

L.N. 251 of 2020

**Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing
for Certain Persons) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation
2020**

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Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing for Certain Persons) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 2020

(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 9 December 2020.

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 sections 3 to 14.

3. Section 2 amended (interpretation)

(1) Section 2(1), definition of *function*—

Repeal

“power”

Substitute

“a power and a duty”.

(2) Section 2(1), definition of *prescribed officer*, paragraph (a)—

Repeal

“a failure to comply with”.

(3) Section 2(1), definition of *prescribed officer*, paragraph (a)(ii)—

Repeal

Section 3

“; or”

Substitute a semicolon.

- (4) Section 2(1), definition of *prescribed officer*, paragraph (b)—

Repeal

“failure of a person who falls within a category or description of persons specified under section 10(1)(a) to comply with a requirement under a compulsory testing notice”

Substitute

“requirement under a compulsory testing notice in which a category or description of persons is specified”.

- (5) Section 2(1), definition of *prescribed officer*, paragraph (b)(ii)—

Repeal the semicolon

Substitute

“; or”.

- (6) Section 2(1), definition of *prescribed officer*, after paragraph (b)—

Add

- “(c) in relation to a function under Part 4A concerning a restriction-testing declaration, means—
- (i) a health officer;
 - (ii) a police officer; or
 - (iii) a public officer appointed under section 19B(6) for performing a function under that Part concerning the declaration;”.

Section 4

(7) Section 2(1)—

Add in alphabetical order

“*restriction-testing declaration* (限制與檢測宣告) means a declaration made under section 19B(1);”.

4. Section 3 amended (Secretary may issue notice)

Section 3(1)(c)—

Repeal

“a failure to comply with”.

5. Section 4 amended (compulsory testing direction for persons clinically suspected to have contracted specified disease)

(1) Section 4(4)(a)—

Repeal

“; and”

Substitute

“(test result);”.

(2) Section 4(4)(b)—

Repeal the full stop

Substitute

“; and”.

(3) After section 4(4)(b)—

Add

“(c) for preventing, protecting against, delaying or otherwise controlling the incidence or transmission of the specified disease—

Section 6

- (i) may specify any reasonable requirement that the person must comply with until the test result is ascertained; and
- (ii) without limiting subparagraph (i), may require the person not to leave or enter a particular place without the permission of a prescribed officer until the test result is ascertained.”.

6. Section 10 amended (Secretary may issue compulsory testing notice)

- (1) Section 10(1)(c)(ii)—

Repeal

“a failure to comply with”.

- (2) Section 10(3)(b)—

Repeal

“; and”

Substitute

“(test result);”.

- (3) Section 10(3)(c)—

Repeal the full stop

Substitute

“; and”.

- (4) After section 10(3)(c)—

Add

“(d) for preventing, protecting against, delaying or otherwise controlling the incidence or transmission of the specified disease—

Section 7

- (i) may specify any reasonable requirement that the specified person must comply with until the test result is ascertained; and
- (ii) without limiting subparagraph (i), may require the person not to leave or enter a particular place without the permission of a prescribed officer until the test result is ascertained.”.

7. Section 14 amended (compulsory testing order for non-compliance with compulsory testing direction or compulsory testing notice)

After section 14(3)—

Add

“(3A) For preventing, protecting against, delaying or otherwise controlling the incidence or transmission of the specified disease, a compulsory testing order—

- (a) may specify any reasonable requirement that the person must comply with until the result of the test mentioned in subsection (2) (*test result*) is ascertained; and
- (b) without limiting paragraph (a), may require the person not to leave or enter a particular place without the permission of a prescribed officer until the test result is ascertained,

whether or not such a requirement has been imposed on the person under section 4(4)(c) or 10(3)(d).”.

8. Provisions repealed

The Regulation—

Repeal everything after section 16 and before section 18.

