

財經事務及庫務局

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**FINANCIAL SERVICES AND THE
TREASURY BUREAU**

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Miss Flora Tai
Clerk to House Committee
Legislative Council Complex
1 Legislative Council Road
Central, Hong Kong

21 August 2020

Dear Miss Tai,

We attach for House Committee Members' reference a report on the concerted efforts of the Government and the community in ensuring a stable supply of personal protective equipment in the fight against COVID-19.

We understand that the House Committee will convene a special meeting on 28 August to receive an update on the Government's overall efforts and the relevant measures to combat COVID-19. The Government stands ready to respond Members' questions on the report, if any, on that occasion.

Yours sincerely,

(Tony Chan)
for Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

**Unmasking the mask matrix:
where we were, how we coped and whom we have to thank**

OVERVIEW

The COVID-19 epidemic poses a challenge of an unprecedented scale and severity to the entire world. In the fight against the spread of the virus, it is the responsibility of the Government to procure and stock up personal protective equipment (“PPE”) to meet operational needs in the provision of public services. At the outset, supply was tight and procurement was difficult. With the concerted efforts of the Government and the parties involved, supply and stock levels have gradually stabilised. These are hard-earned results and the Government will continue to use PPE prudently, sharing PPE with those in need in the community to help all in fighting the virus.

ACUTE SHORTAGE AT THE OUTSET

2. The Government Logistics Department (“GLD”) is responsible for the procurement of PPE for use by government departments to maintain public services and government operations. Before the outbreak, GLD maintained a regular stock of different kinds of PPE in accordance with the Government’s ongoing preparedness and response to infectious diseases, which included 10 million masks, 40 000 N95 respirators, 30 000 face shields, 13 500 gowns and 20 000 protective coveralls. To meet the regular stock of masks, GLD relied on the monthly supply of around 1.1 million CSI Masks from the Correctional Services Department (“CSD”). Other kinds of PPE were acquired from suppliers according to established government procurement procedures (including quotations and open tenders).

3. With the outbreak of COVID-19, the demand for PPE by government departments went up sharply. At one stage, the stock could not fully meet the operational requirements of all government departments. Taking masks as an example, there were about 12 million pieces in GLD’s stock in early February, adequate only for about one month under the consumption rate at that time. The same applied to the stock of gowns. The situation turned worse with diminishing supply as a result of fierce competition around the world.

MULTI-PRONGED APPROACH TO STRENGTHENING GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

High-level steer

4. The Chief Executive (“CE”) announced on 25 January that the response level under the “Preparedness and Response Plan for Novel Infectious Disease of Public Health Significance” would be raised to Emergency Response Level, and that she would chair the Steering Committee cum Command Centre (“Steering Committee”) to formulate strategies and measures according to the development of the disease. In view of the strategic importance of ensuring an adequate stock of PPE as part of Hong Kong’s anti-epidemic efforts, CE and the Steering Committee directed that relevant bureaux/departments (“B/Ds”) should adopt a proactive, multi-pronged approach, working on both supply and demand, and promptly put in place measures such as enhancing global direct procurement, controlling usage, and stepping up local production.

Global procurement efforts

5. In mid-February, the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council approved the establishment of the Anti-epidemic Fund (“AEF”). The Government set aside \$1 billion thereof to ensure that GLD had sufficient resources readily available for the procurement of PPE, so that orders could be placed quickly in the highly competitive global market. The Government exercised the greatest flexibility. Taking masks as an example – as long as they met technical specifications and were offered at the prevailing market price, the Government would make immediate direct purchase. There was no question of “the lowest bid wins”.

6. At the onset of the COVID-19 outbreak, GLD indeed encountered challenges in its procurement of masks. With the surge of global demand, many suppliers substantially raised prices and imposed additional conditions. For example, GLD had been asked to confirm orders once offered, make payment prior to delivery of goods, and collect goods from the place of manufacture. In some cases, though orders had been confirmed and payment made, the masks were snapped up by other buyers that offered higher prices. In other cases, the orders had to be cancelled because of export bans. Furthermore, some transactions had to be called off because suppliers wanted to re-negotiate the price.

