



運輸署

Transport Department

DRIVING SERVICES SECTION

Taxi and Ride-hailing Vehicle Operation Booklet

for Taxi and Ride-hailing Vehicle Combined Written Test

(Effective from 3 August 2026)

Note to candidates:

The Taxi and Ride-hailing Combined Written Test comprises two parts: Part 1 on taxi and ride-hailing vehicle operation; Part 2 on the Road Users' Code. This booklet covers the materials for Part 1. For Part 2, please refer to the Transport Department's website.

This booklet is for reference only and has no legal authority. The Driving Services Section of the Transport Department may amend any part of its contents at any time as required without giving any notice.



I. Introduction to Taxi and Ride-hailing Vehicle Operation

Taxis and ride-hailing vehicles are personalised point-to-point transport services, both play a supplementary role in the whole public transport system to meet passengers' needs. While taxis and ride-hailing vehicles provide personalised services to destinations directly, their operational models share some similarities and differences. The purpose of this brief is to illustrate the required knowledge and considerations when providing taxi services for hire or reward, and providing ride-hailing passenger services using private cars.

I. Operation Mode of Taxis and Ride-Hailing Vehicles

(1) Basic Information

2. Providing passenger services for hire or reward using a taxi requires a valid taxi licence. Taxi licences can be held by either individuals or companies, and are categorised into urban taxis, New Territories taxis, and Lantau taxis licences. The holder of a taxi licence is the registered owner of the taxi. The taxi industry mainly consists of rentee-drivers, owner-drivers and renter-owners. Rentee-drivers rent taxis from taxi owners; owner-drivers act as both the owner and driver, leasing the taxi to rentee-drivers part of the time; and renter-owners only lease taxis to rentee-drivers and do not drive the taxis themselves. Owners generally lease out their vehicles to others for driving, reaching agreements directly with the hirers.

3. Besides, the Government has also introduced the taxi fleet regime to encourage professional fleet management and improve taxi service quality. Under this regime, existing taxi owners gather taxis to form a fleet and apply to the Transport Department for a taxi fleet licence. The taxi fleet licence does not replace existing taxi licences, nor is it a mandatory licence required to operate a taxi business. A fleet licensee must be a company registered in Hong Kong and must comply with relevant laws and the conditions specified in the taxi fleet licence.

4. Provision of ride-hailing passenger services must meet the following conditions: the service is provided by a private car issued with a valid ride-hailing vehicle permit; the driver operating or using the private car to provide the service holds a ride-hailing vehicle driving permit; and the service is booked through a ride-hailing platform holding a valid ride-hailing service licence. In addition, a ride-hailing vehicle must be registered under an individual's name and can only be driven by the registered owner of that vehicle to provide ride-hailing passenger services (i.e., "owner-driver requirement").

(2) Vehicle Identification

5. Every general taxi should be fitted on the top of its roof a sign which displays the word "TAXI", which can be illuminated during the hours of darkness when the taxi is available for hire so that it is clearly visible from the front and the rear of the vehicle. In addition, every taxi should be marked on its left and right sides the English words "TAXI" and the Chinese characters "的士". Every taxi shall display, on the front and on the back of the vehicle, a plate indelibly coloured white on a green surface, which shows the seating capacity as laid down in the registration document in respect of that taxi. At the same time, the body of taxis should be painted corresponding colour

according to the scope of the permitted operating area (i.e., red for urban taxis, green for New Territories taxis, and blue for Lantau taxis).

6. For fleet taxis, the taxi fleet licensees may design the livery and markings for their fleet taxis (subject to approval by the Transport Department). To help passengers easily identify fleet taxis and their operating areas, all fleet taxis must display a Taxi Fleet Certificate on the front windshield, as well as Fleet Taxi Plates at the front and rear of the vehicle body. The background colour of the Fleet Taxi Plate corresponds to the scope of the permitted operating area (red for urban Taxis, green for New Territories Taxis, and blue for Lantau Taxis).

7. As for ride-hailing vehicles, any ride-hailing vehicle providing ride-hailing passenger services must display a ride-hailing vehicle certificate (Vehicle Certificate) issued by the Transport Department in the position and manner specified by the Commissioner for Transport. The Vehicle Certificate serves as a prominent identifier to allow law enforcement officers and the public to recognise the vehicle. When a ride-hailing vehicle is not being used to provide ride-hailing passenger services (for example, when used for private purposes), displaying the Vehicle Certificate on the car does not contravene the law.

(3) Mode of Picking Up Passengers

8. The maximum passenger seating capacity of a taxi is six. Taxis may directly pick up passengers on street or accept bookings through ride-hailing channels. Under normal circumstances, the driver of a taxi should not stop to pick up or set down passengers except at a taxi stand in respect of the type of taxi specified; or when requested by a passenger or hailed by an intending passenger. The Commissioner may designate an area of road as an area within which a taxi may stop for hire. Furthermore, the Commissioner may designate a taxi stand as a cross-harbour taxi stand.

9. Besides, the Government designated fleet taxi stopping places at different locations, including the airport, some of the boundary control points, the West Kowloon Station of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link, some of the Airport Express Stations, the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal, the Hong Kong Disneyland, etc to facilitate fleet taxis in picking up passengers with pre-booked trips. Fleet taxi stopping places are delineated with road marking and indicated with traffic signs.

