



50 measures China uses to suppress the spread of COVID-19

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HONG KONG | BEIJING | SHANGHAI
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Part 1

NO AND LOW CONTACT

#1 SEPARATING STUDENTS IN DINING HALLS

- During school meals, students are separated by plastic dividers to prevent cross infection.
- Some schools divided students lunch periods so fewer students eat at a time.



[Source: XinHuanet]

#2 ENFORCED SOCIAL DISTANCE IN SCHOOL

Some primary schools used a creative way to enforce social distancing between students. They had students wear 'distance hats' to maintain a distance of one meter from one another.



[Source: CCTV News, " primary school students wear distance hats in classroom "]

#3

MASKS ARE REQUIRED IN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

During the epidemic, the National Health Commission required people to wear masks on public transportation. In addition, the National Health Commission suggested people disinfect their hands after using public transportation.



#4 MASKS ARE REQUIRED IN SHOPPING CENTERS

- Masks are required to enter shopping centers
- All the employees in shops are required to wear masks when they are on duty.
- Guards check consumers' masks and health code at the door.



#5

MASKS ARE REQUIRED BY RESTAURANTS



People without masks were not allowed to enter most restaurants during the epidemic. This measure helped Chinese people to form the habit of wearing masks every day.



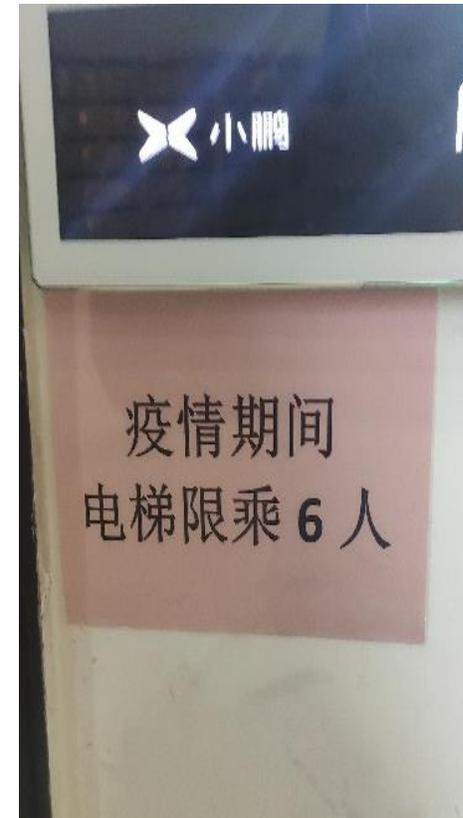
#6

RESTAURANTS PROVIDE ENVELOPES TO PUT MASKS IN

To prevent masks from getting contaminated on restaurant tables, many restaurants provide envelopes for customers to set their masks down.

#7 LIMITED NUMBER OF PEOPLE ALLOWED ON ELEVATORS

- It is easy to spread COVID-19 in elevators. Hence, many Chinese office buildings limited the number of people in elevators at one time. The sign in the right reads 'Due to the epidemic, maximum capacity of 6 people'
- Also, plastic is used to cover elevator buttons and the plastic is changed everyday. Some office buildings even provide toothpicks or tissue for people to press elevator buttons.



#8 BANKS OFFER DISPOSABLE TISSUES TO TOUCH DOOR HANDLES OF ATM



During the epidemic, many banks offered tissues outside each ATM's door for clients to use when touching door handles.

#9 DIDI'S TAXIS PROTECT PASSENGERS BY INSTALLING PLASTIC FILM

- From early February, Didi installed protective plastic film in the back of taxis to protect both drivers and passengers. Simultaneously, both passengers and drivers are required to wear masks in the car.
- This measure is only practiced by DiDi, China lacks a uniform management for all taxis during the epidemic.



#10 DELIVERY PEOPLE NOT ALLOWED IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

- According to the policy of local governments, residential areas have a designated area for temporary package storage, where packages shall be picked up by customers themselves.
- Contactless delivery reduces the risk of contagion. But, in some low-risk regions in Guangdong, delivery people are permitted to enter residential buildings.



#11

ONE METER DISTANCE BETWEEN PEOPLE IS REQUIRED WHEN STANDING IN LINE



In correspondence with local government's regulations during COVID-19, shoppers need to keep 1-2 meters distance from each other when standing in line. To nudge consumers into standing at least one meter apart, stores labeled standing spots.

