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Financial Services Regulatory Update 金融服务监管资讯

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Hong Kong Monetary Authority Presses On To Improve Hong Kong's Financial Infrastructure

Amid an economy clouded by the lingering COVID-19 pandemic, widespread inflation, trend of interest rate hikes, global economy's supply crunch, US-China trade war and heightened geopolitical risks, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) perseveres in rolling out measures and policies to improve the financial infrastructure of Hong Kong and connect with international initiatives to strengthen Hong Kong's financial ecosystem.

In the past two months, the HKMA has organized different activities and launched new schemes to promote regulatory technology (Regtech), enhance financial customer protection and liquidity support and fuel growth in Hong Kong's derivative market.

The second anti-money laundering Regtech Lab

On July 21, 2022, the HKMA and Cyberport co-organized the second anti-money laundering (AML) Regtech Lab (AMLab) as part of the HKMA's "Fintech 2025" strategy. The second AMLab focuses on low-barrier, easy-to-implement technologies, such as robotic process automation, low-code/no-code platforms and visualization tools, which allow automation of repetitive and time-intensive processes, managing large volumes of data to draw insights from data analysis to be presented in easily understood formats.

In the second AMLab, small and medium-sized banks collaborated with technical experts to:

- (i) target common pain points in essential but repetitive AML operations, such as customer due diligence at on-boarding and record keeping;
- (ii) identify applicable technology solutions to address the common pain points and develop business cases for the adoption of "enabling technologies"; and

- (iii) gain hands-on experience with relevant technologies and explore potential use cases to cope with individual circumstances.

A new Regtech Connect session also took place in which technology companies in Cyberport demonstrated a range of tools and services, connecting with participating banks in open and collaborative discussions regarding the use of AML Regtech which strengthens the capacity of the banks to prevent and detect abuse of bank accounts for fraud and money laundering, and thus safeguards the stability and integrity of the financial system.

Activities like Regtech Connect have allowed banks and Regtech start-ups to explore collaboration opportunities, facilitating the adoption of AML Regtech solutions. As pointed out in the second Hong Kong's Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment Report published in July 2022, following Regtech initiatives launched by the HKMA in 2019, there has been an increasing number of banks adopting more advanced AML and counter-financing of terrorism (CFT) Regtech for network analysis and expanding the use of non-traditional data to identify hidden linkages and connected accounts. The adoption of AML/CFT Regtech has improved the AML/CFT surveillance and analysis capabilities and reduced regulatory compliance burden of banks.

Joining the International Financial Consumer Protection Organization

In terms of financial consumer protection, the HKMA joined the International Financial Consumer Protection Organisation (FinCoNet) as a member institution on July 7, 2022. FinCoNet is an international organization of supervisory authorities seeking to ensure strong protection for financial consumers through effective supervision, as well as to conduct research and facilitate experience sharing in respect of financial consumer protection measures and supervisory arrangements. By joining FinCoNet, the HKMA can deepen engagement with fellow regulators and capturing and sharing best regulatory practices.

Participating in the Renminbi Liquidity Arrangement

On June 25, 2022, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) announced the Renminbi Liquidity Arrangement (RMBLA), which has been developed with the People's Bank of China (PBOC), to provide liquidity to central banks through a new reserve pooling scheme. The HKMA joined the initial group of central banks in Asia and the Pacific participating in RMBLA.

The RMBLA aims to provide liquidity support and can be utilized by participating central banks during future periods of market volatility. The reserve pooling provides additional features as participating central banks would not only be able to draw down on their contributions, but would also gain access to additional funding through a collateralized liquidity window operated by the BIS up to an amount equivalent to the central bank's share of the collateralized liquidity window.

Participating in the RMBLA can deepen the financial cooperation between the HKMA, other central banks and the BIS, better protect Hong Kong against market stresses and safeguard regional financial stability.

The launch of Swap Connect

On July 4, 2022, the PBOC, the HKMA and the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission jointly announced a new initiative for mutual access between interest rate swap markets in Hong Kong and Mainland China (Swap Connect).

The Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, through its clearing subsidiary OTC Clear, has been working in partnership with China Foreign Exchange Trade System and Shanghai Clearing House to build Swap Connect, which will provide trading and clearing services for Hong Kong and international investors to access Mainland China's financial derivatives market, and for investors in Mainland China to access Hong Kong's financial derivatives market, without changing the existing trading and settlement practices. It provides a convenient and secure channel for overseas investors to trade interest rate swap products in Mainland China via a connection between infrastructure institutions in the two places.