Section 9

- 9. Section 18 amended (power to demand certain information from persons believed to be target persons)**
- (1) Section 18, heading—
- Repeal**
“target persons”
- Substitute**
“persons on whom compulsory testing order may be served”.
- (2) Section 18(1)—
- Repeal**
“person is a target person, the officer may, for ascertaining whether the person is a target person”
- Substitute**
“compulsory testing order may be served on a person under section 14(2), the officer may, for ascertaining whether that is the case”.
- 10. Section 19 amended (power to demand information)**
- (1) Section 19, heading, after “**information**”—
- Add**
“for exercising power under section 14(2)”.
- (2) Section 19(1)(a)(ii)(B)—
- Repeal**
“who is a target person”
- Substitute**
“on whom a compulsory testing order may be served under that section”.

Section 11

(3) Section 19—

Repeal subsection (2).

(4) Section 19(3)—

Repeal

“or (2)”.

(5) Section 19(4)—

Repeal

everything after “establish”

Substitute

“that—

(a) the person had reasonable excuse for the failure to comply with the requirement; or

(b) without limiting paragraph (a), the information required to be provided was not within the knowledge, in the possession or under the control of the person, and could not reasonably have been ascertained or obtained by the person.”.

(6) Section 19(5)—

Repeal

“or (2)”.

(7) Section 19—

Repeal subsection (6).

11. Provisions added

After section 19—

Add

“Part 4A

Subjecting Certain Premises to Restriction and Compulsory Testing for Persons on them

19A. Interpretation (Part 4A)

In this Part—

effective period (有效期), in relation to a restriction-testing declaration, means the period—

- (a) beginning at the time when the declaration takes effect under section 19B(5); and
- (b) ending at the time when the declaration is revoked, or ceases to have effect, under section 19F;

manager (管理人), in relation to any premises, means the person who is responsible for the management or is in charge or control of the premises;

restricted person (受限人士) means a person—

- (a) who, when a restriction-testing declaration takes effect in relation to any premises under section 19B(5), is on the premises; or
- (b) who enters the premises during the effective period of the declaration,

but does not include a prescribed officer or a person specified under section 19M(3);

restricted premises (受限處所), subject to section 19G(4), means any premises in relation to which a restriction-testing declaration is in effect.

19B. Secretary may make restriction-testing declaration and make appointment

- (1) If the Secretary, having regard to the extent and pattern (whether general or specific) of the spread of the specified disease in Hong Kong and the need to alleviate the effects of that disease on the carrying out of social or economic activities in Hong Kong, is satisfied that the specified conditions are met under subsection (2) in relation to any premises, the Secretary may make, in relation to the premises, a declaration for the purposes of this Part.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the specified conditions are met in relation to any premises if—
 - (a) either or both of the following apply—
 - (i) a considerable number of persons who have recently contracted the specified disease have recently been present on the premises;
 - (ii) a person who has recently contracted that disease and who has recently been present on the premises is likely to have been in close proximity to a considerable number of other persons on the premises;
 - (b) accordingly, persons who are present on the premises—
 - (i) are being, or are likely to be, exposed to a significant risk of contracting that disease; or
 - (ii) have been, or are likely to have been, exposed to such a risk; and

- (c) ascertaining, as soon and as extensively as practicable, whether the persons mentioned in paragraph (b) have contracted that disease is necessary for preventing, protecting against, delaying or otherwise controlling the incidence or transmission of that disease.
- (3) A restriction-testing declaration made in relation to any premises must identify the premises, using maps or plans if necessary.
- (4) If a restriction-testing declaration is made in relation to any premises, the Secretary must cause a copy of the declaration to be displayed in a prominent position at or near every entrance to the premises.
- (5) A restriction-testing declaration takes effect immediately after a copy of the declaration is displayed under subsection (4).
- (6) The Secretary may in writing appoint any public officer for performing a function under this Part concerning a restriction-testing declaration.

