

# Update on cases of Legionnaires' disease

The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health today (January 14) reported the latest number of cases of Legionnaires' disease (LD), and stressed the importance of using and maintaining properly designed man-made water systems, and that susceptible groups should strictly observe relevant precautions.

From January 6 to 12, one community-acquired LD case was reported. The male patient, aged 66 with underlying illnesses, lives in Siu Lung Court, 33 Tin King Road, Tuen Mun.

"Epidemiological investigations are ongoing to identify potential sources of infection, high-risk exposure and clusters, if any," a spokesman for the CHP said.

As of January 12, one LD case had been reported in 2019. In 2018 and 2017, there were 105 and 72 cases respectively.

"Men, people aged over 50, smokers, alcoholics and persons with weakened immunity are more susceptible to LD. Some situations may also increase the risk of infection, including poor maintenance of water systems leading to stagnant water; living in areas with old water systems, cooling towers or fountains; using electric water heaters, whirlpools and spas or hot water spring spas; and recent stays in hotels or vessels," the spokesman said.

Legionellae are found in various environmental settings and grow well in warm water (20 to 45 degrees Celsius). They can be found in aqueous environments such as water tanks, hot and cold water systems, cooling towers, whirlpools and spas, water fountains and home apparatus which support breathing. People may get infected when they breathe in contaminated droplets (aerosols) and mist generated by artificial water systems, or when handling garden soil, compost and potting mixes.

Immunocompromised persons should:

- Use sterile or boiled water for drinking, tooth brushing and mouth rinsing;
- Avoid using humidifiers, or other mist- or aerosol-generating devices. A shower may also generate small aerosols; and
- If using humidifiers, or other mist- or aerosol-generating devices, fill the water tank with only sterile or cooled freshly boiled water, and not water directly from the tap. Also, clean and maintain humidifiers/devices regularly according to manufacturers' instructions. Never leave stagnant water in a humidifier/device. Empty the water tank, wipe all surfaces dry, and change the water daily.

The public should observe the health advice below:

- Observe personal hygiene;
- Do not smoke and avoid alcohol consumption;
- Strainers in water taps and shower heads should be inspected, cleaned, descaled and disinfected regularly or at a frequency recommended by the manufacturer;
- If a fresh water plumbing system is properly maintained, it is not necessary to install domestic water filters. Use of water filters is not encouraged as clogging occurs easily, which can promote growth of micro-organisms. In case water filters are used, the pore size should be 0.2 micrometres ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) and the filter needs to be changed periodically according to the manufacturer's recommendations;
- Drain and clean water tanks of buildings at least quarterly;
- Drain or purge for at least one minute the infrequently used water outlets (e.g. water taps, shower heads and hot water outlets) and stagnant points of the pipework weekly or before use;
- Seek and follow doctors' professional advice regarding the use and maintenance of home respiratory devices and use only sterile water (not distilled or tap water) to clean and fill the reservoir. Clean and maintain the device regularly according to the manufacturer's instructions. After cleaning/disinfection, rinse the device with sterile water, cooled freshly boiled water or water filtered with 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  filters. Never leave stagnant water in the device. Empty the water tank, keep all surfaces dry, and change the water daily; and
- When handling garden soil, compost and potting mixes:
  1. Wear gloves and a face mask;
  2. Water gardens and compost gently using low pressure;
  3. Open composted potting mixes slowly and make sure the opening is directed away from the face;
  4. Wet the soil to reduce dust when potting plants; and
  5. Avoid working in poorly ventilated places such as enclosed greenhouses.

The public may visit the CHP's [LD page](#), the [Code of Practice for Prevention of LD](#) and the [Housekeeping Guidelines for Cold and Hot Water Systems for Building Management](#) of the Prevention of LD Committee, and the CHP's [risk-based strategy](#) for prevention and control of LD.

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## [Speech by CE at Asian Financial Forum](#)

## 2019 (English only) (with photos/video)

Following is the speech by the Chief Executive, Mrs Carrie Lam, at the Asian Financial Forum (AFF) 2019 at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre this morning (January 14):

Vincent (Chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, Mr Vincent Lo), your excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning. On behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) Government, I extend to all of you a very warm welcome to this year's Asian Financial Forum. Since its inception in 2007, AFF has been growing in size and influence, and it is now a highlight in our events calendar. I'm delighted that this year, over 3 300 policymakers, business and financial leaders as well as investors from more than 40 countries and regions are joining us to explore opportunities, do deals, make connections and, ultimately, find innovative ways to excel in 2019.

