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Financial Services Regulatory Update 金融服务监管资讯

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Hong Kong Competition Commission Advises on Trade Associations' Membership Admission Rules

On July 29, 2021, the Competition Commission of Hong Kong (Commission) published a new *Advisory Bulletin* to advise on the potential risks under the Competition Ordinance (Ordinance) related to the membership admission criteria and procedures of trade associations. The bulletin applies to all trade, sporting, professional and industry associations or bodies (collectively "trade associations") and their members in Hong Kong. Together with the bulletin, the Commission also published a set of frequently asked questions with a number of hypothetical scenarios to further elaborate on the subject.

Trade associations have a significant role in Hong Kong's economy. By developing industry standards and best practices, providing training to members and promoting their industry's interests, their activities bring benefits to their members and have a positive impact on the Hong Kong economy. However, in certain circumstances, some of their practices may give rise to competition concerns under the Ordinance, and one area of concern lies with certain membership admission criteria and procedures adopted by trade associations.

Advice on the admission criteria and admission procedures of trade associations

Where membership of a trade association is an essential pre-condition for competing in a market, exclusion from membership can significantly impact an undertaking's effectiveness as a competitor. In these circumstances, anti-competitive conduct such as unreasonable and unjustifiably strict membership criteria or procedures may be especially damaging.

For example, exclusion from membership may deprive a business or individual of the accreditation, government subsidies or other advantages which are available only to members. In the case of sports, membership of a sporting association may entitle its members access to certain sporting facilities or participation in international sports events such as the Olympic Games.

As such, trade associations should ensure that their rules for admission serve only to safeguard the quality and standards of the trade, profession, sporting or other activities they deal with. They should admit any business or individual which meets the admission criteria and complies with the admission procedures.

Towards this end, the Commission's Guideline on the First Conduct Rule sets out that the rules for admission to membership of a trade association should be:

- (a) transparent;
- (b) proportionate;
- (c) non-discriminatory;
- (d) based on objective standards; and
- (e) subject to appeal in the event of a refusal to admit a party to membership.

The Commission may view rules for admission which do not satisfy the above requirements as having the object or effect of harming competition. Further elaboration on these requirements is provided in the Advisory Bulletin.

Mr. Rasul Butt, Chief Executive Officer of the Commission, said, "Trade associations have an immense positive impact on the Hong Kong economy. However, as associations facilitate interaction between competitors, they must be careful not to be a source of, or provide support for, anti-competitive arrangements. It is also important to note that where members of a trade association which are undertakings make or give effect to an anti-competitive decision of the trade association, both the members and the association may incur liability under the Ordinance.

In the course of its investigatory work, the Commission has encountered situations where trade associations have admission criteria and procedures in place which raise concerns under the Ordinance. The Commission is publishing the guidance to raise public awareness of how the Ordinance applies to trade associations and their members, with a focus on membership admission rules and practices which should aim at offering a level-playing field for all competitors in the relevant industry."

Actions advised

The Commission calls on all trade associations to actively review their admission practices in accordance with the guidance and to make changes where needed to ensure compliance with the Ordinance. Where the Commission has reasonable cause to suspect that conduct contravening the Ordinance has taken place, it will take the appropriate enforcement action.

Parties which have information about anti-competitive practices of a trade association or its members are encouraged to report them to the Commission. Those who might have already engaged in such practices can approach the Commission for leniency.

Remarks

The First Conduct Rule seeks to prohibit arrangements between market participants (whether they are competitors or not) which prevent, restrict or distort competition. It sets a level playing field to prevent the setting up of barriers which impede fair competition and market vitality. It should have wide applications in modern pluralistic societies.

Clarifying anti-competition criteria and providing relevant guidelines to the rules for admission to membership of social, business and quasi-business associations in a community would help to plug an important loophole in the existing behavioral framework which sometimes tolerates or condones favoritism in tacit areas. Admission rules should have a legitimate aim and should not be used to exclude specific (groups of) competitors or otherwise limit competition.

Fair competition has been an important topic and matter of concern of Hong Kong's society, especially since the establishment of the Commission in 2012. The Commission's efforts in safeguarding the fairness of business and social activities pursuant to Hong Kong's fair competition regime are commendable.

The Commission's Advisory Bulletins specifically address issues to foster a viably competitive market which encourages harmonious development and fair resources allocation in society.

香港竞争事务委员会就行业协会的入会规则发表意见公告

于2021年7月29日，香港竞争事务委员会（竞委会）发表意见公告，就《竞争条例》（《条例》）下行业协会的入会条件及程序可能涉及的风险，提供意见公告。该意见公告适用于香港所有行业、体育、专业及工商协会/组织（统称「行业协会」）以及其会员。除意见公

告外，竞委会亦同时发布一份常见问题，当中列举了多个假设示例，详细说明有关情况。

行业协会在香港的经济发展中担当着重要的角色，透过设立行业准则和良好作业方式、向会员提供培训及促进业界权益，其活动为会员带来裨益，亦对推动香港经济起着正面作用。然而，在某些情况下，行业协会的一些做法，可能会引起《条例》下的竞争问题，其中一个要留意的范畴，是行业协会的入会条件及程序。

对行业协会的入会条件及程序的意见

当成为某行业协会的会员是参与市场竞争的先决条件时，业务实体若被排除于协会的会员名单外，其参与竞争的

能力将受到严重影响。在这种情况下，不合理及过于严格的入会条件或程序等反竞争行为，尤其具破坏性。

举例来说，若某企业或人士被排除于会员名单以外，他们可能无法获得有关的认可资格、政府资助或其他优势。在体育界，团体或个人或许需要成为体育协会的会员，才可使用某些体育设施或参与国际体育赛事，例如奥林匹克运动会等。

因此，行业协会所制定的入会规则，均应旨在维持该行业、专业、体育或其他活动的质素及标准。任何企业或人士若符合入会条件，并依循相关入会程序，行业协会便应批准他们成为会员。

为此，竞委会在其《第一行为守则指引》中，订明了行业协会的入会规则应该：

- (a) 具透明度；
- (b) 合乎比例；
- (c) 不含歧视成分；
- (d) 按客观标准订定；及
- (e) 可就入会被拒提出上诉，

而不符合上述要求的入会规则，或会被竞委会视为具有损害竞争的目的或效果。意见公告内已就这些要求提供了细节。

竞委会行政总裁毕仲明先生表示：「行业协会对香港经济有极大贡献，然而，由于行业协会促进竞争对手之间的交流，因此他们必须小心避免策划或协助反竞争的安排。需要留意的是，作为业务实体的行业协会会员，若作出或执行协会的反竞争决定，有关会员及协会均可能同时需要负上法律责任。」

竞委会在进行调查工作期间，曾接触到一些行业协会的入会条件及程序，可能会引起《条例》下的竞争问题。

竞委会就有关规则及做法发布指引，让公众更了解《条例》如何适用于行业协会及其会员，并提醒各协会在制订入会规则及相关做法时，应着眼为业内所有市场参与者缔造公平竞争的环境。」

建议

竞委会呼吁所有行业协会根据这份指引主动审视其入会规则，如有需要应作出适当修改，以确保符合《条例》的规定。如竞委会有合理理由怀疑违反《条例》的情况已经发生，将会采取适当的执法行动。

任何人士如知悉行业协会或其会员从事反竞争行为，应向竞委会举报；而怀疑已牵涉入该等行为的人士，则应尽快联络竞委会申请宽待。

评论

「第一行为守则」禁止市场参与者(无论是否竞争者)订立妨碍、限制或扭曲竞争的安排。它有助于营造公平竞争环境，防止设置阻碍公平竞争和市场活力的壁垒。在现代多元社会它应该有广泛的应用。

澄清反竞争标准并为社区中社会、商业和准商业协会的会员资格规则提供相关指南，将有助于填补社会行为框架中的一个重要漏洞 — 社会有时会不经意容忍或纵容这方面的反竞争的偏袒。协会准入规则应该有一个合法的目标，不应该被用来排除特定的竞争者或以其他方式限制竞争。

公平竞争一直是香港社会关注的一个重要议题和领域，特别是自竞委会于 2012 年成立以来。竞委会根据香港的公平竞争制度，在保障商业和社会活动的公平性方面所作的努力值得称道。

竞委会的众多意见公告致力解决与公平竞争相关的具体问题，促进社会和谐发展和公平资源配置，建立有效竞争的市场。

Source 来源:

https://www.compcomm.hk/en/media/press/files/TA_Advisory_Bulletin_PR_EN.PDF

https://www.compcomm.hk/en/media/press/files/Advisory_Bulletin_on_Trade_Association_Membership_Eng.pdf

Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission Reprimands and Fines UBS AG and UBS Securities Asia Limited HK\$11.55 million for Regulatory Breaches

On August 3, 2021, the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (SFC) announced that it has as reprimanded and fined UBS AG and UBS Securities Asia Limited (UBSSAL) (collectively, UBS) HK\$9.8

million and HK\$1.75 million respectively over various regulatory breaches.

UBS AG is registered to carry on Type 1 (dealing in securities), Type 4 (advising on securities), Type 6 (advising on corporate finance), Type 7 (providing automated trading services) and Type 9 (asset management) regulated activities under the Securities and Futures Ordinance (SFO). UBSSAL is licensed to carry on Type 1 (dealing in securities), Type 2 (dealing in futures contracts) and Type 4 (advising on securities) regulated activities under the SFO.

A number of issues concerning UBS's systems and controls were brought to the SFC's attention between September 2018 and November 2020 by self-reports from UBS or referrals of findings from the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA).

The SFC's investigation found that between May 2004 and May 2018, UBS failed to make proper disclosure of its financial interests in some Hong Kong listed companies covered in its research reports. The failure was caused by multiple data feed logic errors in a legacy data source used by UBS for tracking its shareholding positions.