#12 OFFICES ALLOW FLEXIBLE WORK SCHEDULES



Flexible Work

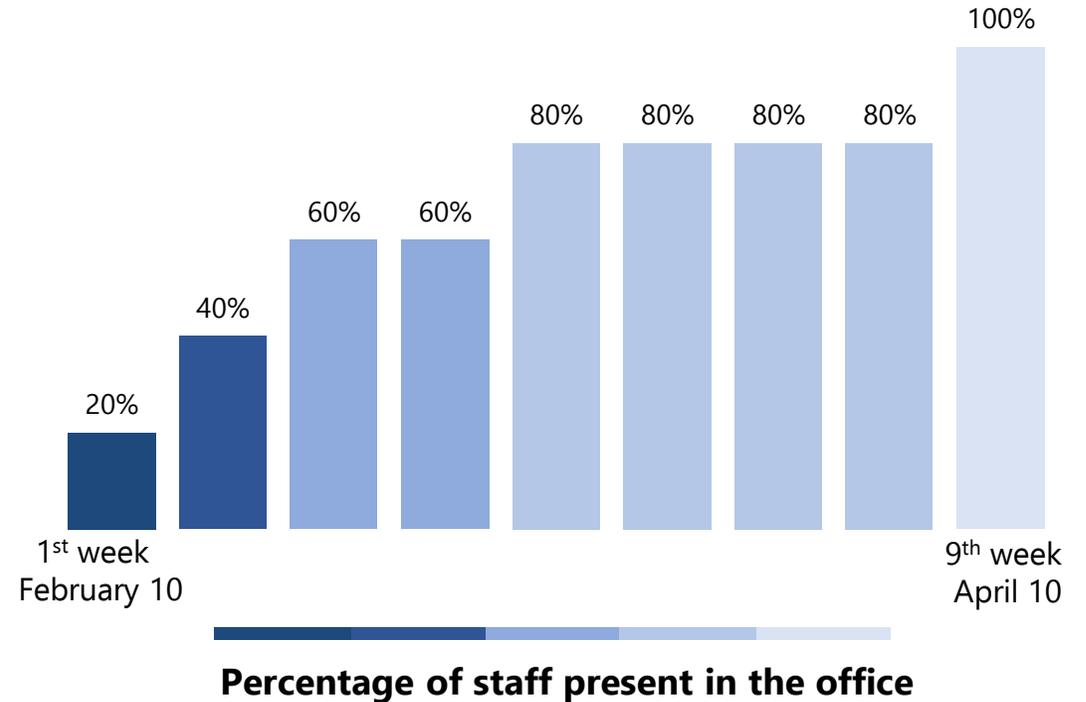
Many Chinese companies allowed flexible work plans during COVID-19. When the situation was serious, only a few employees worked at their offices. As the situation improved, more employees were allowed in offices.



Remote Work

During the epidemic, many people were encouraged or required to work from home.

An example of a flexible work plan following the end of isolation



Source: Daxue Consulting and Dragonfly Group – Impact of the Covid19 epidemic on the organization and HR within French and French-speaking companies established in China

#13 NO SHAKING HANDS IN BUSINESS SETTINGS



To abide by the recommendation to stay 1 to 2 meters from each other, the member of CPPCC National Committee, Yang Zhaoming, advocated that people should use the Chinese traditional greeting way to pat each other on the back or bow instead of shaking hands.

#14 THE CENTRAL BANK ENCOURAGED NO CASH PAYMENT

Cash can spread the virus easily. Thus, the People's Bank of China advised people to use more non-cash methods, especially mobile payments, which is already the prominent payment method in China.



#15

IMPLEMENTING LOW-CONTACT MEASURES IN RESTAURANTS

Shortened opening time to reduce the crowded traffic



LIMITED OPENING HOURS

Some Chinese restaurants offer public chopsticks and spoons to use on shared dishes



PUBLIC CHOPSTICKS ARE OFFERED



Part 2

MASS DISINFECTION



#1 DISINFECTING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

During COVID-19, public transport staff followed The National Health Commission's commands for disinfection:

- Disinfecting public transportation vehicles once a day after operation.
- In buses and subway, hard surfaces that passengers were commonly touched such as rails and seats should be sprayed or wiped down with chlorine disinfectant containing chlorine of 250mg/L-500mg/L.
- Public transportation includes planes, trains, busses, subways, ships and bikes.

本店已
全面消毒
请放心用餐



抗击新冠疫情“从你我做起”

FIGHTING THE NEW CROWN DISEASE, "IT STARTS WITH YOU AND ME"

#2 DISINFECTING COMMERCIAL STORES

According to rules of the Epidemic Prevention and Control Group (新冠肺炎疫情疫情防控工作领导小组):

- Stores need to be disinfected once a day.
- Stores need to be disinfected with chlorine concentration of 250-500mg/L or 75% ethanol, especially focusing on the surface of tables, door handles, ground and walls.
- This includes restaurants, shopping malls, hotels, barber shops, cafés and more.

#3

DISINFECTING COMMUNITIES BY COMMUNITY STAFF



[Source: Jiangxi Province Investment Group, "High speed epidemic fighters in the community"]

- Following the guideline released by Beijing Center for Diseases Prevention and Control (疫情防控中心), objects that are commonly touched in daily life by residents in communities such as stair railings and door handles should be disinfected by chlorine concentration of 250-500mg/L or 75% ethanol once a day.
- In addition to mass disinfecting, they also made an effort to keep grounds clean and dry.

#4

DISINFECTING IN SCHOOLS



[Source: Sina news, "Schools in Miyun thoroughly disinfected every classroom"]

The National Health Commission and the local Municipal Health Commission required teachers and staff to disinfect schools:

- During the epidemic peak: disinfecting every classroom after school everyday
- During the less serious period: thoroughly disinfecting chairs and tables on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays after school

Head teachers are responsible to execute following disinfecting measures:

- Spraying and wiping the surface of tables, chairs, blackboards and floors with 250-500mg/L or 75% ethanol
- Ultraviolet light: irradiating tables and chairs for 30-60 minutes every after disinfection.

#5

HAND SANITIZER AVAILABLE IN PUBLIC PLACES

People can disinfect their hands in some public places with free sanitizer.



#6



SANITIZING PHONES IS ADVOCATED

Mobile phones are used every day, so it is easy for the virus to adhere to the surface. Medical experts suggested people to disinfect phones 2-3 times a day by disinfectant wipes.

#7

CARRYING DISINFECTING WIPES IS RECOMMENDED

Chinese medical experts suggested carrying some disinfecting wipes every day so that they could sanitize their hands at any time.



#1

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS TO ADVOCATE SELF-PROTECTION

- It is quite common in China to see the posters in streets to advocate mask wearing and hand washing.
- The purpose of the measure is to generate a strong awareness of self-protection.



#2

POSTERS WITH HAND WASHING INSTRUCTIONS



In many public places, there are posters released by the local Municipal Health Commission to show hand washing instructions to teach the scientific way of washing hands.



