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Regulatory and Technical Updates

Paperless securities market regime

On 27 March 2015, the Government published the Securities and Futures and Companies Legislation (Uncertificated Securities Market Amendment) Ordinance 2015 (“USMAO”) in the Gazette to provide for a legal framework to enable the introduction of an uncertificated (i.e. paperless) securities market regime.

What are proposed in the USMAO?

Main features of the proposed regime

- The uncertificated securities market regime is intended to apply only to securities that are listed or to be listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited but not apply to unlisted securities.
- It will be implemented in phases and initially apply to shares of Hong Kong companies, and non-Hong Kong companies as and when the necessary approvals or laws of their home jurisdictions are in place.
- Dual system (i.e. paper-based system will continue to operate in parallel with the proposed uncertificated securities market system) will operate during the transitional period.

Major proposed amendments to CO

Amendments to a few specific provisions in the Companies Ordinance (“CO”) to:

- remove the requirements (but not go on to prohibit) to issue paper share certificates and use of paper instruments to effect the transfer of shares; and

- to re-define what constitutes the register of members of a company that companies will have two parts in their registers of members, one for uncertificated shares and the other for certificated shares.

Major proposed amendments to CO

Amendments to Securities and Futures Ordinance (“SFO”) to empower the SFC to:

- make rules to provide for how the two parts of member register are to be kept and maintained, information to be included and how and when they may be available for inspection;
- make rules relating to the detailed operation and regulation of the uncertificated securities market regime; and
- be responsible for oversight the regulatory and operational matter relating to the uncertificated securities market regime.

Major proposed amendments to the Stamp Duty

Amendments to the Stamp Duty to make shares to be transferred without an instrument of transfer in certain circumstances, and consequently, to abolish the requirement to charge the \$5 fixed duty on such transfers.

The way forward

The SFC is currently working on the technical and operational details of the regime and will make the subsidiary legislation which is planned to be consulted publicly at the end of the year. It is also working with Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and the Federation of Share Registrars Limited on more technical details of the regime’s operational model.



Regulatory and Technical Updates


SFC's pilot initiatives to enhance fund authorisation process

 On 9 October 2015, the SFC announced the launch of new initiatives to enhance the authorisation process for new fund applications ("Revamped Process") and for new Mandatory Provident Funds ("MPF") and Pooled Retirement Fund ("PRF") products, to be implemented on 9 November 2015 for a six-month pilot period.


Under the Revamped Process, there will be two streams for new fund applications, namely, "Standard Applications" and "Non-standard Applications".

Also, there will be a six-month application lapse policy for all applications for new MPF and PRF products seeking SFC authorisation.

Consultation response on establishing an effective resolution regime for Hong Kong financial institutions ("FIs")

 On 9 October 2015, the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau ("FSTB"), the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the SFC and the Insurance Authority (together "the authorities") released a consultation response to the second consultation paper on their proposals for establishing a cross-sector resolution regime for FIs in Hong Kong which was issued on 21 January 2015. The consultation response summarised the respondents' views and the authorities' response and refined policy positions. The Government expects that a bill to establish the local resolution regime will be introduced into the Legislative Council by the end of this year.

Way Forward on Weighted Voting Rights ("WVR")

 On 5 October 2015, the Listing Committee of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited has decided that it will not proceed with its draft proposal on WVR after considering the views of the board of the SFC. The draft proposal was announced on 19 June 2015 to propose that WVR structures should be allowed for certain companies in certain circumstances and with certain safeguards.

Consultations papers on OTC derivatives regulatory regime

Two consultation papers have been issued relating to regulations on over-the-counter derivative ("OTCD") activities since last issue of the S.I.

One consults on proposed changes to the Securities and Futures (Financial Resources) Rules ("FRR") ^{Note 1} and major proposals in relation to licensed corporations engaging in OTCD activities ("the LCs") include

(a) subjecting the LCs to a liquid capital requirement and a fixed-dollar baseline capital requirement to ensure that there is a level playing field between LCs engaging in/not engaging in OTCD activities and:

- firms engaging in OTCD dealing and/or client clearing services activities will be subject to substantial capital requirements as those applied by other regulators or central counterparties for similar activities;
- firms engaging in only centrally-cleared OTCD dealing activities will be subject to significantly lower capital requirements; or
- firms engaging in OTCD advising activities will be subject to similar capital requirements for advising activities under the existing FRR;

(b) updating the FRR's haircut/deduction approach and introducing an additional Basel-style risk-based capital approach to address the market risk and OTCD-related counterparty credit risk in the capital requirements:

- firms engaging in OTCD dealing activities will be default to use the Basel-style risk-based capital approach;
 - firms engaging in other OTCD activities will be default to use the updated FRR haircut/deduction approach;
 - firms may opt to switch between the two approaches if they meet certain criteria;
- (c) allowing the LCs to use internal models to calculate capital requirements for market risk for their proprietary investments and counterparty credit risk arising from OTCD transactions; and
- (d) imposing on the LCs notification and reporting requirements similar as that applies to other LCs.