19C. Exit restriction imposed by restriction-testing declaration

- (1) No restricted person may leave any restricted premises.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a restricted person if—
 - (a) the person has lawful authority or reasonable excuse for leaving the restricted premises; or
 - (b) without limiting paragraph (a)—
 - (i) the person has to receive urgent medical treatment (whether or not for the specified disease); or

- (ii) the person's continued stay on the premises would cause unreasonable hardship to the person or any other person,

and the restricted person has met the conditions specified in subsection (3).
- (3) The conditions specified for subsection (2) are—
 - (a) the person has complied with a requirement made of the person under section 19E(1);
 - (b) the person has provided to a prescribed officer the personal particulars, address and means of contact of the person; and
 - (c) the person has complied with any direction that a prescribed officer may reasonably consider necessary to make for preventing, protecting against, delaying or otherwise controlling the transmission of the specified disease within or from the restricted premises.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to a restricted person who is travelling from the restricted premises to a place designated under section 19G(2) in relation to the premises in compliance with a direction made under that section.
- (5) A restricted person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 4 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (6) In criminal proceedings for an offence under subsection (5)—
 - (a) the burden of establishing the matter mentioned in subsection (2)(a) or (b)(i) or (ii) lies on the restricted person; and

- (b) the person is taken to have established the matter mentioned in paragraph (a) if—
 - (i) there is sufficient evidence to raise an issue with respect to that matter; and
 - (ii) the contrary is not proved by the prosecution beyond reasonable doubt.

19D. Entry restriction imposed by restriction-testing declaration

- (1) No person other than a prescribed officer or a person specified under section 19M(3) may enter any restricted premises.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person if—
 - (a) the person is a resident of the restricted premises;
 - (b) the person has lawful authority or reasonable excuse for entering the premises; or
 - (c) without limiting paragraph (b), the person's not entering the premises would cause unreasonable hardship to the person or any other person, and the person has met the conditions specified in subsection (3).
- (3) The conditions specified for subsection (2) are—
 - (a) the person has acknowledged in writing the person's awareness that—
 - (i) the person becomes a restricted person on entering the premises; and
 - (ii) this Part applies to the person accordingly; and

- (b) the person has complied with any direction that a prescribed officer may reasonably consider necessary to make for preventing, protecting against, delaying or otherwise controlling the transmission of the specified disease within or from the premises.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (2), a person is exempt from meeting the condition specified in subsection (3)(a) if the prescribed officer reasonably considers that because of the person's age or physical or mental condition, the person is incapable of making the acknowledgement mentioned in subsection (3)(a) or appreciating its meaning.
- (5) Subsection (1) does not apply to a restricted person's entry into a place designated under section 19G(2) in compliance with a direction made under that section.
- (6) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 4 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (7) In criminal proceedings for an offence under subsection (6)—
 - (a) the burden of establishing the matter mentioned in subsection (2)(a), (b) or (c) lies on the person; and
 - (b) the person is taken to have established the matter mentioned in paragraph (a) if—
 - (i) there is sufficient evidence to raise an issue with respect to that matter; and
 - (ii) the contrary is not proved by the prosecution beyond reasonable doubt.

19E. Power to require test

- (1) During the effective period of a restriction-testing declaration, a prescribed officer may require any restricted person found on the restricted premises to undergo a specified test in accordance with the instructions given by a prescribed officer.
- (2) A restricted person who fails to comply with a requirement made under subsection (1) commits an offence unless—
 - (a) the person has lawful authority or reasonable excuse for the failure to comply with the requirement; or
 - (b) without limiting paragraph (a), the person cannot comply with the requirement because of any physical or mental illness, impairment or disability.
- (3) A person who is convicted of an offence under subsection (2) is liable to a fine at level 4 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (4) In criminal proceedings for an offence under subsection (2)—
 - (a) the burden of establishing the matter mentioned in subsection (2)(a) or (b) lies on the restricted person; and
 - (b) the person is taken to have established the matter mentioned in paragraph (a) if—
 - (i) there is sufficient evidence to raise an issue with respect to that matter; and
 - (ii) the contrary is not proved by the prosecution beyond reasonable doubt.

19F. Revocation and expiry of restriction-testing declaration

- (1) The Secretary may revoke a restriction-testing declaration if—
 - (a) the Secretary is satisfied that the results of all the specified tests conducted on those restricted persons who have been found, and who are remaining, on the restricted premises have been ascertained; or
 - (b) the Secretary, having regard to all the circumstances, is satisfied that revoking the declaration serves the public interest of Hong Kong.
- (2) A revocation under subsection (1) must be signified and published in a way the Secretary considers appropriate.
- (3) A restriction-testing declaration that is not revoked under subsection (1) ceases to have effect on the expiry of 7 days after the date on which the declaration takes effect under section 19B(5).

