

## Transcript of remarks by CE at media session before ExCo (with video)

Following is the transcript of remarks by the Chief Executive, Mrs Carrie Lam, at a media session before the Executive Council meeting today (January 11):

Reporter: Given the current situation, are you confident that Hong Kong can still attain the "dynamic zero" infection policy that you mentioned earlier? And also are you confident that life can return to some form of normality before the Chinese New Year? Same question about the party that happened last week. Some lawmakers and attendees of the party said the focus shouldn't be on the guests, with some already identifying themselves as victims as well. They said the problem lay in the Government's policies and Cathay Pacific. Do you agree with that? And do you think the Government is to be blamed ultimately or at least partially for the controversy that emerged? And will the Government take action against CX as well? Last question, do you think that the controversy will have a bearing on your consideration as to whether you'll seek a re-election or not? Thank you.

Chief Executive: Thank you for those three questions. Let me briefly answer the last one first. I'm not going to respond to or comment on any questions relating to my future.

As far as the two questions are concerned, one is about our confidence in fighting COVID-19. Although there have been criticisms about the way that we handle this epidemic, I hope people will fairly judge the Hong Kong situation. We have so many people who have committed so many resources within the Government and outside of the Government. We have a population which is generally very compliant with the various rules and regulations. Hong Kong's COVID-19 control situation is not bad if we look at the number of confirmed cases, the number of fatalities, the ability to continue normal business, no city lockdown and so on. I would say that previous experiences have given us the confidence that we should be able to overcome this Omicron wave. The fact is that, 12 days since the first local Omicron case appeared in Hong Kong, we have not seen what has appeared in other places, that is an exponential surge. Up till now, 42 cases. And every case, except one, could be linked to the source, so to speak.

So I remain optimistic and confident that we should be able to overcome this latest round of cases. Whether life will return to normal has always been our priority. That's why I said that when the latest round of very stringent social distancing measures took effect last Friday for a usual 14-day duration, we will review critically the situation after seven days and come out to explain what the population could expect beyond the 14 days. You'll have to wait until this Friday for us to give you a more accurate assessment of the current situation.

About the birthday party, this is a most unfortunate event because of the large number of people involved, and in fact I don't know whether this is the final figure – Dr Chuang Shuk-kwan (Head of the Communicable Disease Branch of the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health) mentioned a figure of 214 guests who had attended this occasion at different periods of time. And this was, in my view, well beyond the capacity of this restaurant. I'm sure the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department will shortly release the results of some preliminary investigations about the restaurant, whether this restaurant could actually legally operate this sort of dinner gathering.

The investigations relating to this particular incident cannot be directly linked to other things that we are doing. We are dealing with an outbreak in a dinner party. Colleagues of the Centre for Health Protection are diligently trying to do contact tracing, so that we could prevent the spread of the infected case to other guests attending that occasion and, unfortunately, we already have a second case – another lady who was confirmed positive in her COVID-19 test and had been sent to hospital. The investigations of this particular incident are done on the basis of public health: whether the restaurant, as the operator or the food license holder, as well as the guests, has been compliant with the public health requirements. That is the investigation.

Another investigation which a lot of people have put attention to is on Cathay Pacific, whether this airline had complied with the regulations that we imposed on the airline when we granted the exemption for the air cargo crew in order to ensure that Hong Kong's air cargo flow could continue to sustain the operation of this city. So there are two separate investigations that we have to conduct for ensuring that everybody is complying with the legal requirements. It is not a matter of fault-finding. I hope people will move away from this talk about fault-finding, who is the scapegoat of what. In a public health situation of this scale, the Government has rolled out a lot of measures, a lot of regulations under Cap. 599 (Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance) but there could not be 100 per cent compliance.

I give you a few examples. We have been putting people under home quarantine, but from time to time there were still people who went out while they should be under home quarantine. There have been, up to now, over 200 cases of such non-compliance and they have been taken to court; most of them have been given an imprisonment of seven to 14 days. This is non-compliance. Similarly, when I gave you the figure that we had done about 30 RTDs (restriction-testing declarations) in the last 10 days or so, the non-compliance rate following the RTDs was 2.2 per cent. So of the 100 people subject to a RTD in a residential building, subsequent enforcement showed that two persons have not come out for the test. This is non-compliance.

Cathay Pacific is a very big non-compliance case because the air cargo crew should not have gone out during the quarantine at home. And worse still, if we discover through full investigations that some crew of Cathay Pacific, or some staff of Cathay Pacific, should not have been travelling back on a cargo flight and enjoying this exemption, that would be much bigger non-

compliance. But this has to be put under full investigation and we will take legal action once we have the full evidence of what wrong it has gone into.

