

**立法會**  
**Legislative Council**

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**Paper for the House Committee meeting on 8 January 2021**

**Second report of the Subcommittee on Subsidiary Legislation  
Relating to the Prevention and Control of Disease**

**Purpose**

This paper reports on the deliberations of the Subcommittee on Subsidiary Legislation Relating to the Prevention and Control of Disease ("the Subcommittee") on another 14 items of subsidiary legislation under its study which are mainly in relation to compulsory testing for certain persons and social distancing measures made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 8 of the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599) with regard to the latest situation of public health emergency<sup>1</sup> relating to coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") ("the 14 items of subsidiary legislation").

**The 14 items of subsidiary legislation**

Items of subsidiary legislation in relation to compulsory testing for certain persons

2. The Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing for Certain Persons) Regulation (L.N. 221 of 2020) (i.e. Cap. 599J) and the Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing for Certain Persons) (Amendment) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 243 of 2020) were published in the Gazette on 14 November and 4 December 2020 respectively. L.N. 221 of 2020 is a new regulation which introduces a mechanism for specified medical practitioners to issue written compulsory testing directions to require persons clinically suspected to have contracted COVID-19 to undergo a test for ascertaining whether the

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<sup>1</sup> Public health emergency is defined in section 8(5) of Cap. 599 to mean, among others, the occurrence of or the imminent threat of a disease, an epidemic or a pandemic that has a high probability of causing a large number of deaths or serious disabilities (whether or not long-term) in the population.

person has contracted COVID-19 ("specified test"), and for the Secretary for Food and Health ("the Secretary") to issue compulsory testing notices to require certain categories or descriptions of persons to undergo a specified test by providing, among others, that (a) the Secretary may, by notice published in the Gazette (such notice not being subsidiary legislation), (i) specify a period of not more than 14 days, during which a specified medical practitioner may issue a compulsory testing direction; and (ii) issue compulsory testing notices to require certain categories or descriptions of persons to undergo a specified test; and (b) a prescribed officer<sup>2</sup> may, by written order served on a person who is believed to have failed to undergo a specified test in compliance with a compulsory testing direction or a compulsory testing notice require the person to undergo a specified test in compliance with the direction or the notice ("compulsory testing order"). L.N. 243 of 2020 amends Cap. 599J to increase from level 1 (\$2,000) to level 3 (\$10,000) the fines imposed on any person who fails to comply with any requirement under a compulsory testing direction or a compulsory testing notice, and to increase from \$2,000 to \$5,000 the fixed penalty payable for discharging liability for the offence of failing to comply with any requirement under a compulsory testing direction or a compulsory testing notice. These two items of subsidiary legislation came into operation on 15 November and 11 December 2020 respectively. Pursuant to L.N. 221 of 2020, Cap. 599J will expire at midnight on 14 February 2021.

### Items of subsidiary legislation in relation to social distancing measures

3. The Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) (Amendment) (No. 7) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 222 of 2020) and the Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) (Amendment) (No. 8) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 247 of 2020) were published in the Gazette on 18 November and 8 December 2020 respectively to, among others, add "hotel or guesthouse"<sup>3</sup> as a new type of scheduled premises so that the Secretary may impose requirements or restrictions on hotels and guesthouses by issuing a direction under the Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) Regulation

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<sup>2</sup> Prescribed officer is defined in section 2(1) of L.N. 221 to mean a health officer, or a public officer or a member of the Auxiliary Medical Service appointed for performing a function under L.N. 221 concerning a failure to comply with a requirement under a compulsory testing direction or a compulsory testing notice.

<sup>3</sup> Under the Hotel and Guesthouse Accommodation Ordinance (Cap. 349), "hotel or guesthouse" is defined to mean any premises that are held out as providing sleeping accommodation to any persons presenting themselves who are willing to pay a fee for the sleeping accommodation.

(Cap. 599F)<sup>4</sup>; empower an authorized officer to enter and search any premises for a catering business or any scheduled premises with a search warrant for investigation; and extend the expiry date of Cap. 599F. These two items of subsidiary legislation came into operation on 20 November and 9 December 2020 respectively. Pursuant to L.N. 247 of 2020, Cap. 599F will expire at midnight on 31 March 2021.