The SFC also found that UBS AG failed to:

- obtain valid standing authorities from 91 clients who were not qualified as professional investors and issue contract notes to them between November 2012 and February 2019 in respect of 913 securities pooled lending transactions entered into with these clients;
- record client order instructions received through 35 telephone lines between August 2017 and June 2019, involving over 2,000 transactions executed for more than 400 clients (the HKMA referred its findings to the SFC following an investigation into UBS AG's self-reports regarding the telephone recording failures);
- follow applicable regulatory guidelines relating to the assessment of clients' derivatives knowledge between January 2018 and June 2020 by failing to obtain trading evidence from clients who declared that they had conducted five or more derivative trades in the three years before declaration; and
- disclose to 15 clients the "stop loss event" feature of a structured note issued by an issuer, and assure itself that the clients understood the risks associated with that feature before selling them the note between October 2017 and February 2020.

The SFC considers that UBS failed to act with due skill and care and put in place adequate systems and

controls to ensure compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements. Details of the relevant regulatory requirements are set out in the Statement of Disciplinary Action:

<https://apps.sfc.hk/edistributionWeb/gateway/EN/news-and-announcements/news/openAppendix?refNo=21PR81&appendix=0>

In deciding the sanction, the SFC took into account all relevant circumstances, including:

- UBS's remedial actions to strengthen its internal controls and systems upon identifying the breaches;
- UBS AG's offer to compensate the clients affected by its failure to disclose the "stop loss event" feature of the structured note;
- UBS AG's agreement to engage an independent reviewer to review the effectiveness and adequacy of its remedial measures taken in relation to its telephone recording failures;
- and UBS's cooperation with the SFC in resolving the SFC's concerns.

香港证券及期货事务监察委员会因 UBS AG 及 UBS Securities Asia Limited 违反监管规定而谴责及罚款其 1,155 万港元

于 2021 年 8 月 3 日，香港证券及期货事务监察委员会（证监会）宣布证券及期货事务监察委员会（证监会）对 UBS AG 及 UBS Securities Asia Limited (UBSSAL) (统称为 UBS) 作出谴责，并分别处以罚款 980 万港元及 175 万港元，原因是它们违反了多项监管规定。

UBS AG 根据《证券及期货条例》获注册进行第 1 类（证券交易）、第 4 类（就证券提供意见）、第 6 类（就机构融资提供意见）、第 7 类（提供自动化交易服务）及第 9 类（提供资产管理）受规管活动。UBSSAL 根据《证券及期货条例》获发牌进行第 1 类（证券交易）、第 2 类（期货合约交易）及第 4 类（就证券提供意见）受规管活动。

证监会于 2018 年 9 月至 2020 年 11 月期间，从 UBS 的主动汇报及香港金融管理局（金管局）转介的调查结果中得悉，UBS 的系统及监控措施出现了多项问题。

证监会调查后发现，UBS 于 2004 年 5 月至 2018 年 5 月期间，没有适当地披露其在研究报告涵盖的某些香港上市公司中所拥有的财务权益。造成上述缺失的原因是 UBS 为追踪其持股状况而使用的旧有数据来源出现了多项数据逻辑错误。

证监会亦发现，UBS AG 没有：

- 于 2012 年 11 月至 2019 年 2 月期间，就其与 91 名不属专业投资者的客户进行的 913 项证券汇集借贷交易，向该等客户索取有效的常设授权，亦没有向他们发出成交单据；
- 于 2017 年 8 月至 2019 年 6 月期间，记录透过 35 条电话线路收取的客户交易指示，当中涉及为超过 400 名客户执行的逾 2,000 项交易（金管局在 UBS AG 主动汇报电话录音方面的缺失后进行调查，并将调查结果转介予证监会）；
- 于 2018 年 1 月至 2020 年 6 月期间，向已声明在过去三年内曾进行五项或以上衍生工具交易的客户索取交易证明，以致在评估客户对衍生工具的认识方面未有遵从适用的监管指引；及
- 于 2017 年 10 月至 2020 年 2 月期间，在向 15 名客户销售某发行人所发行的结构性票据前，向该等客户披露有关结构性票据的“止蚀机制”特点及确保他们明白与“止蚀机制”特点相关的风险。

证监会认为，UBS 没有以适当的技能和小心审慎的态度行事，亦没有设立充足的系统及监控措施来确保有遵守适用的监管规定。相关监管规定的细节载于纪律行动声明：

<https://sc.sfc.hk/TuniS/apps.sfc.hk/edistributionWeb/gateway/TC/news-and-announcements/news/openAppendix?refNo=21PR81&appendix=0>

证监会在决定上述制裁措施时，已考虑到所有相关情况，包括：

- UBS 在识别出有关违规事项后采取了补救行动，以加强内部监控措施及系统；
- UBS AG 向未获披露有关结构性票据“止蚀机制”特点而受到影响的客户提出赔偿；
- UBS AG 同意委聘独立检讨机构，以检讨其就电话录音方面的缺失所采取的补救措施是否有效及充足；及
- UBS 与证监会合作解决证监会的关注事项。

Source 来源:

<https://apps.sfc.hk/edistributionWeb/gateway/EN/news-and-announcements/news/doc?refNo=21PR81>

Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission Issues Statement on Next Digital Limited

On July 28, 2021, the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (SFC) announced that it has noted the appointment by the Financial Secretary under

the Companies Ordinance of an inspector to investigate the affairs of Next Digital Limited.

The SFC has been making a series of formal enquiries into Next Digital Limited in so far they may concern matters falling within the SFC's remit under the Securities and Futures Ordinance. These enquiries are continuing.

The inspector appointed by the Financial Secretary will carry out his work under specific powers set out in the Companies Ordinance. The SFC will coordinate closely with the inspector as it continues to carry out its own enquiries under the powers exercisable by it under the Securities and Futures Ordinance.

香港证券及期货事务监察委员会发布有关壹传媒有限公司的声明

于 2021 年 7 月 28 日，香港证券及期货事务监察委员会（证监会）宣布其获悉，财政司司长根据《公司条例》委任了一名审查员对壹传媒有限公司的事务进行调查。

证监会一直根据《证券及期货条例》就可能属于其职权范围内的事宜，向壹传媒有限公司进行一连串正式查讯。相关查讯仍在进行中。

财政司司长委任的审查员将会根据《公司条例》所列的特定权力执行其工作。证监会将会与审查员紧密协调，并同时根据其在《证券及期货条例》下可行使的权力，继续进行本身的查讯工作。

Source 来源:

<https://apps.sfc.hk/edistributionWeb/gateway/EN/news-and-announcements/news/doc?refNo=21PR80>

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited Announces the Cancellation of Listing of Golden Shield Holdings (Industrial) Limited (Stock Code: 2123)

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the Exchange) announced on July 28, 2021 that the listing of the shares of Golden Shield Holdings (Industrial) Limited (Golden Shield) will be cancelled with effect from 9:00 am on August 2, 2021 in accordance with the delisting procedures under Practice Note 17 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (Listing Rules).

Trading of Golden Shield's shares was suspended on April 1, 2014 pending publication of its annual results for 2013. The Exchange placed Golden Shield into the first, second and third delisting stages under Practice Note 17 to the Listing Rules on June 4, 2015, December 7, 2015 and July 5, 2016, respectively.

Before expiry of the third delisting stage, on December 16, 2016, Golden Shield submitted a resumption proposal to the Exchange which involved, among others, an acquisition of a target which constituted a reverse takeover under the Listing Rules. On July 16, 2021, the Listing Committee considered that given Golden Shield's decision not to proceed with the resumption proposal as announced by Golden Shield on June 30, 2021, Golden Shield did not have a viable resumption proposal. Hence, the Listing Committee considered it appropriate for the Exchange, as it was entitled, to cancel Golden Shield's listing under Practice Note 17 to the Listing Rules.

The Exchange has requested Golden Shield to publish an announcement on the cancellation of its listing.

The Exchange advises shareholders of Golden Shield who have any queries about the implications of the delisting to obtain appropriate professional advice.

香港联合交易所有限公司宣布取消金盾控股（实业）有限公司（股份代号：2123）的上市地位

于 2021 年 7 月 28 日，香港联合交易所有限公司（联交所）宣布，由 2021 年 8 月 2 日上午 9 时起，金盾控股（实业）有限公司（金盾）的上市地位将根据香港联合交易所有限公司证券上市规则（《上市规则》）第 17 项应用指引下的除牌程序予以取消。

金盾的股份自 2014 年 4 月 1 日起暂停买卖，待其发布 2013 年全年业绩。

联交所先后于 2015 年 6 月 4 日、2015 年 12 月 7 日及 2016 年 7 月 5 日根据《上市规则》第 17 项应用指引将金盾置于除牌程序的第一、第二及第三阶段。

金盾于 2016 年 12 月 16 日除牌程序第三阶段届满之前向联交所提交复牌建议，其中所涉的收购目标公司构成《上市规则》下的反收购行动。其后金盾于 2021 年 6 月 30 日宣布决定不再继续进行复牌建议，按此，上市委员会于 2021 年 7 月 16 日认为金盾并无可行的复牌建议。因此，上市委员会认为，联交所根据《上市规则》第 17 项应用指引行使权力取消金盾的上市地位是合适做法。

联交所已要求金盾刊发公告，交代其上市地位被取消一事。

联交所建议，金盾股东如对除牌的影响有任何疑问，应征询适当的专业意见。

Source 来源:

https://www.hkex.com.hk/News/Regulatory-Announcements/2021/210728news?sc_lang=en

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited Announces the Cancellation of Listing of Goldbond Group Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 172)

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the Exchange) announced on July 29, 2021 that the listing of the shares of Goldbond Group Holdings Limited (Goldbond) will be cancelled with effect from 9:00 am on August 2, 2021 under Rule 6.01A of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (Listing Rules).

Trading in Goldbond's shares has been suspended since June 28, 2019. Under Rule 6.01A, the Exchange may delist Goldbond if trading does not resume by December 28, 2020.

Goldbond failed to fulfill all the resumption guidance set by the Exchange and resume trading in its shares by December 28, 2020. On March 19, 2021, the Listing Committee decided to cancel the listing of Goldbond's shares on the Exchange under Rule 6.01A.

On March 26, 2021, Goldbond sought a review of the Listing Committee's decision by the Listing Review Committee. On July 20, 2021, the Listing Review Committee upheld the decision of the Listing Committee to cancel Goldbond's listing. Accordingly, the Exchange will cancel Goldbond's listing with effect from 9:00 am on August 2, 2021.