That, of course, will be a considerable challenge. This new year is already charged with the trade discord between the two largest economies in the world and uncertainties in other parts of the world. For many economies including Hong Kong, moderated growth and for many companies, diminished business and financial results in 2018 appear inevitable. However, for Hong Kong, I believe there are more opportunities than challenges, or put it another way, by leveraging on our solid foundations and proactive policies, we could turn some of those global challenges into our opportunities. And our financial industry, which contributed almost 19 per cent of our GDP in 2017, is well placed to serve the economy.

Indeed, Hong Kong is a city built on finance and possesses the singular good fortune to create opportunities both within the Mainland and the world at large. The results of that unique advantage are clear and compelling. We are among the world's top three international financial centres, in good company with New York and London. Our stock market boasts the world's sixth largest capitalisation at US\$3.8 trillion, which is about 11 times our GDP. In 2018, we topped the world in initial public offerings (IPOs), taking in some US\$37 billion. It should not come as a surprise because since 2009, Hong Kong has taken the first place globally in IPO funds raised for six out of the 10 years.

We are Asia's second largest international banking centre behind only Japan, and home to over 75 of the world's 100 top banks. Our asset and wealth management sector manages about US\$3.1 trillion, two-thirds of that coming from non-Hong Kong investors. We are, as well, the biggest offshore Renminbi centre in the world, processing more than 75 per cent of global offshore Renminbi payments.

Hong Kong is ranked fourth globally on the ease of doing business, according to the World Bank's Doing Business 2019 Report. That is why over 8 700 overseas and Mainland companies maintain an office in Hong Kong, up 6.4 per cent over the previous year. Among them, 1 530 have chosen to set up regional headquarters here, up 8.3 per cent year on year. Consider, too, foreign direct investment. In 2017, global FDI inflow to Hong Kong totalled over US\$100 billion, third in the world. As for outflow, we were fifth.

There's a good deal more I could spotlight in terms of financial figures and results, but allow me, for the next few minutes, to focus on our fundamental strengths, which have brought Hong Kong from a largely regional financial centre 20 years ago to a financial hub of global clout and significance today.

A driving force, of course, has been Mainland China. Through four decades of reform and opening up, the Mainland today is the second largest economy in the world, its GDP soaring to US\$12 trillion. But, no less important, Hong Kong has taken full advantage of the opportunities we've been presented with, especially under the unique "one country, two systems" principle since the reunification. We have played an irreplaceable role in the Mainland's success while benefitted significantly in many respects.

Thanks to our competitiveness and adaptability, as well as our long-standing embrace of free and unfettered trade, Hong Kong has been rated as the world's freest economy for 24 years running by the Washington-based Heritage Foundation.

Being a global financial centre for decades has also made Hong Kong China's international financial capital, the only Chinese city to fully develop a market-based financial system, one underpinned by the rule of law and internationally aligned regulatory regimes. This has earned Hong Kong the trust of business from all over the world.

Both Mainland and international investors take confidence in Hong Kong. We add value and create wealth for Mainland enterprises, international investors and, of course, ourselves. In this, we continue to advance, responding to both the development needs of the Mainland and the appetite of international investors. You can see that at work, from the listing of H-shares in Hong Kong in the early 1990s, to the Real Time Gross Settlement system for four currencies – US dollar, Euro, Renminbi and Hong Kong dollar – and the Renminbi-denominated financial products at the turn of the century. More recently, we've launched Stock Connect, the northbound trading of Bond Connect and, this past year, the new listing regime for companies from emerging and innovative sectors.

We will reinforce our prime role in connecting the Mainland with the rest of the world. Hong Kong is the largest source of realised foreign direct investment in the Mainland, contributing US\$95 billion, that's 69 per cent, in 2017. The Mainland is also Hong Kong's second largest source of inward direct investment, contributing 21 per cent, or US\$23 billion, in 2017.

Since last May, the daily quotas of northbound and southbound trading under Stock Connect have quadrupled, to RMB52 billion and RMB42 billion respectively. As for the mutual recognition of funds between Hong Kong and the Mainland, aggregate net sales totalled RMB9.6 billion as of last November.

We've been blessed, too, with a strategic location, with half the world's population no more than five hours away by air. It helps, too, that our time zone is neatly situated between that of London and New York.

Our location will pay premium dividends in the decades to come, thanks to the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area – a regional development of national strategic importance consisting of some 70 million population and already a GDP of US\$1.5 trillion. The fast-emerging development as well as the recently commissioned cross-boundary infrastructure have linked Hong Kong to Macao and nine cities in Guangdong Province into a Bay Area that will, over time, rival that of the bay areas of Tokyo and New York in economic might. With the ambition to develop an international innovation and technology hub, our Bay Area has been described by some as combining Silicon Valley with New York City.

