

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BRIEF

Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599)

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASE AMENDMENT REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTION

At the meeting of the Executive Council on 10 August 2021, the Council **ADVISED** and the Chief Executive **ORDERED** that, in view of the continued public health emergency arising from the COVID-19 epidemic both globally and locally, the following amendment regulations (“Amendment Regulations”) should be made under section 8 of the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599) (“the Ordinance”) –

Compulsory Quarantine of Certain Persons Arriving at Hong Kong Regulation (Cap. 599C)

- (a) the **Compulsory Quarantine of Certain Persons Arriving at Hong Kong (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2021** (at Annex A);

Prevention and Control of Disease (Disclosure of Information) Regulation (Cap. 599D)

- (b) the **Prevention and Control of Disease (Disclosure of Information) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2021** (at Annex B);

Compulsory Quarantine of Persons Arriving at Hong Kong from Foreign Places Regulation (Cap. 599E)

- (c) the **Compulsory Quarantine of Persons Arriving at Hong Kong from Foreign Places (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2021** (at Annex C);

Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) Regulation (Cap. 599F)

(d) the **Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) (Amendment) (No. 5) Regulation 2021** (at Annex D);

Annex D

Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) Regulation (Cap. 599G)

(e) the **Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) (Amendment) (No. 6) Regulation 2021** (at Annex E);

Annex E

Prevention and Control of Disease (Regulation of Cross-boundary Conveyances and Travellers) Regulation (Cap. 599H)

(f) the **Prevention and Control of Disease (Regulation of Cross-boundary Conveyances and Travellers) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2021** (at Annex F);

Annex F

Prevention and Control of Disease (Wearing of Mask) Regulation (Cap. 599I)

(g) the **Prevention and Control of Disease (Wearing of Mask) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2021** (at Annex G); and

Annex G

Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing for Certain Persons) Regulation (Cap. 599J)

(h) the **Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing for Certain Persons) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2021** (at Annex H),

Annex H

to extend the expiry date(s) of (i) seven public health emergency regulations (Cap. 599C to Cap. 599I) from midnight on 30 September 2021 to midnight on 31 March 2022; and (ii) one public health emergency regulation (Cap. 599J) from midnight on 14 August 2021 to midnight on 31 March 2022, thereby also tallying the expiry dates of these eight regulations.

PRESENT SITUATION AND CONSIDERATION

Latest Global Situation

2. As of 8 August 2021, a total of 222 countries, territories or areas,

including the Mainland China, had reported over 202 million COVID-19 cases with over 4.2 million deaths. In the past two weeks (26 July to 8 August 2021), over 7.4 million new cases and over 113 000 new deaths were reported globally. According to the World Health Organization (“WHO”), an average of over 570 000 cases were reported each day over the past week (26 July to 1 August 2021) as compared to over 540 000 cases reported daily the week before (18 to 24 July 2021). WHO pointed out that the increases in transmission appear to be driven by a number of factors, including (i) the circulation of more transmissible Variants of Concern (“VOCs”), (ii) relaxation of public health social measures originally intended to control transmission, (iii) increases in social mixing, and (iv) inequitable vaccine distribution around the world.

3. The geographic extent of VOCs continue to expand, in particular the Delta variant which has been showing very rapid spread. As at 3 August 2021, cases of Delta variant have been reported in 135 countries. According to GISAID¹ data, as of 20 July 2021, the prevalence of Delta among the specimens sequenced over the past 4 weeks exceeded 75% in many countries worldwide. Growing evidence supports the increased transmissibility of the Delta variant. While the exact mechanism remains unclear, a recent study showed that for people infected with Delta, the time interval from exposure to virus detection was shorter (4 days compared to an average of 6 days among people with the original strain) and that the viral load was over 1 200 times higher than non-VOCs, suggesting that infected persons might begin spreading the virus earlier and might infect more people.