The Exchange has requested Goldbond to publish an announcement on the cancellation of its listing. The Exchange advises shareholders of Goldbond who have any queries about the implications of the delisting to obtain appropriate professional advice.

香港联合交易所有限公司宣布取消金榜集团控股有限公司（股份代号：172）的上市地位

于 2021 年 7 月 29 日，香港联合交易所有限公司（联交所）宣布，由 2021 年 8 月 2 日上午 9 时起，金榜集团控股有限公司（金榜）的上市地位将根据香港联合交易所有限公司证券上市规则（《上市规则》）第 6.01A 条予以取消。

金榜的股份自 2019 年 6 月 28 日起已暂停买卖。根据《上市规则》第 6.01A 条，若金榜未能于 2020 年 12 月 28 日或之前复牌，联交所可将金榜除牌。

金榜未能于 2020 年 12 月 28 日或之前履行联交所订下的所有复牌指引而复牌。于 2021 年 3 月 19 日，上市委员会决定根据《上市规则》第 6.01A 条取消金榜股份在联交所的上市地位。

于 2021 年 3 月 26 日，金榜寻求由上市复核委员会复核上市委员会的裁决。于 2021 年 7 月 20 日，上市复核委员会维持上市委员会取消金榜上市地位的决定。按此，联交所将于 2021 年 8 月 2 日上午 9 时起取消金榜的上市地位。

联交所已要求金榜刊发公告，交代其上市地位被取消一事。

联交所建议，金榜股东如对除牌的影响有任何疑问，应征询适当的专业意见。

Source 来源:

https://www.hkex.com.hk/News/Regulatory-Announcements/2021/210729news?sc_lang=en

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited Announces the Cancellation of Listing of Blockchain Group Company Limited (In Liquidation) (Stock Code: 364)

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the Exchange) announced on August 5, 2021 that the listing of the shares of Blockchain Group Company Limited (in liquidation) (Blockchain Group) will be cancelled with effect from 9:00 am on August 10, 2021 under Rule 6.01A of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (Listing Rules).

Trading in Blockchain Group's securities has been suspended since November 19, 2018. Under Rule 6.01A, the Exchange may delist Blockchain Group if trading does not resume by May 19, 2020.

Blockchain Group failed to fulfil all the resumption guidance set by the Exchange and resume trading in its securities by May 19, 2020. On June 12, 2020, the Listing Committee decided to cancel the listing of Blockchain Group's shares on the Exchange under Rule 6.01A.

On June 23, 2020, Blockchain Group sought a review of the Listing Committee's decision by the Listing Review Committee. On November 16, 2020, the Listing Review Committee upheld the decision of the Listing Committee to cancel Blockchain Group's listing. Accordingly, the Exchange will cancel Blockchain Group's listing with effect from 9:00 am on August 10, 2021.

The Exchange has requested Blockchain Group to publish an announcement on the cancellation of its listing.

The Exchange advises shareholders of Blockchain Group who have any queries about the implications of the delisting to obtain appropriate professional advice.

香港联合交易所有限公司宣布取消区块链集团有限公司（清盘中）（股份代号：364）的上市地位

于 2021 年 8 月 5 日，香港联合交易所有限公司（联交所）宣布，由 2021 年 8 月 10 日上午 9 时起，区块链集团有限公司（清盘中）（区块链集团）的上市地位将根据香港联合交易所有限公司证券上市规则（《上市规则》）第 6.01A 条予以取消。

区块链集团的股份自 2018 年 11 月 19 日起已暂停买卖。根据《上市规则》第 6.01A 条，若区块链集团未能于 2020 年 5 月 19 日或之前复牌，联交所可将区块链集团除牌。

区块链集团未能于 2020 年 5 月 19 日或之前履行联交所订下的所有复牌指引而恢复其股份买卖。于 2020 年 6 月 12 日，上市委员会决定根据《上市规则》第 6.01A 条取消区块链集团股份在联交所的上市地位。

区块链集团于 2020 年 6 月 23 日向上市复核委员会申请复核上市委员会的决定。上市复核委员会于 2020 年 11 月 16 日决定维持上市委员会取消区块链集团上市地位的决定。按此，联交所将于 2021 年 8 月 10 日上午 9 时起取消区块链集团的上市地位。

联交所已要求区块链集团刊发公告，交代其上市地位被取消一事。

联交所建议，区块链集团股东如对除牌的影响有任何疑问，应征询适当的专业意见。

Source 来源:

https://www.hkex.com.hk/News/Regulatory-Announcements/2021/210805news?sc_lang=en

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Charges Ernst & Young, Three Audit Partners, and Former Public Company Chief Accounting Officer with Audit Independence Misconduct

On August 2, 2021, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) charged accounting firm Ernst & Young LLP (EY), one of its partners, and two of its former partners with improper professional conduct for violating auditor independence rules in connection with EY's pursuit to serve as the independent auditor for a public company with nearly US\$5 billion in revenue (issuer). Separately, the SEC brought charges against the Issuer's then-Chief Accounting Officer for his role in the misconduct. All respondents have agreed to settle the charges and will collectively pay more than US\$10 million in monetary relief.

The SEC's order against the auditors finds that EY, EY partner James Herring, CPA, and former EY partners, James Young, CPA and Curt Fochtman, CPA improperly interfered with the issuer's selection of an independent auditor by soliciting and receiving confidential competitive intelligence and confidential audit committee information from the issuer's then-Chief Accounting Officer, William Stiehl, during the request for proposal process. EY's misconduct in connection with the audit pursuit, the order finds, would cause a reasonable investor to conclude that EY and its partners were incapable of exercising objectivity and impartiality once the audit engagement began. The SEC's separate order against Stiehl finds that, through his misconduct during the request for proposal process, including withholding key information from the issuer's audit committee, Stiehl caused the issuer's reporting violations.

The SEC's order against the auditors finds that EY, Herring, Young, and Fochtman violated the auditor independence provisions of the federal securities laws and that EY, Herring, and Young caused the Issuer to violate its obligation to have its financial statements audited by independent public accountants. The order also finds that all respondents engaged in improper professional conduct within the meaning of Rule 102(e) of the SEC's Rules of Practice.

EY, Herring, Young, and Fochtman consented to the SEC's order without admitting or denying the findings and agreed to cease and desist from future violations. EY has agreed to a censure, to pay a civil money penalty of US\$10 million, and to comply with a detailed set of undertakings for a period of two years. Herring, Young, and Fochtman agreed to pay civil money penalties of US\$50,000, US\$25,000, and US\$15,000, respectively, and to be suspended from appearing or practicing before the SEC, with a right to reapply for reinstatement after three, two, and one years, respectively.

The SEC's order against Stiehl finds that he caused and willfully aided and abetted the issuer's reporting obligations stemming from the auditor selection process improprieties. Stiehl, who consented to the order without admitting or denying the findings, has agreed to cease and desist from future violations of the securities laws, to pay a civil money penalty of US\$51,000, and to be suspended from appearing or practicing before the SEC, with a right to reapply for reinstatement after two years.

美国证券交易委员会指控安永会计师事务所、三位审计合伙人以及前上市公司首席会计官审计独立不当行为

2021年8月2日，美国证券交易委员会（美国证交会）指控安永会计师事务所（安永）、其一名合伙人和两名前合伙人违反审计师独立性规则的不当职业行为，当中与安永追求成为一家收入近50亿美元的上市公司（发行人）的独立审计师有关。另外，美国证交会对发行人当时的首席会计官提起诉讼，就他在不当行为中所扮演的角色作出指控。所有答辩人都同意和解这些指控，并将共同支付超过1,000万美元的金钱救济。

美国证交会针对审计师的命令认定，安永、安永合伙人 James Herring (执业会计师) 和前安永合伙人 James Young (执业会计师) 和 Curt Fochtman (执业会计师) 在提案请求过程中通过征求和接收发行人当时的首席会计官 William Stiehl 提供的机密竞争情报和机密审计委员会信息，不当干扰发行人选择独立审计师。该命令认为，安永在审计寻求方面的不当行为会导致合理的投资者得出审计业务一旦开始后安永及其合作伙伴无法做到客观和公正的结论。美国证交会针对 Stiehl 的单独命令发现，由于 Stiehl 在提案请求过程中的不当行为，包括向发行人的审计委员会隐瞒关键信息，Stiehl 导致了发行人的报告违规。

美国证交会针对审计师的命令认定 EY、Herring、Young 和 Fochtman 违反了联邦证券法的审计师独立性规定，并且 EY、Herring 和 Young 导致发行人违反了其财务报表由独立注册会计师审计的义务。该命令还发现，所有答辩人都涉及美国证交会执业规则第 102(e) 条所指的不当职业行为。

EY、Herring、Young 和 Fochtman 在不承认或否认调查结果的情况下同意了美国证交会的命令，并同意终止和停止未来的违规行为。安永同意接受谴责，支付 1000 万美元的民事罚款，并在两年内遵守一系列详细的承诺。Herring、Young 和 Fochtman 同意分别支付 50,000 美元、25,000 美元和 15,000 美元的民事罚款，并被暂停在美国证交会前出现或执业，并分别有权在三年、两年和一年后重新申请复职。

Source 来源:

<https://www.sec.gov/news/press-release/2021-144>

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Charges Unlicensed Broker with Defrauding Investors

On July 28, 2021, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) charged Joshua L. Rupp for

engaging in securities fraud and for acting as an unregistered broker-dealer.

The SEC's complaint, filed in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan, alleges that Rupp engaged in a fraudulent investment scheme from January 2018 through July 2019 which included misstatements, false documents and misappropriation of investor funds. According to the complaint, Rupp raised over US\$2.2 million from about 20 investors who lacked significant investment experience by misrepresenting that he was a licensed securities professional, he would generate profits for investors by trading on their behalf, and investors' principal was protected from losses. In addition, Rupp allegedly provided investors fake documents purporting to show he was associated with a licensed broker-dealer, and false account statements and trading data to make it appear that his trading on their behalf was generating as much as 115 percent increase in value.