The dinner party is another example of non-compliance. Whether that restaurant fulfils the requirements of a Type D Mode of Operation restaurant. A Type D restaurant has a lot of requirements. For example, yes, it is allowed to operate in full capacity, but could this restaurant take in 200 people at the same time? I have not been to the restaurant but some reporters have showed the photos and measured the size. It could hardly take in 200 customers in a restaurant like this. And a Type D restaurant has other requirements for the guests, for the customers. They have to use "LeaveHomeSafe". Two-thirds of the customers have to be vaccinated. Have all these been complied with? These are all areas that we need to investigate. There is no point to say who is at fault and who is the source of all these problems because the problems will occur as we continue to fight the epidemic. Non-compliance will happen. Nobody could aim – I could not aim – at 100 per cent compliance and put everybody under a very absolutely safe environment. But the importance is we maintain the vigilance to enforce and we punish people who fail to comply by issuing penalties and also taking them to court and other things. This is the current situation about the various cases of non-compliance.

Thank you.

(Please also refer to the Chinese portion of the transcript.)

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## [Appeal for information on missing man in Yuen Long \(with photo\)](#)

Police today (January 11) appealed to the public for information on a man who went missing in Yuen Long.

Fan Chiu-kwai, aged 36, went missing after he was last seen at Chun Yin Square Playground yesterday (January 10) afternoon. His family made a report to Police on the same day.

He is about 1.65 metres tall, 68 kilograms in weight and of medium build. He has a long face with yellow complexion and short black hair.

Anyone who knows the whereabouts of the missing man or may have seen him is urged to contact the Regional Missing Person Unit of New Territories North on 3661 3112 or 6273 5787 or email to [rmpu-ntn-1@police.gov.hk](mailto:rmpu-ntn-1@police.gov.hk), or contact any police station.



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## **Seventh Legislative Council to hold first meeting tomorrow**

The following is issued on behalf of the Legislative Council Secretariat:

The Seventh Legislative Council (LegCo) will hold its first meeting tomorrow (January 12) at 11am in the Chamber of the LegCo Complex. The meeting will be a Chief Executive (CE)'s Question and Answer Session. CE will address the Council at the beginning of the meeting and then answer questions put by Members.

The agenda of the above meeting can be obtained via the LegCo Website ([www.legco.gov.hk](http://www.legco.gov.hk)). Members of the public can watch or listen to the meeting via the "Webcast" system on the LegCo Website. To observe the proceedings of the meeting at the LegCo Complex, members of the public may call 3919 3399 during office hours to reserve seats.

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## **Speech by FS at 15th Asian Financial Forum (English only)**

Following is the video speech by the Financial Secretary, Mr Paul Chan, at the 15th Asian Financial Forum held online today (January 11):

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning from Hong Kong.

I'm pleased to welcome you to day two of the 15th Asian Financial Forum. This year's Forum is again taking place online. I'm told it's attracting some 66 000 viewers from more than 80 economies. As senior decision makers, you are all here for insight and intelligence on the economy, your business, your future.

Major regional and international events, and business and finance everywhere, are turning online to stay connected, relevant and ready for whatever this year may bring us. That reality has become an essential element in navigating the next normal towards a sustainable future – the salient theme of this year's Forum.

Given that the pandemic is entering its third troubling year, you're likely tracking the World Health Organization and international financial institutions, alongside events such as this Forum, in weighing business and investment prospects.

Allow me, for the next few minutes, to talk about Hong Kong – how we're working to ensure a sustainable future for our economy and our community. And, in the process, create opportunity for you and your future.

Economic and social development will power Hong Kong's fortunes this year, and for many years to come. This has been made possible thanks to, first and foremost, the major breakthrough in our local political development in the last two years.

To begin with, we secured the implementation of the National Security Law in Hong Kong in 2020, which has since restored order and stability to our society and our economy. Then came the enhancements to our electoral system, under which two elections have recently been successfully concluded, putting an end to the previous chaos and political impasse in Hong Kong.

Together, these developments not only cemented the foundation of "one country, two systems" and provided maximum safeguards for Hong Kong to harness the strengths under the arrangement, but also reshaped the landscape of good and effective governance and propelled Hong Kong into a new development phase, where we can focus on the future – on building a flourishing economy, and a more cohesive community, for our city.

On the national front, in the face of the continuing China-US tension, the 14th Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development advocates a new development strategy of "dual circulation", whereby domestic circulation as the mainstay would be supported by external circulation, with the domestic and external markets reinforcing each other. Leveraging our unique advantages under "one country, two systems", Hong Kong has much to contribute to and benefit from this dual circulation strategy.

