



OVERVIEW

The anti-epidemic strategy and objective of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) Government has been premised on the overall interest of the Hong Kong community, including considering the aspirations of members of the public and the impact on the economy. In pursuit of “dynamic zero infection”, Hong Kong has been strictly implementing the strategy of “preventing the importation of cases and the spread of the virus in the community” and striving to contain the virus by a multi-pronged approach so as to achieve “early identification, early isolation and early treatment” of the infected.

The Central Authorities have provided Hong Kong with ceaseless support in its fight against the fifth wave of the epidemic. With strong backing and unwavering support from the Central Government, the SAR Government will steadfastly act in accordance with the important instruction of President Xi Jinping: assume the primary responsibility to stabilise the epidemic situation early and treat this as the overriding mission at present; mobilise all available manpower and resources and adopt all necessary measures to safeguard the lives and health of Hong Kong people and the stability of society.

The HKSAR Government will continue to fully implement the strategy of reducing critical cases, deaths and infections. A multi-tiered triage and treatment strategy will be strengthened to provide appropriate support for patients, especially the elderly, having regard to the severity of their medical conditions. The vaccination rates of the elderly and children will also be boosted. It will continue to closely monitor the epidemic development, review it with experts, and tap views from society at large, in order to formulate more targeted anti-epidemic measures in future.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC STRATEGY



1. CONTAIN AND CONTROL

2. EARLY TESTING AND DETECTION

3. PREVENTING IMPORTED CASES

4. TRANSPARENT COMMUNICATION WITH THE PUBLIC

1. CONTAIN AND CONTROL

EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

On **January 4, 2020**, the Government activated the “**Serious Response Level**” for the “Preparedness and Response Plan for Novel Infectious Disease of Public Health Significance” (Preparedness and Response Plan).

On **January 6, 2020**, a **Steering Committee** was formed under the Preparedness and Response Plan.

On **January 8, 2020**, COVID-19 was included in the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance.

On **January 23, 2020**, the **first quarantine centre was activated**, immediately after the first two confirmed cases of infection in Hong Kong were identified.

On **January 25, 2020**, the Government activated the “**Emergency Response Level**” of the Preparedness and Response Plan.

The Chief Executive chairs the **Steering Committee-Command Centre** to oversee concerted efforts to fight the disease. First meeting held on January 26, 2020.

The Chief Executive set up an **expert advisory panel**, comprising three world-renowned experts, to advise the Government in a direct and timely manner.

At an internal high-level meeting on **February 13, 2022**, the Chief Executive appointed the convenors from the Government for five task forces, who will co-ordinate with the representatives of the relevant ministries and commissions of the Central Authorities, as well as the Guangdong Provincial Government, to press ahead with the implementation work to tackle the aggravating situation of the fifth wave of the epidemic in Hong Kong.

Enacted the Emergency (Exemption from Statutory Requirements) (COVID-19) Regulation to allow the Government to exempt certain persons or projects from all relevant statutory requirements in respect of licensing, registration and application, etc. such that the Government may draw on Mainland's support and resources in a flexible and prompt manner to undertake key anti-epidemic projects at full speed when necessary. The Regulation has come into operation on February 24, 2022.

The Government has provided financial assistance to individuals and business affected by the pandemic via the counter-cyclical measures in the previous two Budgets and the Anti-Epidemic Fund (AEF), involving a total of over \$460 billion (about US\$59 billion). The 2022-23 Budget announced counter-cyclical measures to relieve people's hardship, committing a total funding of over \$170 billion (about US\$21.8 billion), and allocate substantial additional resources to step up anti-epidemic efforts.

PROMOTING “SOCIAL DISTANCING”

Kindergartens/kindergarten-cum-child care centres, primary, secondary and special schools, as well as private schools offering non-local curriculum have resumed face-to-face classes. Teachers, school staff and students who obtained a negative result of rapid antigen test (RAT) are allowed to return to school.

Social distancing [measures](#), effective until July 13, 2022, as follows:

- **Mandatory mask-wearing** in all public places (except country parks, conducting strenuous physical activity in outdoor public places or exercising in sports premises, and fitness centres which meet air change requirement), when boarding or on board a public transport carrier and in MTR paid areas
- **Group gatherings** of not more than 4 persons in public places unless exempted
- Customers or users of all catering business premises and scheduled premises must use the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile application and implement “Vaccine Pass” requirements (except persons aged 65 or above and aged under 12; persons with disability; and other persons recognised by the Government or organisations authorised by the Government)
- For **catering premises**, dine-in services are allowed from 5am to 11.59pm. No live performance and dancing activity is allowed. The maximum number of persons per table is 8, and banquets with no more than 120 persons are allowed.
- Bars or pubs can open for business from 5am to 1.59am of the subsequent day with a maximum number of 4 persons per table.
- Bathhouses, party rooms, clubs or nightclubs, karaoke establishments, mah-jong-tin kau premises, cruise ships, swimming pools, sports premises, fitness centres, beauty parlours and massage establishments, places of public entertainment, places of amusement, amusement game centres, event premises, religious premises, Barber shops or hair salons, club-houses, hotels, guesthouses, shopping malls, department stores, supermarkets and markets must comply with the relevant infection control requirements and restrictions for operation, including “Vaccine Pass” requirements
- Patrons of bars, pubs, clubs or nightclubs are required to present proof of a negative rapid antigen test (RAT) result obtained within 24 hours before entering the relevant premises
- Subject to relevant requirements, local group tours with no more than 30 persons may be resumed

COVID-19 VACCINATION

The Government provides the public with the Comirnaty vaccine manufactured by BioNTech and the Sinovac vaccine. Both vaccines are safe and highly effective in protecting against severe disease and death from COVID-19 infection.

The Government has made a regulation to provide the legal framework for bringing in vaccines that satisfy the criteria of safety, efficacy and quality for emergency use, and set up an indemnity fund to provide support for members of the public who encounter a rare or unpredicted severe adverse event associated with the administration of the vaccine. An expert committee has also been set up to continuously monitor the possible adverse event following administration of the vaccines, and provide professional views and suggestions on safety monitoring of the authorised vaccines.

Hong Kong residents and eligible non-Hong Kong residents can receive vaccinations free of charge. The minimum age for receiving the Sinovac vaccine and BioNTech vaccine is three and five respectively. Eligible persons can also receive the third or fourth dose of vaccines.

COVID-19 vaccination is provided to the public in a number of venues, including 18 community vaccination centres (CVCs), 4 children CVCs, 13 public hospitals, 79 venues operated by private healthcare institutions, 59 GOPCs of the Hospital Authority (HA), 11 Elderly Health Centres, 19 Maternal and Child Health Centres and 5 Student Health Service Centres under the Department of Health, 2 District Health Centres and 4 Mobile Vaccination Stations and over 1,000 private clinics; the Government will also arrange outreach teams to vaccinate people in need.

Over 17,693,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines administered since the implementation of the vaccination scheme on February 26, 2021. The Government will closely monitor the situation of vaccination and continue to further boost the vaccination rates of children and the elderly as a matter of priority.

Implements “[Vaccine Pass](#)” arrangement, under which only persons who fulfil the vaccination requirements (unless exempted) are allowed to enter or be present at catering premises and specified scheduled premises.

The Government has launched a [designated website](#) to provide information about the vaccines and vaccination on a one-stop basis. The website will be linked to the online booking system for Hong Kong residents.

ENHANCED QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS AND ISOLATION AND TREATMENT FACILITIES

The Government arranges for patients’ admission to community isolation facilities (CIFs) or hospitals according to their health conditions, living environment, their household family members and other factors, and renders special assistance to those citizens still at home pending admission to isolation facilities or undergoing home isolation. These include anti-epidemic supplies bags, hotline for health enquiries, designated clinics for consultations by booking and transport services by designated fleets.

Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Fung Yiu King Hospital have been converted to designated hospitals for COVID-19 patients, with a total of around 1,600 beds being utilised to admit COVID-19 patients; Tin Shui Wai Hospital and North Lantau Hospital utilise all their entire beds, totalling about 460 beds, to receive COVID-19 patients.

The North Lantau Hospital Hong Kong Infection Control Centre near AsiaWorld-Expo (AWE) provides negative pressure wards with 816 beds. The standby Treatment Centre for COVID-19 in AWE can provide about 1,450 beds, including 20 negative pressure cubicles, if necessary.

The HA operated 7 **designated clinics** for confirmed cases of COVID-19.

Construction of **the Central Government-Aided Emergency Hospital** in the Lok Ma Chau Loop area has been completed, providing about 1,000 beds. There are also 9 community isolation facilities constructed with the Mainland’s support, providing about 50,000 beds.

The Social Welfare Department operates **holding centres** at Shek Kip Mei Park Sports Centre and Siu Sai Wan Sports Centre, providing around 340 beds for isolation and care of COVID-19 patients from residential care homes for the elderly or residential care homes for persons with disabilities who are asymptomatic or showing mild symptoms. A **temporary quarantine centre** at AWE provides around 600 beds for residential care home residents who are identified as close contacts.