The complaint further alleges that, in reality, Rupp was not affiliated with any brokerage firm or licensed in the securities industry, his securities trading resulted in significant losses, and he misappropriated and misused hundreds of thousands of dollars of investor funds. Investors allegedly lost most of their money, including retirement funds, through Rupp's fraud.

The SEC's complaint charges Rupp with violating the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws and acting as an unregistered broker, and seeks disgorgement of ill-gotten gains plus interest, a penalty, and injunctive relief.

美国证券交易委员会指控无牌经纪人欺诈投资者

2021年7月28日，美国证券交易委员会（美国证交会）指控 Joshua L. Rupp 从事证券欺诈和作为未注册的经纪交易商行事。

美国证交会向美国密歇根州西区地方法院提起诉讼，指控 Rupp 在 2018 年 1 月至 2019 年 7 月期间参与欺诈性投资计划，其中包括错误陈述、虚假文件和挪用投资者资金。根据诉状，Rupp 透过谎称自己是持牌证券专业人士，代表投资者进行交易为投资者创造利润并保护投资者本金免受损失，向约 20 名缺乏丰富投资经验的投资者筹集了超过 220 万美元。此外，据称 Rupp 向投资者提供虚假文件，声称他与持牌经纪交易商有关联，而虚假的账户报表和交易数据使他看起来代表他们的交易产生了高达 115% 的价值增长。

诉状还称，实际上，Rupp 不隶属于任何经纪公司，也没有在证券行业获得许可，其证券交易造成重大损失，挪用和滥用了数十万美元的投资者资金。 据称，由于 Rupp 的欺诈，投资者损失了大部分资金，包括退休基金。

美国证交会的诉状指控 Rupp 违反联邦证券法的反欺诈规定，并未注册经纪人的身份行事，并寻求罚没所得及利息、罚款和禁令救济。

Source 来源:

<https://www.sec.gov/news/press-release/2021-140>

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Charges Founder of Nikola Corp. with Fraud

On July 29, 2021, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) announced charges against Trevor R. Milton, the founder, former CEO and former executive chairman of Nikola Corporation, for repeatedly disseminating false and misleading information, typically by speaking directly to investors through social media, about Nikola's products and technological accomplishments.

The SEC's complaint, filed in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleges that Milton founded Nikola in 2015 with the primary goal of manufacturing trucks that run on alternative fuels with low or zero emissions, and building an alternative fuel station infrastructure to support those vehicles. Milton allegedly helped Nikola raise more than US\$1 billion in private offerings and go public through a business combination conducted by a special purpose acquisition company (SPAC). According to the SEC's complaint, during that time and after Nikola was publicly traded, Milton acted as Nikola's primary spokesperson appearing regularly on national media and communicating directly with investors through social media. Milton allegedly encouraged investors to follow him on social media to get "accurate information" about the company "faster than anywhere else." Instead, however, Milton allegedly used his extensive media platform to repeatedly mislead investors about, among other things, Nikola's technological advancements, products, in-house production capabilities, and commercial achievements. The complaint further alleges that Milton ultimately reaped tens of millions of dollars in personal benefits as a result of his misconduct.

The SEC's complaint charges Milton with violating the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The complaint

seeks a permanent injunction, a conduct-based injunction, an officer and director bar, disgorgement with prejudgment interest, and civil penalties.

美国证券交易委员会指控 Nikola Corp. 创始人欺诈

2021年7月29日，美国证券交易委员会（美国证交会）宣布对 Nikola Corporation 的创始人、前首席执行官和前执行主席 Trevor R. Milton 提出指控，罪名是反复传播虚假和误导性信息，通常是通过社交媒体直接与投资者谈论有关 Nikola 的产品和技术成就传播。

美国证交会向美国纽约南区地方法院提起的诉讼称，Milton 于 2015 年创立了 Nikola，其主要目标是制造使用低排放或零排放替代燃料的卡车，并建立替代燃料站基础设施以支持这些车辆。据称，Milton 帮助 Nikola 在私募发行中筹集了超过 10 亿美元，并通过一家特殊目的收购公司进行的业务合并上市。根据美国证交会的诉状，在那段时间及 Nikola 公开交易后，Milton 作为 Nikola 的主要发言人定期出现在国家媒体上，并通过社交媒体直接与投资者沟通。据称，Milton 鼓励投资者在社交媒体上关注他，以“比其他任何地方都更快”地获得有关公司的“准确信息”。然而，据称 Milton 利用其广泛的媒体平台在 Nikola 的技术进步、产品、内部生产能力和商业成就等方面反复误导投资者。诉状还称，Milton 最终因其不当行为而获得数千万美元的个人利益。

美国证交会的投诉指控 Milton 违反了 1933 年证券法和 1934 年证券交易法的反欺诈规定。该诉状寻求永久禁令、基于行为的禁令、禁止任职高级管理人员和董事的命令、罚没带有判决前利息的非法所得以及民事处罚。

Source 来源:

<https://www.sec.gov/news/press-release/2021-141>

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Charges Real Estate CEO with Defrauding Investors

On June 29, 2021, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) announced securities fraud charges against recidivist Michael Shustek, the CEO of several Las Vegas real estate investment trusts (REITs), and his wholly owned investment advisory firm, Vestin Mortgage LLC.

The complaint alleges that since at least 2012, Shustek fraudulently enriched himself and one of the REITs he controlled, The Parking REIT, at the expense of two publicly traded REITs that he earlier had founded, Vestin Realty Mortgage I (VRTA) and Vestin Realty Mortgage

II (VRTB). According to the complaint, Shustek drained US\$29 million from VRTA and VRTB in order to funnel the money into The Parking REIT and later directed VRTA and VRTB to enter into a series of money-losing transactions in which the same six buildings were repeatedly re-sold, all to benefit himself and The Parking REIT. The complaint also alleges that Shustek deceived the boards of directors of VRTA and VRTB, and violated his fiduciary duties to those companies, in two separate securities transactions to get the companies to pay him almost US\$10 million. Finally, the complaint alleges that Shustek repeatedly misled investors by causing VRTA and VRTB to make false and misleading statements in their public filings, which hid his self-dealing.

The SEC's complaint, which was filed in the District of Nevada of U.S., charges Shustek and Vestin Mortgage with violating the antifraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and seeks disgorgement plus pre-judgment interest, penalties, permanent injunctions, and industry, penny stock, and officer and director bars against Shustek.

美国证券交易委员会指控房地产首席执行官欺诈投资者

2021年6月29日，美国证券交易委员会（美国证监会）宣布对惯犯 Michael Shustek 提起证券欺诈指控，他是几家拉斯维加斯房地产投资信托基金以及他的全资投资咨询公司 Vestin Mortgage LLC 的首席执行官。

诉状称，至少自 2012 年以来，Shustek 以欺诈手段及以他早先创立的两个公开交易的房地产投资信托基金，Vestin Realty Mortgage I (VRTA) 和 Vestin Realty Mortgage II (VRTB)，为代价，使自己和控制的其中一个房地产投资信托基金 The Parking REIT 得益。根据诉状，Shustek 从 VRTA 和 VRTB 挪用了 2,900 万美元，以便将钱汇入 The Parking REIT，后来又指示 VRTA 和 VRTB 进行一系列亏损交易，其中同样的 6 座建筑物被多次重新出售，所有这些都是为了让他自己和 The Parking REIT 受益。诉状还称，Shustek 在两次独立的证券交易中欺骗了 VRTA 和 VRTB 的董事会，并违反了他对这些公司的受托义务，让这些公司向他支付了近 1000 万美元。最后，诉状称，Shustek 多次误导投资者，导致 VRTA 和 VRTB 在公开文件中做出虚假和误导性陈述，掩盖了他的自利交易。

美国证交会在美国内华达州提出的诉状指控 Shustek 和 Vestin Mortgage 违反了《1933 年证券法》、《1934 年证券交易法》和《1940 年投资顾问法》的反欺诈条例，

并寻求针对 Shustek 的罚没所得以及判决前利息、罚款、永久禁令和行业、低价股以及高管和董事禁令。

Source 来源:

<https://www.sec.gov/news/press-release/2021-142>

Singapore Exchange Expands Reach into FX OTC with Acquisition of Maxxtrader

Singapore Exchange (SGX), Asia's most international multi-asset exchange and largest foreign exchange (FX) derivatives marketplace, announced it is further extending its reach into the FX over-the-counter (OTC) space by fully acquiring the single source and direct-to-market FX trading platform, MaxxTrader on July 23, 2021.

SGX will acquire MaxxTrader from FlexTrade Systems, a global leader in multi-asset execution and order management systems, for a cash consideration of approximately US\$125 million. The acquisition is expected to be completed by December 2021 and will accelerate SGX's plan to build an integrated FX ecosystem and marketplace that facilitates global access to OTC and on-exchange currency derivatives.

Headquartered in Singapore, MaxxTrader is a leading provider of FX pricing and risk solutions for sell-side institutions including banks and broker-dealers, as well as a multi-dealer platform for hedge funds. Since the company's incorporation in 2008, MaxxTrader has built a strong, global client and dealer franchise with over 100 global banks, regional banks, broker-dealers and hedge funds currently connected to its platform. Its average daily volume (ADV) has also grown during this time to over US\$17 billion.

MaxxTrader's strong sell-side client base complements the buy-side clientele of BidFX, a leading cloud-based provider of electronic FX trading solutions which SGX acquired last year. Together, these acquisitions form part of SGX's multi-phase strategy in building an integrated Asian FX marketplace for global investors.

Loh Boon Chye, Chief Executive Officer, SGX, said, "Since SGX expanded from FX futures to the global FX OTC market, we continue to cement our footprint in this fast-growing and sizeable US\$6.6 trillion-a day global market. We are excited to acquire MaxxTrader, which further enhances our FX OTC offering and widens our customer base across the sell- and buy-side."

