public places. These three items of subsidiary

² Under section 8(5) of the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance, "public health emergency" is defined to mean, among others, the occurrence of or the imminent threat of a disease, an epidemic or a pandemic; or the occurrence of a novel, or highly infectious, agent or matter that has a high probability of causing a large number of deaths or a large number of serious disabilities (whether or not long-term) in the population.

³ Under section 2 of L.N. 31 of 2020, "scheduled premises" means any premises set out in Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) Regulation.

legislation came into operation on 29 March, 29 April and 8 May 2020 respectively, and will expire at midnight on 28 June 2020.

6. L.N. 31 to L.N. 33, L.N. 51 and L.N. 52, and L.N. 59 of 2020 were tabled before the Legislative Council ("LegCo") at its meetings of 22 April, 29 April and 6 May 2020 respectively and are subject to negative vetting by LegCo.

The Subcommittee

7. At the special House Committee meeting on 8 May 2020, Members agreed to form a Subcommittee to study L.N. 31 to L.N. 33, L.N. 46 to L.N. 52 and L.N. 59 of 2020. The membership list of the Subcommittee is in **Appendix I**. To allow more time for the Subcommittee to study the above 11 items of subsidiary legislation, three motions were moved by the Chairman of the Subcommittee at the Council meeting of 20 May 2020 to extend the scrutiny periods of L.N. 31 to L.N. 33, L.N. 46 to L.N. 52 and L.N. 59 of 2020 to the Council meetings of 10, 17 and 24 June 2020 respectively.

8. With the gazettal and the tabling in LegCo of L.N. 82 of 2020 on 19 and 20 May 2020 respectively, the House Committee agreed at its meeting on 29 May 2020 to refer L.N. 82 of 2020 to the Subcommittee for study.

9. Under the chairmanship of Ms CHAN Hoi-yan, the Subcommittee has held three meetings as of 29 May 2020. Two of the meetings were attended by the Administration to discuss with the Subcommittee the six items of subsidiary legislation. A list of the organizations which have provided written views to the Subcommittee is in **Appendix II**.

Deliberations of the Subcommittee

Temporary measures imposed on catering business and scheduled premises

Meaning of "catering business" and definitions of certain scheduled premises

10. L.N. 31 of 2020 imposes certain temporary measures on catering business and scheduled premises for the purpose of ensuring social distancing in respect of the public health emergency concerning COVID-19. These temporary measures include imposing requirements on a person responsible for carrying on a catering business (including the owner, proprietor and manager of the business) to cease selling or supplying food or drink for consumption on the premises of the business, and to close any premises (or part of the premises) on which food or drink is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises during a period not

exceeding 14 days on each occasion specified by the Secretary for Food and Health ("the Secretary") by notice published in the Gazette; empowering the Secretary to issue directions imposing requirements or restrictions on a catering business in relation to the mode of operation of the business and any activity carried on at the premises of the business, the closing of the whole or part of the premises, and the opening hours of the business on a day during a specified period not exceeding 14 days on each occasion; and empowering the Secretary to issue directions imposing requirements or restrictions on any scheduled premises in relation to the mode of operation of any business or activity carried on at any scheduled premises, the closing of the whole or part of the premises, and the opening hours of the business on a day during a specified period not exceeding 14 days on each occasion.

11. The Legal Adviser to the Subcommittee has drawn members' attention to the fact that "catering business" is not defined in L.N. 31 of 2020. The Administration has explained that "catering business" should be accorded with its ordinary meaning in the dictionary with due regard to the context in which it appears. Whether an act or activity would fall within the meaning of "catering business" has to be decided based on the facts and circumstances in each case, having regard to the object of L.N. 31 of 2020 and the exclusion of certain catering business set out in section 3(3) of L.N. 31 of 2020. There are many types of licensed and unlicensed premises involved in selling or supplying food or drink all over Hong Kong. Restaurants, canteens, cafes, eateries, bars and pubs are some cases in point.