19G. Secretary may direct restricted persons to be transferred to designated place

- (1) The Secretary may exercise the power under subsection (2) if the Secretary is satisfied that exercising the power is necessary for preventing, protecting against, delaying or otherwise controlling the transmission of the specified disease within or from any restricted premises.
- (2) The Secretary may at any time during the effective period of the restriction-testing declaration direct that every restricted person found on the restricted premises, or every such person who falls within a

category or description specified by the Secretary, is to, as soon as reasonably practicable after the direction is made, be transferred to a place outside the premises designated by the Secretary (*designated place*).

- (3) A direction made under subsection (2) must be signified and published in a way the Secretary considers appropriate.
- (4) If a designated place is designated in relation to any restricted premises, the place is to be regarded, for the purposes of this Regulation (except section 19J), as a part of the premises.
- (5) A direction made under subsection (2) does not apply to a restricted person if—
 - (a) the person has lawful authority or reasonable excuse for staying on the restricted premises from which the person is required to be transferred under the direction; or
 - (b) without limiting paragraph (a), the person's not staying on the premises would cause unreasonable hardship to the person or any other person.
- (6) A restricted person who fails to comply with a direction made under subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 4 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (7) In criminal proceedings for an offence under subsection (6)—
 - (a) the burden of establishing the matter mentioned in subsection (5)(a) or (b) lies on the restricted person; and

- (b) the person is taken to have established the matter mentioned in paragraph (a) if—
 - (i) there is sufficient evidence to raise an issue with respect to that matter; and
 - (ii) the contrary is not proved by the prosecution beyond reasonable doubt.

19H. Power to regulate movement in restricted premises etc.

- (1) For the purpose of reducing contact among restricted persons during the effective period of a restriction-testing declaration, a prescribed officer may require a restricted person to stay in a particular area on the restricted premises unless permitted by a prescribed officer.
- (2) A prescribed officer may also impose any other requirement on a restricted person during the effective period if the officer reasonably considers it necessary and proportionate for preventing, protecting against, delaying or otherwise controlling the transmission of the specified disease within or from the restricted premises.
- (3) A requirement made under subsection (1) or (2) does not apply to a restricted person if—
 - (a) the person has lawful authority or reasonable excuse for not complying with the requirement; or
 - (b) without limiting paragraph (a), the person's complying with the requirement would cause unreasonable hardship to the person or any other person.

- (4) A restricted person who fails to comply with a requirement made under subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 4 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (5) In criminal proceedings for an offence under subsection (4)—
 - (a) the burden of establishing the matter mentioned in subsection (3)(a) or (b) lies on the restricted person; and
 - (b) the person is taken to have established the matter mentioned in paragraph (a) if—
 - (i) there is sufficient evidence to raise an issue with respect to that matter; and
 - (ii) the contrary is not proved by the prosecution beyond reasonable doubt.

19I. Power to detain or remove persons

- (1) If a prescribed officer reasonably considers it necessary and proportionate to ensure compliance with this Part, the officer—
 - (a) may detain a restricted person in a particular area of the restricted premises; or
 - (b) may remove a person.
- (2) A police officer may use reasonable force in exercising a power under subsection (1).

19J. Power to enter and inspect premises etc.

- (1) If a magistrate is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that—

- (a) there is a person on any premises (*target premises*) that constitute or form part of any restricted premises; and
- (b) the person has, by refusing or neglecting to enable access to the target premises by a prescribed officer who is performing a function under this Part, delayed or hindered the officer in contravention of section 21,

the magistrate may issue a warrant in respect of the target premises.