#3

PROPAGANDA ON HOW TO DISPOSE OF USED MASKS

- People have the awareness of wearing masks which is an effective way of self-protection, as well as protecting others. However, how to deal with the waste masks that will be produced in large quantities is also a major issue.
- If used masks are not disinfected before being discarded, it could contaminate hands again.

#5 DISSEMINATE THE KNOWLEDGE OF COVID-19 BASICS AND PREVENTION

Local governments propagandized the prevention measures of coronavirus by street posters that include:

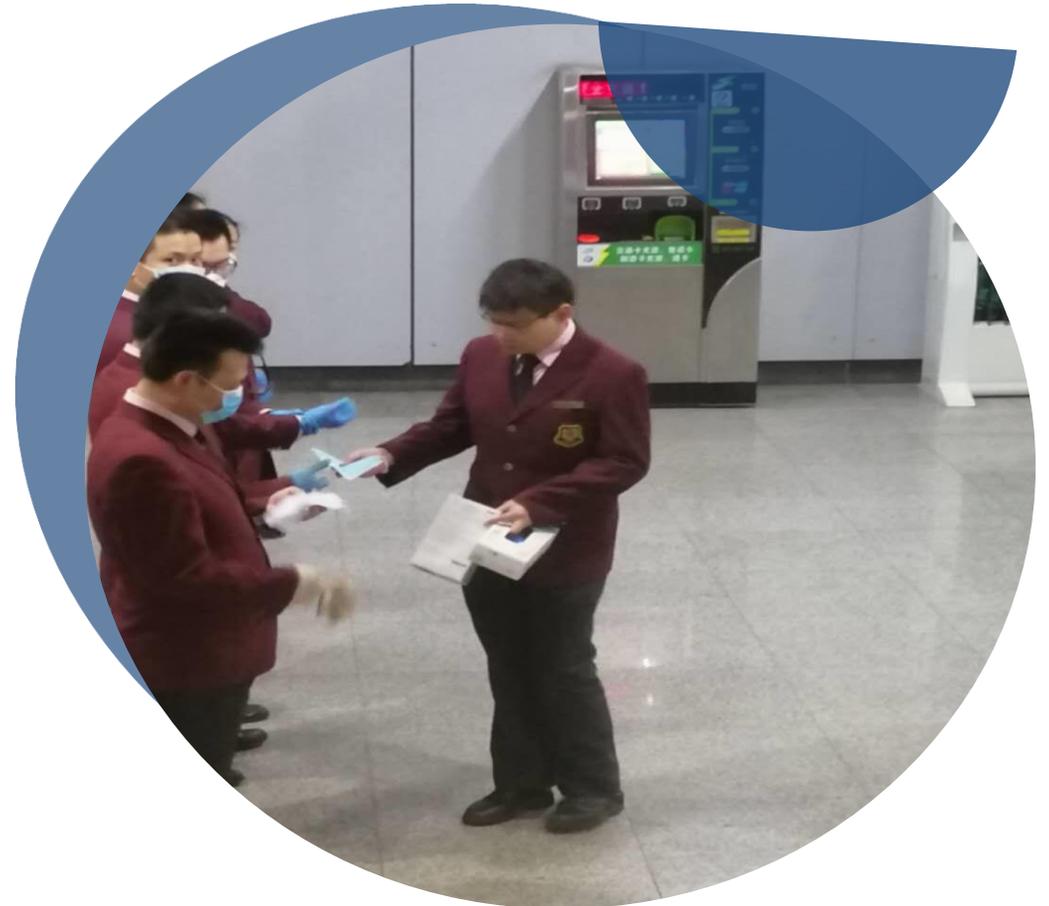
- Introduction of COVID-19
- How the coronavirus spreads and prevention
- COVID-19 symptoms
- What to do if you show symptoms



#6

DAILY TEMPERATURE CHECKS FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION STAFF

- Public transportation employees are required to measure their temperature and wear masks and disposable gloves everyday.
- The measure is taken by almost all public transportation systems in China, but the duration of enforcing this measure differs city by city based on the severity of the local outbreak.



#7 SCHOOLS RELEASED ONLINE COURSES



[Source: XinHua, "China Focus: Schools start online courses as epidemic control postpones new semester"]



[Source: XinHua, "Students in Beijing study online at home to contain epidemic"]



[Source: MIT Technology, "China's students will now study online because COVID-19 has shut schools"]

- During the epidemic, all Chinese schools were closed for 2+ months and students had to stay at home.
- In order to make sure that course progress would not be disrupted by COVID-19, the Department of Education released a policy which required primary schools, middle schools, high schools and universities to launch online courses, so that students can keep learning from home.

#8 OVERSEAS CHINESE DONATED MASKS TO CHINESE HOSPITALS



When the epidemic was arising in China, the amount of masks available was inadequate.



International students donated money and masks to China.

[Sina News, "Sponsor of the "million masks" campaign: I hope you all know that international students are concerned with motherland"]

#9 CHINESE EMBASSY ARRANGED AIR LINES TO BRING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS HOME



The screenshot shows the English version of the Chinese Embassy website. The header includes the embassy name and logo. The main navigation menu contains links for Home, Embassy Information, China News, Sino-US Relations, Business Settings, Consular Services, Embassy Window, and Embassy Overview. A search bar is present. The breadcrumb trail reads: Home > Consular Services > Important Notices. The main heading is: Notice on Arranging Flights for International Students from the CA045 Washington to Nanjing Temporary Flight on May 14, 2020/05/11. The text states that the embassy will arrange flights for eligible international students on CA045 from Washington to Nanjing on May 14, 2020, at 16:05. It also provides contact information for ticket purchases and attachments.

Due to the coronavirus outbreak overseas, many flights were cancelled. This led to the a large quantity of Chinese travelers stuck in foreign countries. Thus, the Chinese embassy arranged flights to bring them home.