Latest Situation in Mainland and Macao

4. There have recently been outbreaks across numerous provinces in the Mainland starting from late July 2021. With the cluster of cases first reported in Nanjing on 20 July 2021 involving airport cabin cleansing workers, the infection has since spread to the local community. Local cases were reported in other cities among flight passengers who have visited the Nanjing airport, or who had recent travel history to Nanjing. New infections were also reported in other parts of China, involving numerous cities across different provinces.

5. Viral genome sequencing revealed that the cases first reported in the Nanjing airport outbreak carried the highly infectious Delta variant and were highly homologous, suggesting the same transmission chain, with the genetic sequence consistent with an imported case arriving from Russia on

¹ GISAID is a global science initiative and primary source established in 2008 that provides open access to genomic data of influenza viruses and the coronavirus responsible for the COVID-19 pandemic.

10 July 2021. Further genetic analysis showed that some cases reported in other parts of China (e.g. some cases in Yangzhou, Sichuan, Chongqing, Hunan, Beijing and Shandong) were also found to be carrying Delta variant which were highly homologous with the cases reported in Nanjing. Since the first local cases were reported on 20 July 2021, over 700 local cases (symptomatic cases) had been reported (as at 5:00 p.m. on 8 August 2021) across 17 provinces/ municipalities, affecting at least 42 cities.

6. Likewise, there is also a rebound in the epidemic situation in Macao. As of 8 August 2021, a total of 63 cases had been reported in Macao. Notably, one imported case and three local cases linked to that case (the four patients came from the same family) were recorded on 3 August 2021 which all involved the Delta variant, breaking Macao's year-long zero local case record under which the last case of local infection (an import-related case) was reported on 28 March 2020. The aforementioned imported case involves a Macao resident who visited Xi'an during 19 to 24 July 2021.

Latest Local Situation

7. As of 8 August 2021, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health had recorded a total of 12 014 cases of COVID-19. Over the past two weeks (26 July – 8 August 2021), a total of 35 cases were reported, with one local case with unknown source of infection and 34 imported cases. Over the same period, the 7-day moving average number of both local cases and local cases with unknown sources had increased from 0 to 0.1.

8. A local case with unknown source involving a 43-year-old male construction site worker was announced on 5 August 2021, before that, the last local case with unknown source and the last case with epidemiological linkage to local case(s) were reported on 5 and 7 June 2021 respectively. This case was identified through the 14-day regular testing arrangement for construction site workers. The patient did not have any travel history and did not have contact with persons returning from the Mainland or overseas countries. After examining the epidemiological, clinical and laboratory findings, this case is compatible with a re-positive case previously undiagnosed.

9. While the overall number of new cases had remained at a low level, the risks associated with imported cases to our community has been posing increasing threats to our efforts for control of the local situation. An imported case involving a 32-year-old man returning from the United States ("the US") and arrived at Hong Kong on 5 August 2021 was tested positive for COVID-19 with L452R mutation with specimen collected on the same

day. This case had stayed in Hong Kong from 15 to 25 July 2021 within his 21-day incubation period (15 July to 4 August 2021), during which he had visited a number of premises, including the Hong Kong Book Fair at the Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Centre and nine eateries. Another imported case involving a 58-year-old man also returned from the US and arrived at Hong Kong on 3 August 2021, who was tested positive with L452R mutation with specimen collected on 5 August 2021 during quarantine. He had also previously stayed in Hong Kong, from 15 to 17 July 2021, during his 21-day incubation period (15 July to 4 August 2021) and patronised at least 12 premises during this period. The above two imported cases with L452R mutation both visited various premises in the community during their incubation periods, giving rise to a risk of virus transmission in the community. Proactive contact tracing, restriction-testing declaration operations in respect of their residences and extensive compulsory testing were conducted to identify any spread of the virus locally in Hong Kong.

10. Having regard to the above, while the local epidemic situation has stabilised in recent months, we still need to maintain vigilance to guard against potential outbreaks caused by import-related cases which would likely involve more transmissible VOCs. There is thus a need to maintain the legal framework under which the various epidemic control measures are implemented so as to enable the Government to maintain and adjust as necessary measures in relation to border control, social distancing, compulsory testing and contact tracing as appropriate to minimise the risk of sporadic cases developing into massive community outbreaks.