- (2) The warrant may authorize a prescribed officer to—
 - (a) break into and forcibly enter the target premises and inspect and search the target premises; and
 - (b) require any person present on the target premises to provide the officer with any assistance that the officer reasonably considers necessary to enable the officer to perform a function under this Part.
- (3) However, a police officer of or above the rank of superintendent may do an act specified in subsection (2)(a) or (b) without warrant if the officer is satisfied that—
 - (a) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person on any target premises has, by refusing or neglecting to enable access to the target premises by a prescribed officer who is performing a function under this Part, delayed or hindered the prescribed officer in contravention of section 21;
 - (b) it is necessary to do the act for ensuring compliance with that section; and

- (c) either or both of the following apply—
 - (i) doing the act without delay is necessary for preventing, protecting against, delaying or otherwise controlling the transmission of the specified disease within or from the restricted premises;
 - (ii) it is not reasonably practicable to make an application for the warrant in the circumstances of the case.

19K. Power to demand information or assistance

- (1) A prescribed officer may, for performing a function under this Part (including the ascertaining of whether or not a requirement is imposed by or under this Part on a particular person), require any person (*inquired person*) to provide any information if—
 - (a) the officer has reason to believe that the information is within the knowledge, in the possession or under the control of the inquired person; and
 - (b) it is not reasonably practicable to perform the function if the information is not obtained.
- (2) A prescribed officer may require a manager, owner or occupier of any restricted premises to provide the officer with any assistance that the officer reasonably considers necessary to enable the officer to perform a function under this Part.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with a requirement made under subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 3.
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged under subsection (3) to establish that—

- (a) for a failure to comply with a requirement made under subsection (1)—
 - (i) the person had reasonable excuse for the failure to comply with the requirement; or
 - (ii) without limiting subparagraph (i), the information required to be provided was not within the knowledge, in the possession or under the control of the person, and could not reasonably have been ascertained or obtained by the person; or
 - (b) for a failure to comply with a requirement made under subsection (2)—the person had reasonable excuse for the failure to comply with the requirement.
- (5) A person who, in purported compliance with a requirement made under subsection (1), knowingly or recklessly provides any information that is false or misleading in a material particular commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 3.

19L. Functions related to vulnerable persons

- (1) A prescribed officer may only exercise a power under this Part in relation to a vulnerable person if the officer reasonably considers that it is in the best interests of the person to do so.
- (2) A prescribed officer may require a responsible person for a vulnerable person to use the responsible person's best endeavours to ensure that the vulnerable person complies with a requirement imposed by or under this Part.

- (3) A person who fails to comply with a requirement made under subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 3.
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged under subsection (3) to establish that the person had reasonable excuse for the failure to comply with the requirement.
- (5) A prescribed officer may only exercise a power under section 19E in relation to a vulnerable person in the presence of—
 - (a) a responsible person for the vulnerable person; or
 - (b) if the vulnerable person is not accompanied by a responsible person for the vulnerable person— an adult (not being a prescribed officer or a person specified under section 19M(3)) whom the officer reasonably considers to be appropriate, having regard to any views of the vulnerable person.
- (6) If a prescribed officer may exercise a power under this Part in relation to a vulnerable person but the vulnerable person is not accompanied by a responsible person for the vulnerable person, the officer must, if the power is exercised—
 - (a) if reasonably practicable—contact a responsible person for the vulnerable person before the power is exercised; or
 - (b) if that is not reasonably practicable—take reasonable steps after the power is exercised to contact a responsible person for the vulnerable person and inform the responsible person of the exercise of the power.
- (7) In this section—

child (兒童) means a person who is under the age of 10;

mentally incapacitated person (精神上無行為能力的人) means a person who is mentally disordered, or mentally handicapped, within the meaning of the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap. 136);

responsible person (負責人), in relation to a vulnerable person, means—

- (a) a father or mother of the person, including an adoptive father, adoptive mother, stepfather or stepmother;
- (b) the following person—
 - (i) for a child—a person who is assuming guardianship of the child under the Guardianship of Minors Ordinance (Cap. 13); or
 - (ii) for a mentally incapacitated person—a guardian of the person within the meaning of the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap. 136); or
- (c) any other person who has the custody or care of the vulnerable person, such as a domestic helper, or a relative of the vulnerable person, who has such a custody or care;

vulnerable person (需照顧者) means—

- (a) a child; or
- (b) a mentally incapacitated person.