#10 AUTOMATIC VISA EXTENSION FOR FOREIGNERS

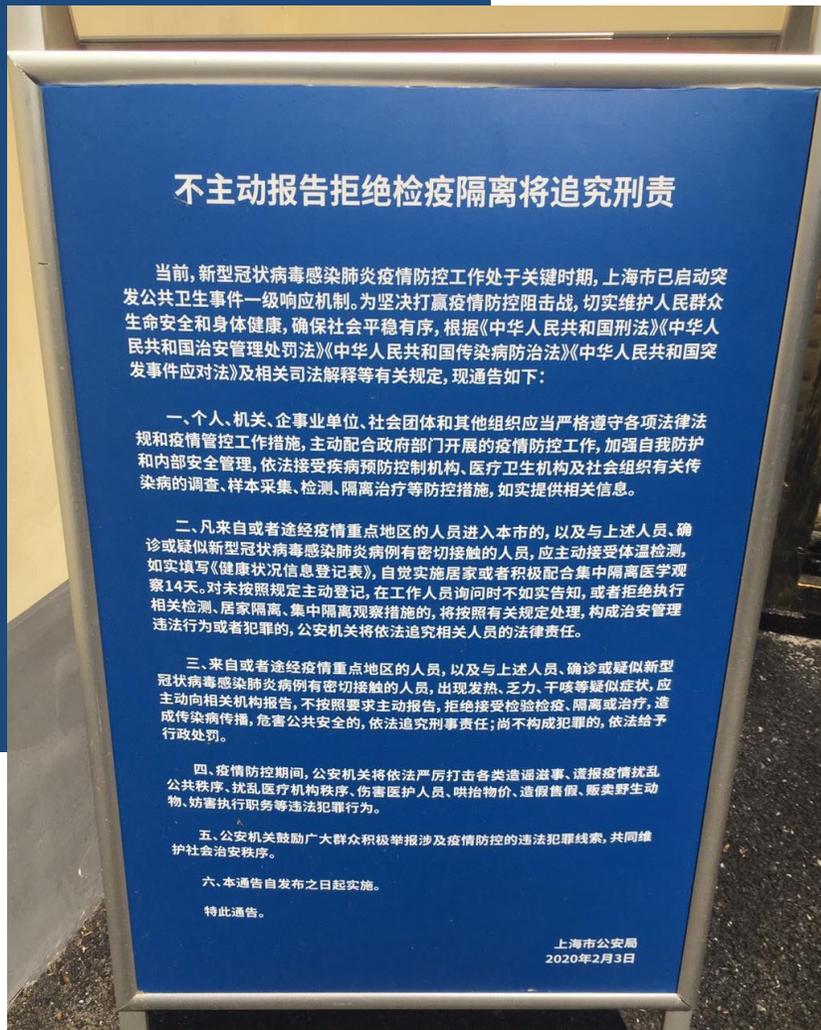


The screenshot shows the Chinese Government website. The header includes the government name and logo. The main navigation menu contains links for Home, State Council, Premier, News, Policy, Interaction, Services, Data, National Conditions, and National Government Service Platform. A search bar is present. The breadcrumb trail reads: Home > News > Live Broadcast > State Council Joint-Liaison Mechanism Authority Release (March 1, 2020) > Text Record. The main heading is: Text Record. The text states that the government has announced that the visas of foreigners in China will be automatically extended for two months if they expire. It also mentions that the government has taken into account the needs of foreigners in China and has announced that all foreigners' visas will be automatically extended for two months if they expire.

The Chinese government took foreigners in China into account as well. As traveling became unsafe and inconvenient during the pandemic, the Chinese government announced that all foreigners' visas would be automatically extend for two months if they expired.



Part 4 POPULATION CONTROL



#1 PEOPLE WHO REJECTED EPIDEMIC PREVENTION MEASURES WOULD BE PROSECUTED FOR LEGAL LIABILITIES

- People who have been in an epidemic region/city or closely contacted people with suspected/diagnosed cases are required to accept temperature tests and centralized or home-quarantine for 14 days.
- If someone refused to give their information or accept body temperature tests, he/she would be convicted of the crime of endangering public safety



#2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAUNCHED HEALTH CODES

- Citizens could generate the personal health code through mobile apps, WeChat public account and QR code.
- The health code served as an electronic voucher for individuals to enter or leave cities.
- The health code is divided into three types:
 - Red: Need to be quarantined for 14 days
 - Yellow: Need to be quarantined for 8 days
 - Green: No need quarantine and free to enter any public places.

#3 RESTAURANTS AND ONLINE FOOD DELIVERY PLATFORMS SHOW THE BODY TEMPERATURE OF STAFF

During the epidemic, restaurants and online food delivery platforms launched many measures to ensure the food safety.

- Temperature tests for delivery people and restaurant employees twice a day.
- Disinfect delivery boxes every day.
- Wearing masks at work.
- Contactless delivery service.

八六唯衣奶茶/惟

总计:117

客付金额:86.00

外卖安心卡

岗位	姓名	体温
制作人	陈日强	36.7
打包人	袁翠英	36.3
外送员		36.4

外送员 | 36.4 |

外送员 | 36.4 |

#4 MEASURES IN RESTAURANTS, BARS, NIGHTCLUBS REQUIRED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT



[Source: HOTBAT Search, "Some restaurants in Ningbo are restored"]



[Source: Wancheng news, "Reopen of restaurants during pandemic"]

The main measures to limit the number of people in restaurants are:

- Limiting the number of tables and diners, reducing the placement of tables and chairs, and increasing the distance between tables.
- Testing the body temperature of every consumer was required by local government during the epidemic.