12. According to the Administration, scheduled premises are premises where the nature of the activities, which involve groups of people, can only be carried out through relatively close contact or where it is impossible for the participants to wear a mask throughout the entire process, or involve people congregating and mingling together for a prolonged period. Members note that amongst the prevailing 12 types of scheduled premises,⁴ "fitness centre" is defined under section 1 of Part 2 of Schedule 2 to L.N. 31 of 2020 to mean any premises on which one or more of the following types of services are provided: (a) the provision of exercise machines or equipment for use; (b) the provision of advice, instruction, training or assistance on improving physical fitness, including body building, dancing, yoga, pilates or body stretching; and martial arts. Separately,

⁴ The scheduled premises set out in Part 1 of Schedule 2 to L.N. 31 of 2020 are: (a) amusement game centre; (b) bathhouse; (c) fitness centre; (d) place of amusement; (e) place of public entertainment; and (f) premises (commonly known as party room) that are maintained or intended to be maintained for hire for holding social gatherings. The above list of scheduled premises is expanded by L.N. 33 of 2020 to include also: (g) beauty parlour; (h) club-house; (i) establishment (commonly known as club or nightclub) that is open late into the night, usually for drinking, and dancing or other entertainment; (j) karaoke establishment; (k) mahjong-tin kau premises; and (l) massage establishment.

"beauty parlour" is defined under section 3(2) of L.N. 33 of 2020 to mean any premises on which one or more of the following types of services are provided: (a) chemical, mechanical or energetic procedure for beautifying purpose, including cosmetic procedures that involve skin puncture for non-medical purpose, on any part of the body (excluding hair on the head); (b) nail treatment services (including manicure or pedicure service, nail extension, nail polish and nail art); (c) hair loss improvement service (including hair transplant and hair weaving) for non-medical purpose.

13. Ms CHAN Hoi-yan considers that the above two definitions are not clear enough. In her view, it is not clear as to whether dancing studios and taekwondo schools for children would fall within the definition of "fitness centre". This apart, the term "beauty parlour" could not clearly reflect that the part of the premises of a hair salon that is exclusively or mainly used for providing nail treatment or hair loss improvement services would be subject to regulation. The Administration has advised that there is currently no licensing regime for both fitness centres and beauty parlours. When making the social distancing regulatory measures, a generic, common sense approach that discourages congregation has been adopted having due regard to whether the activities and/or premises are of higher risk as far as COVID-19 transmission is concerned; and whether the activities are, or the operation is, essential to the public at large. The question of whether the premises used for teaching a particular dance, martial arts or any activity would fall within the definition of "fitness centre" has to be decided on a case-by-case basis having regard to the nature of the activity and whether it is for improving physical fitness or is only a recreational activity (which would fall outside the definition). By the same token, whether particular premises fall under the definition of "beauty parlour" is a fact-sensitive issue and whether part of the services provided at a hair salon falls under the definition of services provided at a beauty parlour will depend on the actual circumstances and the extent and nature of the services provided by the former.

Premises to be entered and inspected by an inspector

14. Section 12 of L.N. 31 of 2020 provides that a public officer appointed by the Secretary to be an inspector may at any reasonable time enter and inspect any premises on which a subject catering business is carried on or any scheduled premises ("specified premises") for ascertaining whether any requirement, or any direction issued by the Secretary, is being or has been complied with. Pointing out that some business are family business with the front area of the premises used for business whereas the rear part used for residence, Ms CHAN Hoi-yan has enquired whether any specified premises that an inspector is empowered to enter and conduct inspection could be residential premises, and if so, whether an inspector may enter such premises without a warrant.

15. The Administration has explained that Part 1 of Schedule 1 to L.N. 31 of 2020 lists out the catering premises to which the requirements do not apply, which include "premises that have been constructed to be used, and are used, as a private dwelling" and would hence exclude residential premises. In addition, the specified premises, according to their definition or description in section 10 of L.N. 31 of 2020, are premises that are used for the carrying on therein of a business, which are by their nature not premises for residential use. Hence, the question of whether an inspector may enter and inspect specified premises which are residential premises without a warrant under section 12(1)(a) of L.N. 31 of 2020 should not arise.

Financial relief to the affected businesses

16. As a related matter, members note that immediate financial relief is provided under the Anti-epidemic Fund to businesses which are hard hit by the social distancing measures imposed under the Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) Regulation. Some members including Mr SHIU Ka-fai and Ms CHAN Hoi-yan have urged the Administration to provide further relief to those scheduled premises being ordered to close under the directions issued under the above Regulation for a prolonged period.