Also driving Hong Kong forward is the recent initiative to deal with two fundamental issues that have long constrained our economic and social development, namely economic diversification as well as land and housing

shortage.

The development of the Northern Metropolis as announced in the Policy Address last year would provide practical answers to these problems. The visionary development strategy entails "dual-core planning", whereby financial services, our most competitive sector, will continue to develop from its current stronghold, i.e. the Harbour Metropolis in the southern part of our city. Meanwhile, our new engine for economic development, i.e. innovation and technology, will be positioned at the Northern Metropolis.

This development blueprint will provide Hong Kong with the much needed solution spaces. It will not only guide the development of related infrastructure, facilities and supporting services to build a convenient, liveable and green community for our people, but also broaden the foundation of our economy by fostering the development of the innovation and technology sector. On a broader and deeper level, the blueprint maps out enhanced intercity co-operation with our neighbouring cities in the Greater Bay Area, particularly Shenzhen, a leader in the tech sector with strengths complementary to that of Hong Kong. The Northern Metropolis will be the key powerhouse for this synergistic collaboration.

We indeed have much to work with. Hong Kong is the only city in the world to offer a secure, dynamic and prosperous environment for business and direct access to the Mainland market.

The National 14th Five-Year Plan also sets out the long-range objectives of the country through the year 2035, and strategically affirms the role and positioning of Hong Kong in the overall development of our country, presenting opportunities in various areas of importance. Of all the specific roles of Hong Kong, the support of which has been reaffirmed or established, the one of particular relevance to us on this occasion is Hong Kong's continued expansion as an international financial centre, encompassing the strengthening of our status as a global offshore Renminbi business hub as well as an international asset-management and risk-management centre.

While a lot of developments on this front have already been covered in the remarks of the Chief Executive yesterday, I intend to give more colour to three key areas which are worth elaboration.

First, the tremendous opportunities for Hong Kong's financial market arising from the Mainland's continuing development.

Thanks to the support of the Central Government, Hong Kong remains the world's biggest offshore Renminbi business hub and Renminbi clearance, product and fund centre. We also run the world's largest offshore Renminbi foreign exchange and interest-rate derivatives market and enjoy a leading position in Renminbi settlement, financing and asset-management.

Looking forward, we will take forward a number of initiatives to develop an even more vibrant offshore Renminbi ecosystem in Hong Kong, including further building up the offshore Renminbi liquidity pool, increasing the

utilisation of the Renminbi in various forms, encompassing Renminbi bonds, loans, equities and other securities products, as well as strengthening our Central Moneymarkets Unit and developing it into an international central securities depository in the long run.

Opportunities also flow from the mutual market access between the Mainland and Hong Kong. In the past few years, various Connect schemes have been launched successively, including Stock Connect, Bond Connect and the mutual recognition of funds between the Mainland and Hong Kong. With the inclusion of Renminbi-denominated assets in major international financial market indices, the average trading volume of the Stock Connect transactions last year reached about RMB120 billion a day, an increase of 32 per cent over the previous year. On the other hand, the number of Mainland bonds held by overseas institutions through the "Northbound Connect" and other channels of Bond Connect exceeded RMB3.9 trillion by end of 2021.

And we will continue with our effort to widen and deepen this mutual market access. As you know, Southbound Trading under the Bond Connect was launched in September. It expands the Connect family's product offerings, allowing onshore investors to diversify their asset allocation. It also creates enormous opportunities for Hong Kong's financial sector, enhancing our attractiveness as a bond-issuing centre, while boosting the internationalisation of the Renminbi.

Meanwhile, with the promise of mutual market access programmes, investor demand for risk-management tools is also on the rise. Our stock exchange responded in October last year, launching the MSCI China A 50 Connect Index futures contract. Formally approved by the Mainland, the contract is an offshore, A-share index futures product. The market response has been phenomenal, with the average daily trading volume hitting more than 19 000 contracts in December, five times the size of that in October. The product should serve as a valuable risk-management tool for offshore investors, while diversifying Hong Kong's financial product offerings.

The mutual market access has been brought to another level with the launch of Wealth Management Connect in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in October. Targetting individual investors, the scheme creates huge opportunities for our financial and professional services sectors and has been well received to date. We are working closely with relevant authorities to ensure its smooth operation, while considering further expanding the depth and width of the scheme.

Before I move on, I should complete the picture by mentioning the much anticipated return of the China concept stocks. With Mainland companies seeking to grow still hoping to explore international financing, yet in the face of increasing regulatory uncertainty in the US, it is likely that we would see more China concept stocks return from the overseas market. We are actively making preparations for that, including the recent enhancements to our secondary listing regime, both in terms of lowering the listing threshold and relaxing the qualifications restrictions, which would boost our competitiveness in attracting more of such stocks to get listed in Hong Kong.