#5 BODY TEMPERATURE CHECK AND PASSES ARE REQUIRED BY OFFICE BUILDINGS



- Guards check body temperatures at the entrance of office buildings.
- Delivered goods are put in designated places at the entrance under the unified management and control.
- The air conditioning system in office buildings was turned off during the epidemic.
- All employees working in office buildings need to apply for passes, people from outside need to register personal information at the entrance.
- Health code is required in some office buildings.

#6 LIMITATING THE NUMBER OF TOURISTS

According to the policy released by the National Health Commission and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism:

- Online booking tickets was used to control the number of tourists in certain time period. The number of tourists in every scenic spot can not exceed 30% of its largest capacity.
- Tour groups can not have more than 30 people.
- One-meter distance was required for tourists while waiting in line.
- Indoor tourist sites were all closed.



[Source: Hs wenming, "civilized tourism and civilized tourism law enforcement in Tunxi District"]

#7 BAIDU LAUNCHED CORONAVIRUS INFECTION MAPS

- Baidu launched the "fight against pneumonia" map to let users know the latest and most accurate information in real time.
- People can have a better understanding of the of the epidemic situation in each city by using the map.



[Source: Tom News, "Baidu map makes efforts to fight against epidemic with AI technology"]

#8 MEASURES TO MANAGE ACCESS/EXIT OF COMMUNITIES



REGISTER INFO IN COMMUNITIES AFTER COMING BACK FROM OTHER PLACES

When people come from other provinces or countries they are supposed to register travel info in their communities based on the policy of local governments.



[Source: Longhai, "Suifenhe Resistance War"]

TESTING BODY TEMPERATURE BEFORE ENTERING COMMUNITIES

Before entering a community, guards measure the temperature of every individual according to the regulation of local governments.



APPLYING FOR PASSES TO ENTER COMMUNITIES

Some communities required residents to apply for pass codes on WeChat mini programs.

#9 CHECKING BODY TEMPERATURE BEFORE ENTERING STORES

According to local government's policy, testing body temperature before entering stores is required to protect customers and employees' safety.



#10 MEASURING PASSENGERS' TEMPERATURE BY THERMAL CAMERAS IN TRANSPORTATION STATIONS

#10



Transportation stations, including subways, railways and airports, are equipped with infrared thermometers, the system automatically detects the temperature of passengers when they pass security checkpoints.

#11



MINI PROGRAM TO TRACK PEOPLE'S TRAVEL HISTORY

The China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT) launched a mini program to track everyone's travel history in past 14 days to see if they have been places seriously affected by COVID-19.

#12



REGISTERING ON A "HEALTH CLOUD SYSTEM" BY QR CODE TO ENTER SHANGHAI

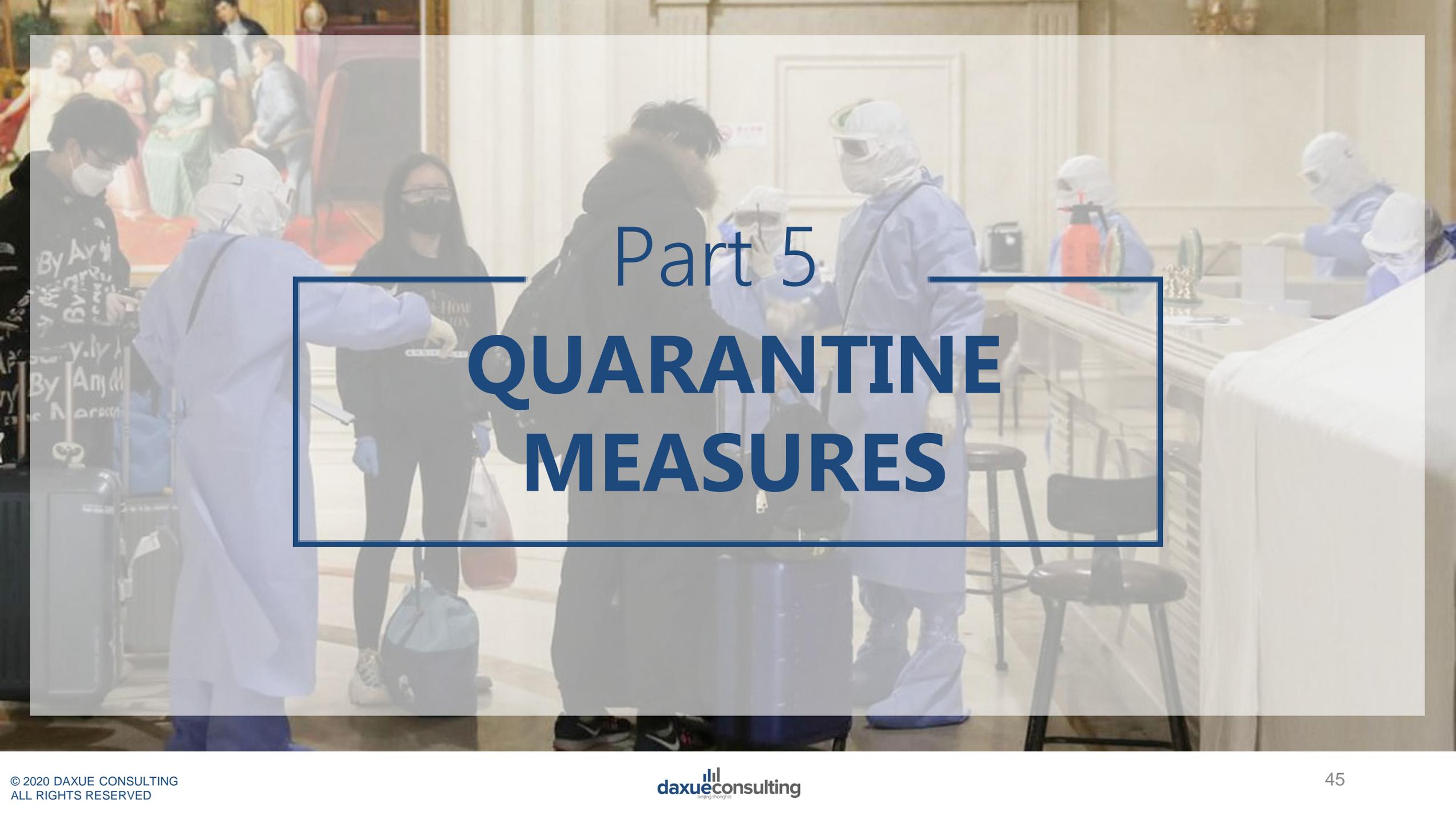
Passengers who entered Shanghai through high-speed, airport, railway and other ways shall apply for on-line health registration on the "health cloud" system in advance based on Shanghai government's rules.