10. Ride-hailing vehicles are classified as a private car which the maximum passenger seating capacity is seven. Ride-hailing vehicles cannot directly pick up passengers on street; they can only accept orders booked and dispatched through platforms holding a valid ride-hailing service licence. They must comply with general regulations applicable to private cars, such as only picking up or dropping off passengers in non-restricted zones and general lay-bys. Furthermore, ride-hailing vehicles must not provide ride-hailing passenger services on closed roads, restricted zones or prohibited areas.

(4) Fare Arrangement

11. Generally, the fare for hiring a taxi must be calculated in accordance with the rates specified in Schedule 5 to the Road Traffic (Public Service Vehicles) Regulations (Cap. 374D)—that is, based on the charge displayed on the taxi meter. Additionally, under Regulation 38 of Cap. 374D, registered taxi owners may also hire out a taxi on a time-rental basis (i.e., “chartering”). The rental rate for chartering is based on the duration for which the taxi is hired (regardless of whether a surcharge is levied for the mileage run during the rental period) or on other terms agreed upon with the hirer.

12. For fleet taxis, fleet licensees may customise fares for pre-arranged journey. Customised fares may be in form of a booking fee (agreed upon with the passenger in advance) on top of the metered fare, or a lump-sum fare agreed upon with the passenger prior to the start of the journey. As for street-hailing trips, fleet taxis must charge according to the same fare table as in the case of general taxis (i.e., based on the rates specified in Schedule 5 to Cap. 374D).

13. Regarding fares of ride-hailing vehicles, licensed platforms may set their own fares, provided that passengers are informed of the fare arrangements before the start of a journey. The Government has the power to regulate fare arrangements where necessary.

(5) Payment of Fares

14. Besides payment by cash, taxi drivers are required to provide at least two means of electronic payment, including one QR code e-payment mean and one non-QR code e-payment mean, starting from 1 April 2026. Drivers may choose the e-payment mean according to their operation need.

15. Payment methods for ride-hailing vehicles are chosen and provided by licensed platforms, generally electronic payment means, such as passengers linking a credit card or e-wallet to the platforms’ application to settle fares via deduction.

(6) Provision of Receipt

16. According to the present statutory requirement, there should be a receipt printing device installed in every taxi. Passengers may request the driver to provide a receipt after paying the fare. If the receipt printing device is not in proper working order, a fare receipt should be issued by the driver of the taxi by completing in manuscript of a pre-printed form. If passengers hail a taxi through ride-hailing channels, they can usually download an electronic receipt via the trip history in the mobile application.

17. As for ride-hailing services, licensed platforms are required to issue a trip receipt, stating clearly the specific information of the trip, to the hirer or passenger upon completion of the journey.

(7) Ensuring the Identity of the Driver Providing Service

18. Anyone authorised to drive a taxi must hold a valid taxi driving licence and a taxi driver identity plate. When providing passenger services, a driver must display his valid taxi driver identity plate inside the vehicle so that passengers and law enforcement officers can verify his identity. This requirement to display the taxi driver identity plate also helps prevent illegal acts such as unlicensed driving or impersonation, ensuring passenger safety.

19. For ride-hailing services, drivers must undergo various procedures (such as facial recognition) as required by licensed platforms before and during operation to verify their identity. When confirming a passenger's booking, licensed platforms must provide the passenger with the driver's photo and relevant information, such as the driver's name, allowing the passenger to identify the driver.

(8) Taxi-Driver-Offence Points System

20. The Taxi-Driver-Offence Points (TDOP) system covers 11 taxi-driver-related offences that affect taxi service quality and carry higher penalties under the existing legislation, which have been categorised into three layers assigned with 10, 5 and 3 points respectively based on their seriousness. Details are enclosed in **Appendix 1**.

21. If a taxi driver incurs 15 or more points within a 2-year period, the taxi driver is liable to be disqualified from driving a taxi ("disqualification"). The disqualification period will be three months for the first disqualification and six months for each subsequent disqualification.

22. Anyone who is disqualified from driving a taxi under the Taxi-Driver-Offence Points Ordinance (Cap. 647) will not be eligible to apply for a ride-hailing vehicle driving permit during the period of disqualification.

(9) Cancellation of Ride-Hailing Vehicle Driving Permit

23. If a holder of a ride-hailing vehicle driving permit is disqualified from driving a taxi for a period of time under the Taxi-Driver-Offence Points Ordinance (Cap. 647), his ride-hailing vehicle driving permit will also be temporarily suspended during that period.

24. Similarly, if a holder of a ride-hailing vehicle driving permit is disqualified from driving under the Road Traffic (Driving-offence Points) Ordinance (Cap. 375), his ride-hailing vehicle driving permit, whether obtained before or during the period of disqualification, shall be of no effect so long as the disqualification continues in force.

25. Besides, if a ride-hailing vehicle driving permit holder's full driving licence to drive a private car or light goods vehicle is cancelled, the ride-hailing vehicle driving permit shall be cancelled.