7. In the face of fierce competition in the global market, GLD colleagues worked around the clock, pressing on industriously with the

procurement of PPE in order to secure such orders as quickly as possible to meet the Government's operational requirements. From January to July 2020, GLD colleagues contacted over 700 suppliers in more than 40 countries and regions. This resulted in the procurement of more PPE, including some 328 million pieces of masks (of which more than 300 million pieces had been delivered), more than 2.8 million pieces of gowns (of which more than 2.5 million pieces had been delivered), and 4.3 million pieces of face shields (of which more than 4.25 million pieces had been delivered) etc. Details of individual procurement items are set out in **Annex I**. The total value of the purchases amounted to some \$1.3 billion. As regards the approved commitment of \$1 billion under the AEF for procurement of PPE, around \$771 million (77% of the sum committed) had been paid out as at 31 July.

8. The Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices overseas and Invest Hong Kong also leveraged on their networks to assist in the procurement drive by referring overseas suppliers to GLD or by assisting in securing orders of PPE (including some 4.49 million masks and some 28 900 thermometers).

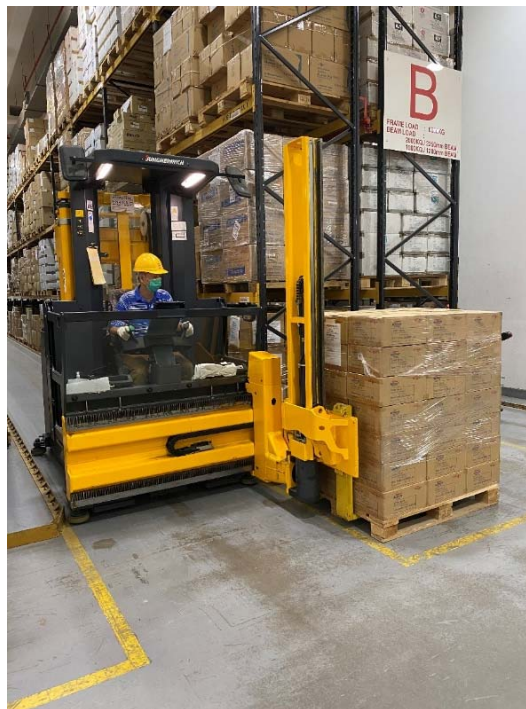


Photo 1: Government Logistics Department's warehouse, filled with masks and other personal protective equipment procured globally.

Prioritising allocation

9. In February, in view of the global shortage of supply of masks and the advice of experts, the Steering Committee considered it necessary to prioritise the provision of the Government's masks on a risk-based approach. Priority was accorded to meeting the needs of frontline staff taking part in quarantine-related work (including medical and port health staff of the Department of Health ("DH") and staff implementing quarantine orders) and maintenance of essential public services. Based on this principle, since mid-February, government departments have suppressed their consumption of masks supplied by GLD to around 8 million per month.

Allowing flexibility

10. On the other hand, the Government allowed greater flexibility so that departmental needs could be met under the rapid development of the epidemic. B/Ds were allowed to directly procure masks according to their operational requirement from mid-February to early May. To facilitate departments' timely self-procurement of masks at the frontline, flexibility was also exercised by temporarily uplifting the ceiling of reimbursement to staff members procuring masks for departmental use. More than 8.3 million masks were procured by departments during the said period.

SUPPORTING FRONTLINE MEDICAL STAFF

11. The Government attaches great importance to medical staff and frontline needs, including those of the Hospital Authority ("HA"). The Government allocated \$4.7 billion from the AEF to provide additional resources for HA in tackling the epidemic, in particular for ensuring sufficient support and protection for frontline healthcare staff. HA would flexibly deploy the additional resources on various fronts, including procurement of additional PPE and other necessary accessories for healthcare staff.

12. HA has expedited the procurement in large quantities since January and increased the stock-up target to six months. In addition, HA proceeded with global procurement starting from late January through the flexible approach of direct purchase, with a view to procuring the appropriate PPE soonest possible. GLD has also shared information with

HA and provided facilitation in its PPE procurement. With the Government's assistance and liaison with the Central People's Government ("CPG"), the PPE ordered earlier by HA from its main suppliers in the Mainland has been delivered gradually. The Government will continue to closely liaise with HA and make the best effort to ensure that adequate PPE will be provided to healthcare staff for patient care and the staff's own protection. As at 31 July, the PPE stock of public hospitals included approximately 34 million masks, 2.7 million N95 respirators, 9.8 million face shields and 5.2 million protection gowns. At the current consumption rate, HA's stockpile of various PPE is sufficient for use for around three to four months.