#13



QR CODES TRACK PEOPLE'S POTENTIAL CONTACT WITH THE CORONAVIRUS

The QR code is launched by the Department of Health and used in public transportation. After scanning the code, passengers would know if they had close contact with suspected cases and would be informed by text messages to self-quarantine at home if they had.



Part 5

QUARANTINE MEASURES

#1 ARRANGING CENTRALIZED QUARANTINE IN HOTELS FOR PEOPLE FROM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EPIDEMIC REGIONS

- According to the Chinese government's policy, people coming from domestic epidemic areas and all overseas areas are required to be quarantined in hotels for 14 days.
- Doctors record their body temperature twice a day during quarantine.
- On the thirteenth day, they need to take a virus test. If their test results are negative, they are able to return home.



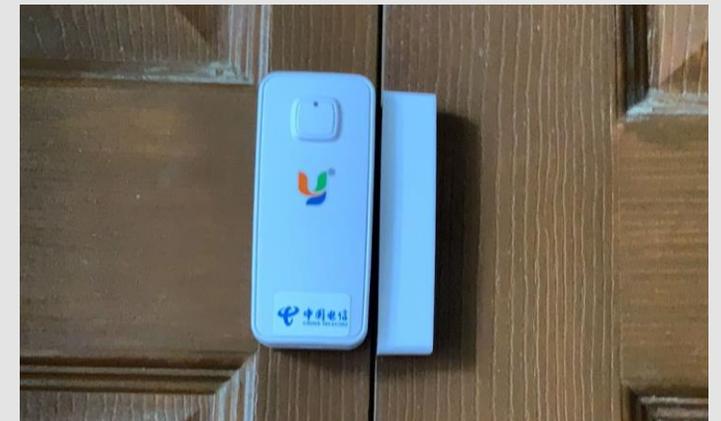
[Source: Yangguang, "Investigating quarantine hotel in depth"]

#2 IMPLEMENTING HOME-QUARANTINE FOR PEOPLE FROM HIGH-RISK REGIONS

- People from overseas and domestic high-risk regions are supposed to be self-quarantined for 14 days at home in terms of the Chinese government's policy.
- People meet the requirement of self-quarantine at home:
 - *Over 70 years old*
 - *Children*
 - *Pregnant women*
 - *Living alone*
- Doctors and police measure their body temperature twice a day and door trackers are installed on their doors. If doors are opened over 1 cm during the home-quarantine period, the police will be notified.