II. Operation Safety of Taxis and Ride-hailing Vehicles

Before Driving

26. Before driving, drivers should ensure they are familiar with the performance of the vehicle. Do not attempt to operate the vehicle unless they are confident it can be done safely. Before entering the cabin, inspect the vehicle body carefully and check the following items:

- All tyres are inflated to proper pressure and free from any damage or foreign objects with sufficient tread of at least 1 mm in depth throughout at least 3/4 of the breadth of the tread and round the entire outer circumference of the tyre;
- There are no missing or loose wheel nuts/bolts. All wheel nuts/bolts are tightened to the vehicle manufacturer's recommended torque after changing wheels/tyres;
- Engine and luggage compartment hoods/covers, fuel filler caps / liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) filling caps / charging port covers, and doors are securely fastened and closed;
- Window glass is free from damage;
- Windshield wiper blades are not cracked or excessively worn;
- Driving mirrors are secured;
- The vehicle's lighting system—including front lamps, headlights and aims, rear lamps, stop lamps and direction indicators—is operating normally and clean; and
- There are no lubricating oil, brake fluid, and fuel or LPG leakage.

To ensure the following before departure:

- There are sufficient levels of fuel / LPG / battery power, brake fluid, lubricating oil (if any) and coolant (if any);
- The vehicle is not overloaded, as overloading can affect the performance and handling of the vehicle including steering and braking;
- There is no blockage of the driver's vision to the front or rear;
- All seat belts must function properly, and ensure that the driver and every passenger properly wear the seat belts fitted on the seats;
- The driver's seat and mirrors are correctly adjusted;
- All indications shown in dashboard/screens, oil temperature gauge (if any) and battery voltage meter (if any) are working and indicating normal levels;
- All driving controls, such as brakes, clutch (if any), accelerator, parking brake, steering wheel, horn, and wipers, are operating smoothly and effectively;
- Engine operation sound (if applicable) is normal, and exhaust pipes (if applicable) show no abnormal smoke;
- For taxis, the Government has amended the relevant legislation to mandate all taxis be installed with the journey recording system (i.e., a system equipped with in-vehicle

camera, dash camera, and Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)). The system must record video and audio inside the taxi cabin, capture the front and rear views outside the taxi as well as collect data on the taxi's location. The system must be installed or modified only by an authorised installer. The Government will announce the effective date for the mandatory installation of journey recording system at a later stage. Once the requirement takes effect, taxi drivers must ensure that the system functions normally and that the in-vehicle camera remains unobstructed, clear notices are displayed in prominent locations inside the vehicle to inform passengers that the in-vehicle camera is recording.

- The driver monitoring system inside the fleet taxi cabin operates normally;
- All vehicle doors are securely closed; and
- For ride-hailing vehicles providing ride-hailing passenger services, the vehicle certificates must be displayed in the location and manner specified by the Commissioner for Transport.

During Driving

27. While driving, drivers should prioritise safety, drive attentively, look well ahead at all times and be aware of the surrounding road conditions; maintain a safe distance from the vehicle in front, especially in adverse weather (such as heavy rain or fog). In addition, drivers must pay special attention to “blind spots” to prevent accidents. Before driving and reversing, drivers should use the rear-view mirrors or other monitoring devices and look around for a final check to observe the road conditions before moving off safely.

28. Drivers must comply with traffic legislation and rules, including traffic signs, road markings, traffic signals, etc. and maintain a proper driving attitude and be courteous to other road users. Besides, drivers must follow speed limits, drive at a safe speed and do not speeding. Drivers should also give way to pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross, especially when approaching zebra crossings. If a pedestrian has already stepped onto a zebra crossing, drivers must stop and give way to the pedestrian.

29. In the event of a vehicle breakdown or emergency, a driver should prioritise the safety of himself/herself and his/her passengers, turn on the hazard warning lights immediately and get the vehicle off the roadway if possible, such as onto a lay-by, hard shoulder or hard strip if available. Unless he/she is certain that he/she and his/her passengers can safely get clear of the roadway and have a safe place (such as behind crash barriers) wait for help, he/she should not leave the vehicle and should remain buckled up. If a driver has left the vehicle, do not stay on the carriageway or in front or behind the vehicle, and never forget the danger of passing traffic.

Passengers boarding and alighting

30. Before stopping, be extra careful and pay attention to the surrounding road conditions. Never pick up or drop off passengers in areas where it may cause obstruction or danger to other road users, such as pedestrian crossings, road bends, junctions, etc. Before opening the vehicle door, drivers must ensure that the vehicle has come to a complete stop and that the parking brake is applied firmly. Before closing the doors, drivers must check the vehicle cabin to ensure that all passengers have safely boarded or alighted. Drivers should also make sure that passengers have not left any personal belongings behind in the vehicle.

Statutory Requirements on Child Restraining Devices (CRDs)

31. Current legislation stipulates that children aged below eight (except those reach a body height of 1.35 metres), must use CRDs when riding in a private car. A child aged eight or above or with a body height of at least 1.35 metres must either use a CRD or wear a normal seat belt; otherwise, the driver commits an offence and is liable to a maximum fine of HK\$2,000. Since ride-hailing vehicles are essentially private cars, they must also comply with the above statutory requirement when transporting child passengers. Individual licensed platforms may decide whether to offer trip options equipped with CRDs; if a surcharge applies, the licensed platform should inform passengers of the relevant fee arrangements before the trip begins.