People who are **close contacts of confirmed COVID-19 cases**, but are asymptomatic, will be **placed under compulsory quarantine** at quarantine centres. **"StayHomeSafe" Scheme** was launched to arrange close contacts and household contacts of close contacts who are deemed appropriate after assessment to undergo home quarantine for 14 days and four days respectively.

A locally developed **smart bracelet** connected to the user’s smartphone will be used to ensure people comply with quarantine requirements.

About 240 units in 2 operating quarantine centres.

In view of the latest epidemic development and risk assessment, infected persons who have been sent to CIFs and persons pending admission may conduct RATs on Day 6 and Day 7 after tested positive if they have received at least two doses of COVID-19 vaccines. Similarly, close contacts who have received at least two doses of COVID-19 vaccines may conduct RATs on Day 6 and Day 7 of the home quarantine period. If they obtain negative test results during RATs on these two successive days, they may leave CIF or home premises earlier on Day 7; if they obtain at least one positive test result during RATs on these two successive days, they may subsequently conduct RATs on a daily basis. They may immediately leave CIF or home premises for their daily activities after they obtain negative test results for two successive days.

2. EARLY TESTING AND DETECTION



The Government follows the three key principles of “**compulsory testing on a mandatory basis, targeted testing on an obligatory basis and testing on a voluntary basis**” to conduct large-scale COVID-19 testing for groups of different risks with a view to achieving “early identification, early isolation and early treatment”, and cutting the transmission chains in the community as far as possible.

The Government provides convenient testing services to the public through various channels, including a free testing service, and encouraging them to make good use of various means such as CTCs and mobile specimen collection stations located in various districts for testing. The Government has also distributed more RAT kits for wider use in the community.

From **March 9, 2020**, the Centre for Health Protection (CHP) extended the **Enhanced Laboratory Surveillance Programme**, which provides free virus testing service, to cover all private clinics and hospitals so that cases of COVID-19 can be identified early in order to minimise the risk of community transmission. GOPCs and 17 Accident and Emergency Departments under the HA are covered by the Programme.

Public hospitals will conduct COVID-19 testing for inpatients.

Individuals who perceive themselves to have a higher risk of exposure and who do not experience any symptoms can obtain specimen collection packs free of charge for testing at 40 HA GOPCs, all post offices or vending machines at 20 MTR stations.

Since mid-July 2020, testing for **high-risk groups** has been provided through the **Targeted Group Testing Scheme**. Testing is also arranged on a regular basis or by random sampling for certain targeted groups depending on risk assessment and anti-epidemic needs.

Nineteen community testing centres across the territory were set up to provide self-paid testing services at a price capped at \$240 to the general community. The Government will conduct testing for the public at the testing centres for public health reasons when necessary.

Certain categories of persons will be required to undergo **compulsory COVID-19 testing** under relevant regulation. Specified medical practitioners under the regulation can also require symptomatic patients to undergo testing.

According to the needs of infection control, the Government may restrict movement of persons subject to compulsory testing, or seal off premises with epidemic outbreaks until all persons on the premises have undergone testing and the test results are ascertained by making a “**restriction-testing declaration**”. The declaration will cover a period of at most 7 days.

The Department of Health launched a [declaration system for individuals tested positive for COVID-19 using RAT](#) for people to register RAT positive results to enable speedier assistance to people tested positive.

A [website](#) has been set up to facilitate members of the public to download their own electronic COVID-19 testing records from the test services provided by the Department of Health, the HA and community testing centres. Members of the public may also store their electronic testing records in the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile app for easy display of the records when necessary.

3. PREVENTING IMPORTED CASES

From February 4, 2020, the Government **closed all but two land boundary control points** (Shenzhen Bay and Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) with the Mainland to stem the flow of cross-boundary travel. **All ferry services** to and from the **Mainland** and **Macao were suspended**. Entry points at **Shenzhen Bay**, **HZMB** as well as **Hong Kong International Airport** (HKIA) **remain open** with customs and health monitoring resources concentrated at these entry points.

Immigration services at Ocean Terminal is suspended.

Persons who have stayed in overseas places in the previous 14 days can only board a flight for Hong Kong if they (i) are fully vaccinated and hold a recognised vaccination record; (ii) hold a negative result proof of a polymerase chain reaction -based nucleic acid test (PCR test) for COVID-19 conducted with specimen collected within 48 hours before the scheduled time of departure of the aircraft, and (iii) hold a confirmation of room reservation in a designated quarantine hotel (DQH) for seven or 14 nights from the day of arrival at Hong Kong (depending on whether they could meet the relevant conditions and choose early discharge from compulsory quarantine as per local isolation and quarantine arrangements).