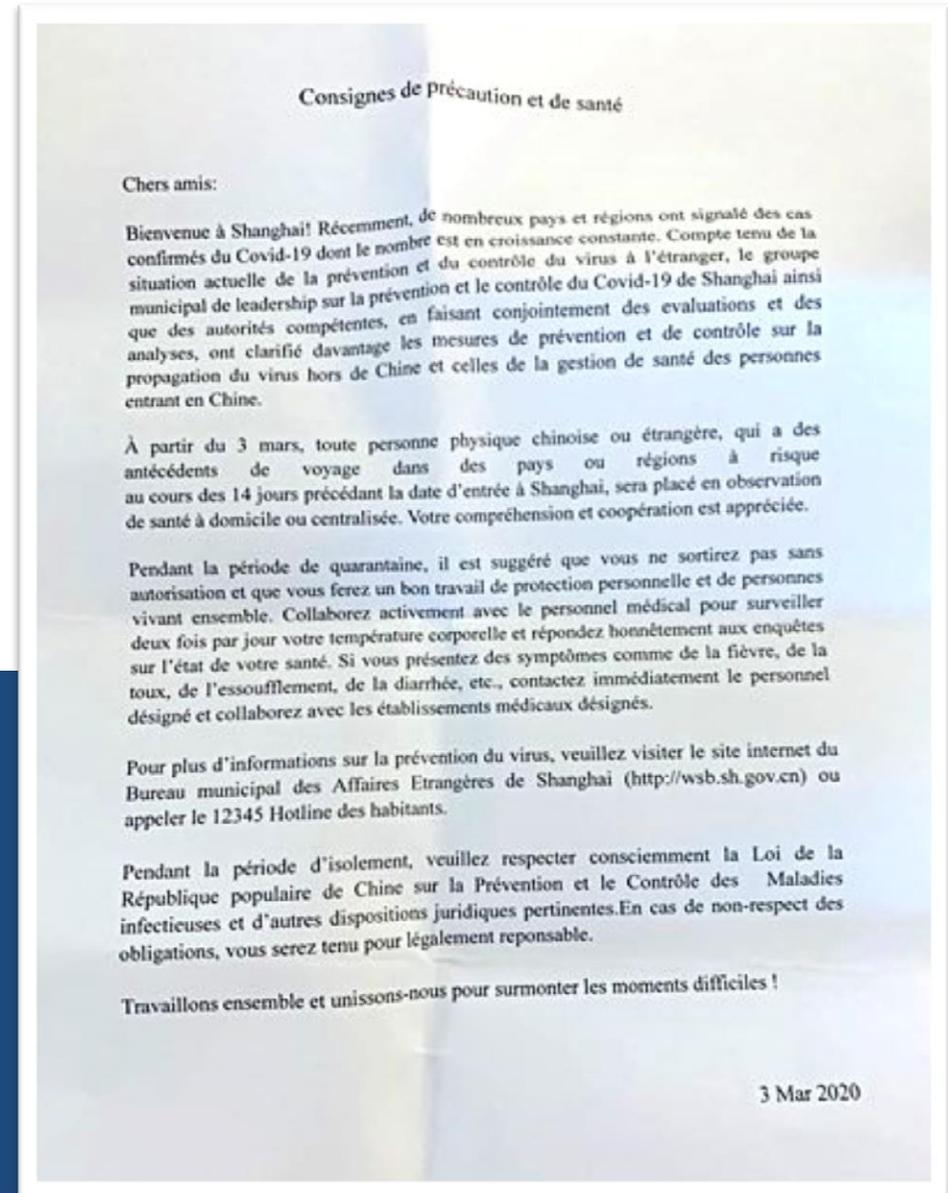


[Source: Laiyuan, "How strict the quarantine is in Shanghai?"]



#3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT GIVES OUT GUIDELINES IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

China's local governments gave out guidelines in different languages to make sure every foreigner in China understood what rules they should follow during the epidemic. At the same time, The National Immigration Administration of the PRC gave out Chinese-English bilingual handouts of Laws observed by foreigners in China.

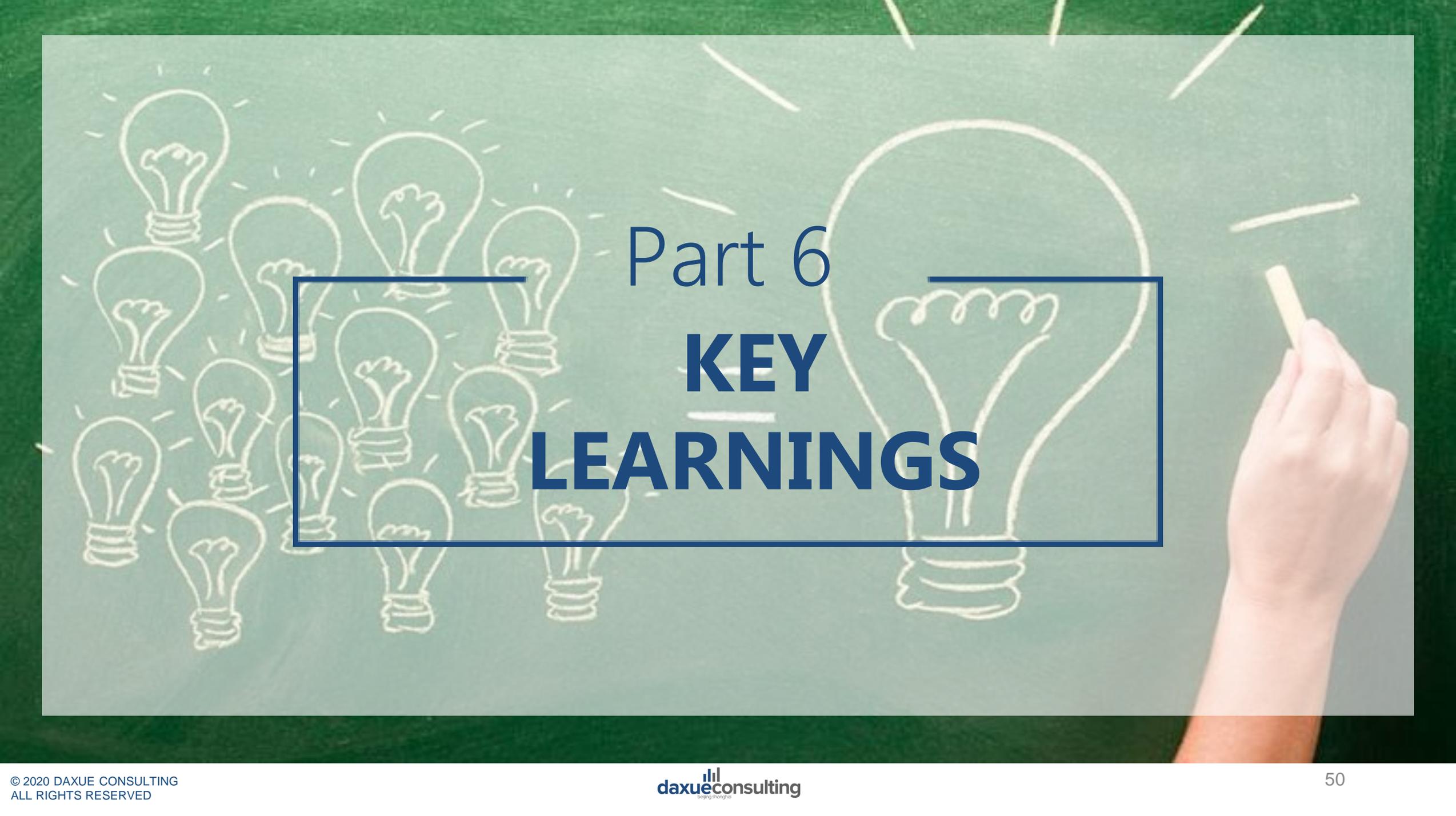


#4 DISINFECTING THE TRASH OF QUARANTINED PEOPLE

Every community set up a temporary garbage collection point to place garbage generated by quarantined people. The local Landscaping & City Appearance Administrative Bureau sent staff to disinfect the garbage before delivering it to incineration plants.