4. The Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) (Amendment) (No. 13) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 223 of 2020), the Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) (Amendment) (No. 14) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 235 of 2020), the Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) (Amendment) (No. 15) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 241 of 2020) and the Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) (Amendment) (No. 16) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 248 of 2020) were published in the Gazette on 18 November and 1, 4 and 8 December 2020 respectively to, among others, extend the scope of the Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) Regulation (Cap. 599G)<sup>5</sup> to cover group gatherings at any Cap. 599F premises<sup>6</sup> whether the premises are a public place or not; tighten the number of persons constituting a "group gathering" prohibited under Cap. 599G from more than four to more than two; tighten the number of persons constituting "exempted group gatherings" during a wedding ceremony, or the meeting of a body or a listed company, at which no food or drink is served from not more than 50 to not more than 20; repeal the exemptions for group gatherings during religious activities (other than a wedding ceremony) and local tours; increase from \$2,000 to \$5,000 the fixed penalty the payment of which will discharge the liability of any person who has committed an offence of participating in a prohibited group gathering; and extend the expiry date of Cap. 599G. These four items of subsidiary legislation came into operation on 20 November, 2 December, 11 December and 9 December respectively. Pursuant to L.N. 248 of 2020, Cap. 599G will expire at midnight on 31 March 2021.

5. The Prevention and Control of Disease (Wearing of Mask) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 242 of 2020) and the Prevention and Control of

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<sup>4</sup> Cap. 599F mainly imposes certain requirements, and enables directions to be issued by the Secretary, in respect of any catering business and scheduled premises as set out in Part 1 of Schedule 2 to Cap. 599F relating to, among others, the sale or supply of food or drink for consumption on the premises of any catering business, the closure of the relevant premises or part thereof, and mode of operation of catering business and scheduled premises.

<sup>5</sup> Cap. 599G mainly prohibits group gathering of more than a certain number of persons in any public place during a period specified by the Secretary by notice published in the Gazette, and provides for certain exemptions.

<sup>6</sup> The term "Cap. 599F premises" is defined in section 2 of Cap. 599G to mean any premises in relation to which a direction issued under section 6 or 8 of Cap. 599F is in force.

Disease (Wearing of Mask) (Amendment) (No. 4) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 250 of 2020) were published in the Gazette on 4 and 8 December 2020 respectively to increase the fines imposed for certain offences and the fixed penalty<sup>7</sup> provided under the Prevention and Control of Disease (Wearing of Mask) Regulation (Cap. 599I);<sup>8</sup> and extend the expiry date of Cap. 599I. These two items of subsidiary legislation came into operation on 11 and 9 December 2020 respectively. Pursuant to L.N. 250 of 2020, Cap. 599I will expire at midnight on 31 March 2021.

#### The remaining items of subsidiary legislation

6. The Compulsory Quarantine of Certain Persons Arriving at Hong Kong (Amendment) (No. 8) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 244 of 2020), the Prevention and Control of Disease (Disclosure of Information) (Amendment) (No. 4) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 245 of 2020), the Compulsory Quarantine of Persons Arriving at Hong Kong from Foreign Places (Amendment) (No. 5) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 246 of 2020), and the Prevention and Control of Disease (Regulation of Cross-boundary Conveyances and Travellers) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 249 of 2020) were published in the Gazette on 8 December 2020 to extend the expiry dates of the Compulsory Quarantine of Certain Persons Arriving at Hong Kong Regulation (Cap. 599C),<sup>9</sup> the Prevention and Control of Disease (Disclosure of Information) Regulation (Cap. 599D),<sup>10</sup> the Compulsory Quarantine of Persons Arriving at Hong Kong from Foreign Places Regulation (Cap. 599E)<sup>11</sup> and the Prevention and Control of Disease (Regulation of

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<sup>7</sup> Please see paragraph 20 below for details on the relevant offences and adjustments.

<sup>8</sup> Cap. 599I mainly requires a person, subject to certain exceptions, to wear a mask at all times while boarding or on board a public transport carrier, or entering or present in an MTR paid area or a specified public place (including any place to which for the time being the public or a section of the public may or are permitted to have access, whether on payment or otherwise) during a period specified by the Secretary.