13. For prevention and control of communicable diseases, the healthcare and frontline staff of DH have participated in a wide range of anti-epidemic work, from the execution of quarantine orders, implementation of emergency public health actions, maintenance of essential public services, to the enforcement of legislation. The department has been working in close liaison with GLD to increase and expedite the procurement of PPE to replenish its stockpile for the sustained supply to staff. As at 31 July, the PPE stock level of DH included approximately 2.62 million masks, 310 000 N95 respirators, 230 000 face shields and 250 000 gowns. Based on estimates made having regard to the development of the epidemic so far, DH's stock level of various PPE is sufficient for use for around 3 months.

SUPPORT AND FACILITATION BY THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

14. The CPG has been giving strong support to Hong Kong's efforts against the COVID-19 epidemic. Regarding the supply of PPE, the CPG, which responded swiftly to the request of the HKSAR Government, proactively liaises and co-ordinates with the relevant Mainland authorities to ensure that the masks (as well as their raw materials) and other types of PPE to be supplied to the HKSAR Government and other public organisations are delivered timely and smoothly to Hong Kong from the Mainland to deal with the volatile epidemic situation.

15. Maintaining the supplies for the public healthcare system is of utmost importance to the HKSAR Government's anti-epidemic work. In mid-March when Hong Kong was hit by a second wave of the epidemic, HA urgently needed a large amount of medical and protective equipment. However, due to a global shortage of supplies at that time, HA had

experienced difficulty in its procurement work. With the staunch support and assistance of the CPG, HA's main suppliers in the Mainland successfully delivered batches of masks, face shields and other types of PPE to Hong Kong. At present, under the CPG's assistance, HA has a stable supply of masks every month.

16. Besides, part of the raw materials of the CSI Masks produced by CSD also come from the Mainland. Since a large batch of meltblown cloth and non-woven fabrics ordered by CSD from Mainland factories could not be delivered on time to Hong Kong due to clearance issues, CSD experienced a temporary shortage of raw materials. The CPG, at the request of the HKSAR Government, carried out co-ordination work to enable the delivery of raw materials of masks to Hong Kong so that CSD could continue with the production of CSI Masks.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL SUPPLY

CSI Masks

17. GLD has all along been procuring CSI Masks from CSD for use by government departments. To support the Government's fight against the epidemic, CSD increased its production of masks by phases. Apart from inviting persons in custody ("PICs") to work overtime voluntarily since early January, CSD had also arranged to operate its production facilities at Lo Wu Correctional Institution ("LWCI") round the clock since early February. It was the very first time for CSD to extend its production to 24 hours under its operational and security constraints. In an unprecedented move, over 2 500 off-duty or retired CSD officers from different generations, aged 19 to 87, had also participated as volunteers and contributed 43 000 man-hours in mask production. Some CSD officers going off-duty after their morning shifts from correctional institutions on outlying islands even rushed to LWCI for volunteer work and could only have a light lunch on their way.

18. At the beginning of the epidemic, the demand for mask production equipment and raw materials had surged significantly. CSD liaised closely with different stakeholders to ensure the stable supply of raw materials and the successful procurement of additional equipment. All necessary equipment has been successfully delivered to CSD's workshops by batches since March. Also, with the assistance of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department ("EMSD") and the Architectural Services Department, four workshops at LWCI, Stanley

Prison and Tung Tau Correctional Institution were converted to mask workshops within a short period of time. With the concerted effort of CSD and EMSD staff, the new production lines have been commissioned successfully.

19. Volunteers completed their mission at the end of May as the market supply of masks eased. The arrangement for PICs to work overnight shifts and on public holidays also ceased in early July. CSD also set up new production lines for small-size masks in early May. With their efforts, CSD supplied over 23 million masks to GLD and other departments from early February to end-July. At present, CSD supplies around 4 million masks (including 700 000 small-size masks) to GLD per month, greatly exceeding the level of supply in 2019.



Photo 2: Off-duty and retired officers of the Correctional Services Department taking part in mask production.

CuMasks+™

20. In the face of the tight supply of masks amid the epidemic, the Government also funded the production of reusable masks, known as the CuMask+™, using both internal resources and funding earmarked under the AEF.