Swap Connect marks another milestone in connecting the financial markets between Hong Kong and Mainland China. It is expected that Swap Connect will create synergy with Bond Connect to facilitate global investors' management of interest rate risks for their bond investment on Mainland and further promote the sustainable growth of the markets in Hong Kong and Mainland China, presenting opportunities for financial institutions in Hong Kong and enhancing Hong Kong's status as an international financial center.

Remarks

The HKMA has long played a key role in developing a safe, efficient and sophisticated financial infrastructure in Hong Kong to maintain and safeguard the stability and integrity of Hong Kong's financial ecosystem. During the years, the HKMA has endeavored to broaden the scope and increase the depth of the financial infrastructure in Hong Kong, promote the use of advanced and innovative technologies and connect Hong Kong with other markets. The banking and financial industry would seize the opportunity to capitalize on the benefits of the robust financial infrastructure in Hong Kong to steer through tough times.

香港金融管理局继续致力改善香港金融基建

面对挥之不去的新型冠状病毒大流行、广泛的通货膨胀、加息趋势、全球经济供应紧缩、中美贸易战和地缘政治风险加剧，香港金融管理局（金管局）坚持推出措施和政策以改善香港金融基础设施，并与国际措施接轨，以加强香港的金融生态系统。

过去两个月，金管局举办不同活动及推出新计划，以推广合规科技、加强金融客户保障和流动资金支援及推动香港衍生品市场增长。

第二次反洗钱合规科技实验室

2022年7月21日，作为金管局「金融科技2025」策略的一部分，金管局与数码港合办第二次「反洗钱合规科技实验室」（AMLab）。第二次AMLab主要聚焦门槛较低及容易落实的科技，例如机械人流程自动化、低或无代码平台及视觉化工具等。这些科技能把重复并耗时的程序自动化、处理大量数据，并以简单易明的格式呈列数据分析。

在第二次AMLab中，中小型银行与科技专家合作：

- (i) 针对重要但重复的反洗钱工作流程中的常见痛点，例如在开户时的客户尽职审查及备存纪录；
- (ii) 就常见痛点探索可行的科技方案，并构思采用「易用科技」的商业用例；及
- (iii) 获得相关技术的实践经验，并探索潜在的用例以应对个人情况。

全新的「合规科技联系」环节亦紧接AMLab举行，让数码港的科技示范多种工具和服务，就采用反洗钱合规科技与参与的银行进行开放及协作的讨论，以提升银

行在防止和识别滥用银行账户进行欺诈和洗钱活动的能
力，保障金融体系稳定健全。

「合规科技联系」等活动使银行和合规科技初创企业能
够探索合作机会，促进反洗钱合规科技解决方案的采用。
正如 2022 年 7 月发布的第二份香港的洗钱及恐怖分子
资金筹集风险评估报告所指，继金管局于 2019 年推出
合规科技措施后，越来越多银行采用更先进的打击洗钱
及恐怖分子资金筹集合规科技进行网络分析，并扩大使
用包含数码脚印的非传统数据来识别隐藏的联系和关联
账户。打击洗钱及恐怖分子资金筹集合规科技的采用提
高了银行打击洗钱及恐怖分子资金筹集的监控和分析能
力，减轻了银行的监管合规负担。

加入国际金融消费者保护组织

在金融消费者保护方面，金管局于 2022 年 7 月 7 日加
入国际金融消费者保护组织（国际金融消费者保护组织，
简称 FinCoNet），成为会员机构。FinCoNet 是一个国
际监管机构组织，旨在通过有效监管确保对金融消费者
的强有力保护，并就金融消费者保护措施和监管安排进
行研究并促进经验分享。通过加入 FinCoNet，金管局
可以加深与其他监管机构的接触，并接收和分享最佳监
管实践。

参与「人民币流动性安排」

2022 年 6 月 25 日，国际结算银行宣布了与中国人民银
行制定的「人民币流动性安排」，通过一个新的储备资
金池计划向中央银行提供流动资金。金管局成为首批参
与该安排的亚太地区中央银行之一。

RMBLA 旨在提供流动资金支援，供参与的中央银行在
未来市场波动期间使用。储备资金池提供了额外的功能，
参与的中央银行不仅可以提取其缴款，而且还可以通过
国际结算银行运营的抵押流动性窗口获得额外资金，金
额相当于中央银行在抵押流动性窗口的份额。