<sup>9</sup> Cap. 599C mainly provides for a temporary system of mandatory quarantine for persons arriving at Hong Kong from a specified place in China (including the Mainland, Taiwan and Macao) other than Hong Kong who have stayed in any specified places on the day of arrival or during the 14 days before the date of the person's arrival.

<sup>10</sup> Cap. 599D mainly empowers a health officer to require a person to give any information that the health 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 concerning COVID-19.

<sup>11</sup> Cap. 599E mainly provides for a temporary system of compulsory quarantine for persons arriving at Hong Kong from a place outside China who have stayed in any specified places on the day of arrival or during the 14 days before the date of the person's arrival.

Cross-boundary Conveyances and Travellers) Regulation (Cap. 599H)<sup>12</sup> respectively from midnight on 31 December 2020 to midnight on 31 March 2021.

7. L.N. 221, L.N. 222 and L.N. 223, L.N. 235 and L.N. 241 to L.N. 251 were tabled before the Legislative Council ("LegCo") at its meetings of 18 November, 25 November, 2 December and 9 December 2020 respectively and are subject to negative vetting by LegCo.

### **The Subcommittee**

8. At the House Committee meetings on 20 November, 27 November, 4 December and 11 December 2020, Members agreed that L.N. 221, L.N. 222 and L.N. 223, L.N. 235 and L.N. 241 to L.N. 251 of 2020<sup>13</sup> should be studied by the Subcommittee.

9. The Subcommittee agreed that resolutions should be moved at the relevant Council meetings to extend the scrutiny periods of L.N. 221, L.N. 222 and L.N. 223, L.N. 235, and L.N. 241 to L.N. 251 of 2020. A resolution was passed at the Council meeting of 2 December 2020 to extend the scrutiny period of L.N. 221 of 2020 to the Council meeting of 6 January 2021. Another two resolutions were passed at the Council meeting of 16 December 2020 to extend the scrutiny period of L.N. 222 and L.N. 223 of 2020 to the Council meeting of 13 January 2021, and to extend the scrutiny period of L.N. 235 of 2020 to the Council meeting of 20 January 2021. Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, Chairman of the Subcommittee, has given notice to move a proposed resolution at the Council meeting of 6 January 2021 to extend the scrutiny period of L.N. 241 to L.N. 251 of 2020 to the Council meeting of 27 January 2021.

10. Under the chairmanship of Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, the Subcommittee, the updated membership list of which is in the **Appendix**, has held one meeting with the Administration to discuss the 14 items of subsidiary legislation. The Subcommittee will hold further meeting(s) to continue scrutinize L.N. 251 of 2020.

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<sup>12</sup> Cap. 599H mainly provides for a mechanism under which regulatory measures may be imposed on cross-boundary conveyances (i.e. aircraft or vessels) arriving (or about to arrive) at Hong Kong from a place outside Hong Kong and certain persons on those conveyances.

<sup>13</sup> The Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing for Certain Persons) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2020 (L.N. 251 of 2020), the scrutiny of which has yet been completed and hence, is not covered in this Report, amends Cap. 599J by adding a new Part 4A to the effect that the Secretary may make a restriction-testing declaration in respect of certain premises to require persons who are on, or have entered, the premises to stay on the premises, or a designated place to which they have been transferred, until their test results for COVID-19 are ascertained.

## **Deliberations of the Subcommittee**

### Compulsory testing for certain persons

11. According to the Administration, virus testing is an integral part of its epidemic control strategy to help to cut silent transmission chains as far and as early as possible and achieve the objective of early identification, early isolation and early treatment and slow down the transmission of the virus in the community. In view of the volatile epidemic situation in Hong Kong with the persistence of local cases which were asymptomatic and with unknown sources of infection, indicating ongoing silent transmission chains in the community, members in general agree that there is a need to require certain categories or description of persons to undergo a specified test if necessary under L.N. 221 of 2020 to identify those infected in a timely manner to prevent the virus from further spreading in the community.