21. CuMask+™ was developed by the Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel, a research and development centre fully funded by the Government. The masks have been tested to reach the American Society for Testing and Materials (“ASTM”) F2100 Level 1

standards and are effective for 60 washes. All Hong Kong residents are eligible to get a CuMask+™ free of charge and an online system was in place from May to June to facilitate speedy registration among the public. The masks received popular response and the Government has so far distributed some 5.9 million CuMasks+™ through Hongkong Post and other channels. The Government is planning to hand out in due course a second one for residents; details will be announced in due course.

Local Mask Production Subsidy Scheme

22. Since end-January, the Government, in collaboration with the Hong Kong Productivity Council (“HKPC”), has been facilitating the establishment of local mask production lines to ease mask supply and build up stock. In this regard, the Government launched the Local Mask Production Subsidy Scheme under the AEF to facilitate the establishment of local mask production lines through providing financial assistance. Under the Scheme, the Government has provided capital subsidy to 20 production lines and committed to procuring masks produced by them for one year. All masks produced during the one-year period must be supplied to the Government and the local market, and must not be exported. All 20 subsidised production lines obtained quality certification and collectively supply some 34 million masks to the Government and 7.6 million masks to the local market every month. As at end-July, the Government disbursed capital subsidies of approximately \$14 million to the 20 production lines which have supplied over 56 million masks to the Government. Among the masks supplied, the first batch of about 28 million masks were delivered by Hongkong Post to around 2.8 million residential addresses, each of which received a pack of ten masks, reflecting the Government’s aim to share these masks with the public as part of Hong Kong’s collective fight against the virus.

23. In addition, the Government has engaged HKPC to provide free technical support to local mask manufacturers. Apart from the 20 production lines under the Subsidy Scheme, another 26 manufacturers have established 35 mask production lines after receiving HKPC’s technical support. In other words, the Government and HKPC have successfully helped establish 55 local mask production lines.



Photo 3: The first batch of around 28 million masks under the Local Mask Production Subsidy Scheme have been distributed to the public.

SHARING WITH THE COMMUNITY

24. PPE procured by the Government is primarily used for maintaining public services. Despite this and with only limited stock of PPE, the Government devoted special attention to the needs of underprivileged communities.

25. In February, the Government began to set aside 700 000 masks per month for cleansing workers engaged by government contractors, in order to relieve their imminent needs. The quantity was increased to 1.81 million masks per month from May so as to ensure that each cleansing worker could have two masks per day instead of one. As of end-July, the Government has distributed over 7.8 million masks to outsourced cleansing workers.



Photo 4: The Hong Kong Housing Authority has been distributing masks to cleansing workers in public rental housing estates since February.

26. The Social Welfare Department (“SWD”) has since February provided 1 million masks per month for the staff of residential care homes for the elderly (“RCHEs”), residential care homes for persons with disabilities (“RCHDs”), children’s homes and refuge centres for women, etc. To strengthen the epidemic prevention measures at these residential service homes, the Government has doubled the supply to 2 million masks per month since late March. As at end-July, SWD has distributed a total of 10 million masks to these residential service homes. SWD also provided over 4 million masks in mid-July to all RCHEs and RCHDs for use by their residents in need. In addition, the Government has since March provided 12 000 small-size masks per month for subvented children and youth residential service units, benefiting over 1 700 children. In April, SWD provided 13 000 bottles of alcohol-based hand-rub for non-governmental organisations running residential and day service units.

27. In recognition and support of the anti-epidemic work performed by different healthcare professions, the Government distributed masks to various healthcare professionals, including doctors, Chinese medicine practitioners, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, etc. through the relevant healthcare professional associations or bodies. A total of 500 000 masks were distributed by June this year. In July, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department distributed around 1.3 million masks and 17 000 bottles of disinfectant hand sanitisers in 97 public markets.

28. The Government has been appealing to public-spirited organisations and individuals to donate cleaning products and masks to underprivileged communities. The response has been positive and the Government has received some 7.65 million masks in donations.

29. All donated masks received by the Government have been given away to the community. The Home Affairs Department (“HAD”) has passed on more than 6 million donated masks to the underprivileged, elderly and needy households/persons, patients’ organisations, etc., through over 80 major charities and non-governmental organisations, as well as 94 self-help organisations of persons with disabilities/chronic illnesses under the SWD. In March, the Government arranged 67 000 donated masks for distribution through airlines to passengers who were on returning flights from the United Kingdom and the United States. The remaining masks of about 1.5 million pieces have been distributed to needy students by the Education Bureau. A summary of the donation and distribution of masks is at **Annex II**.