Then there's the Belt and Road, an ambitious, multi-dimensional, multilateral initiative highlighting increases in infrastructure, finance, trade and commerce as well as people-to-people bonds. The Belt and Road infrastructure will increase demand for project financing and insurance in managing financial, legal, political and regulatory risks.

Hong Kong is well placed to serve as a premier financial and risk-management centre for the Belt and Road's big-ticket projects. The Hong Kong Monetary Authority's Infrastructure Financing Facilitation Office brings Belt and Road project owners and investors together. And, just last month, our Insurance Authority launched the Belt and Road Insurance Exchange Facilitation platform. This platform is a clearing house for information and assistance. It will help insurance companies make deals with bankers, project managers and others involved in insurance risk for infrastructure projects. In short, Hong Kong has what it takes, and what the Belt and Road needs, to make a palpable difference.

In keeping with this Forum's theme, "Creating a Sustainable and Inclusive Future," the Hong Kong SAR Government also places a high priority in developing our economy on a sustainable basis, and on becoming a regional hub for green finance. Our inaugural government green bond will soon be issued. It comes with a borrowing ceiling of HK\$100 billion – that's nearly US\$13 billion.

Financial technology is high on our priority as well. We are convinced it will help sustain growth and enhance competitiveness in our financial services sector. And we are moving rapidly to build our fintech industry. At last count, more than 500 fintech companies and start-ups were based here. We are reaching out to fintech partners all over the world – from the Middle East, Europe and South America to Shenzhen, our neighbour in southern China.

Indeed, in early November last year, Hong Kong's annual Fintech Week, which attracted more than 8 000 fintech players, became the world's first cross-boundary fintech event, with the final day taking place in the city of Shenzhen.

Last September, we launched our Faster Payment System. It connects banks and stored-value facility operators, enabling real-time credit transfer and direct-debit services between merchants and customers, as well as peer-to-peer transfers through the system. It marked a significant step forward for e-payment in Hong Kong. We'll take another e-giant step soon, with the establishment of virtual banks here. The Hong Kong Monetary Authority is expected to issue its initial batch of virtual bank licences in this quarter. These and other fintech services can only help drive competition, creating value and promoting financial inclusion.

The more immediate vision, certainly for the world at large, is somewhat less grand, as I mentioned at the outset. In recent months, the world economy has been affected by trade friction between the Mainland of China and the United States. Investors are also anxious about the pace of monetary policy normalisation in major economies, as well as Brexit's rocky road, geopolitical conflicts and a good deal more.

Hong Kong, one of the world's most open economies, will inevitably be affected by these and other external factors, particularly those that relate to the Mainland economy. It's why we accord the highest priority to ensuring financial stability and the integrity of our financial systems and markets.

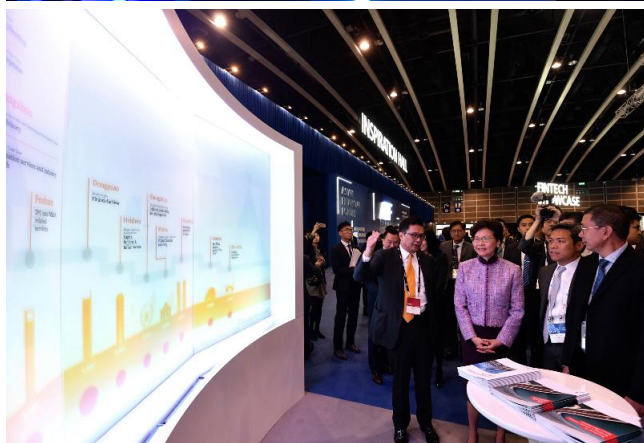
Our linked exchange rate system is rock solid, underpinned by more than US\$400 billion worth of foreign exchange reserves. Our banking system is resilient and well capitalised, with total capital ratio at about 20 per cent, well above international standards. The smooth operation of our capital markets is guaranteed through robust regulatory oversight and a host of contingency measures. Stress tests have and will continue to be conducted to ensure that we are fully prepared for different circumstances. The International Monetary Fund, I'm pleased to note, has just given us a clean bill of health, a vote of confidence in the resilience of our economy, as well as the integrity and reliability of our financial system.

Investor sentiment had been affected, of course. That's evident in the stock market's increased volatility. Nevertheless, our economy grew 3.7 per cent in the first three quarters of 2018. Economic growth for 2018 as a whole is forecast at 3.2 per cent, which is higher than the trend growth rate in the past decade for the second consecutive year. And our unemployment rate remains at a 20-year low of 2.8 per cent. In short, we are performing as well as can be expected, given the uncertainties of the global economy. No less important, we are prepared for shifting economic and political tides.