12. According to sections 11 and 12(1)(a) and (b) of L.N. 221 of 2020, a specified person who is required under a compulsory testing notice to undergo a specified test must, in compliance with the requirement under the notice, undergo a specified test that is conducted in accordance with the procedure, or that meets the conditions specified in the notice, including where or by whom the test is to be conducted. Members note that at present, persons can undergo the specified test by various testing routes of their choice. These testing routes include, among others, returning self-collected deep throat saliva specimen to one of the designated clinics of the Hospital Authority, clinics of the Department of Health ("DH") or government premises and attending any Community Testing Centres or mobile specimen collection stations where combined nasal and throat swabs will be collected by staff with relevant training.

13. Pointing out that specimen quality may affect the result of the specified test, Dr Pierre CHAN has sought explanation from the Administration for the rationale of allowing different specimen collection methods under compulsory testing for certain persons. He notes that the compulsory testing notices issued by the Secretary under Cap. 599J on 30 November and 11 December 2020 require staff members of residential care homes for the elderly, residential care homes for persons with disabilities and nursing homes to undergo specified tests between 1 and 14 December 2020 and between 15 and 28 December 2020 respectively. The Social Welfare Department requires that the testing specimens of these staff members have to be combined nasal and throat swabs which must not be taken by the persons to be tested.

14. The Administration has explained that there are advantages and limitations to different specimen collection methods for COVID-19 tests. It will continue to review the logistical arrangements for compulsory testing with a view to moving towards the direction of using combined nasal and throat swabs performed by designated personnel as the standard specimen collection method. It should be noted that the number of locations for providing testing services by designated personnel has been increased significantly. At the time, 18 Community Testing Centres in various districts have commenced services. Separately, to allow greater flexibility in the testing arrangements for staff members of residential care homes and nursing homes, apart from allowing these persons to attend a testing centre set up by the Administration for the test or arrange the carrying out of the test by staff at a government-recognized laboratory at one's own expense, the second round of compulsory testing allows residential care homes and nursing homes to arrange with government-recognized laboratories for testing by healthcare professionals /or trained personnel for their staff members.

15. Some members including Dr CHENG Chung-tai are concerned about the criteria adopted by the Administration in casting the net when requiring persons who had been present on specified premises during specified periods to undergo a specified test so as to ensure that no case would slip through the net. They have pointed out that while most estimates of the incubation period for COVID-19 range from one to 14 days, there were some confirmed cases whose incubation period was longer than 14 days. The Administration has advised that scientific studies revealed that only very few infected persons had an incubation period of more than 14 days. A basket of factors including results of the epidemiological investigation would be considered in determining whether persons who have been present on the premises concerned should be required to undergo a specified test in response to an outbreak or cluster of cases.

16. Under Cap. 599J, as amended by L.N. 243 of 2020, it is an offence, punishable by a fine at level 3 (i.e. \$10,000), for failing to comply with a requirement under a compulsory testing direction or a compulsory testing notice. Further, it is an offence, punishable by a fine at level 4 (i.e. \$25,000) and imprisonment for six months, for failing to comply with a requirement under a compulsory testing order. In respect of these offences, it is a defence for a person charged with an offence to establish that the person had lawful authority or reasonable excuse for the failure to comply with the respective requirement under a compulsory testing direction, notice or order. A Legal Adviser to the Subcommittee has enquired about what constitute a "lawful authority" referred to in the defence. The Administration has advised that the requirement to undergo testing is subject to, among others, the defence of lawful authority where the failure to comply with the requirement is justified by a conduct under the law. It is not feasible to identify an exhaustive list of the circumstances that may constitute a lawful authority. An example is that the person concerned has been

placed under quarantine or isolation in accordance with a quarantine or isolation order made by a health officer under the Prevention and Control of Disease Regulation (Cap. 599A).

17. As a related matter, Mr Wilson OR has requested the Administration to ensure that close contacts of confirmed cases would be promptly transferred to quarantine centres for mandatory quarantine. He has enquired whether there is a performance pledge in this regard. The Administration has explained that the daily number of new confirmed cases remains high since late November 2020. Hence, there has been an exceptional increase in the number of close contacts that ranges from 200 to 300 persons each day. It has assured members that DH will work with the Auxiliary Medical Service to ensure that close contacts will be escorted to quarantine centres as soon as possible once a quarantine order is made.