32. The above statutory requirements on the use of CRDs do not apply to taxis. Current legislation stipulates that taxi passengers must wear seat belts if fitted on the seats. If an adult passenger is traveling with a child who could not sit steadily on a seat in a taxi, the adult must wear a seat belt first and then hold the child on his / her lap; a child who could sit steadily on a seat may wear a seat belt.

Statutory Requirements on Mobile Telecommunications Devices (MTDs)

33. Current legislation stipulates that drivers must not place more than two MTDs (i.e. mobile phones, tablet computers or laptop computers) in front of them while driving. The diagonal length of each device's screen must not exceed 19 centimetres. The devices must not obstruct the driver's direct vision or indirect vision through any mirror, device or monitor unit fitted to the vehicle to the road and traffic conditions. In addition, a driver must not use a MTD by holding it in his/her hand or between head and shoulder when the vehicle is in motion. Offending driver is liable to a maximum fine of HK\$2,000.

34. Drivers should drive attentively at all times and avoid using MTDs or their applications to prevent being distracted that could result in a loss of control over the vehicle. If a driver uses a MTD while driving in such a way as to affect his/her driving, the driver may have committed the offence of "dangerous driving" or "careless driving", irrespective of whether his/her driving has caused a traffic accident.

III. Occupational Safety

35. Drivers should always get sufficient rest and maintain a healthy lifestyle. In particular, they must not consume alcoholic beverages or take medications prior to driving, as even small amounts of alcohol or drug can increase fatigue and significantly impair driving ability. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a criminal offence.

36. If feeling unwell, drivers should seek medical attention as early as possible and ask doctors whether any prescribed medications have side effects that might affect driving.

37. If feeling tired while driving, drivers can open a window to breathe fresh air or turn down the air conditioning temperature to stay alert. If conditions permit, find a suitable parking spot to pull over and rest, but never stop on highways or roads with fast-moving traffic.

38. Driving for long periods can lead to work stress, mental tension, and other health issues. Drivers should relieve work stress by engaging in healthy leisure activities and physical exercise during off-hours, getting adequate sleep, maintaining a positive mindset, and building good, supportive relationships with family, friends, and colleagues.

39. Pay attention to posture while driving. Properly adjust the seat, steering wheel, and rear-view mirrors, making full use of the seat backrest for support. Occasionally shift seating positions to alter pressure points on the body, and take appropriate short breaks to perform stretching exercises to promote blood circulation and prevent muscle strain.

IV. Customer Service

40. During operations, drivers should ensure that every passenger enjoys a safe and comfortable ride. Drivers should be polite to passengers during service, stay calm when facing passenger complaints, and listen patiently—never getting into verbal arguments with passengers. Furthermore, drivers must never display impolite behaviour or refuse service based on a passenger's nationality, race, gender, age, or physical condition (such as persons with disabilities).

V. Taking Care of Passengers with Special Needs

41. Drivers should remain patient, as well as care for and assist passengers with special needs (including persons with disabilities, individuals with mobility difficulties and pregnant women), ensuring they enjoy a safe and barrier-free travel experience.

VI. Carriage of Goods

42. No goods other than personal hand baggage shall be carried on a taxi. Personal hand baggage shall not include the followings:

- (i) any goods which are of a dangerous or offensive nature; and
- (ii) any goods which are not securely wrapped.

43. As a general rule, each piece of light personal baggage that is placed inside the passenger compartment can be carried free of charge if its total dimensions (length + width + height) do not exceed 140 cm.

44. Taxi drivers may charge passengers for every piece of baggage that is placed inside the luggage compartment a baggage surcharge regardless of its dimensions.

45. Wheelchairs, crutches and other items used as an aid to mobility which are carried by a taxi passenger with disabilities can be carried free of charge regardless of their dimensions and where they are placed.

46. Regarding ride-hailing vehicles, the regulation on personal hand luggage and applicability of surcharges are determined by individual licensed platforms. If a surcharge is involved, the licensed platform should inform passengers of the relevant fee arrangements before the journey begins.

VII. Carriage of Animals and Birds

47. The carriage of animals and birds in a taxi and the terms and conditions under which any animal or bird is carried should be at the sole discretion of the driver of the vehicle. However, any person who is permitted to take any animal or bird on a vehicle must be responsible for and pay for any damage to the vehicle caused by that animal or bird.

48. Regarding ride-hailing vehicles, individual licensed platforms may decide whether passengers are permitted to bring animals or birds on board, and shall agree on the relevant arrangements with passengers before the journey begins.