The second key area to highlight here is our continuous effort and determination to further develop our financial market.

Building a diversified, vibrant and sustainable fundraising platform with a view to elevating the platform's overall competitiveness has always been our focus. Other than implementing a new listing regime for special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs) and the enhancement of the secondary listing regime just mentioned, we have also been actively seeking to promote the further development of our bond market.

To this end, I have led a steering group comprising financial regulators and market experts to drive effort on this front. Drawing from their collective wisdom, the group had come up with strategies and initiatives, which would certainly help us chart a rewarding way forward.

Worth mentioning here is that while the various debt issuances have the main objective of promoting the bond market thereby benefitting the financial industry, we have always kept in mind the importance of also having the general public share the fruit of such market developments. The issuance of our inflation-linked retail bonds and Silver Bonds last year were vivid examples of this. On the horizon is the issuance of our first-ever retail green bonds, which will not only provide an avenue for the public to invest but also raise public awareness of green finance as well as promote green economy.

Another important area we are eyeing which has been gaining steam around the world is infrastructure financing. Seizing the opportunities offered by significant developments in the region, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) already established back in 2016 the Infrastructure Financing Facilitation Office to act as a useful platform for facilitating infrastructure investment and their financing. The effort was complemented in 2019 by the setting up of an Infrastructure Financing and Securitisation business, which is given the mandate to purchase and co-finance infrastructure loans and securitise them after accumulating a diversified portfolio. Within a short time frame, we have made significant progress in acquiring and warehousing many infrastructure loan assets, across various sectors and geographies, paving the way for the launch of their securitisation. This would help mobilise market liquidity into an attractive alternative asset class and at the same time help fill market gaps in infrastructure financing.

The third key area which is central to Hong Kong's financial services future is the development of financial technology, or fintech.

Our central bank equivalent, HKMA, announced the Fintech 2025 strategy in June, one strategic direction under which is to strengthen research work on central bank digital currency (CBDC) with a view to future-proofing Hong Kong in terms of its readiness in this area. Apart from the continued and expanded collaborative effort with peer central banks on cross-border application of wholesale CBDC, the HKMA has started a study on the prospect



of issuing retail CBDC in Hong Kong.

In the meantime, the HKMA and the Digital Currency Institute of the People's Bank of China are actively testing the use of digital Renminbi for cross-boundary payments. The results, to date, are encouraging. The next phase of technical testing includes expanding the participation of Hong Kong banks and topping up the digital Renminbi wallet via our Faster Payment System.

I'm hopeful that the digital Renminbi, or e-CNY, will offer an additional means of safe, convenient and innovative cross-boundary retail payment for residents in Hong Kong and the Mainland, while promoting the interconnectedness of the Greater Bay Area.

The HKMA and the People's Bank of China also signed an MOU in October linking the Bank's Fintech Innovation Regulatory Facility with the HKMA's Fintech Supervisory Sandbox. The network initiative may allow financial institutions and technology companies to conduct fintech trials in Hong Kong and other Greater Bay Area cities, expediting the launch of fintech products and lowering development costs.

Already, 10 banks in Hong Kong have expressed interest in the network and its cross-boundary fintech initiatives. About half are focused on Wealth Management Connect opportunities.

Before I close, I should also briefly highlight a promising development in regard of our effort in investing into the future. An investment portfolio named Hong Kong Growth Portfolio (HKGP) was set up last year for making strategic investments in projects with a Hong Kong nexus, with a view to reinforcing Hong Kong's status as a financial, commercial and innovation centre and raising Hong Kong's productivity and competitiveness in the long run, while seeking reasonable risk-adjusted returns. All mandates for the strategic investment have been successfully allocated to a total of eight general partners, which have diverse experience in investing in a wide spectrum of industries. We look forward to the support of HKGP for worthwhile local projects to the long-term benefit of Hong Kong.

The above are just some examples of how Hong Kong is consolidating our strengths as an international financial centre, capitalising on our ever-deepening ties with the Mainland. The end result will, I'm confident, create mutually rewarding relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong and, through Hong Kong, the world at large.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you the best of business, investment and health in 2022. And I look forward to seeing you, right here in Hong Kong, at next year's Asian Financial Forum.

Thank you.

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## **Key statistics on service demand of A&E Departments and occupancy rates in public hospitals**

The following is issued on behalf of the Hospital Authority:

During the winter surge, the Hospital Authority closely monitors the service demand of Accident and Emergency Departments and the occupancy rates in public hospitals. Key service statistics are issued daily for public information. Details are in the appended table.