EXTENSION OF THE EXPIRY DATES OF EIGHT EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

11. Currently, border control measures are imposed under Cap. 599C, Cap. 599E and Cap. 599H, and social distancing measures are imposed under Cap. 599F, Cap. 599G and Cap. 599I. Compulsory testing for persons considered to have been exposed to a higher risk of contracting COVID-19 is mandated under Cap. 599J. Cap. 599D provides for the legal framework in relation to contact tracing and disclosure of certain information. As we would continue to require the relevant powers to implement the said measures at least in the short to medium term, we have extended the expiry dates of all the aforementioned eight emergency regulations by about six months to 31 March 2022. Flexibility has already been built into the emergency regulations made under the Ordinance to allow the stringency of measures to be adjusted having regard to the epidemic control strategy and situation. However, we do not envisage that in the months to come we may forego the legal framework under any of the emergency regulations.

OTHER OPTIONS

12. There are no other appropriate means to impose these measures hence extension of these emergency regulations is necessary.

THE AMENDMENT REGULATIONS

13. The main provisions of the Amendment Regulations extend the expiry dates of Cap. 599C, Cap. 599D, Cap. 599E, Cap. 599F, Cap. 599G, Cap. 599H, Cap. 599I and Cap. 599J to midnight on 31 March 2022.

LEGISLATIVE TIMETABLE

14. The legislative timetable is as follows –

Publication in the Gazette	10 August 2021
Commencement	11 August 2021
Tabling at the Legislative Council	18 August 2021

IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSALS

15. The proposals under the Amendment Regulations are in conformity with the Basic Law, including the provisions concerning human rights.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

16. Given the exigency of the situation, public consultation was not feasible.

PUBLICITY

17. We gazetted the Amendment Regulations and issued a press release on 10 August 2021. A spokesperson was also made available to respond to public or media enquiries.

BACKGROUND

18. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused an unprecedented health challenge across the globe. Before the wide availability and administration

of vaccines, the absence of an effective treatment combined with an exponential growth in infections has led many countries/places to implement measures with far-reaching implications, including temporary border closures or stringent control measures, restrictions on non-essential travel, confinement and quarantine arrangements, with the objective of preventing the transmission of the disease from other places, and worse still, leading to a major community outbreak. For Hong Kong, the Government has been implementing measures under the two-pronged strategy to reduce population mobility in and out of Hong Kong including imposing quarantine requirements on arrivals as well as to enhance social distancing in the community.

19. According to WHO, COVID-19 has been characterised as pandemic and may become just another endemic virus in our communities and this virus may never go away. As it is unrealistic to aim for eradication or elimination of the virus in the near future, countries and regions need to keep adjusting the intensity of their infection control measures taking account of their respective social and economic needs.

20. Section 8 of the Ordinance empowers the Chief Executive in Council to make regulations on an occasion of a public health emergency for the purposes of preventing, combating or alleviating the effects of the public health emergency and protecting public health. Among others, the occurrence of a novel infectious disease or the imminent threat of an epidemic that has a high probability of causing a large number of deaths or serious disabilities (whether or not long term) in the population constituted a public health emergency.

Cap. 599C

21. In light of the outbreak in the Mainland in early-2020, we introduced Cap. 599C in early February 2020 which mandates all persons arriving at Hong Kong from the Mainland or having stayed in the Mainland for any period during the 14 days preceding arrival at Hong Kong, regardless of nationality and travel documents used, except for exempted persons, to be subject to compulsory quarantine for 14 days. We subsequently sought the endorsement of the Chief Executive in Council on several separate occasions to enhance the provisions of the regulation by –