Prohibition on group gatherings in public places

Definition of "group gathering"

17. L.N. 32 of 2020 prohibits a group gathering of more than four persons to take place in any public places during a period to be specified by the Secretary by a notice published in the Gazette, which must not exceed 14 days on each occasion. An authorized officer may disperse a gathering in a public place if the officer reasonably believes that the gathering is a prohibited group gathering; or the gathering is a dispersable gathering whereby the distance between a gathering in a public place and another gathering in the place is less than 1.5 m, despite number of participants of each gathering is not more than four. The prohibition came into operation on 29 March 2020. According to the Administration, there was room for increasing the number of persons permitted for each group gathering in public places given the latest public health risk assessment in early May 2020. Against the above, the definition of "group gathering" and the meaning of "dispersable gathering" have been amended by L.N. 59 of 2020 to the effect that with effective from 8 May 2020, a group gathering of more than eight persons is prohibited and the total number of participants of gatherings that may be dispersed by an authorized officer is more than eight.

18. The Administration has informed the Subcommittee that while there is no strict science to determine the number of persons allowed for group gatherings, the latest benchmark of eight persons in a group to gather in public places is considered reasonable and realistic in the case of Hong Kong after taking into account the local social and economic considerations, the latest public health risks as well as the practices in overseas countries where the cap on the number of people gathering ranges from two to 10 or so persons. Members in general see a need to impose restrictions on group gatherings in public places in order to prevent, protect against, delay or otherwise control the incidence or transmission of COVID-19. However, they are concerned that there are misleading suggestions that there is no violation of the prohibition as long as a person participates in a public event in a group of no more than eight persons and such group distances itself 1.5 m from other persons participating in the same event. They have requested the Administration to make it clear to members of the public what constituted a prohibited group gathering.

19. The Administration has advised that a group gathering generally means a group of people who gather for a common purpose. Whether a particular gathering is a group gathering depends on the actual circumstances of the case, such as whether the gathering is organized beforehand, whether there is any interaction between or among the participants, and whether the gathering only lasts for a very short period of time. If the group gathering exceeds the limit of eight persons, even if the participants are divided into small groups of not more than eight persons each and there is a distance of not less than 1.5 m between each small group, it may still be regarded as one group gathering depending on the actual circumstances of the case.

20. According to section 2 of L.N. 32 of 2020, "public place" means a place to which the public or a section of the public may or are permitted to have access from time to time, whether by payment or otherwise. Some members including Ms CHAN Hoi-yan have enquired whether a public place that has been block booked would remain as a public place. The Administration has explained that the place may still be regarded as a public place if the public or a section of the public may gain access at the material time. It should also be noted that even for private premises such as food premises and bars, if the public are permitted to have access from time to time, such private premises would fall under the definition of "public place" and the requirements of prohibiting group gatherings would also be applicable.

Exempted group gatherings

21. Section 3(2)(a) of L.N. 32 of 2020 provides that the prohibition on group gatherings does not apply to an exempted group gathering specified in

Schedule 1.⁵ The list of exempted group gatherings has subsequently been expanded by L.N. 59 and L.N. 82 of 2020 to allow the gradual resumption of social activities. Members note that amongst the prevailing 14 types of exempted group gatherings,⁶ group gathering necessary for the proceedings in LegCo or a

⁵ Other than the exempted group gatherings specified in Schedule 1, according to section 5(1) of L.N. 32 of 2020, the Chief Secretary for Administration may permit any group gathering if satisfied that the taking place of the gathering is necessary for governmental operation; or because of the exceptional circumstance of the case, otherwise serves the public interest of Hong Kong.

⁶ The 14 types of exempted group gatherings are:

- (a) Group gathering for the purposes of or related to transportation;
- (b) Group gathering for performing any governmental function;
- (c) Group gathering for performing any function of a statutory body or an advisory body of the Government;
- (d) Group gathering at a place of work for the purposes of work;
- (e) Group gathering for obtaining or receiving hospital or healthcare service at a healthcare facility;
- (f) Group gathering of persons living in the same household;
- (g) Group gathering for (i) the conduct of proceedings in a court, magistrates' court or tribunal; (ii) the performance of any function of a judge or judicial officer; or (iii) the conduct of any other business of the Judiciary;
- (h) Group gathering necessary for the proceedings in the LegCo or a District Council;
- (i) Group gathering during a funeral, or during any other occasion for mourning for or remembering a deceased who has yet to be buried or cremated (including any ritual or ceremony held in the vicinity of the place where the deceased died or suffered fatal injury to mourn for the death of the deceased);
- (j) Group gathering of not more than 50 persons during a wedding ceremony at which no food or drink is served;
- (k) Group gathering during any of the following meetings at which no food or drink is served and, in the case of a group gathering of more than 50 persons, measures are in place for separating them in different rooms or partitioned areas, each accommodating not more than 50 persons: (i) a meeting of a body that must be held within a specified period in order to comply with any Ordinance or other regulatory instrument that governs the operation of the body or its business; (ii) a shareholders' meeting of a company listed on a recognized stock market (as defined by section 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571)) that is held in accordance with any Ordinance or other regulatory instrument that governs the operation of the company or its business;
- (l) Group gathering held for imparting information or skills, or handling supplies or items, that are conducive to the prevention and control of the specified disease;
- (m) Group gathering at any premises to which a direction issued under section 8 of the Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) Regulation applies, except premises that, according to the direction, must be closed; and
- (n) Group gathering during a religious activity (other than a wedding ceremony) (i) held at any premises constructed or regularly used as a place of worship (including a church, monastery or nunnery, mosque, synagogue or temple): (ii) in which no food or drink is served (except as part of a religious ritual): and (iii) in which measures are in place for restricting the number of participants in the activity to not more than 50% of the number of persons that may normally be accommodated on the premises as a place of worship.

District Council, and group gathering at a place of work for the purposes of work are two exempted group gatherings. Questions have been raised as to whether the former is confined to those gatherings that take place in premises which are regularly used as a place for the relevant proceedings (such as the LegCo Complex), and whether the latter is referring to a gathering of employees of the organization concerned but not other persons who worked therein (such as volunteers).

22. The Administration has advised that the exemption of group gatherings necessary for the proceedings in LegCo or a District Council does not cover, among others, group gatherings organized or participated by individual Legislative Councillors or District Councillors outside LegCo or a District Council, whether or not as a function of the Councillors. On the other hand, the exemption of group gatherings at a place of work for the purposes of work refers to employees working at a place of work of their organization. However, it is understandable that certain industries may have their special operational needs and judgment will be made on a case-by-case basis.

23. Ms CHAN Hoi-yan has sought clarification as to the circumstances under which a group gathering at a catering premises (such as bars and pubs) or a scheduled premises is an exempted group gathering. The Administration has advised that by virtue of item 13 of Schedule 1 to the Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) Regulation, a group gathering at any premises that are allowed to be opened or reopened, and to which a direction is issued by the Secretary under section 8 of the Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) Regulation is an exempted group gathering.

Offences

24. Section 6 of L.N. 32 of 2020 provide that a person commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 4 (\$25,000) and to imprisonment for six months if the person participates in or organizes a prohibited group gathering; or owns, controls or operates the place in which a prohibited group gathering takes place, and knowingly allows the taking place of the gathering. Section 8 of L.N. 32 of 2020 further provides that the liability for the offence of participating in a prohibited group gathering may be discharged by the payment of a fixed penalty of \$2,000. The Administration has informed the Subcommittee that as of 26 May 2020, the law enforcement agencies have carried out more than 120 000 inspections, given around 14 000 verbal warnings, issued 659 penalty notices (with a total of 443 persons having paid the fixed penalty) and instituted 15 prosecution in total.

25. Members note that there is no provision in L.N. 32 of 2020 specifying that the fixed penalty has to be paid by the person to whom the penalty notice has been given. Some members including Mr KWOK Wai-keung, Mr SHIU Ka-fai and Ms CHAN Hoi-yan are concerned that some netizens have recently called for participation in public events or committed to pay the fixed penalty on behalf of the participants if they were given a penalty notice in respect of the offence of participating in a prohibited group gathering. They have enquired whether netizens making such calls and statements would be regarded as organizing a prohibited group gathering and suborning other persons to commit an offence under section 6 of L.N. 32 and, if so, the enforcement actions taken.

26. The Administration has advised that the legislative intent of the Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) Regulation is to discourage group gatherings of more than eight persons in public places from the perspective of social distancing, and to empower authorized officers to disperse a prohibited group gathering or a dispersable gathering. The offences prescribed in section 6 of L.N. 32 of 2020 are related to a prohibited group gathering which has actually taken place. Calling for participation in a public event which has yet to take place is not itself an offence thereunder. The act of suborning other persons to commit an offence is covered by other legislation. As to whether a particular person has contravened the law and warranted prosecution, it would be a matter to be determined by the law enforcement agencies based on facts and evidence.