参与 RMBLA 可以深化金管局、其他中央银行和国际结
算银行之间的金融合作，更好地保护香港免受市场压力，
维护区域金融稳定。

推出「互换通」

2022 年 7 月 4 日，中国人民银行、金管局和香港证券及
期货事务监察委员会联合宣布将开展香港与内地利率互
换市场互联互通合作（「互换通」）。

香港交易及结算所有限公司，通过其结算子公司香港场
外结算公司，与中国外汇交易中心和银行间市场清算所
股份有限公司合作建立「互换通」，为香港及国际投资

者进入内地金融衍生品市场及为内地投资者进入香港金
融衍生品市场提供衍生品交易、清算等服务，而无需改
变现有的交易和结算惯例。其为境外投资者提供便捷及
安全的渠道，通过两地基础设施机构的连接，交易内地
利率互换产品。

「互换通」是两地金融市场互联互通的又一重要举措。
预计「互换通」将与债券通产生良好的协同效应，方便
持有内地债券的国际投资者管理利率风险，进一步促进
香港和内地市场的可持续发展，为金融业提供机遇，提
升香港作为国际金融中心的地位。

结语

金管局长期以来一直在香港发展安全、高效和完善的金
融基础设施方面发挥关键作用，维持和保障香港金融生
态系统的稳定和健全。多年来，金管局致力扩大香港金
融基建的范围和深度，推广先进及创新科技的应用，以
及连接香港与其他市场。银行业和金融业可抓住机遇，
利用香港稳健的金融基础设施，度过面前的难关。

Source 来源:

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Survey of Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission Shows Hong Kong's Asset and Wealth Management Business Remained Resilient in 2021

On July 20, 2022, the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) published a survey and found that the asset and wealth management business in Hong Kong recorded a 2% year-on-year increase in assets under management (AUM) to HK\$35,546 billion (US\$4,558 billion) as at the end of 2021. Net fund inflows during the year reached HK\$2,152 billion (US\$277 billion), up 6% from 2020. The AUM of the asset management and fund advisory business conducted by licensed corporations and registered institutions increased 8% to HK\$25,888 billion (US\$3,320 billion).

"The survey findings underscore the core strengths of the asset and wealth management industry in the fast-changing, challenging environment," said Ms. Christina Choi, the SFC's Executive Director of Investment Products. "The SFC will continue to support the development of Hong Kong as a premier global asset

and wealth management center and preferred fund domicile.”

1,019 firms took part in the survey, including SFC-licensed corporations engaging in asset management and fund advisory business, banks engaging in asset management, private banking and private wealth management business, non-SFC licensed insurance companies registered under the Insurance Ordinance and trustees. Other highlight of the survey include:

- Assets held under trusts increased 5% to HK\$4,719 billion (US\$605 billion).
- The AUM of the private banking and private wealth management business decreased 6% to HK\$10,583 billion (US\$1,357 billion). Respondents reported that the decrease was mainly due to changes in the values of underlying investments held by clients.
- Non-Hong Kong investors remained a major source of funding for the asset and wealth management business, accounting for 65% of AUM.
- The total number of staff in the asset and wealth management business increased 12% to 54,003.

The data in the survey also demonstrates Hong Kong continues to be the pre-eminent offshore renminbi center offering a wide range of renminbi financial products. For instance, the AUM of Mainland Mutual Recognition of Funds (MRF) funds attributable to Hong Kong investors increased 42% to RMB1,240 million as at March 31, 2022. The number and value of SFC-authorized RMB Investment products also show an increasing trend from 2018 to 2022.

With the launch and implementation of a series of policies and platforms such as the Greater Bay Area Wealth Management Connect in September 2021, Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) Connect in July 2022 and the MRF scheme, it is foreseeable that the development of asset and wealth management industry in Hong Kong will be further facilitated.

The SFC has also been continuously enhancing regulatory regimes in Hong Kong such as the review and consultation conducted over the investment-linked assurance schemes, regulations regarding depositories of SFC-authorized funds and Code on Pooled Retirement Funds. With the enhancement of regulatory regimes, investors' interest would be better protected and make Hong Kong a more attractive location for asset and wealth management to investors.