Manish Kedia, designated Chief Executive Officer, MaxxTrader, said, "We share SGX's FX vision to offer buy-side and sell-side clients a wide range of FX products and liquidity across OTC and futures globally. With SGX's strong focus and investments in FX, we expect to accelerate innovation and deliver exciting new

solutions for both our clients and liquidity providers. Moreover, as one of the first platforms to host banks, brokers, and hedge funds in Singapore's SG1 Liquidity Hub, we also look forward to continue contributing to the success of Singapore as a central liquidity hub in Asia."

Vijay Kedia, President and CEO of FlexTrade Systems, added, "It has been a true pleasure to see the success and growth of MaxxTrader over the past decade. SGX is committed to invest and innovate in the FX OTC marketplace which will benefit the MaxxTrader product, employees and client base, and enhance the momentum of the business. This transaction enables FlexTrade to singularly focus on its core business: the FlexTrade multi-asset EMS and OEMS for buy- and sell-side institutions through FlexTRADER, FlexONE, FlexFX, FlexFI, FlexOMS, ColorPalette, and Mottai as it continues to make strides and gain market share through product innovation and leadership."

"Our next step is to offer clients a full suite of FX futures and OTC solutions, by building a primary FX OTC marketplace anchored in Singapore. In turn, this would accelerate our vision to create fungible and convenient access for diverse, global customers to different pools of liquidity under one integrated platform on SGX, and build Asia's largest one-stop venue for international FX OTC and futures participants," concluded Mr. Loh.

新加坡交易所拟收购 MaxxTrader，进一步拓展外汇场外交易业务

作为亚洲最为国际化的多元资产交易所以及最大的外汇（FX）衍生品市场，新加坡交易所（新交所）于 2021 年 7 月 23 日宣布，通过全面收购单一来源和直面市场的外汇交易平台 MaxxTrader，以进一步拓展其外汇场外交易（OTC）业务。

新交所将以约 1.25 亿美元的现金对价向多元资产执行和订单管理系统全球领导者 — FlexTrade Systems 收购 MaxxTrader。本次收购项目预计将于 2021 年 12 月完成，并将加速新交所构建综合外汇生态系统和市场的计划，从而为全球市场参与者提供场内和场外外汇衍生品的交易途径。

MaxxTrader 总部位于新加坡，是一家为卖方机构（包括银行和经纪交易商）提供外汇定价和风险解决方案的领先提供商，同时也是对冲基金的多元交易商平台。自 2008 年成立以来，MaxxTrader 创建了强大的全球客户群和交易商网络，链接其平台的组群涵盖 100 多家全球银行、区域银行、经纪交易商和对冲基金。该公司的日均成交额（ADV）在此期间也增长至 170 亿美元以上。

MaxxTrader 强大的卖方客户群体与 BidFX 的买方客户群体形成互补。BidFX 是新交所于去年收购的一家领先云

端电子外汇交易解决方案提供商。这两笔收购将共同推动新交所实现为全球投资者构建亚洲综合外汇市场的多阶段战略。

新交所首席执行官罗文才表示：“自新交所的业务从外汇期货拓展至全球外汇场外交易市场以来，在这一快速发展、规模庞大，且日均成交额达 6.6 万亿美元的全局市场中，我们持续巩固了我们的业务布局。我们对于收购 MaxxTrader 感到振奋，这将进一步增强我们的外汇场外交易服务，并扩大我们的买卖双方客户群体。”

即将上任的 MaxxTrader 首席执行官的 Manish Kedia 表示：“我们十分认同新交所为全球买卖双方客户提供广泛外汇产品和场外交易及期货流动性的愿景。随着新交所对外汇业务的大力关注和投入，我们希望能加速创新，为我们的客户和流动性提供商提供令人振奋的全新解决方案。此外，作为新加坡 SG1 流动性中心首批承接银行、经纪商和对冲基金的平台之一，我们也期待着继续为新加坡成为亚洲流动性中心做出贡献。”

FlexTrade Systems 总裁兼首席执行官 Vijay Kedia 补充道：“我们很高兴见证 MaxxTrader 在过去十年内取得的发展与成就。新交所致力于投资和创新的场外交易市场，MaxxTrader 的产品、员工和客户群体将从中获益，其业务的发展势头也将有所提升。本次交易能够有效帮助 FlexTrade 专注于核心业务：通过 FlexTRADER、FlexONE、FlexFX、FlexFI、FlexOMS、ColorPalette 和 Mottai 为买卖双方机构提供 FlexTrade 的多元资产执行管理系统（EMS）和订单执行管理系统（OEMS），同时通过产品的创新和领先地位不断取得进步并持续获得市场份额。”

罗文才总结道：“我们的下一步计划是在新加坡建立一个主要外汇场外交易市场，为客户提供一系列外汇期货和场外交易解决方案。这继而将加速实现我们的愿景，即针对新交所单一综合平台下的不同流动资金池，为全球各类客户提供便捷且可互换的途径，并为国际外汇场外交易和期货参与者建立亚洲最大的一站式交易场所。”

Source 来源:

<https://www.sgx.com/media-centre/20210723-sgx-expands-reach-fx-otc-acquisition-maxxtrader>

Singapore Exchange Welcomes the Listing of Lion-OCBC Securities China Leaders ETF

On August 2, 2021, Singapore Singapore Exchange (SGX) welcomed the listing of Lion-OCBC Securities China Leaders ETF with assets under management (AuM) of S\$83 million, providing investors with growth opportunities offered by leading companies in China, the world's second largest economy.

The ETF covers 80 large Chinese companies across 12 industries, including information technology, consumer and financials that collectively make up more than two-thirds of the portfolio. Its largest constituents comprise Tencent Holdings, Kweichow Moutai, Meituan, Ping An Insurance and Contemporary Amperex Technology.

Retail investors and digital investing platforms continue to drive record growth of ETF-managed assets in Singapore. As at June 2021, the combined AuM of these segments accounted for over a third of the S\$10 billion in ETF assets in Singapore, which was 70% higher compared to a year ago.

Gerard Lee, Chief Executive Officer at Lion Global Investors, said, "The merits of investing in China are beyond doubts, made more so by geopolitical events of the last few years. As a result, investors now have a much better understanding of what leading Chinese companies can offer owing to extensive coverage by the media. Typically, most investors express their bets on China via commingled funds, overseas ETFs or direct stock purchase. Our last ETF listed in December 2020, Lion-OCBC Securities Hang Seng TECH ETF, demonstrated the keen demand for a Singapore-listed ETF even when such products are available elsewhere. With this positive experience, we are confident that the forthcoming Lion-OCBC Securities China Leaders ETF will be warmly received."

Wilson He, Managing Director of OCBC Securities, said, "In today's world, we cannot deny the decisive role China plays in the global economy and in re-shaping the business landscape. The way China influences the global economy is multi-faceted and China's rise provides a good opportunity for customers to ride this wave of growth. Given the success of our first ETF launch last year, it's a clear indication that customers are looking for more ways to expand their investment portfolio in a more calibrated manner. We are confident that Lion-OCBC Securities China Leaders ETF will be an attractive proposition to those who are looking to diversify their portfolio to include China stocks."

Michael Syn, Head of Equities at SGX, said, "China continues to offer a compelling growth story and this ETF enables investors to access well-established and resilient industries as well as fast-growing, consumer-led trends, in one setting. Whilst the initial offer period coincides with a time of high market volatility, the strong investor reception is an indication of investors' confidence in Lion Global's ability in running the ETF. We are pleased to welcome this ETF to SGX's multi-asset platform and we look forward to more innovative products from the OCBC Group."

The Lion-OCBC Securities China Leaders ETF is the second ETF listing by Lion Global Investors and OCBC Securities, following the listing of the Lion-OCBC

Securities Hang Seng Tech ETF, which has tripled its AuM to S\$200 million since its launch in December 2020.

新加坡交易所欢迎利安-华侨证券中国龙头企业 ETF 上市

新加坡交易所（新交所）于 2021 年 8 月 2 日迎来利安-华侨证券中国龙头企业挂牌基金（ETF）上市，其资产管理规模达 8300 万新元，投资者可借此投资于来自中国--世界第二大经济体的龙头企业所带来的增长机遇。

该 ETF 覆盖的 80 家大型中国企业横跨 12 个领域，其中信息技术、消费和金融行业占资产组合的三分之二以上。占比最大的企业包括腾讯控股、贵州茅台、美团、平安保险和宁德时代。

散户投资者和电子投资平台正不断推动新加坡 ETF 管理资产实现创纪录的增长。截至 2021 年 6 月，这些领域的资产管理规模占新加坡 100 亿新元 ETF 资产的三分之一以上，同比增长 70%。

利安资金管理总裁李浩进表示：“在中国投资的优势是毋庸置疑的，而近几年的地缘政治事件更是说明了这一点。得益于媒体的广泛传播，投资者如今对中国龙头企业有了更深层的理解。众多投资者一般通过购买混合基金、海外 ETF 或直接购买股票来投资于中国市场。利安-华侨证券恒生科技 ETF 去年 12 月的成功上市彰显出，即便这些产品在其他市场亦可购买，投资者对新加坡上市的 ETF 依然需求强劲。在这一成功经验的基础上，我们相信即将推出的利安-华侨证券中国龙头企业 ETF 将受到广泛欢迎。”

华侨证券董事总经理何绍勤表示：“在当今世界，我们不能否认中国在全球经济和商业格局重塑中发挥的决定性作用。中国正以多元化的方式影响全球经济，而中国的崛起为客户提供了搭乘这一增长浪潮的绝佳机会。我们去年成功上市的首只 ETF 清楚地表明了客户正在寻求以多元且更加精准的方式扩大资产组合。我们相信，利安-华侨证券中国龙头企业 ETF 对那些希望通过投资中国股票丰富资产组合多样性的市场参与者而言，将是一个极具吸引力的选择。”

新交所股权部主管冼显明表示：“中国的持续增长态势引人注目，这只 ETF 使投资者能够在这一增长环境下投资于成熟且具备抗压性的行业，并抓住快速增长且以消费者为导向的发展趋势。尽管发行初期恰逢市场剧烈波动，但投资者的热烈回响彰显了投资者对利安资金管理在管理 ETF 方面的能力充满信心。我们十分高兴迎来这只 ETF 加入新交所的多元资产平台，并期待华侨银行集团带来更多创新产品。”

利安-华侨证券中国龙头企业 ETF 是利安资金管理和华侨证券继推出利安-华侨证券恒生科技 ETF 后，再度携手推出的第二只 ETF。自 2020 年 12 月上市以来，利安-华侨证券恒生科技 ETF 的资产管理规模增加了两倍，达 2 亿新元。

Source 来源:

<https://www.sgx.com/media-centre/20210802-sgx-welcomes-listing-lion-ocbc-securities-china-leaders-etf>

The Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom Publishes Final Rules to Strengthen Investor Protections in Special Purpose Acquisition Companies

On April 30, 2021, the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom (FCA) consulted on proposals to remove the presumption of suspension for special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs) that meet certain criteria which are intended to strengthen the protections for investors, while maintaining the smooth operation of the market. The proposed changes were designed to provide an alternative approach for SPACs that must otherwise provide detailed information about a proposed target to the market to avoid being suspended.