Appendix 1

Offences Covered in Taxi-Driver-Offence Points (TDOP) System and Relevant Points Assigned to Each Offence

No.	Offence	Offence points
1	Overcharging	10
2	Wilfully refusing or neglecting to accept a hire	
3	Refusing or neglecting to drive a taxi to the place indicated by the hirer	
4	Defacing, damaging or altering a taximeter	
5	Soliciting	5
6	Driving to a destination other than by the most direct practicable route	
7	Permitting any person other than the hirer to enter the taxi without the consent of the hirer	
8	Deceiving or refusing to inform a passenger or intending passenger as to the proper fare and route to any place	
9	Refusing or neglecting to carry the number of passengers required by the hirer	3
10	Refusing or neglecting to issue a receipt	
11	Not setting taximeter to recording position	

Among which, the 4 more serious offences assigned with 10 points (i.e. “overcharging”, “wilfully refusing or neglecting to accept a hire”, “refusing or neglecting to drive a taxi to the place indicated by the hirer” and “defacing, damaging or altering a taximeter”) will also trigger the two-tier penalty system. Maximum penalties for the first conviction remain at a fine of HK\$10,000 and 6-month imprisonment, while those for subsequent conviction are raised to a fine of HK\$25,000 and 12-month imprisonment.

In counting the rolling-based two-year period for determining whether actions have to be taken under the TDOP system (e.g. whether the Commissioner for Transport has to apply to a magistrate to trigger the disqualification proceedings), the relevant reference date is the date of the commission of the relevant scheduled offence, instead of the date of incurrance of points. If a taxi driver has accumulated points incurred to a specified level within any two-year period, a respective action or penalty will be triggered. Details are as follow:

- (i) Incurrence of 8 points or more, but less than 15 points

The Commissioner for Transport will issue an Advice of Taxi-Driver-Offence Points to

him pursuant to the law. This Advice sets out his record of points incurred in respect of the scheduled offences committed within the 2-year period, informs him of the consequences of incurring more points and reminds him to enhance the taxi service.

(ii) Incurrence of 10 points or more

The Commissioner for Transport will issue a “Notice of Obligatory Attendance of Taxi Service Improvement Course” to the taxi driver to inform him of the obligatory attendance and completion of a Taxi Service Improvement Course (TSIC) at his own cost within 3 months from the date of the Notice. Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to attend and complete the Taxi Service Improvement Course within the specified period, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of HK\$5,000 and imprisonment for one month. On the other hand, the convicted person is still required to attend and complete a TSIC at his own cost within the time limit specified by the court order.

If a taxi driver attends and completes a TSIC, passes the course examination and is therefore issued with a taxi course completion certificate, the Commissioner for Transport will deduct from the total number of relevant points incurred by him -

- (a) 3 points if the number before deduction is larger than 3; or
- (b) all the points if the number before deduction is not larger than 3.

However, no points may be deducted under the following four circumstances:

On the completion day of the course -

- (a) attends and completes a TSIC but fails the course examination; or
- (b) no relevant points were incurred by the taxi driver (i.e. 0 points); or
- (c) the total number of relevant points incurred by the taxi driver is 15 or above; or
- (d) within the 2-year period before the completion day, points incurred by the taxi driver had been deducted due to previous completion of TSIC.

(iii) Incurrence of 15 points or more

The taxi driver is liable to be disqualified from driving a taxi (“disqualification”). The disqualification period will be three months for the first disqualification and six months for each subsequent disqualification, subject to the Courts’ order.

If a taxi driver incurs 15 or more points within a 2-year period, and as a result being disqualified from driving a taxi, the points entries in the Register of Taxi-Driver-Offence Points relating to the offences will be canceled. In other words, all those points incurred by the driver for the offences will have no effect.

II. Location and Route Questions

Location (Question)	Place (Answer)
Hospitals	
1. Queen Mary Hospital	Pok Fu Lam
2. Prince of Wales Hospital	Sha Tin
3. Tsan Yuk Hospital	Sai Ying Pun
4. Tung Wah Hospital	Sheung Wan
5. TWGHs Fung Yiu King Hospital	Pok Fu Lam
6. Grantham Hospital	Wong Chuk Hang
7. Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital	Chai Wan
8. Tung Wah Eastern Hospital	Tai Hang
9. Tang Shiu Kin Hospital	Wan Chai
10. Ruttonjee Hospital	Wan Chai
11. Wong Chuk Hang Hospital	Wong Chuk Hang Path
12. Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Yau Ma Tei
13. Kowloon Hospital	Kowloon City
14. Hong Kong Buddhist Hospital	Lok Fu
15. Hong Kong Eye Hospital	Kowloon City
16. TWGHs Wong Tai Sin Hospital	Shatin Pass Road
17. Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital	Wong Tai Sin
18. Kwong Wah Hospital	Yau Ma Tei

Location (Question)	Place (Answer)
19. Caritas Medical Centre	Cheung Sha Wan
20. Princess Margaret Hospital	Lai King
21. Kwai Chung Hospital	Lai King
22. Yan Chai Hospital	Tsuen Wan
23. United Christian Hospital	Sau Mau Ping
24. Haven of Hope Hospital	Tseung Kwan O
25. Tseung Kwan O Hospital	Po Ning Lane
26. Shatin Hospital	A Kung Kok Street
27. Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital	Tai Po
28. Tai Po Hospital	Chuen On Road
29. North District Hospital	Sheung Shui
30. Tuen Mun Hospital	Tsing Chung Koon Road
31. Pok Oi Hospital	Yuen Long
32. Canossa Hospital	Mid-Levels
33. Matilda International Hospital	The Peak
34. HK Adventist Hospital - Stubbs Road	Happy Valley
35. St. Paul's Hospital	Eastern Hospital Road
36. HK Sanatorium & Hospital	Happy Valley
37. Precious Blood Hospital (Caritas)	Sham Shui Po