香港证券及期货事务监察委员会的调查报告显示 2021 年香港资产及财富管理业务保持稳健

2022年7月20日，香港证券及期货事务监察委员会（证监会）发布调查报告，当中发现，截至2021年底，香港资产及财富管理业务的管理资产按年上升2%至355,460亿港元（45,580亿美元）。年内的净资金流入达到21,520亿港元（2,770亿美元），较2020年增长6%。持牌法团及注册机构经营的资产管理及基金顾问业务的管理资产上升8%至258,880亿港元（33,200亿美元）。

证监会投资产品部执行董事蔡凤仪女士指出：“调查结果显示，在瞬息万变的严峻环境下，资产及财富管理业依然发挥出固有核心优势。证监会将继续支持香港发展成为卓越的全球资产及财富管理中心和基金首选注册地。”

该调查共有1,019家机构参与，当中包括从事资产管理及基金顾问业务的证监会持牌法团、从事资产管理、私人银行及私人财富管理业务的银行、根据《保险业条例》注册的非证监会持牌保险公司以及受托人。是次调查的其他报告摘要包括：

- 信托持有资产上升5%至47,190亿港元（6,050亿美元）。
- 私人银行及私人财富管理业务的管理资产下跌6%至105,830亿港元（13,570亿美元）。回应者表示，当中跌幅主要归因于客户持有的相关投资的价值变动。
- 非香港投资者持续成为资产及财富管理业务的主要资金来源，占所管理资产的65%。
- 资产及财富管理业务的从业员总数上升12%至54,003人。

调查中的数据还显示，香港继续是提供广泛人民币金融产品的卓越离岸人民币中心。例如，截至2022年3月31日，源自香港投资者的内地互认基金（MRF）的管理资产上升42%至人民币12.4亿元。证监会认可的人民币投资产品的数目及规模也在2018年到2022年期间呈现增长趋势。

随着2021年9月推出的大湾区跨境理财通、2022年7月推出的交易所买卖基金（ETF）通、基金互认安排等一系列政策和平台的推出和实施，可以预见其将进一步促进香港的资产及财富管理业发展。

证监会亦不断加强香港的监管制度，例如对与投资有关的人寿保险计划、就证监会认可基金的存管人的监管及集资退休基金守则等进行检讨及咨询。随着监管制度的加强，投资者的利益将得到更好的保障，使香港成为对投资者更具吸引力的资产和财富管理地点。

Source 来源:

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https://www.sfc.hk/-/media/EN/files/COM/Reports-and-surveys/AWMAS-2021_final_e.pdf

Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission and the China Securities Regulatory Commission Launch ETF Connect

On July 28, 2022, the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) and the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) issued a joint announcement on the launch of ETF Connect. Trading of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) under Mainland-Hong Kong Stock Connect will commence on July 4, 2022.

The SFC and the CSRC have agreed on arrangements for cross-boundary regulatory cooperation and investor education in relation to the inclusion of eligible ETFs by Mainland and Hong Kong exchanges in Stock Connect and will enhance cooperation on enforcement against cross-boundary illegal activities and market misconduct to maintain an orderly market and protect investors. In particular, it was announced that:

1. To expand the variety of traded products and provide more investment opportunities and convenience for domestic and overseas investors, the CSRC and the SFC reached a consensus to include ETFs as eligible securities under Stock Connect in 2016. In December 2021, the Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shenzhen Stock Exchange, Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited and Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited reached an agreement on an overall proposal to achieve this.
2. After including ETFs in Stock Connect, Mainland and Hong Kong investors may trade eligible stocks and ETFs listed on each other's exchanges through local securities firms or brokers.
3. ETFs are included in Stock Connect by virtue of connections between the infrastructures supporting the mutual market access scheme. The principal arrangements for the regime are made with reference to those under Stock Connect and follow existing fund operations, as well as the laws, regulations and operational models governing trading and clearing in the two markets. Other arrangements are set out below:
 - i. Eligible ETFs. The eligibility of Mainland and Hong Kong ETFs will be determined based on various factors such as the fund size and whether the index tracked by the fund

comprises mainly eligible stocks under Stock Connect. Detailed eligibility criteria will be published by the Mainland and Hong Kong exchanges. With the agreement of the CSRC and SFC, Mainland and Hong Kong exchanges may adjust the scope of eligible ETFs under the Stock Connect framework in light of operational performance.

- ii. Means of investment. Under Stock Connect, investors may trade ETFs only on secondary markets and no subscriptions or redemptions are allowed.
 - iii. Investment quota. The investment quota for ETFs and stocks will be aggregated for calculation and administrative purposes.
4. Other issues which are not mentioned in the joint announcement shall be dealt with in accordance with the requirements set out in the joint announcements on Stock Connect. These include the applicable trading and clearing rules, investor eligibility, cross-boundary regulatory and enforcement cooperation and liaison mechanisms.