The Asian Financial Forum, strategically taking place in the middle of the first month of the new year, is designed to help you plan for contingencies and to help you gather financial and market insights from distinguished speakers and participants from all over the world. For me and

members of my delegation attending this year's World Economic Forum at Davos later this month, it helpfully provides a warm-up to a global exchange. I'm sure the Asian Financial Forum, over these two days, will prove invaluable for you and your business and investment strategies. I'm confident, too, that Hong Kong can help you in considering and capturing regional and global opportunities.

I wish you the best of business in 2019. Thank you very much.



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## Ho Kang-ming and Chan Chi-chun to give talks on Cantonese music in Hong Kong

The Leisure and Cultural Services Department will present "Lecture Series: Cantonese Music in Hong Kong" in March and April as part of the Guangdong Music Series.

In this lecture series, pipa virtuoso Ho Kang-ming and the Executive Director of the Centre for Chinese Music Studies at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Chan Chi-chun, will engage in an enlightening dialogue. This will be supplemented by sharing of valuable recordings and video clips, as well as exchanges with guest speakers in talk and music, to offer insights into the music legacy of Guangdong.

Details of the lectures are as follows:

March 6 (Wednesday)

Topic: "The Duality of Cantonese Music"

Guest speaker: Yu Qiwei

March 13 (Wednesday)

Topic: "From Chinese Music to Cantonese Music"

Guest speaker: Chan Pik-sum

March 20 (Wednesday)

Topic: "Taoist Funeral Music in Hong Kong"

Guest speaker: Chak Yiu-sheng

March 27 (Wednesday)

Topic: "Nanyin in Hong Kong"

Guest speakers: Leung Hoi-li, To Wing, Yu Siu-wah and Chan Kwok-fai

April 3 (Wednesday)

Topic: "Cantonese Music in Dance Halls and Song Halls Then and Now"

Guest speaker: Wan Kai-ho

April 10 (Wednesday)

Topic: "Veteran Players of Cantonese Music"

Guest speakers: To Wing, Yu Siu-wah, Chan Kwok-fai and Ku Kung-ching

All lectures (to be conducted in Cantonese) will be held at 7.30pm at the Lecture Hall of the Hong Kong Space Museum. Tickets (free seating) priced at \$50 for each lecture are now available at URBIX ([www.urbtix.hk](http://www.urbtix.hk)). For telephone credit card bookings, please call 2111 5999. For programme enquiries and concessionary schemes, please call 2268 7321 or visit [www.lcsd.gov.hk/CE/CulturalService/Programme/en/music/programs\\_701.html](http://www.lcsd.gov.hk/CE/CulturalService/Programme/en/music/programs_701.html).

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

The following is issued on behalf of the Hospital Authority:

During the winter surge, the Hospital Authority is closely monitoring the service demand of Accident and Emergency Departments and the occupancy rate of medical wards in public hospitals. Key service statistics are being issued daily for public information. Details are in the appended table.



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## Suspected MERS case reported

The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health today (January 14) reported a suspected case of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), and again urged the public to pay special attention to safety during travel, taking due consideration of the health risks in the places they visit. The case is detailed below:

Sex	Male
Age	20
Affected area involved	Dubai, United Arab Emirates
High-risk exposure	Nil
Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Hospital
Condition	Stable
MERS-Coronavirus preliminary test result	Pending

"Travellers to the Middle East should avoid going to farms, barns or markets with camels; avoid contact with sick persons and animals, especially camels, birds or poultry; and avoid unnecessary visits to healthcare facilities. We strongly advise travel agents organising tours to the Middle East to abstain from arranging camel rides and activities involving direct contact with camels, which are known risk factors for acquiring MERS Coronavirus (MERS-CoV)," a spokesman for the CHP said.

Locally, the CHP's surveillance with public and private hospitals, with practising doctors and at boundary control points is firmly in place. Inbound travellers and members of the public who recently visited the Middle East and developed fever or lower respiratory symptoms within 14 days will be classified as suspected MERS cases. They will be taken to public hospitals for isolation and management until their specimens test negative for MERS-CoV.

Travellers to affected areas should maintain vigilance, adopt appropriate health precautions and take heed of personal, food and environmental hygiene. The public may visit the MERS pages of the [CHP](#) and its [Travel Health Service](#), MERS statistics in [affected areas](#), the CHP's [Facebook Page](#) and [YouTube Channel](#), and the World Health Organization's [latest news](#) for more information and health advice. Tour leaders and tour guides operating overseas tours are advised to refer to the CHP's [health advice on MERS](#).