Location (Question)		Place (Answer)	Location (Question)		Place (Answer)
38.	Evangel Hospital	Kowloon City	56.	Hong Kong Wetland Park	Tin Shui Wai
39.	St. Teresa's Hospital	Kowloon City	57.	Jade Market	Yau Ma Tei
40.	Hong Kong Baptist Hospital	Kowloon Tong	58.	Kowloon Walled City Park	Kowloon City
41.	HK Adventist Hospital - Tsuen Wan	Tsuen King Circuit	59.	Ngong Ping Cable Car - Tung Chung Cable Car Terminal	Tat Tung Road
42.	Union Hospital	Fu Kin Street	60.	Ocean Park Hong Kong	Wong Chuk Hang
43.	Castle Peak Hospital	Tuen Mun	61.	Po Lin Monastery	Ngong Ping
44.	Siu Lam Hospital	Tsing Chung Koon Road	62.	The Peak Tower	Peak Road
45.	The Duchess of Kent Children's Hospital at Sandy Bay	Pok Fu Lam	63.	Asia World-Expo	Chek Lap Kok
46.	North Lantau Hospital	Chung Yan Road	64.	HK Convention & Exhibition Centre	Wan Chai
47.	Tin Shui Wai Hospital	Tin Tan Street	65.	Ping Shan Heritage Trail	Yuen Long
48.	Gleneagles Hong Kong Hospital	Wong Chuk Hang	66.	Hong Kong Heritage Museum	Sha Tin
49.	Hong Kong Children's Hospital	Kowloon Bay	67.	Hong Kong Museum of History	Tsim Sha Tsui
50.	Kai Tak Hospital	Kowloon Bay	68.	Hong Kong Science Museum	Tsim Sha Tsui
51.	The Chinese Medicine Hospital of Hong Kong	Tseung Kwan O	69.	Hong Kong Space Museum	Tsim Sha Tsui
52.	The CUHK Medical Centre	Chak Cheung Street	70.	Hong Kong City Hall	Central
Tourist Spots			71.	Hong Kong Coliseum (Hung Hom Coliseum)	Hung Hom
53.	Avenue of Stars	Tsim Sha Tsui	72.	Hong Kong Cultural Centre	Tsim Sha Tsui
54.	Golden Bauhinia Square	Wan Chai	73.	Queen Elizabeth Stadium	Wan Chai
55.	Hong Kong Disneyland	Penny's Bay	74.	Tsim Sha Tsui Star Ferry Pier	Tsim Sha Tsui

Location (Question)	Place (Answer)	Location (Question)	Place (Answer)
75. 1881 Heritage	Canton Road	93. Dorsett Wanchai, Hong Kong	Queen's Road East
76. Sha Tin Town Hall	Yuen Wo Road	94. Empire Hotel Hong Kong, Wan Chai	Hennessy Road
77. Sha Tin Che Kung Temple	Tai Wai	95. Gloucester Luk Kwok Hong Kong	Wan Chai
78. Man Mo Temple	Sheung Wan	96. Renaissance Harbour View Hotel Hong Kong	Wan Chai
79. Lam Tsuen Wishing Plaza	Tai Po	97. The Park Lane Hong Kong, A Pullman Hotel	Causeway Bay
80. Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail	Fanling	98. Harbour Plaza North Point	King's Road
81. Murray House	Stanley	99. Ovolo Southside	Wong Chuk Hang
82. The Pawn	Johnston Road	100. Nina Hotel Island South	Wong Chuk Hang
83. Tai Kwun	Hollywood Road	101. The Fullerton Hotels	Wong Chuk Hang
84. Hong Kong Museum of Art	Tsim Sha Tsui	102. Kowloon Shangri-La, Hong Kong	Tsim Sha Tsui
85. Hong Kong Arts Centre	Wan Chai	103. Royal Pacific Hotel	Tsim Sha Tsui
86. Hong Kong Palace Museum	Museum Drive	104. The Peninsula Hong Kong	Tsim Sha Tsui
87. Xiqu Centre	Austin Road West	105. Sheraton Hong Kong Hotel & Towers	Tsim Sha Tsui
88. M+ Museum	Museum Drive	106. Park Hotel Hong Kong	Tsim Sha Tsui
89. Kai Tak Sports Park	Shing Kai Road	107. Holiday Inn Golden Mile	Tsim Sha Tsui
Hotels		108. The Royal Garden	Tsim Sha Tsui
90. Mandarin Oriental, Hong Kong	Central	109. New World Millennium Hong Kong Hotel	Tsim Sha Tsui
91. The Murray Hotel	Central	110. InterContinental Grand Stanford Hong Kong	Tsim Sha Tsui
92. Conard Hong Kong	Queensway	111. Gateway Hotel	Tsim Sha Tsui