The additional investor safeguards that the FCA will require SPACs to provide in order to benefit from the alternative approach include:

- a 'redemption' option allowing investors to exit a SPAC prior to any acquisition being completed
- ensuring money raised from public shareholders is ring-fenced
- requiring shareholder approval for any proposed acquisition
- a time limit on a SPAC's operating period if no acquisition is completed

SPAC issuers unable to meet the conditions, or those choosing not to, will continue to be subject to a presumption of suspension.

In response to feedback received, the main changes the FCA has made to its original proposals are to:

Lower the minimum amount a SPAC would need to raise at initial listing from £200 million to £100 million.

Introduce an option to extend the proposed 2-year time-limited operating period (or 3-year period if shareholders have approved a 12-month extension) by 6 months, without the need to get shareholder approval. The additional 6 months will only be available in limited circumstances. This is intended to provide more time for a SPAC to conclude a deal where a transaction is well advanced.

Modify its supervisory approach to provide more comfort prior to admission to listing that an issuer is within the guidance which disappplies the presumption of suspension.

The final rules aim to provide more flexibility to larger SPACs, provided they embed certain features that promote investor protection and the smooth operation of the markets. Private companies listing in the UK via a SPAC will also still be subject to the full rigour of the FCA's listing rules and transparency and disclosure obligations.

SPACs continue to have risks and remain a more complex investment, which investors should ensure they can adequately assess and understand before investing. This includes understanding their capital structure, such as the risk of conflicts of interest, dilution from shares allocated to sponsors, and assessing the potential value and return prospects of any proposed acquisition target. Investors, particularly individual investors, should carefully consider all available information and risks before deciding whether to invest in a SPAC, regardless of whether a SPAC has structured itself to comply with the new rules and guidance.

The new rules and guidance come into force on August 10, 2021.

英国金融行为监管局发布最终规则以加强对特殊目的收购公司中的投资者保护

2021 年 4 月 30 日，英国金融行为监管局就取消对符合特定标准的特殊目的收购公司 (SPACs) 的停牌推定的提案进行了咨询，旨在加强对投资者的保护的同时，保持市场平稳运行。拟议的变更旨在为 SPACs 提供一种替代方法，即必须向市场提供有关拟议目标的详细信息，以避免被暂停。

英国金融行为监管局将要求 SPACs 提供的额外投资者保障措施包括:

- “赎回”选项允许投资者在任何收购完成之前退出 SPACs
- 确保从公众股东筹集的资金受到限制
- 要求股东批准任何拟议的收购
- 如果没有完成收购，SPACs 的运营期有时间限制

无法满足条件或选择不满足条件的 SPACs 发行人将继续被推定暂停。

根据收到的反馈意见，英国金融行为监管局对其原始提案所做的主要更改是:

将 SPACs 在首次上市时需要筹集的最低金额从 2 亿英镑降低到 1 亿英镑。

引入将拟议的 2 年限时经营期（或如果股东批准延长 12 个月的期限为 3 年）延长 6 个月的选项，而无需获得股东批准。额外的 6 个月仅在有限的情况下可用。这旨在为 SPACs 提供更多时间在交易进展顺利的情况下完成交易。

修改其监管方法，以在获准上市之前提供更多安慰，即发行人在不适用暂停推定的指导范围内。

最终规则旨在为 SPACs 提供更大的灵活性，前提是它们嵌入了某些促进投资者保护和英国金融市场平稳运行的功能。通过 SPACs 在英国上市的私营公司仍将受到英国金融行为监管局严格的上市规则以及透明度和披露义务的约束。

SPACs 继续存在风险并且仍然是一项更加复杂的投资，投资者应确保他们在投资前能够充分评估和理解。这包括了解他们的资本结构，例如利益冲突风险、分配给发起人的股份的稀释，以及评估任何拟议收购目标的潜在价值和回报前景。投资者，尤其是个人投资者，在决定是否投资 SPACs 之前，应仔细考虑所有可用信息和风险，无论 SPACs 的结构是否符合英国金融行为监管局的新规则和指南。

新规则和指南将于 2021 年 8 月 10 日生效。

Source 来源:

<https://www.fca.org.uk/news/news-stories/fca-publishes-final-rules-to-strengthen-investor-protections-in-spacs>

Australian Securities and Investments Commission Releases Guidance and Customer Information Requirements to Implement the New Add-on Insurance Deferred Sales Model

On July 28, 2021, Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) released a new regulatory guide and final customer information requirements as part of its work to implement the new deferred sales model for add-on insurance (RG 275).

The deferred sales model introduces a mandatory four-day pause between the sale of a principal product or service and the sale of add-on insurance. The deferred sales model was introduced by Parliament in December 2020, following a recommendation of the Financial Services Royal Commission (Royal Commission). The Royal Commission found numerous issues in the add-on insurance market, including poor-value products, unfair sales practices and outcomes, and worse claims outcomes than in other insurance markets.

RG 275 provides guidance to industry as they prepare to comply with the deferred sales model from 5 October 2021. It follows consultation on the draft proposals with stakeholders (see CP 339 Implementing the Royal Commission recommendations: The deferred sales model for add-on insurance).

As required by the reforms, ASIC has made an instrument specifying the information that must be given to a customer to start the four-day deferral period, and how that information must be given.

Deputy Chair Karen Chester said, 'This is a key Government reform aimed squarely at improving consumer outcomes in the add-on insurance market. The pause in the sales process will give people time to consider the insurance they've been offered and compare it with alternatives. It will reduce the risk of people buying insurance on the spot that is poor value or just not right for them.'

'ASIC's work will help businesses prepare for the new sales model. The input we've received from industry and consumer representatives has been invaluable. It has enhanced our regulatory guidance and the customer information requirements.'

'The deferred sales model is part of a suite of Government reforms in the insurance sector that will improve how insurance products are designed and sold, and how claims are managed.'

ASIC will continue to engage with industry in the lead up to the new laws commencing.

Moneysmart has information for consumers about add-on insurance including what the deferred sales model means for them.

澳大利亚证券和投资委员会发布实施新附加保险延期销售模式的指南和客户信息要求

2021 年 7 月 28 日，澳大利亚证券和投资委员会发布了新的监管指南和最终客户信息要求，作为其实施新的附加保险延期销售模式 (RG 275) 工作的一部分。

延期销售模式在主要产品或服务的销售与附加保险的销售之间引入了强制性的四天暂停。根据金融服务皇家委员会（皇家委员会）的建议，议会于 2020 年 12 月引入了延期销售模式。皇家委员会发现附加保险市场存在许多问题，包括低价值产品、不公平的销售行为和结果，以及比其他保险市场更糟糕的索赔结果。

RG 275 为行业准备从 2021 年 10 月 5 日起遵守延期销售模式时提供指导。它遵循与利益相关者就提案草案进行

的磋商（参见 CP 339 实施皇家委员会建议：附加保险的延期销售模式）。

根据改革的要求，澳大利亚证券和投资委员会制定了一项文书，规定必须向客户提供的信息才能开始四天的延期期限，以及如何提供这些信息。

副主席凯伦·切斯特 (Karen Chester) 说：“这是一项关键的政府改革，旨在改善附加保险市场的消费者结果。销售过程的暂停将使人们有时间考虑他们提供的保险并将其与替代方案进行比较。它将降低人们当场购买价值低或不适合他们的保险的风险。”

“澳大利亚证券和投资委员会的工作将帮助企业为新的销售模式做好准备。从行业和消费者代表那里收到的意见非常宝贵，这些意见增强了我们的监管指导和客户信息要求。”

“延期销售模式是政府保险业改革的一部分，将改善保险产品的设计和銷售方式以及理赔管理方式。”

在新法律生效之前，澳大利亚证券和投资委员会将继续与行业合作。

Moneysmart 为消费者提供有关附加保险的信息，包括延期销售模式对他们的意义。

Source 来源:

<https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/news-centre/find-a-media-release/2021-releases/21-189mr-asic-releases-guidance-and-customer-information-requirements-to-implement-the-new-add-on-insurance-deferred-sales-model/>

China Securities Regulatory Commission Spokesperson Answered Reporter Question Regarding Recent Statement by the U.S. SEC

Reporters: A recent statement by the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) outlined additional disclosure requirements for China-based companies seeking to list on the U.S. securities market. What is the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC)'s comment on this matter?

CSRC Spokesperson: The capital markets in China and the U.S. both have global significance and are increasingly interconnected. As growing numbers of companies, investors, and financial services providers are participating in each other's markets, strengthening regulatory cooperation is the inevitable path. We've taken notice of the recent statement made by the SEC, especially the new disclosure requirements for registration filers. It is our belief that Chinese and U.S. regulators shall continue to enhance communication

with the principle of mutual respect and cooperation, and properly address the issues related to the supervision of China-based companies listed in the U.S., so as to form stable policy expectations and create benign rules framework for the market.

The CSRC has always been open to companies' choices to list their securities on international or domestic markets in compliance with relevant laws and regulations. Regardless of their listing venues, companies shall abide by applicable laws, regulations, and regulatory requirements in both their listing jurisdiction and operating jurisdiction. Currently, Chinese authorities are taking measures to promote orderly development of certain industries. The purpose of these measures is to balance development with security and enhance sustainable development of market entities. In the course of policy-making and implementation, the CSRC will communicate and engage closely with different stakeholders including investors, companies and relevant authorities to further promote transparency and certainty of policies and implementing measures of them.