Stock exchanges and securities registration and clearing houses on the Mainland and in Hong Kong will formulate or amend the related rules and actively carry out preparation work such as the development and testing of technical systems and investor education. ETFs will be officially included in Stock Connect only after the trading and clearing rules and systems have been finalized, all regulatory approvals have been granted, market participants have sufficiently adapted their operational and technical systems, all necessary arrangements for cross-boundary regulatory and enforcement cooperation have been put in place, and investor education measures have been determined. It will take about two months from the date of the joint announcement to prepare for formal implementation. A separate announcement will be made about the official launch date in due course.

As mentioned by Mr. Ashley Alder, the SFC's Chief Executive Officer, the ETF Connect is an important milestone because for the first time Stock Connect is expanded beyond stock trading, it will catalyze Hong Kong's growth as an ETF hub and underscore Hong Kong's unique role connecting global capital with the Mainland. The ETF Connect is expected to further deepen the mutual stock market access between Mainland and Hong Kong and thereby promote the development of capital markets of both places.

香港证券及期货事务监察委员会与中国证券监督管理委员会正式启动 ETF 通

2022年6月8日，香港证券及期货事务监察委员会（证监会）与中国证券监督管理委员会（中国证监会）发表联合公告，宣布ETF通正式启动。内地与香港股票市场交易互联互通机制（互联互通）下的交易所买卖基金（exchange-traded fund，简称ETF）交易将于2022年7月4日开始。

证监会及中国证监会已就将符合条件的ETF纳入互联互通所涉及的跨境监管合作和投资者教育安排达成共识，并将加强执法合作，以打击各类跨境违法活动及市场失当行为，藉此维持市场秩序和保障投资者。具体来说，其公告如下：

一、为进一步丰富交易品种，为境内外投资者提供更多的投资便利和机会，中国证监会与香港证监会已于2016年就ETF纳入互联互通投资标的达成共识。2021年12月，上海证券交易所、深圳证券交易所、香港联合交易所有限公司、中国证券登记结算有限责任公司、香港中央结算有限公司就ETF纳入互联互通整体方案达成共识。

二、ETF纳入互联互通后，内地和香港投资者可以通过当地证券公司或经纪商买卖规定范围内的对方交易所上市的股票和ETF基金份额。

三、ETF纳入互联互通基于股票互联互通的基础设施连接，主要制度安排参照股票互联互通，遵循两地现行的基金运作、交易结算法律法规和运行模式。其他制度安排如下：

- （一）投资标的。两地将基于基金规模、跟踪指数选股以互联互通标的股票为主等原则，确定符合条件的内地ETF及香港ETF纳入标的范围。详细的条件规定将由两地交易所发布。经中国证监会和香港证监会同意，两地交易所可根据运行情况调整在股票互联互通框架下调整纳入标的范围。
- （二）投资方式。投资者通过互联互通投资ETF，仅可在二级市场进行交易，不允许申购赎回。
- （三）投资额度。ETF投资额度与股票投资额度一并统计及管理。

四、对于联合公告未提及的其他有关事项，参照适用股票互联互通联合公告的相关规定。上述事项包括适用的交易、结算、投资者适当性、两地跨境监管和执法合作、对口联络机制等。

两地交易所及登记结算机构将制定发布或调整完善相关业务规则，积极推进技术系统开发及测试、投资者教育

等各项准备工作。在相关交易结算规则和系统准备完成、获得所有相关的监管批准、市场参与者充分调整其业务和技术系统、所有必需的跨境监管执法合作安排和投资者教育工作准备就绪后，方可正式将ETF纳入互联互通。从联合公告发布之日起至上述方案正式实施，需要2个月左右准备时间，正式实施时间将另行公告。

如证监会行政总裁欧达礼先生（Mr. Ashley Alder）表示，ETF通是一个重要的里程碑，因为这是互联互通首度扩展至股票交易以外的领域。此举将能促进香港发展成为ETF枢纽，并凸显本港在连系国际资本与内地市场方面所肩负的独特角色。ETF通有望进一步深化内地与香港股市的互通，从而促进两地资本市场的共同发展。

Source 来源：

<https://apps.sfc.hk/edistributionWeb/gateway/EN/news-and-announcements/news/doc?refNo=22PR43>
<https://www.sfc.hk/en/News-and-announcements/Policy-statements-and-announcements/Joint-Announcement-of-the-CSRC-and-the-SFC>

Hong Kong Government's Gazettal of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (Amendment) Bill 2022

On June 24, 2022, the Hong Kong Government (Government) published in the Gazette the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (Amendment) Bill 2022 in an effort to enhance Hong Kong's regulatory regime for combating money laundering and terrorist financing.