Location (Question)	Place (Answer)	Location (Question)	Place (Answer)
112. The Mira Hong Kong	Tsim Sha Tsui	131. Novotel Citygate Hong Kong	Tung Chung
113. Rosewood Hong Kong	Tsim Sha Tsui	132. Hong Kong Disneyland Hotel	Penny's Bay
114. Marco Polo Hongkong Hotel	Tsim Sha Tsui	133. Disney Explorers Lodge	Penny's Bay
115. Kimpton Tsim Sha Tsui Hong Kong	Tsim Sha Tsui	134. Disney's Hollywood Hotel	Penny's Bay
116. W Hong Kong	Austin Road West	135. Regala Skycity Hotel	Chek Lap Kok
117. The Ritz-Carlton, Hong Kong	Austin Road West	136. Hong Kong SkyCity Marriott Hotel	Chek Lap Kok
118. Royal Plaza Hotel	Mong Kok	137. Regal Airport Hotel	Chek Lap Kok
119. Dorsett Mongkok, Hong Kong	Tai Kok Tsui	Government Buildings	
120. Harbour Grand Kowloon	Hung Hom	138. Central Government Offices	Tim Mei Avenue
121. Harbour Plaza Metropolis	Hung Hom	139. Queensway Government Offices	Queensway
122. Harbour Plaza 8 Degrees	To Kwa Wan	140. Wanchai Tower	Harbour Road
123. Dorsett Kai Tak	Shing Kai Road	141. North Point Government Offices	Java Road
124. Nina Hotel Kowloon East	Kwun Tong	142. Mong Kok Government Offices	Luen Wan Street
125. The Royal Garden Kowloon East	Tseung Kwan O	143. Kowloon Government Offices	Yau Ma Tei
126. Regal Riverside Hotel	Sha Tin	144. West Kowloon Government Offices	Hoi Ting Road
127. Nina Hotel Tsuen Wan West	Yeung Uk Road	145. Pui Ching Road Government Offices	Pui Ching Road
128. Royal View Hotel	Ting Kau	146. Ho Man Tin Government Offices	Chung Hau Street
129. Hong Kong Gold Coast Hotel	So Kwun Wat	147. Ma Tau Kok Road Government Offices	Ma Tau Kok Road
130. Harbour Plaza Resort City Hong Kong	Tin Shui Wai	148. To Kwa Wan Government Offices	Ma Tau Wai Road

Location (Question)		Place (Answer)	Location (Question)		Place (Answer)
149.	Sham Shui Po Government Offices	Un Chau Street	168.	Kwun Tong District Police Station	Lei Yue Mun Road
150.	Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices	Cheung Sha Wan Road	169.	Tseung Kwan O District Police Station	Po Lam Road North
151.	Lai Chi Kok Government Offices	Lai Wan Road	170.	Tsuen Wan District Police Station	Tsuen King Circuit
152.	Kowloon East Government Offices	Kwun Tong	171.	Legislative Council Complex	Admiralty
153.	Ngau Tau Kok Government Offices	On Wah Street	172.	Government House	Central
154.	Sai Kung Government Offices	Chan Man Street	173.	Hong Kong Central Library	Causeway Bay
155.	Sha Tin Government Offices	Sheung Wo Che Road	174.	Hospital Authority Building	Kowloon City
156.	Tai Po Government Offices	Ting Kok Road	175.	Court of Final Appeal	Central
157.	North District Government Offices	Fanling	176.	High Court	Queensway
158.	Tsuen Wan Government Offices	Sai Lau Kok Road	177.	District Court	Harbour Road
159.	Kwai Hing Government Offices	Hing Fong Road	178.	Eastern Law Courts Building	Sai Wan Ho
160.	Tuen Mun Government Offices	Tuen Hi Road	179.	West Kowloon Law Courts Building	Tung Chau Street
161.	Tai Hing Government Offices	Tuen Mun	180.	Kowloon City Law Courts Building	Argyle Street
162.	Yuen Long Government Offices	Kiu Lok Square	181.	Kwun Tong Law Courts Building	Lei Yue Mun Road
163.	Mui Wo Government Offices	Ngan Kwong Wan Road	182.	Sha Tin Law Courts Building	Yi Ching Lane
164.	Electrical and Mechanical Services Department Headquarters	Kai Shing Street	183.	Fanling Law Courts Building	Pik Fung Road
165.	Immigration Headquarters	Tseung Kwan O	184.	Tuen Mun Law Courts Building	Tuen Hi Road
166.	Central District Police Station	Chung Kong Road	185.	Labour Tribunal	Gascoigne Road
167.	Mong Kok District Police Station	Prince Edward Road West	186.	Lands Tribunal	Gascoigne Road

Location (Question)	Place (Answer)	Location (Question)	Place (Answer)
187. Small Claims Tribunal	Tung Chau Street	Shopping Malls	
Commercial Buildings		205. Times Square	Causeway Bay
188. Jardine House	Central	206. Lee Theatre	Causeway Bay
189. Wing On House	Central	207. Harbour City	Tsim Sha Tsui
190. HSBC Main Building	Central	208. K11 MUSEA	Tsim Sha Tsui
191. Cheung Kong Center	Central	209. Langham Place	Mong Kok
192. World-Wide House	Central	210. U Corner	Mong Kok
193. COSCO Tower	Sheung Wan	211. Festival Walk	Tat Chee Avenue
194. United Centre	Admiralty	212. Plaza Hollywood	Diamond Hill
195. Lippo Centre	Admiralty	213. Wonderful Worlds of Whampoa	Hung Hom
196. Lee Gardens	Causeway Bay	214. Yue Man Square	Kwun Tong
197. AIA Tower	North Point	215. The ANGLE	Kwun Tong
198. Hopewell Centre	Wan Chai	216. AIRSIDE	Kai Tak
199. Mira Place	Tsim Sha Tsui	217. The Twins	Kai Tak
200. The Gateway	Tsim Sha Tsui	218. SOHO West	Cheung Sha Wan
201. Enterprise Square	Kowloon Bay	219. The Wai	Che Kung Miu Road
202. Millennium City	Kwun Tong	220. New Town Plaza	Sha Tin
203. Nina Tower	Tsuen Wan	221. Citygate Outlets	Tung Chung
204. TVB City	Tseung Kwan O	Residential Buildings	