### Social distancing measures

#### *Liability of hotels and guesthouses*

18. By L.N. 223 of 2020, the scope of Cap. 599G is extended to cover group gatherings at any Cap. 599F premises whether the premises are a public place or not. The legal effect is that a group gathering at any Cap. 599F premises will be prohibited under Cap. 599G if any requirement or restriction that is specified in the relevant Cap. 599F direction<sup>14</sup> and imposed in relation to a group gathering at the premises is not complied with. Separately, the Secretary has issued directions under Cap. 599F to require that with effect from 22 December 2020, only Designated Quarantine Hotel or Guesthouse<sup>15</sup> can receive travellers arriving from foreign places<sup>16</sup> to undergo compulsory quarantine therein, and impose conditions on hotel and guesthouse operators based on public health grounds (including to ensure that persons subject to quarantine must not leave their guestrooms and receive visitors during the quarantine period, etc.).

19. Mr YIU Si-wing has urged the Administration to make it clear whether hotels and guesthouses would be held liable in respect of a prohibited group gathering taking place in a guest room or rental unit therein, and non-compliance by guests under quarantine with the quarantine orders (such as leaving their guest room or suite during the quarantine period). The Administration has advised that

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<sup>14</sup> The term "Cap. 599F direction" is defined in section 2 of Cap. 599G to mean a direction issued under section 6 or 8 of Cap. 599F.

<sup>15</sup> The Designated Quarantine Hotels or Guesthouses as published on the Government's thematic webpage on Designated Hotels for Quarantine ([www.designatedhotel.gov.hk](http://www.designatedhotel.gov.hk)) refer.

<sup>16</sup> Persons who have stayed in any country other than China, (which means the Mainland, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) on the day of arrival or during the 14 days prior to arrival in Hong Kong and are subject to compulsory quarantine in accordance with Cap. 599E.

non-designated quarantine hotels and guesthouses have a responsibility to take all reasonable steps to comply with all requirements or restrictions as specified in the applicable Cap. 599F direction, and the Designated Quarantine Hotel or Guesthouses must take all reasonable steps to ensure that guests under quarantine (and any carers who has undertaken to stay with them throughout the quarantine period) could not leave their guest room or suite except in emergency situations and could not receive any visitors into their guest room or suite during the quarantine period. The Administration would deploy dedicated staff to inspect the Designated Quarantine Hotel or Guesthouses to ensure the requirements are complied with.

### *Enforcement actions*

20. Members note that fixed penalty schemes are provided for certain offences under Cap. 599G and Cap. 599I. Under each of these fixed penalty schemes, any person who commits any offence to which a fixed penalty scheme is applicable may, in accordance with the Regulations concerned, discharge the person's liability for the offence by paying the applicable fixed penalty specified therein. L.N. 241 amends Cap. 599G to increase from \$2,000 to \$5,000 the fixed penalty imposed under section 8(1) of Cap. 599G on any person who participates in a prohibited group gathering, whereas L.N. 242 amends Cap. 599I to increase from level 2 (i.e. \$5,000) to level 3 (i.e. \$10,000) the fines imposed for the offences of failing to wear a mask during a specified period when the person is boarding or on board a public transport carrier, entering or present in an MTR paid area or a specified public place<sup>17</sup> or failing to comply with an authorized person's requirement to disembark from the public transport carrier, or to leave the MTR paid area or specified public place (or any part thereof) concerned if the person concerned fails to wear a mask as required by the authorized person<sup>18</sup>. L.N. 242 of 2020 also amends Cap. 599I to increase from \$2,000 to \$5,000 the fixed penalty payable for discharging liability for the offence of not wearing a mask in a public transport carrier, an MTR paid area or a specified public place.

21. Mr YIU Si-wing is of the view that the level of compliance with the restrictions on group gatherings and the mask-wearing requirements would have a great impact on the effectiveness of the relevant measures and in turn the extent to which the spread of COVID-19 in the community may be contained. Hence, there is a need for the Administration to take stringent enforcement actions in tandem

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<sup>17</sup> The term "specified public place" is defined in section 2 of Cap. 599I to mean a public place, or a public place that is of a category or description, specified by the Secretary by notice published in the Gazette under section 3(1)(a) of Cap. 599I.