- (a) expanding the scope to cover returnees from the entire China (i.e. the Mainland, Macao and Taiwan);
- (b) expanding the scope of persons or categories of persons that may be exempted by the Chief Secretary for Administration (“CS”);
- (c) introducing a 2-tier regime by empowering SFH to specify

place(s) in China other than Hong Kong which would remain subject to the compulsory quarantine arrangement and place(s) in China other than Hong Kong which are excluded from the arrangement if certain specified conditions are met, having regard to the extent of the spread of the disease in that place and the public health risk posed to Hong Kong by persons arriving from that place or who have stayed in that place;

- (d) empowering SFH to exclude certain specified categories of persons arriving from certain Category 2 specified places in China from compulsory quarantine provided that they meet the specified conditions;
- (e) empowering SFH to specify the period for which persons who arrive at Hong Kong from a place in China other than Hong Kong and who have stayed in a certain place in China or a foreign place for a certain period immediately before their arrival at Hong Kong would need to undergo quarantine. SFH may specify different periods for different categories of persons and such a specified period must not exceed 28 days;
- (f) empowering SFH to specify the period during which a person mentioned in sub-paragraph (e) above has stayed in a certain place in China or a certain foreign place before his or her arrival at Hong Kong for determining whether the person has to be subject to quarantine requirements. SFH may specify different periods for different places and such a specified period must not exceed 28 days; and
- (g) extending the expiry date of the regulation.

Cap. 599D

22. Cap. 599D took effect on 8 February 2020 and empowers a health officer to require a person to give any information that the officer reasonably believes is within the knowledge, in the possession or under the control of the person and is relevant to the handling of the public health emergency. The person commits an offence if the person fails to comply with such a requirement or if the person knowingly gives to a health officer any information that is false or misleading in a material particular. A person also commits an offence if the person, when attended by a medical practitioner acting in the course of professional practice, knowingly gives to the medical practitioner any false or misleading information of the person that is relevant to the risk of exposure to or contracting the disease. To facilitate contact tracing work, the above powers are extended to authorized officers appointed by the Director of Health with effect from August 2020.

Cap. 599E

23. As part of the border control measures to combat the global outbreak of the COVID-19, we introduced Cap. 599E in mid-March 2020 by imposing compulsory quarantine orders on all persons arriving at Hong Kong from any place outside China or having stayed in any place outside China for any period during the 14 days preceding the date of arrival, unless exempted. In June 2020, we introduced a 2-tier regime by empowering SFH to specify place(s) outside China which would remain subject to the compulsory quarantine arrangement and place(s) outside China which are excluded from the arrangement if certain specified conditions are met, having regard to the extent of the spread of the disease in that place and the public health risk posed to Hong Kong by persons arriving from that place or who have stayed in that place. In September 2020, Cap. 599E was further amended to empower SFH to exclude certain categories of persons specified by SFH arriving from certain Category 2 specified places outside China from compulsory quarantine provided that they meet the conditions specified by SFH. In December 2020, the regulation was amended to empower SFH to (a) specify the quarantine periods for persons arriving at Hong Kong from certain places outside China and who have stayed in certain place(s) outside China immediately before their arrival at Hong Kong, having regard to, inter alia, the extent and pattern of the spread of the disease in the place(s) from which the persons arrive or the place(s) in which they have stayed before the arrival; and (b) specify the relevant period of such stay for determining whether the persons have to be subject to quarantine requirements. Such periods must not exceed 28 days.

Cap. 599F

24. We introduced Cap. 599F in late March 2020 and subsequently amended the regulation on a number of occasions to impose temporary measures on catering business and scheduled premises as follows –

- (a) amusement game centre;
- (b) bathhouse;
- (c) fitness centre;
- (d) place of amusement;
- (e) place of public entertainment;
- (f) premises (commonly known as party room) that are maintained or intended to be maintained for hire for holding social gatherings;
- (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;
- (l) massage establishment;
- (m) sports premises (added in July 2020);
- (n) swimming pool (added in July 2020);
- (o) hotel/guesthouse (added in November 2020);
- (p) cruise ship (added in June 2021); and
- (q) event premises (added in July 2021).