MEETING URGENT NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY

30. As Hong Kong faces a new wave of infections in July, the Government has allocated more resources to strengthen anti-epidemic efforts of various community groups. For example, masks have been distributed to residents in those public rental housing (“PRH”) estates with considerable confirmed households for helping them to fight the epidemic together and reducing the community transmission of the virus. The Housing Authority has all along been liaising closely with DH to monitor the position of confirmed cases in PRH estates and arrange with GLD the logistics promptly for mask delivery to the estates concerned. Estate frontline staff have distributed the masks immediately to each household upon receipt. The Housing Authority has distributed over 15 million masks, as well as hand sanitiser in the quantity of about 630 000 packets and 11 000 bottles, to residents of over 50 PRH estates since July for safeguarding the health of residents and the public. The Housing Authority has also assisted HAD in arranging one-off free COVID-19 testing service for PRH estate residents in Tsz Wan Shan district; tenants collecting the testing bottles were also provided with masks.

31. As the stock position improved, the Government has taken the initiative to share PPE with the needy. Since mid-July, HAD has been further arranging distribution of around 4.9 million masks and 3 million sachets of hand sanitisers to people in need through over 80 non-governmental organisations and elderly homes/organisations.

32. In a further spirit of sharing, the Government is making arrangements with the Construction Industry Council to distribute about 6 million masks to construction workers through their contractors, enabling the workers to change their masks when working in hot weather. Masks will be distributed in two rounds in the second half of August and first half of September respectively, as an initiative to support and encourage the industry to continue to take effective precautionary measures and to provide better protection to the workers.

33. In addition, in view of the confirmed cases among foreign domestic helpers (“FDHs”) staying in boarding facilities of employment agencies (“EAs”), the Government has recently arranged distributing 200 000 masks to FDHs through the licensed EAs providing FDH placement services.

34. The Education Bureau is also working hard to ensure that there is sufficient stock to provide to students in need in the coming new school year. In this connection, GLD issued an open tender on 14 August to procure about 12 million small-size masks for this purpose.

35. Government departments will continue to closely monitor the needs for PPE of different sectors of the community and provide timely support and facilitation.

STOCK POSITION

36. The World Health Organization announced the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic on 11 March. The global demand for PPE was extremely keen and global procurement of PPE became even more difficult. At the time, the Government did not fully disclose details on the procurement, stock, distribution and usage of PPE by the Government and individual departments, owing to the need to preserve the bargaining power of the Government in procurement.

37. The Government's stock of different kinds of PPE has now improved significantly. As at end-July, the stock of masks was over 280 million. The strengthened local supplies as outlined above are also expected to contribute to a relatively stable supply and stock of PPE for Hong Kong. In this connection, the Government is now in a position to make public information on the distribution and stock of PPE from January to July this year. The information is set out in **Annex III** and **Annex IV** respectively.

STAYING VIGILANT AND PLANNING AHEAD

38. As the pandemic persists worldwide, the local situation will continue to be a serious challenge. The Government will plan ahead and keep up its efforts. The demand and supply of PPE within the Government will be closely monitored, and the PPE stock will be used and managed effectively.

39. Owing to its specific requirements on the medical specifications of PPE, HA has been procuring PPE separately and continues to face a tight supply situation. The Government will continue to give full support to HA's relevant work.

40. We cannot afford to let down our guard in the fight against the virus. In the procurement and usage of PPE, the Government will continue to be guided by the same principles in tackling the outbreak, that is responding promptly, staying alert to the situation and working in an open and transparent manner. The Government looks forward to working continuously with the community in the fight against the virus.

Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau
August 2020

Annex I

**Total quantity and average price of personal protective equipment procured by the Government Logistics Department
during the period from January to July 2020**

	All masks (excluding CSI Masks) (pieces)	CSI Masks (pieces)	N95 respirator (pieces)	Face shield (pieces)	Gown (pieces)	Protective coverall suit (pieces)
Total quantity	328 688 204	23 087 700	898 860	4 306 975	2 877 000	359 703
Average price (per unit)	\$3.52	\$0.45	\$7.17	\$12.99	\$10.47	\$62.90

Annex II

Summary of donated masks from January to July 2020

	Quantity of donated masks (pieces)
(a) Total quantity received by the Government Logistics Department (GLD)*	7 644 007
(b) Total quantity issued by GLD	7 644 007
(c) Net balance [(a) – (b)]	0

*Excluding masks that were unsuitable for distribution to the public.