They will be subject to the "test-and-hold" arrangement upon arrival at the HKIA. Upon tested negative, they will be taken to DQHs by designated transport. During quarantine, they are subject to daily RATs, as well as PCR tests on the fifth, ninth and 12th days of arrival at Hong Kong. If the results of the PCR test conducted on the fifth day and the RATs conducted on the sixth and seventh days are all negative, they can be discharged from compulsory quarantine earlier but will be required to undergo self-monitoring for seven days, and undergo compulsory PCR tests on the ninth and 12th days of arrival at Hong Kong.

Under the route-specific flight suspension mechanism, an airline will be warned and fined if its passenger flights trigger the mechanism due to passengers' non-compliance of the [boarding conditions](#). If the flights of the relevant route trigger the criterion again within 10 days, the passenger flights of the concerned route run by the relevant airline from the same origin place will be prohibited from landing in Hong Kong for five days to avoid the importation of a large number of cases from specific high-risk places within a short period of time.

Persons who have only stayed in places in the Mainland or Macao on the day of boarding for/arrival at Hong Kong and during the 14 days before that day are required to present negative result proof of a PCR test within 3 days prior to arrival if they arrive via airport. Not fully vaccinated persons have to undergo compulsory quarantine for 14 days at designated places and 2 tests during quarantine. Those who are fully vaccinated are subject to compulsory quarantine at designated places for 7 days, followed by 7 days of self-monitoring, and have to undergo 2 times of compulsory testing.

Persons who have stayed in Taiwan on the day of boarding for/arrival at Hong Kong and during the 14 days before that day are required to present a negative result proof of [a PCR test within 48 hours](#) prior to boarding a flight for Hong Kong, subject to compulsory quarantine in DQHs for 14 days and daily RATs, as well as PCR tests on the fifth, ninth and 12th days of arrival at Hong Kong. For fully vaccinated persons, if the results of the PCR test conducted on the fifth day and the RATs conducted on the sixth and seventh days are all negative, they can be discharged from compulsory quarantine earlier but will be required to undergo self-monitoring for seven days, and a compulsory PCR tests on the ninth and 12th days.

Persons travelling to Hong Kong from overseas places or Taiwan, who have recovered from COVID-19, can be allowed to board a flight for Hong Kong if (i) they hold valid documentary proof to show that they were infected with the virus 14 to 90 days prior to boarding for Hong Kong and have recovered, and (ii) the result of the RAT conducted within 24 hours prior to boarding was negative.

Hong Kong residents returning from the Mainland or Macao upon fulfilment of specified conditions, including not having been to places outside Hong Kong, the Mainland or Macao, and places in the list of at-risk places of the Return2hk / Come2hk Scheme in the past 14 days, holding a negative nucleic acid test result, etc., could be exempted from compulsory quarantine under the [Return2HK Scheme](#).

Non-Hong Kong residents in Guangdong Province or Macao upon fulfilment of specified conditions, including not having been to places outside Hong Kong, Guangdong Province or Macao, and places in listed of at-risk places of the Return2hk / Come2hk Scheme in the past 14 days, holding a negative nucleic acid results, etc., could be exempted from compulsory quarantine under the [Come2hk Scheme](#).

To facilitate quarantine-free travel between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in future, the [Hong Kong Health Code](#) system has been open for public registration.

Crew change arrangement for all passenger vessels and goods vessels without cargo operation **suspended** since July 29, 2020.

Quarantine exemption arrangements have been comprehensively tightened, including cancelling most exemption categories and requiring consular and diplomatic officers to undergo self-isolation at designated quarantine hotels.

4. TRANSPARENT COMMUNICATION WITH THE PUBLIC

Daily briefings are held to update the media and the public on latest situation and measures

Dedicated [website](#) with useful information and updates on latest developments

Publicity campaigns to disseminate personal hygiene messages through online and offline media are run in a number of ethnic minority languages apart from English and Chinese.

[“Tamar Talk” Facebook page](#) provides information and clarifies rumours

The Radio Television Hong Kong supports the dissemination of up-to-date anti-epidemic-related information to the community through its television and radio channels and websites.

USEFUL LINKS

[Website on the Fight Against the Coronavirus](#)

[COVID-19 Vaccination Programme designated website](#)

[CHP's geospatial dashboard on COVID-19](#)

[BrandHK COVID-19 Update Page](#)

[Hospital Authority Patient Designated Website – Walk with Us – Combat COVID - 19](#)

[WHO Coronavirus website](#)

[University of Hong Kong dashboard on COVID-19 \(with real-time effective reproductive number\)](#)

June 30, 2022