25. While all Cap. 599F premises except club-houses and hotels/guesthouses were required to close in response to the fourth wave, having regard to further stabilisation of the epidemic situation, all catering business and scheduled premises have been allowed to resume operation subject to restrictions and requirements by end April 2021. Cruise ships operating cruise-to-nowhere itineraries may resume operation starting from end July 2021.

26. Under the latest “vaccine bubble” arrangements, operation restrictions on catering businesses are relaxed and reopening of scheduled premises are allowed subject to whether their staff and/or customers have received COVID-19 vaccination and the use of the LeaveHomeSafe mobile application to record their visit to the premises as well as adoption of other infection control measures. In respect of catering business, they may choose to operate in four types of Mode of Operation with different operation restrictions including the period during which dine-in services may be provided, the maximum number of persons allowed per table and the maximum number of persons allowed per banquet etc. As regards scheduled premises, 6 types of premises (viz. bars or pubs, bathhouses, party rooms, clubs or nightclubs, karaoke establishment and mahjong-tin kau premises) may resume operation starting from April 2021 with two choices of Mode of Operation introduced in June 2021 (except for bathhouse). Moreover, the operation restrictions on certain scheduled premises², such as capacity limit, the maximum number of persons allowed per table/group/room, activities allowed and mask-wearing requirement, may be further relaxed subject to all or a certain proportion of the staff and/or customers/users fulfilling the requirement of receiving COVID-19 vaccination.

Cap. 599G

27. We introduced Cap. 599G in late March 2020 to prohibit group gatherings of more than four persons in a public place during any period not

² Such scheduled premises include fitness centre, public skating rink, theme park, club-house, sports premises, swimming pool, hotel/guesthouse, cruise ship and event premises.

exceeding 14 days as specified by SFH by a notice published in the Gazette, except for a list of exempted group gatherings. CS may permit certain group gatherings. The number of persons allowed in a group gathering in a public place or at the Cap. 599F premises as well as the list of exempted group gatherings have been adjusted from time to time in response to the development of the epidemic situation.

28. The cap on the number of persons allowed in a group gathering under Cap. 599G was adjusted to eight persons in early May 2020 and subsequently 50 persons in mid-June 2020; decreased to four persons in mid-July 2020 and two persons in late July 2020 in response to the outbreaks under the third wave; and increased to four persons again in September 2020 after the third wave subsided. With the arrival of the fourth wave, the maximum number of persons allowed in group gatherings in public places and at the Cap. 599F premises was again reduced to two persons in December 2020. Given that the fourth wave has been gradually subsiding since early February 2021, the cap was increased to four persons in late February 2021.

29. From 29 April 2021 onwards, tours of no more than 30 persons may also resume operation if certain conditions are met. Starting from 24 June 2021, the restriction on the maximum number of participants allowed for three types of exempted group gathering (namely wedding ceremonies, religious gatherings and business meetings held in order to comply with any Ordinance or other regulatory instrument such as annual general meetings) may be relaxed to 50% of the normal capacity of the premises. Furthermore, on the premise that at least two-thirds of the participants have received the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine, the relevant restriction on the above three types of exempted group gathering may be further relaxed to 100% of the normal capacity of the premises; whereas that on tours may be further relaxed to no more than 100 persons if certain conditions are met. Wedding ceremonies and the aforementioned business meetings were subsequently subsumed under activities to be held at “event premises” under Cap. 599F and removed from the list of exempted group gatherings under Cap. 599G starting from 22 July 2021.

Cap. 599H

30. Cap. 599H took effect in July 2020. It empowers SFH to impose testing and quarantine conditions on travellers coming to Hong Kong from specified places to reduce the health risk they may bring to Hong Kong. Cap. 599H was amended in December 2020 to empower SFH to specify the period during which a person has stayed at a particular place for determining whether the person has to be subject to the requirements imposed by SFH

under Cap. 599H. SFH may specify different periods for different places. Such a specified period must not exceed 28 days.