The Amendment Bill seeks to introduce a licensing regime for virtual asset service providers and a registration regime for dealers in precious metals and stones (DPMS), so as to impose statutory anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CTF) obligations on these two sectors. Furthermore, opportunity will be taken to address a number of miscellaneous and technical issues under the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Ordinance (Chapter 615) which have been identified in the Mutual Evaluation and other Financial Action Task Force (FATF) contexts.

The Amendment Bill aims to enhance the AML/CTF regulatory regime of Hong Kong. Any person who seeks to carry on a **business of operating a virtual asset exchange is required to apply for a license from the Securities and Futures Commission**. The relevant person is subject to the meeting of a fit and proper test as well as the AML/CTF and other regulatory requirements. Under the proposed **DPMS registration regime, any person who is seeking to carry on a business of dealing in precious metals and precious stones in Hong Kong will be required to register with the Commissioner of Customs and Excise**. There will

be two categories of registrants, classified on the basis of whether the DPMS is seeking to engage in cash transactions at or above HK\$120,000 in the course of their business. Dealers who engage in such cash transactions will be subject to AML/CTF supervision under the regime.

A Government spokesperson said, "The legislative proposal is pertinent to our fulfilment of the relevant FATF obligations, and will mitigate the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing in Hong Kong. This will safeguard the integrity of Hong Kong as an international financial center, protect investors and add to our credibility as a trusted and competitive place to do business."

The FATF is an inter-governmental body that sets international standards on combating money laundering and terrorist financing. Hong Kong has been a member of the FATF since 1991.

The Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council for first reading on July 6, 2022 and is proposed to be effective from January 1, 2023 (except that provisions regarding virtual assets are proposed to be effective from March 1, 2023).

《2022 年打击洗钱及恐怖分子资金筹集（修订）条例草案》香港刊宪

2022 年 6 月 24 日，香港政府在宪报刊登《2022 年打击洗钱及恐怖分子资金筹集（修订）条例草案》（修订条例草案），以加强香港打击洗钱及恐怖分子资金筹集的监管制度。

修订条例草案旨在订立虚拟资产服务提供者发牌制度和贵金属及宝石交易商注册制度，从而规定这两个行业须履行打击洗钱及恐怖分子资金筹集的法定责任。此外，政府亦会藉此机会处理财务行动特别组织（特别组织）在相互评估报告和其他场合就《打击洗钱及恐怖分子资金筹集条例》（第 615 章）提出的杂项及技术事宜。

修订条例草案目的是加强香港打击洗钱及恐怖分子资金筹集的监管制度。从事经营虚拟资产交易所的人士必须向证券及期货事务监察委员会申领牌照，相关人士须符合适当人选准则及遵守打击洗钱及恐怖分子资金筹集规定和其他规管要求。在拟议的贵金属及宝石交易商注册制度下，任何人如有意在香港从事贵金属及宝石业务，均须向海关关长注册。拟议注册制度会按交易商是否有意在业务过程中进行涉及 120,000 港元或以上现金交易，把其分为两个类别。在注册制度下，进行此类现金交易的交易商须受到打击洗钱及恐怖分子资金筹集方面的监管。

政府发言人表示：「有关立法建议对于我们履行特别组织订明的相关责任非常关键，同时有助减低香港在洗钱及恐怖分子资金筹集方面的风险。实施建议有助维持香港国际金融中心的声誉、保障投资者，并提升香港作为可靠兼具竞争力的营商地方的公信力。」

特别组织是就打击洗钱及恐怖分子资金筹集制订国际标准的跨政府组织。香港自 1991 年开始成为特别组织成员。

修订条例草案将于 2022 年 7 月 6 日提交立法会进行首读，并拟自 2023 年 1 月 1 日起生效(除了有关虚拟资产的规定拟自 2023 年 3 月 1 日起生效)。

Source 来源:

<https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/202206/24/P2022062300509.htm>

<https://www.cr.gov.hk/en/publications/docs/es32022262516-e.pdf>

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