Location (Question)	Place (Answer)	Location (Question)	Place (Answer)
222. Taikoo Shing	Quarry Bay	241. Tung Chung Crescent	Tung Chung
223. Heng Fa Chuen	Chai Wan	242. Caribbean Coast	Tung Chung
224. South Horizons	Ap Lei Chau	243. Discovery Bay	Lantau Island
225. Residence Bel-Air	Pok Fu Lam	Higher Education Institutions	
226. Amoy Gardens	Kowloon Bay	244. Main Building of The University of Hong Kong	Bonham Road
227. Telford Gardens	Kowloon Bay	245. The Chinese University of Hong Kong	Sha Tin
228. Laguna City	Kwun Tong	246. The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Clear Water Bay
229. Whampoa Garden	Hung Hom	247. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	Hung Hom
230. Laguna Verde	Hung Hom	248. City University of Hong Kong	Kowloon Tong
231. Mei Foo Sun Chuen	Lai Chi Kok	249. Hong Kong Baptist University	Kowloon Tong
232. Kingswood Villas	Tin Shui Wai	250. Lingnan University	Tuen Mun
233. Fairview Park	Yuen Long	251. The Education University of Hong Kong	Tai Po
234. Luk Yeung Sun Chuen	Tsuen Wan	252. Hong Kong Metropolitan University	Ho Man Tin
235. Belvedere Garden	Tsuen Wan	253. Hong Kong Shue Yan University	North Point
236. Tierra Verde	Tsing Yi	254. The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong	Siu Lek Yuen
237. Park Island	Ma Wan	255. Saint Francis University	Chui Ling Lane
238. City One Shatin	Sha Tin		
239. Sunshine City	Ma On Shan		
240. Mayfair By The Sea	Pak Shek Kok		

Routes

Start (Question)	Destination (Question)	Most Direct Viable Route (Answer)
256. Marina Cove, Sai Kung	The Duchess of Kent Children's Hospital at Sandy Bay	Western Harbour Crossing
257. Ko Shan Theatre, Hung Hom	Cheung Sha Wan Plaza	Fat Kwong Street, Soares Avenue and Argyle Street
258. City Point, Tsuen Wan	Mai Po Nature Reserve	Tai Lam Tunnel and Tsing Long Highway
259. Yuen Long Town Hall	MOSTown, Ma On Shan	Lam Kam Road
260. Sha Tsui Road Playground, Tsuen Wan	Shatin Centre	Tai Ho Road and Cheung Pei Shan Road
261. Nam Cheong Estate, Sham Shui Po	Sheung Shui MTR Station	Tsing Sha Highway and Eagle's Nest Tunnel
262. West Kowloon Station Bus Terminus, Jordan	Empire Hotel Hong Kong, Causeway Bay	Hong Chong Road and Cross Harbour Tunnel
263. Festival Walk, Kowloon Tong	Sha Tin Town Hall	Waterloo Road and Lion Rock Tunnel
264. West Kowloon Xiqu Centre	Telford Plaza, Kowloon Bay	Chatham Road North, East Kowloon Corridor and Kai Tak Tunnel
265. Landmark North	Immigration Headquarters	Fanling Highway and Tate's Cairn Tunnel
266. United Christian Hospital	Mong Kok District Police Station	New Clear Water Bay Road and Prince Edward Road East
267. Tsuen Fung Centre, Tsuen Wan	Hong Kong Examinations And Assessment Authority, San Po Kong	Castle Peak Road (Kwai Chung) and Lung Cheung Road

Routes

Routes		
Start (Question)	Destination (Question)	Most Direct Viable Route (Answer)
268. Fortune Metropolis, Hung Hom	ICAC Headquarters Building, North Point	Cross Harbour Tunnel
269. Academic Community Hall of Hong Kong Baptist University, Kowloon Tong	Great Eagle Centre, Wan Chai	Cross Harbour Tunnel
270. Kowloon Public Library	Happy Valley Racecourse	Cross Harbour Tunnel
271. K. City, Kai Tak	Mei Foo Plaza	Central Kowloon Bypass, Lin Cheung Road, Lai Chi Kok Road
272. West Kowloon Government Offices	Union Church Hong Kong, Mid-Levels	Western Harbour Crossing, Connaught Road West Flyover and Cotton Tree Drive
273. Manhattan Hill	Hong Kong Science Park	Tsing Sha Highway and Tolo Highway