Enforcement

27. The Legal Adviser to the Subcommittee has drawn members' attention to the fact that an authorized officer appointed under L.N. 32 of 2020 is not required to produce written proof of the appointment before performing a function under L.N. 32 of 2020. According to the Administration, it is anticipated that the performance of a function under L.N. 32 of 2020 will be carried out mainly in public places which are open to the public. Hence, no requirement for an authorized officer to produce written proof of appointment is provided for under L.N. 32 of 2020. In any event, as a matter of practice, an authorized officer appointed under L.N. 32 of 2020 will, if so required, produce his or her proof of appointment in the course of performing a function under L.N. 32 of 2020.

28. Members in general agreed that group gatherings for imparting information or skills, or handling supplies or items, that are conducive to the prevention and control of COVID-19 should be exempted from prohibition. However, some members including Mr Vincent CHENG and Ms CHAN Hoi-yan are concerned that there are talks and activities the actual purposes of which are other than the above seeking to make use of this exemption to circumvent the prohibition. They have urged the law enforcement agencies to step up investigation and prosecution if any report is made to the law enforcement agencies in this regard.

Lifting of the social distancing measures

29. Members are of the view that the epidemic situation in Hong Kong has become more stabilized in terms of the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the recent weeks, as witnessed by 23 consecutive days of zero local case from 20 April to 12 May 2020, and another 11 consecutive days of zero local case from 15 to 25 May 2020. They have enquired about the threshold for lifting some or even all of the current social distancing measures, in particular those measures imposed on the catering business and scheduled premises which had been hard hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and the anti-epidemic measures, for gradual resumption of social activities. To facilitate the trade to comply with the relevant directions so made, members have urged for an early announcement of the Administration's concrete plan in this regard and maintain close communication with the trade.

30. The Administration has advised that a cluster of local transmission cases without identifiable sources has surfaced, with three cases involving the grandmother, grandfather and granddaughter in the same family being confirmed positive in the period from 12 to 14 May 2020. This has raised concern that there could be undetected transmission of the virus in the local community. That said, with millions of cases recorded worldwide, COVID-19 may become just another endemic virus in the communities and it is unrealistic to aim for eradication or elimination of COVID-19 in Hong Kong in the near future. The Administration has been adopting a "suppress and lift" strategy thus far and has kept adjusting the intensity of the social distancing measures to strike an optimal balance among public health, economic and social needs of the community. It takes the view that the current social distancing measures should generally be maintained for the time being, although some refinements are possible having regard to the latest local situation. The Administration has assured members that it will review the relevant measures from time to time having regard to the latest health risk assessment and maintain close communication with the trade in this regard.

Recommendation

31. The Subcommittee raises no objection to the six items of subsidiary legislation and will not propose any amendment to them.

Advice sought

32. Members are invited to note the deliberations of the Subcommittee.

**Subcommittee on Twelve Pieces of Subsidiary Legislation Relating to the
Prevention and Control of Disease and Gazetted Respectively on 27 March,
28 March, 1 April, 28 April, 5 May and 19 May 2020**

Membership list*

Chairman Hon CHAN Hoi-yan

Members Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP
Hon LEUNG Che-cheung, SBS, MH, JP
Hon KWOK Wai-keung, JP
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP
Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, SBS, MH, JP
Hon SHIU Ka-fai, JP
Hon Wilson OR Chong-shing, MH
Hon CHAN Chun-ying, JP
Hon LUK Chung-hung, JP
Hon Vincent CHENG Wing-shun, MH, JP

(Total : 11 members)

Clerk Ms Maisie LAM

Legal Adviser Mr Alvin CHUI
Mr Mark LAM

Date 29 May 2020

* Changes in membership

**Subcommittee on Twelve Pieces of Subsidiary Legislation Relating to the
Prevention and Control of Disease and Gazetted Respectively on 27 March,
28 March, 1 April, 28 April, 5 May and 19 May 2020**

Changes in membership

Member	Relevant date
Hon Kenneth LAU Ip-keung, BBS, MH, JP	Up to 15 May 2020

Subcommittee on Twelve Pieces of Subsidiary Legislation Relating to the Prevention and Control of Disease and Gazetted Respectively on 27 March, 28 March, 1 April, 28 April, 5 May and 19 May 2020

Organizations which have provided written submissions to the Subcommittee

1. Chinese Asset Management Association of Hong Kong
2. Hong Kong Securities & Futures Employees Union
3. Liberal Party
4. The Institute of Securities Dealers