(a) Donated masks received by GLD

Donors	Range of quantity received from each donor (pieces)
11 donors including charities, social organisations, enterprises and individuals	500 – 5 001 850
Total:	7 644 007

(b) Donated masks distributed by GLD

Coordinating Department	Recipient	Quantity issued (pieces)
Transport and Housing Bureau	Distributed through airlines to passengers on returning flights from the United Kingdom and the United States	67 000
Social Welfare Department	94 self-help organisations of persons with disabilities/chronic illnesses	1 282 000
Education Bureau	Needy students	1 500 000
Home Affairs Department	Over 80 major charities and non-government organisations	4 795 007
	Total:	7 644 007

Annex III

Quantity of personal protective equipment distributed by the Government Logistics Department to government departments and organisations during the period from January to July 2020

	All masks (excluding CSI Masks) (pieces)	CSI Masks (pieces)	N95 respirator (pieces)	Face shield (pieces)	Gown (pieces)	Protective coverall suit (pieces)
Total quantity	49 214 529	18 069 650	127 740	1 283 531	676 400	39 534
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department	217 860	6 050	400	830	-	100
Architectural Services Department	106 340	31 500	-	6	-	10
Auxiliary Medical Service	41 500	56 400	9 220	13 890	16 890	-
Buildings Department	69 280	13 300	-	240	110	200
Census and Statistics Department	130 660	-	-	-	-	-
Chief Executive's Office	2 650	11 450	-	-	-	-
Chief Secretary for Administration's Office and Financial Secretary's Office	12 900	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Aid Service	405 200	306 350	2 780	66 200	107 629	1 200
Civil Aviation Department	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Engineering and Development Department	96 700	300	-	-	-	-
Civil Service Bureau	18 500	-	-	6	-	-
Commerce and Economic Development Bureau (Commerce, Industry and Tourism Branch)	-	1 000	40	-	-	-

Note: The above has not included masks directly purchased by bureaux and departments under the special arrangement between mid-February and early May.

	All masks (excluding CSI Masks) (pieces)	CSI Masks (pieces)	N95 respirator (pieces)	Face shield (pieces)	Gown (pieces)	Protective coverall suit (pieces)
Commerce and Economic Development Bureau (Communications and Creative Industries Branch)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Companies Registry	36 870	2 050	-	-	-	-
Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau	10 100	27 700	500	130	244	186
Correctional Services Department	611 040	3 009 250	600	10 290	-	120
Customs and Excise Department	701 040	659 500	900	19 187	115	345
Department of Health	767 460	3 137 500	960	415 044	427 734	-
Department of Justice	82 500	12 950	20	8	-	20
Development Bureau (Planning and Lands Branch)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bureau (Works Branch)	1 500	1 350	-	15	-	-
Drainage Services Department	228 110	4 000	-	1 234	-	468
Education Bureau	1 422 500	34 750	-	4 662	4 610	90
Electrical and Mechanical Services Department	642 700	427 250	2 740	13 113	-	4 213
Environment Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Protection Department	222 900	-	-	-	-	40
Financial Services and The Treasury Bureau (Financial Services Branch)	500	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Services and The Treasury Bureau (The Treasury Branch)	9 200	1 500	-	-	-	-
Fire Services Department	3 370 220	1 636 850	69 900	413 890	81 815	940

Note: The above has not included masks directly purchased by bureaux and departments under the special arrangement between mid-February and early May.