19M. General provisions on performance of functions

- (1) A prescribed officer must, if so required, produce written proof of the officer's appointment before performing a function under this Part.

- (2) A prescribed officer must not perform a function under this Part in a way that is more restrictive or onerous than is necessary for preventing, protecting against, delaying or otherwise controlling the transmission of the specified disease within or from the restricted premises.
- (3) If a prescribed officer reasonably considers that a function under this Part may be performed by doing an act that does not involve the use of force, that act may be done by a person specified by the officer.

19N. Duty to ensure supply of basic necessities

During the effective period of a restriction-testing declaration (other than the first 12 hours of the period), the Government must ensure that every restricted person found on the restricted premises is provided with any basic necessities (including goods and services) that the Government reasonably considers appropriate.

Part 5

General Enforcement Powers

19O. Power to demand information for suspected offences

- (1) If a prescribed officer has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence under this Regulation, the officer may, for issuing or serving a summons or other document in relation to the offence, require the person to—

- (a) provide the person's name, date of birth, address and contact telephone number (if any); and
 - (b) produce for inspection the person's proof of identity.
- (2) A person who fails to comply with a requirement made under subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 3.
- (3) It is a defence for a person charged under subsection (2) to establish that the person had reasonable excuse for the failure to comply with the requirement.
- (4) A person who, in purported compliance with a requirement made under subsection (1), knowingly or recklessly provides any information that is false or misleading in a material particular commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 3.
- (5) In this section—
- proof of identity* (身分證明文件) has the meaning given by section 17B of the Immigration Ordinance (Cap. 115).”.

12. Section 22 amended (specified test not to be more intrusive or invasive than necessary)

Section 22—

Repeal

“10 or 14”

Substitute

“10, 14 or 19E”.

13. Section 25 amended (defence)

Section 25, after “19(4)”—

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Section 14

Add

“, 19K(4), 19L(4), 19O(3)”.

14. Section 27 amended (appointment of public officer or member of Auxiliary Medical Service)

Section 27—

Repeal

“3(1)(c) or 10(1)(c)(ii)”

Substitute

“3(1)(c), 10(1)(c)(ii) or 19B(6)”.

Wendy LEUNG
Clerk to the Executive Council

COUNCIL CHAMBER

8 December 2020

Explanatory Note

This Regulation amends the Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing for Certain Persons) Regulation (Cap. 599 sub. leg. J) by—

- (a) adding a new Part 4A and making consequential amendments for the addition; and
 - (b) adding provisions that empower a compulsory testing direction, compulsory testing notice or compulsory testing order to specify certain requirements that a person must comply with until the person's test result for the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is ascertained.
2. Under the new Part 4A, the Secretary for Food and Health may, by making a restriction-testing declaration, subject certain premises to restriction. Persons who are on, or have entered, the premises are generally required to stay on the premises, or a designated place to which they have been transferred, until their test results for the coronavirus disease 2019 are ascertained. Specifically, the new Part 4A—
 - (a) empowers the Secretary for Food and Health to make a restriction-testing declaration in relation to certain premises if the Secretary for Food and Health is satisfied that certain conditions are met in relation to the premises (new section 19B);
 - (b) imposes exit and entry restrictions for the premises (new sections 19C and 19D);
 - (c) empowers prescribed officers to require persons found on the premises to undergo tests for the coronavirus disease 2019 in accordance with the officers' instructions (new section 19E);

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- (d) provides for the conditions under which the declaration may be revoked and its maximum effective period (new section 19F);
- (e) empowers the Secretary for Food and Health to direct persons on the premises to be transferred to a designated place and provides for the compliance with the direction (new section 19G);
- (f) confers certain powers on prescribed officers to enforce the declaration (new sections 19H to 19K);
- (g) provides for the performance of functions of prescribed officers, both in relation to children and mentally incapacitated persons and generally (new sections 19L and 19M); and
- (h) provides for the Government's duty to ensure that persons on the premises are supplied with basic necessities where the premises have been subject to restriction for more than 12 hours (new section 19N).