<sup>18</sup> Under section 5(6) and 5B(4) of Cap. 599I, an authorized person is defined to include a police officer, the driver, conductor, inspector or ticket collector of a public transport carrier, or the manager or owner of a specified public place.

with the increase in the fines and/or fixed penalties in order to achieve the needed deterrent effect and send a strong message to members of the public on the importance of complying with these measures. The Administration has assured the Subcommittee that it will continue to step up publicity and enforcement, and as needed conduct joint operations to ensure compliance with the relevant measures. Since the increase from \$2,000 to \$5,000 in the fixed penalties imposed under Cap. 599G and Cap. 599I came into operation on 11 December 2020, more than 100 fixed penalty notices have been issued as of 16 December 2020.

*Tightening or relaxing measures in relation to group gathering*

22. With the Winter Solstice and the Christmas and New Year festive seasons approaching, Dr CHIANG Lai-wan has expressed concern about the possible increase in gatherings at private premises with persons outside co-living family members. She has urged the Administration to consider prohibiting group gatherings at private premises.

23. Mr YIU Si-wing has pointed out that the tightening of the social distancing measures by L.N. 235 of 2020 to remove the exemption for group gatherings during local tours under Cap. 599G has dealt a severe blow to the tourist sector which had already been hard hit by the pandemic. He has enquired about the conditions under which the above tightened measure could be relaxed.

24. The Administration has advised that it will continue to closely monitor the development of the epidemic situation and review the various measures in place from time to time with a view to making suitable adjustments taking into account all relevant factors. At the time, there is a need to continue imposing restrictions on group gatherings in public places, especially to contain the risk of disease transmission in congregation of people. When there is room for gradual relaxation of the social distancing measures as far as the public health risk assessment permits, considerations would first be given to lifting restrictions on those activities which are, or the operation which is, essential to the public at large.

**Recommendation**

25. The Subcommittee raises no objection to the 14 items of subsidiary legislation and will not propose any amendment to them.

**Advice sought**

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

Council Business Division 2  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
29 December 2020

**Subcommittee on Subsidiary Legislation  
Relating to the Prevention and Control of Disease**

**Membership list\***

<b>Chairman</b>	Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, SBS, JP
<b>Deputy Chairman</b>	Hon YIU Si-wing, BBS
<b>Members</b>	Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-ye, GBS, JP Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP Hon CHAN Han-pan, BBS, JP Hon Elizabeth QUAT, BBS, JP Hon POON Siu-ping, BBS, MH Hon SHIU Ka-fai, JP Hon Wilson OR Chong-shing, MH Dr Hon Pierre CHAN Hon CHAN Chun-ying, JP Hon LUK Chung-hung, JP Dr Hon CHENG Chung-tai

(Total : 13 members)

**Clerk** Ms Maisie LAM

**Legal Adviser** Miss Joyce CHAN  
Miss Rachel DAI  
Mr Alvin CHUI  
Ms Wendy KAN  
Miss Evelyn LEE

**Date** 16 December 2020

\* Changes in membership

**Subcommittee on Subsidiary Legislation  
Relating to the Prevention and Control of Disease**

**Changes in membership**

<b>Member</b>	<b>Relevant date</b>
Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP	Up to 4 November 2020
Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS, JP	Up to 4 November 2020
Hon Andrew WAN Siu-kin	Up to 5 November 2020
Hon LAM Cheuk-ting	Up to 5 November 2020
Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long, SBS, JP (Chairman)	Up to 10 November 2020
Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP	Up to 11 November 2020
Hon SHIU Ka-chun	Up to 11 November 2020
Hon HUI Chi-fung	Up to 11 November 2020
Hon Jeremy TAM Man-ho	Up to 11 November 2020
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan (Deputy Chairman)	Up to 12 November 2020
Hon WU Chi-wai, MH	Up to 12 November 2020
Hon James TO Kun-sun	Up to 12 November 2020
Hon KWONG Chun-yu	Up to 12 November 2020
Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung	Up to 15 November 2020
Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung	Up to 18 November 2020
Hon CHAN Han-pan, BBS, JP	Since 16 December 2020

[Changes in LegCo Membership](#)