31. To facilitate the public's understanding of the boarding and compulsory quarantine requirements under the relevant regulations for persons who have stayed in different places outside China, we have, with effect from 9 August 2021, revamped the categories of relevant risk-based grouping of specified places into three categories of grouping, namely the high-risk Group A specified places, the medium-risk Group B specified places and the low-risk Group C specified places. Travellers from these three groups of specified places will be subject to different boarding conditions and compulsory quarantine requirements depending on whether they have received COVID-19 vaccination and tested positive in an antibody test.

Cap. 599I

32. Cap. 599I took effect in July 2020. It empowers SFH to specify a period during which a person must wear a mask at all times when the person is boarding or on board a public transport carrier, or is entering or present in an MTR paid area. It has been amended to further empower SFH to impose such mask-wearing requirement on persons entering or present in specified public places.

Cap. 599J

33. Cap. 599J took effect in November 2020 and was amended in December 2020 and February 2021. It empowers SFH to, having regard to the epidemic situation and needs of infection control, (i) issue a compulsory testing notice by publication in the Gazette to require a category or description of persons to undergo a test for COVID-19; (ii) specify by notice published in the Gazette a period of not more than 14 days, during which a specified medical practitioner can require a person clinically suspected to have contracted COVID-19 to undergo testing by compulsory testing direction issued to that person; and (iii) make restriction-testing declaration to restrict movement of persons subject to compulsory testing within a certain premises within which the risks of outbreak are considered to be considerably higher until all persons on the premises have undergone testing and the test results are ascertained. It also empowers a prescribed officer to issue a compulsory testing order to require a person to undergo a test for COVID-19 for non-compliance with a compulsory testing notice or a compulsory testing direction.

ENQUIRIES

34. For enquiries on this brief, please contact the Food and Health Bureau at 3509 8765.

Food and Health Bureau
August 2021

**Compulsory Quarantine of Certain Persons Arriving at
Hong Kong (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2021**

(Made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 8 of the Prevention
and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599))

1. Commencement

This Regulation comes into operation on 11 August 2021.

**2. Compulsory Quarantine of Certain Persons Arriving at Hong
Kong Regulation amended**

The Compulsory Quarantine of Certain Persons Arriving at Hong
Kong Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. C) is amended as set out in
section 3.

3. Section 13 amended (expiry)

Section 13—

Repeal

“30 September 2021”

Substitute

“31 March 2022”.

Clerk to the Executive Council

COUNCIL CHAMBER

2021

Explanatory Note

This Regulation amends the Compulsory Quarantine of Certain Persons Arriving at Hong Kong Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. C) to extend its expiry date from 30 September 2021 to 31 March 2022.

Prevention and Control of Disease (Disclosure of Information) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2021

(Made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 8 of the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599))

1. Commencement

This Regulation comes into operation on 11 August 2021.

2. Prevention and Control of Disease (Disclosure of Information) Regulation amended

The Prevention and Control of Disease (Disclosure of Information) Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. D) is amended as set out in section 3.

3. Section 5 amended (expiry)

Section 5—

Repeal

“30 September 2021”

Substitute

“31 March 2022”.

Clerk to the Executive Council

COUNCIL CHAMBER

2021

Explanatory Note

This Regulation amends the Prevention and Control of Disease (Disclosure of Information) Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. D) to extend its expiry date from 30 September 2021 to 31 March 2022.

**Compulsory Quarantine of Persons Arriving at Hong
Kong from Foreign Places (Amendment) (No. 2)
Regulation 2021**

(Made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 8 of the Prevention
and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599))

1. Commencement

This Regulation comes into operation on 11 August 2021.

**2. Compulsory Quarantine of Persons Arriving at Hong Kong from
Foreign Places Regulation amended**

The Compulsory Quarantine of Persons Arriving at Hong Kong from
Foreign Places Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. E) is amended as set
out in section 3.