	All masks (excluding CSI Masks) (pieces)	CSI Masks (pieces)	N95 respirator (pieces)	Face shield (pieces)	Gown (pieces)	Protective coverall suit (pieces)
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department	7 611 060	916 300	20	21 600	3 343	3 900
Food and Health Bureau (Food Branch)	2 250	1 550	-	-	-	-
Food and Health Bureau (Health Branch)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Flying Service	18 850	14 300	440	-	-	30
Government Laboratory	6 500	13 350	-	5	-	10
Government Logistics Department	39 940	10 000	60	2 665	30	930
Government Property Agency	92 931	4 000	-	-	-	-
Highways Department	800	-	-	143	-	-
Home Affairs Bureau	19 298	3 600	-	-	-	-
Home Affairs Department	709 200	79 750	-	1 521	600	600
Hong Kong Observatory	10 000	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong Police Force	3 611 950	3 474 650	4 920	700	-	-
Hongkong Post	589 250	-	-	502	-	-
Housing Department	8 274 050	1 535 050	18 080	20 904	22 420	19 324
Immigration Department	1 583 800	1 293 250	12 460	12 620	6 120	3 360
Independent Commission Against Corruption	-	7 500	-	57	-	-
Independent Police Complaints Council	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Services Department	6 700	-	-	300	-	-
Inland Revenue Department	151 000	-	-	70	-	-
Innovation and Technology Bureau	25 550	2 050	-	50	10	-
Innovation and Technology Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The above has not included masks directly purchased by bureaux and departments under the special arrangement between mid-February and early May.

	All masks (excluding CSI Masks) (pieces)	CSI Masks (pieces)	N95 respirator (pieces)	Face shield (pieces)	Gown (pieces)	Protective coverall suit (pieces)
Intellectual Property Department	-	-	-	-	-	-
Invest Hong Kong	3 000	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Secretariat for the Advisory Bodies on Civil Service and Judicial Salaries and Conditions of Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judiciary	160 000	17 500	-	184	-	300
Labour and Welfare Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labour Department	9 810	-	-	1 305	-	-
Land Registry	69 050	5 800	-	250	-	-
Lands Department	123 010	3 000	-	300	300	600
Legal Aid Department	24 200	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative Council Secretariat	5 000	15 000	140	-	-	-
Leisure and Cultural Services Department	2 143 752	100 000	900	11 272	-	-
Marine Department	82 320	3 050	-	210	200	280
Office for Film, Newspaper and Article Administration	2 750	1 400	20	-	-	-
Office of the Communications Authority	4 700	-	-	10	-	-
Office of the Government Chief Information Officer	26 750	9 950	-	50	-	10
Office of the Ombudsman, Hong Kong	7 500	-	-	10	-	10
Official Receiver's Office	-	-	-	60	-	-
Planning Department	-	100	-	18	-	-
Public Service Commission	-	100	-	-	-	-
Radio Television Hong Kong	55 050	27 000	1 020	70	-	-

Note: The above has not included masks directly purchased by bureaux and departments under the special arrangement between mid-February and early May.

	All masks (excluding CSI Masks) (pieces)	CSI Masks (pieces)	N95 respirator (pieces)	Face shield (pieces)	Gown (pieces)	Protective coverall suit (pieces)
Rating and Valuation Department	75 300	-	-	122	80	120
Registration and Electoral Office	355 138	-	-	572	10	15
Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretariat, University Grants Committee	8 450	100	-	-	-	-
Social Welfare Department	13 528 950	1 047 100	900	248 504	4 000	900
Trade and Industry Department	20 000	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and Housing Bureau (Transport Branch)	6 750	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Department	102 000	24 100	-	-	-	-
Treasury	36 350	27 650	-	60	-	60
Water Supplies Department	306 340	49 200	720	600	140	1 153
Working Family and Student Financial Assistance Agency	97 000	2 250	-	52	-	-

Note: The above has not included masks directly purchased by bureaux and departments under the special arrangement between mid-February and early May.

Annex IV

The Government Logistics Department's stock level of personal protective equipment from January to July 2020

Stock level (as at the last day of each month)	All masks (excluding CSI Masks) (pieces)	CSI Masks (pieces)	N95 respirator (pieces)	Face shield (pieces)	Gown (pieces)	Protective coverall suit (pieces)
January	1 204 800	10 244 650	136 840	24 555	49 907	36 320
February	11 218 440	7 206 650	157 540	13 689	241 411	53 966
March	24 405 160	5 613 900	211 540	1 566 768	576 500	114 705
April	63 670 623	5 401 450	283 220	2 721 324	1 065 259	115 404
May	136 170 801	8 612 650	244 300	3 219 696	1 121 305	285 914
June	244 450 352	13 372 250	254 000	3 141 478	1 570 090	393 589
July	270 238 335	16 338 350	223 280	3 002 309	1 877 050	364 643