[Source: shanghai observer, "How to deal with the household garbage of these quarantined residents?"]



Part 6
**KEY
LEARNINGS**

Key findings (1/2)



Digital technology was integral to containing COVID-19

During the epidemic, the Chinese government effectively identified high risk cases and controlled the population in public places by using Location Based Services (LBS) and big data technology, such as Health QR codes. Also, big data platforms release real-time data about COVID-19, which is helpful to ease the public panic. At last, those technologies will continuously contribute to China's public administration in the future.



The government & businesses educated the public on hygiene and social distancing tactics

Chinese local governments widely used signs to guide people to follow regulations during the epidemic, such as marking standing points in lines in public places and public hand-washing instructions. This nudged people on public transportation and in shops to keep a distance of 1-2 meters from one another.

Key findings (2/2)



Acting early was the key to contain COVID-19

Once COVID-19 was recognized as contagious, China took immediate measures to reduce population flow, such as the lockdown of Wuhan in January. Many cities and provinces took emergency control measures before discovering any COVID-19 cases. Those measures limited the spread of COVID-19 and gained time for follow-up actions. In addition, China's capable of rapid response is important to managing public crisis.



Many COVID-19 prevention measures were decided on the city or province level

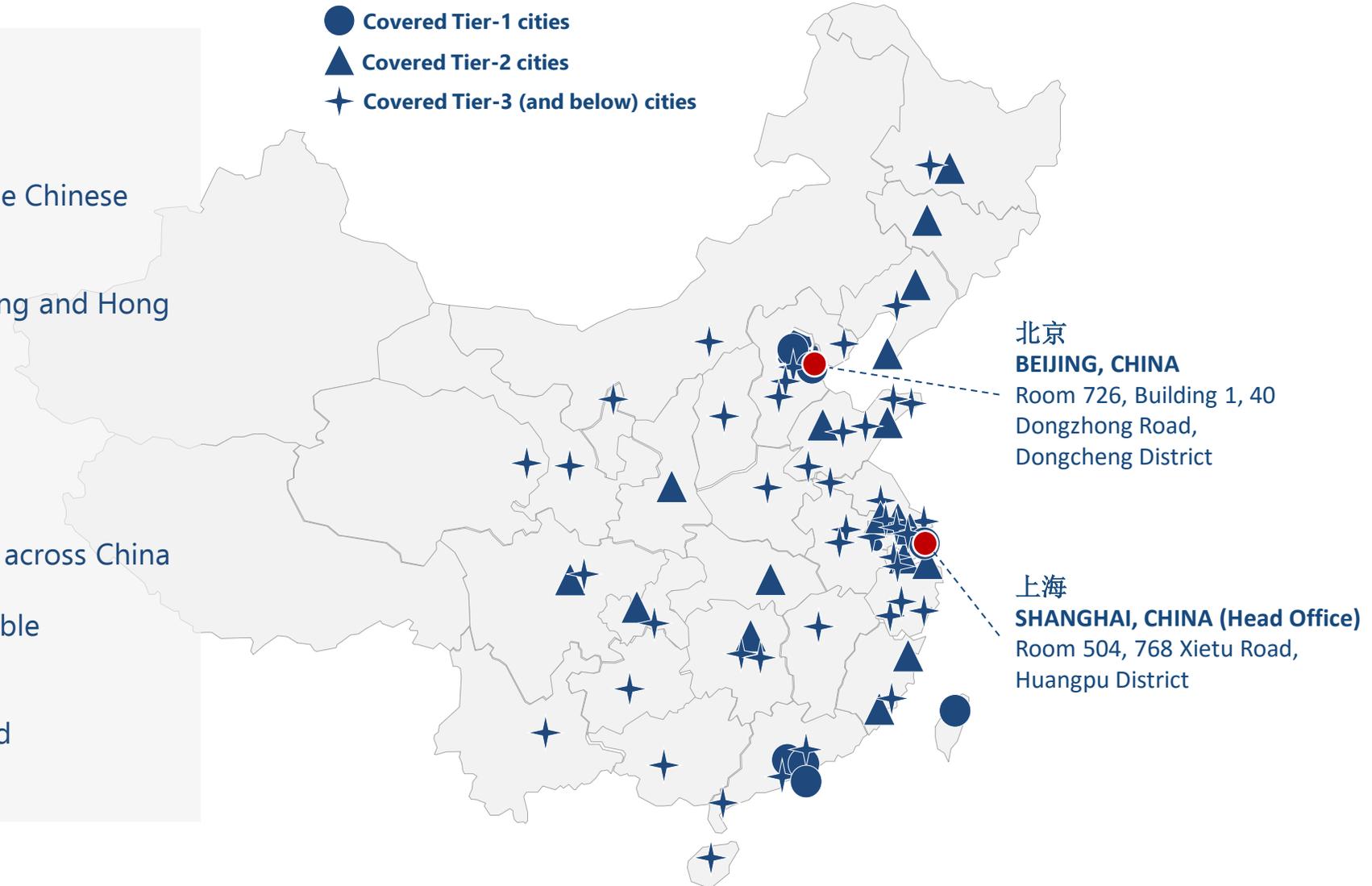
Chinese local governments took steps according to the different situation of provinces and cities. Also, the duration and enforcement are not uniform in different regions and communities. The advantage is that local governments can respond to the epidemic quickly and flexibly according to the specific circumstances of each region. The downside is that China lacks a unified plan and supervision of many measures, which lead to the inefficiency of some measures.

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