China is unswervingly committed to its basic state policy of reform and opening-up. The financial services sector of China will open wider to the outside world and more opening-up measures will be rolled out to serve the high-quality development of China's capital markets.

Since 2021, the Chinese economy has witnessed sustained and stable recovery and steady growth. Many promising companies are growing rapidly in China, which are potential high-quality issuers in capital markets. In an improving market ecosystem, listed companies that have solid operating performance and good corporate governance will naturally attract global investors. We see great certainty in the prospects of sustainable and healthy development of China's capital markets.

中国证券监督管理委员会新闻发言人就美国证券交易委员会近期的声明答记者问

问: 近日，美国证券交易委员会（SEC）发布声明，增加了对中国企业赴美上市的信息披露要求。请问中国证券监督管理委员会（证监会）对此有何评论？

答: 中美两国资本市场作为全球重要的市场，相互联系日益紧密，越来越多的企业、投资者、金融机构相互参与对方市场，加强监管合作是必然的选择。我们注意到美国证券交易委员会（SEC）的有关声明，特别是对上市的信息披露方面提出了新的要求。两国监管部门应当继续秉持相互尊重、合作共赢的精神，就中概股监管问题加强沟通，找到妥善解决的办法，为市场营造良好的政策预期和制度环境。

一直以来，我们对企业选择上市地持开放态度，支持企业依法合规选择国际国内两个市场。企业不管在哪里上市，都应当符合上市地、运营地相关法律法规和监管要求。当前，中国主管部门对有关行业进行规范管理，目的是统筹发展和安全，促进市场主体持续健康发展。在制度的制定和执行过程中，中国证监会将与有关部门密切沟通，进一步统筹处理好投资者、企业、监管等各方关系，进一步提高政策措施的透明度和可预期性。

中国推进改革开放的基本国策坚定不移，金融对外开放的力度会不断加大。下一步，将继续推出更多务实的开放举措，推动中国资本市场高质量发展。

2021年以来，中国经济持续稳定恢复、稳中向好，一大批优秀企业蓬勃发展，资本市场的优质投资标的不断增多。只要上市公司经营状况是好的，质量是高的，生态是不断改善的，自然会得到投资者的青睐。我们对中国资本市场的前景判断是可预期的，是可持续健康发展的。

Source 来源：

http://www.csrc.gov.cn/pub/newsite/zjhxwfb/xwdd/202108/t20210801_402626.html

Shenzhen Stock Exchange Releases Supporting Rules for the Listing of NEEQ-listed Companies on the ChiNext Board to Ensure Steady Transfer

To smoothly promote the implementation of the regulations on the Moving of companies from the select tier of the National Equities Exchange and Quotations (NEEQ) to the ChiNext Board, Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE) released the supporting business rules on July 23, 2021. Those rules include the Business Guidelines for the Review of the Listing on the ChiNext Board No. 3 – Content and Format of the Report on the Listing of NEEQ-listed Companies on the ChiNext Board, the Business Guidelines for the Review of the Listing on the ChiNext Board No. 4 – Application Documents for the Listing of NEEQ-listed Companies on the ChiNext Board, the Guidelines on the Content and Format of the Letter of Sponsorship for the Listing on the ChiNext Board (Revised in 2021), and the Guidelines for the Handling of the Application Documents for the Listing on the ChiNext Board (Revised in 2021).

The release of the foregoing supporting rules is a concrete measure adopted by SZSE to implement the guiding principles of relevant instructions of the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) and refine the requirements of the Measures for the Listing of NEEQ-listed Companies on the ChiNext Board (Trial). The supporting rules have laid out the information disclosing principles and main content and format of the report on the listing of NEEQ-listed companies on the ChiNext Board, and the requirements on the application

documents, providing a clearer path for practical operation and ensuring institutional connection for the implementation of the listing of NEEQ-listed companies on the ChiNext Board. In formulating or revising those rules, SZSE has followed the following principles.

First, with the IPO rules as the basis, SZSE has ensured the consistency of information disclosure principles. In view of certain difference between the ChiNext Board and the NEEQ in investor composition, review standards and regulatory requirements and to ensure the completeness of information disclosure and continuity of rules, the information disclosure requirements on the listing of NEEQ-listed companies on the ChiNext Board have been kept generally consistent with those on IPO on the ChiNext Board. The guidelines on the report and application documents for moving to the ChiNext board are based on the existing requirements on the content and format of the prospectus for IPO on the ChiNext Board and the requirements on the IPO application documents, with adaptive adjustment made.

Second, with investor demand as the orientation, SZSE has emphasized the principles of materiality and effectiveness of information disclosure. Based on practices of IPO information disclosure, SZSE has optimized partial information disclosure requirements in the guidelines on the report on the listing of NEEQ-listed companies on the ChiNext Board, further highlighting the principles of materiality, effectiveness and pertinence. SZSE has defined the specific applicable scope of the principle of materiality, reduced and optimized the overview section, and moved the paragraphs about intermediaries and their personnel information to “Attachments”. In the “Basic Information” section, disclosure of information about the company’s shareholders with a shareholding ratio of over 5% and that about other enterprises controlled by its de facto controller is no longer required. In addition, SZSE has deleted enumerative and lengthy disclosure of independent events, highlighted the disclosure of independent flaws and rectification results, and removed enumeration of specific accounting policies.

Third, SZSE has made full use of the achievements in the review and continuous regulation of the select tier, and leveraged regulatory synergy. Considering that companies in the select tier have been listed on the NEEQ for over a year, in the guidelines on the report on the listing of NEEQ-listed companies on the ChiNext Board, SZSE has properly reduced the content for disclosure that has already been disclosed to the public on the NEEQ market. For example, SZSE has simplified the requirements on disclosure of information on company history and compliance, the requirements on the application documents for listing, etc., to truly reduce the burdens of market entities. In the meantime, based on the characteristics of the listing of NEEQ-listed

companies on the ChiNext Board, SZSE has added the requirement of disclosing the company's standard operation information during its listing.

With the release of the supporting rules for the listing of NEEQ-listed companies on the ChiNext Board, SZSE has basically completed the preparations for the listing of NEEQ-listed companies in the select tier on the ChiNext Board. Next, SZSE will, under the leadership of CSRC and the work philosophy of being "open-minded, transparent, honest and impartial", steadily advance the handling and review work concerning the listing of NEEQ-listed companies in the select tier on the ChiNext Board. By giving full play to the functions of the capital market as a hub, SZSE will facilitate dynamic connection among multi-tiered capital markets and better support the development of innovative enterprises and startups, thus further improving the capability of the capital market in serving the real economy.

深圳证券交易所转板上市配套规则发布 保障转板上市平稳落地

深圳证券交易所（深交所）为顺利推进新三板精选层挂牌公司向创业板转板上市制度落地，2021年7月23日，深交所发布转板上市配套业务规则，包括《创业板发行上市审核业务指引第3号——全国中小企业股份转让系统挂牌公司向创业板转板上市报告书内容与格式》《创业板发行上市审核业务指引第4号——全国中小企业股份转让系统挂牌公司向创业板转板上市申请文件》《创业板上市保荐书内容与格式指引（2021年修订）》和《创业板发行上市申请文件受理指引（2021年修订）》。

上述配套规则的发布是深交所贯彻落实中国证监会相关指导意见精神，细化《关于全国中小企业股份转让系统挂牌公司向创业板转板上市办法（试行）》要求的具体举措，对转板上市报告书的信息披露原则及主要内容与格式、转板上市申请文件的要求等作出明确规定，为转板上市进入落地实施阶段进一步明晰实操路径、做好制度衔接。本次相关规则制定或修订遵循了以下原则。

一是以首发规则为基础，确保信息披露原则的一致性。鉴于创业板与新三板在投资者构成、审核标准、监管要求等方面存在一定差异，且从信息披露完整性和保持规则连续性的角度考虑，转板上市信息披露要求与创业板首发保持总体一致。转板上市报告书及申请文件指引，以现有创业板首发招股说明书内容与格式、首发申请文件要求为基础，进行适应性调整。

二是以投资者需求为导向，突出信息披露重大性、有效性原则。结合首发信息披露实践，转板上市报告书指引对部分信息披露要求进行优化，进一步突出重大性、有效性、针对性等原则。明确重大性原则的具体适用范围，

精简优化了概览章节，将中介机构及其人员信息调整至“附件”，在“转板公司基本情况”章节不再要求披露持股5%以上股东、实际控制人控制的其他企业信息，删除对独立性事项的列举式、兜底式披露，突出对独立性瑕疵及整改情况的披露，删除对具体会计政策的罗列。

三是充分利用精选层审核和持续监管成果，发挥监管合力。考虑到精选层公司已在新三板挂牌一年以上，转板上市报告书指引对在新三板市场已公开披露的内容进行适当简化，如精简了公司历史沿革和合规性信息披露、上市申请文件要求等，切实减轻市场主体负担。同时，结合转板上市特点，增加披露转板公司挂牌期间规范运作情况等。

随着转板上市配套规则的发布，深交所关于新三板精选层转板上市的各项准备工作基本就绪。下一步，深交所将在中国证监会领导下，坚持“开明、透明、廉明、严明”工作理念，平稳推进新三板精选层挂牌公司转板上市的受理和审核工作，充分发挥资本市场枢纽功能，促进多层次资本市场之间的有机联系，更好支持创新创业企业发展，进一步提升资本市场服务实体经济能力。

Source 来源:

http://www.szse.cn/English/about/news/szse/t20210728_587248.html

http://www.szse.cn/aboutus/trends/news/t20210723_587163.html

Shenzhen Stock Exchange Fully Supports Henan in Flood Control, Disaster Relief and Post-disaster Reconstruction

Unusually heavy rainfalls have recently hit Henan Province, causing severe flooding in a number of its cities including Zhengzhou and inflicting heavy casualties and property losses. After the disaster occurred, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance. General Secretary Xi Jinping immediately gave important instructions, requiring the government to always put the people's life and property safety in the first place, quickly organize forces to control the flood and provide disaster relief, and do a good job in helping the people afflicted by the disaster and ensuring hygiene and disease control.