3. Section 13 amended (expiry)

Section 13—

Repeal

“30 September 2021”

Substitute

“31 March 2022”.

Clerk to the Executive Council

COUNCIL CHAMBER

2021

Compulsory Quarantine of Persons Arriving at Hong Kong from Foreign Places
(Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2021

Explanatory Note
Paragraph 1

3

Explanatory Note

This Regulation amends the Compulsory Quarantine of Persons Arriving at Hong Kong from Foreign Places Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. E) to extend its expiry date from 30 September 2021 to 31 March 2022.

Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) (Amendment) (No. 5) Regulation 2021

(Made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 8 of the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599))

1. Commencement

This Regulation comes into operation on 11 August 2021.

2. Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) Regulation amended

The Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. F) is amended as set out in section 3.

3. Section 14 amended (expiry)

Section 14—

Repeal

“30 September 2021”

Substitute

“31 March 2022”.

Clerk to the Executive Council

COUNCIL CHAMBER

2021

Explanatory Note

This Regulation amends the Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. F) to extend its expiry date from 30 September 2021 to 31 March 2022.

**Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on
Group Gathering) (Amendment) (No. 6) Regulation
2021**

(Made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 8 of the Prevention
and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599))

1. Commencement

This Regulation comes into operation on 11 August 2021.

**2. Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group
Gathering) Regulation amended**

The Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group
Gathering) Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. G) is amended as set out
in section 3.

3. Section 16 amended (expiry)

Section 16—

Repeal

“30 September 2021”

Substitute

“31 March 2022”.

Clerk to the Executive Council

COUNCIL CHAMBER

2021

Explanatory Note

This Regulation amends the Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. G) to extend its expiry date from 30 September 2021 to 31 March 2022.

Prevention and Control of Disease (Regulation of Cross-boundary Conveyances and Travellers) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2021

(Made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 8 of the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599))

1. Commencement

This Regulation comes into operation on 11 August 2021.

2. Prevention and Control of Disease (Regulation of Cross-boundary Conveyances and Travellers) Regulation amended

The Prevention and Control of Disease (Regulation of Cross-boundary Conveyances and Travellers) Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. H) is amended as set out in section 3.

3. Section 9 amended (expiry)

Section 9—

Repeal

“30 September 2021”

Substitute

“31 March 2022”.

Clerk to the Executive Council

COUNCIL CHAMBER

2021

Explanatory Note

This Regulation amends the Prevention and Control of Disease (Regulation of Cross-boundary Conveyances and Travellers) Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. H) to extend its expiry date from 30 September 2021 to 31 March 2022.

**Prevention and Control of Disease (Wearing of Mask)
(Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2021**

(Made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 8 of the Prevention
and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599))

1. Commencement

This Regulation comes into operation on 11 August 2021.

Clerk to the Executive Council

**2. Prevention and Control of Disease (Wearing of Mask)
Regulation amended**

The Prevention and Control of Disease (Wearing of Mask)
Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. 1) is amended as set out in section 3.

COUNCIL CHAMBER

2021

3. Section 7 amended (expiry)

Section 7—

Repeal

“30 September 2021”

Substitute

“31 March 2022”.

Explanatory Note

This Regulation amends the Prevention and Control of Disease (Wearing of Mask) Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. I) to extend its expiry date from 30 September 2021 to 31 March 2022.

**Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing
for Certain Persons) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation
2021**

(Made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 8 of the Prevention
and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599))

1. Commencement

This Regulation comes into operation on 11 August 2021.

**2. Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing for
Certain Persons) Regulation amended**

The Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing for
Certain Persons) Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. J) is amended as set
out in section 3.

3. Section 28 amended (expiry)

Section 28—

Repeal

“14 August 2021”

Substitute

“31 March 2022”.

Clerk to the Executive Council

COUNCIL CHAMBER

2021

Explanatory Note

This Regulation amends the Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing for Certain Persons) Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. J) to extend its expiry date from 14 August 2021 to 31 March 2022.