The nation has stood together through storm and stress. Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE) has resolutely implemented General Secretary Xi Jinping's important instructions and the decisions and plans of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. By fully leveraging the functions and roles of the capital market as a platform and hub and with an emphasis on supporting Henan in flood control, disaster relief and

post-disaster reconstruction, SZSE has helped Henan-based market entities restore development.

First, SZSE has exempted listed companies whose registered addresses are in Henan from paying the 2021 initial listing fee, annual listing fee and the online voting service charge for general meetings, to reduce their burdens. Second, for bonds, asset-backed securities, etc. proceeds from which will be mainly used in disaster relief and post-disaster reconstruction or which are issued by enterprises in hard-hit regions, SZSE has established a green review channel for issuance and relaxed the time limit for the handling of issuance of relevant products. In the review of IPO and refinancing on the ChiNext Board, Henan-based enterprises that are unable to reply to SZSE's letters of inquiry on time because of the disaster may apply to suspend the review based on their own situation. Third, SZSE has guided SZSE-listed companies and members to adopt proactive measures to support flood control, disaster relief and post-disaster reconstruction, and actively fulfill social responsibilities. Fourth, SZSE has carried out thematic campaigns such as "Listed Companies in Henan" to strength investors' confidence in listed companies in Henan. SZSE has held the capital market cultivation service activities to first meet the training needs of Henan-based companies. Fifth, SZSE has donated RMB10 million to the Henan Charity General Foundation, to fully support Henan in flood control, disaster relief and post-disaster reconstruction. Sixth, SZSE has fully leveraged the advantages of the localized services of the SZSE Henan Service Center to actively provide high-quality capital market services, contributing our bit to help Henan restore economic and social development as quickly as possible.

深圳证券交易所全力支持河南防汛救灾和灾后重建

近日，河南省遭遇罕见特大暴雨，郑州等多个城市发生严重洪涝灾害，造成重大人员伤亡和财产损失。灾情发生后，党中央、国务院高度重视，习近平总书记第一时间作出重要指示，要求始终把保障人民群众生命财产安全放在第一位，迅速组织力量防汛救灾，扎实做好受灾群众帮扶救助和卫生防疫工作。

风雨同舟，守望相助。深交所坚决贯彻落实习近平总书记重要指示精神和党中央、国务院决策部署，充分发挥资本市场平台功能和枢纽作用，把支持河南防汛救灾和灾后重建放在突出位置，助力河南市场主体恢复发展。

一是暂免收取注册地在河南的上市公司2021年上市初费、年费和股东大会网络投票服务费，减轻河南上市公司负担。二是对于募集资金主要用于救灾重建或受灾较重地区企业发行的债券、资产支持证券等产品，建立发行审核绿色通道，并适当放宽相关产品发行办理时限。在创

业板首发、再融资审核中，对于因灾情影响无法及时回复问询的河南企业，可以根据自身情况提出中止审核申请。三是引导深市上市公司和会员采取积极措施支持防汛救灾和灾后重建工作，积极履行社会责任。四是开展“走进河南上市公司”等专题活动，增强投资者对河南上市公司信心。举办资本市场系列培育服务活动，优先满足河南企业培训需求。五是向河南省慈善总会捐赠防汛救灾资金人民币1000万元，全力支持河南防汛救灾和灾后重建工作。六是充分发挥深交所河南基地在地化服务优势，主动提供高质量的资本市场服务，为河南加快恢复经济社会发展积极贡献力量。

Source 来源:

http://www.szse.cn/English/about/news/szse/t20210729_587321.html

http://www.szse.cn/aboutus/trends/news/t20210728_587276.html

Shenzhen Stock Exchange Launches the CNI Xiangmi Lake Green Finance Index

Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE)'s wholly-owned subsidiary Shenzhen Securities Information Co., Ltd. and the People's Government of Futian District, Shenzhen jointly launched the CNI Xiangmi Lake Green Finance Index (Green Finance, Code: 980052) on August 2, 2021. As the first stock index in China that reflects the development of the green finance industry, it further shows the operating characteristics of listed companies in the green finance industry, facilitates Shenzhen, as a forerunner, to practice the concept of green development and build a green financial system, and assists in achieving the strategic goals of peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality. SZSE's President & CEO Sha Yan attended the launch ceremony.

In March 2021, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized in his important speech at the meeting of the Central Committee for Financial and Economic Affairs that to peak carbon emissions and achieve carbon neutrality is an extensive and profound systemic reform for the economy and society, and should be incorporated into the overall layout of building an ecological civilization. He indicated that China will achieve the goals of peaking carbon emissions by 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality by 2060. This fully shows that the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has attached great importance to, promoted from the high position, and planned in the top level the work concerning achieving peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality. Improving the green finance system, developing the green finance industry, and supporting the development of green, low-carbon enterprises are important drivers to realize the goals of achieving peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality

and are also incumbent responsibilities and missions of the capital market.

Under the unified leadership of China Securities Regulatory Commission, SZSE has fully functioned as a market center and platform to actively serve the rapid development of green enterprises. Currently, there are nearly 260 SZSE-listed companies in the green industry. They are from various fields including energy conservation & environmental protection, new energy and ecological restoration. In addition, a group of leading enterprises sprang up, showing the agglomeration and demonstration effects within the industry. Statistically, SZSE-listed companies registered total green income of RMB886.2 billion in 2020, and more than 170 of them recorded over 20% green income in their total income.

The first green finance index includes 50 SZSE-listed and HKEX-listed companies that are related to green finance business by order of green finance score and total capitalization. Currently, the underlying stocks cover 24 SZSE-listed stocks and 26 HKEX-listed stocks from fields like banking, diversified financials, industrial services and basic materials, with renowned enterprises like PING AN (02318.HK), CM BANK (03968.HK), GUOSEN SECURITIES (002736) and BOW (300070) included. It is estimated that from December 31, 2012 to June 30, 2021, the cumulative return of the Green Finance Index is 48%, reflecting sound development momentum in the Chinese green finance industry.

Relevant leadership of SZSE said that SZSE is focusing on building an index system with “Shenzhen Component Index + ChiNext Index and Shenzhen 100 Index” at its core and launching a batch of indexes with Chinese new economy characteristics centering on such themes as green development, technological innovation and social responsibility. The launch of the Green Finance Index is a concrete measure to put in place steps toward the goals of achieving peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality and serve the strategy of developing the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area and supporting Shenzhen in building a pilot demonstration area of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which could help guide financial resources to actively support ecological conservation and encourage the capital market to better serve the development of the real economy. Next, SZSE will continue to follow the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and fully apply the new development philosophy. SZSE will strengthen the R&D of indexes and the building of the index product system, diversify green investment targets, and support the development of the green industry. SZSE will also work to form an industrial structure that conserves resources and protects the environment, support the work concerning achieving peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality, and better serve the green development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau

Greater Bay Area and Shenzhen as a pilot demonstration area, actively contributing our bit to China’s pursuit of green, low-carbon and high-quality development.

深圳证券交易所发布国证香蜜湖绿色金融指数

2021年8月2日，深圳证券交易所（深交所）全资子公司深圳证券信息有限公司联合深圳市福田区政府发布国证香蜜湖绿色金融指数（指数简称：绿色金融，指数代码：980052），这是国内首只反映绿色金融产业发展的股票指数，进一步呈现绿色金融领域上市公司运行特征，推动深圳在践行绿色发展理念、构建绿色金融体系等方面发挥先行先试作用，助力实现“碳达峰、碳中和”战略目标。深交所总经理沙雁出席指数发布仪式。

2021年3月，习近平总书记在中央财经委会议上发表重要讲话强调，实现碳达峰、碳中和是一场广泛而深刻的经济社会系统性变革，要把碳达峰、碳中和纳入生态文明建设整体布局，如期实现2030年前碳达峰、2060年前碳中和的目标。这充分体现了以习近平同志为核心的党中央高度重视、高位推动、顶层谋划“碳达峰、碳中和”工作。完善绿色金融体系，发展绿色金融产业，支持绿色低碳企业发展，是实现“碳达峰、碳中和”目标的重要推动力，也是资本市场义不容辞的责任使命。

深交所在证监会统一领导下，充分发挥市场枢纽功能和平台作用，积极服务绿色企业快速发展。目前，从事绿色产业的深市上市公司数量已接近260家，涵盖节能环保、新能源、生态修复等领域，涌现出一批龙头企业，形成行业聚集示范效应。据统计，深市上市公司2020年绿色收入合计人民币8862亿元，其中绿色收入占总收入比重在20%以上的公司超过170家。

首只绿色金融指数以在深交所和港交所上市且涉及绿色金融业务的公司为选样标的，根据绿色金融评分和总市值排序，选取50家公司构成指数样本。目前，样本股包含深市A股24只，港股26只，涵盖银行、综合金融、工业服务、基础材料等领域，包含中国平安、招商银行、国信证券、碧水源等知名企业。据测算，自2012年12月31日至2021年6月30日，绿色金融指数累计收益率为48%，反映出国内绿色金融产业良好发展态势。

深交所相关负责人表示，深交所着力打造“深证成指+创业板指、深证100”核心指数体系，并聚焦绿色发展、科技创新、社会责任等主题发布了一批中国新经济特色指数。本次发布绿色金融指数是落实“双碳”目标、服务“双区”战略的有力举措，有助于引导金融资源积极支持生态文明建设，促进资本市场更好服务实体经济发展。下一步，深交所将继续以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，全面贯彻新发展理念，持续加强指数研发和

指数产品体系建设，丰富绿色投资标的，支持绿色产业发展，推动形成节约资源和保护环境的产业结构，助力做好“碳达峰、碳中和”工作，更好服务“双区”绿色建设，为实现绿色低碳的高质量发展积极贡献力量。

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http://www.szse.cn/aboutus/trends/news/t20210802_587394.html

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