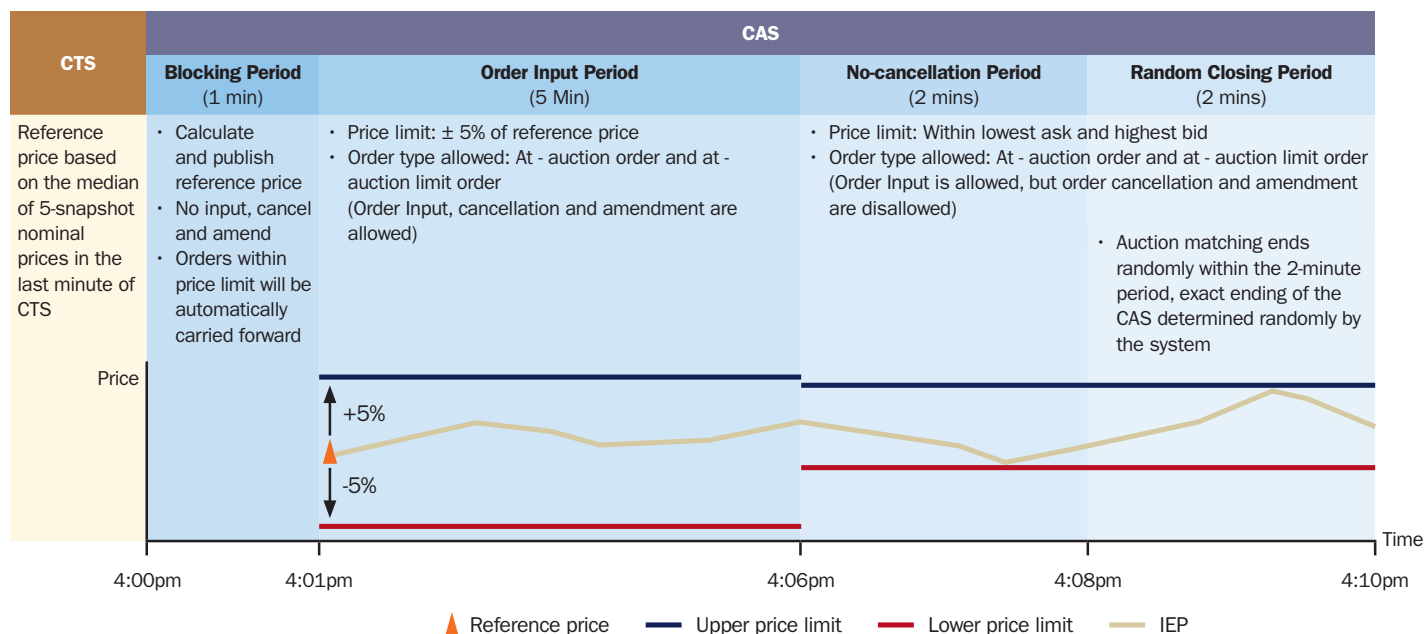
The other consults on mandatory clearing and reporting of OTCD activities ^{Note 2}. The key proposals mainly identify the types of transactions, the persons and under what circumstances that are subject to mandatory clearing obligations and the exemptions and reliefs that may apply. In addition, there are also proposals on the expansion of the existing reporting regime. Under the proposed expanded reporting regime, reporting of transaction in all derivative products will be required, scope of transaction information to report will be widened and the specific data fields to be reported will be identified.

Note 1 : The consultation ended on 16 October 2015.

Note 2 : Except the consultation for the details of data fields for information to be reported which will end on 30 November 2015, the consultation on the rest of the proposals in the consultation paper will end on 31 October 2015.

The Return of Closing Auction Session

Most developed markets, such as the US, UK and Singapore, have a Closing Auction Session (“CAS”) to enable trading at the closing price of stocks, which is part of the mandates of some institutional investors, index trackers and pension funds. However, Hong Kong still takes the median price of the last five orders for a stock as closing price, exposing stocks to the risk of excessive bidding and manipulation in the closing minutes. The CAS has been requested by many market practitioners for some years. On 3 July 2015, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited decided to revive the CAS that was scrapped in March 2009 due to its concerns about any appearance of abuse during the CAS and the need to maintain public confidence in the orderliness, fairness and transparency of the market in light of some unusual price movement.



The above diagram illustrated the new CAS model. The 10-minute CAS includes four periods with 2-stage price limit and different restrictions on order instructions. The reference price which is the Continuous Trading Session (“CTS”) closing price set the $\pm 5\%$ price limit at the first stage (i.e. order input period). The highest bid and lowest ask at 4:06 pm decided the price limit at the second stage (i.e. no-cancellation period and random closing period). The Indicative Equilibrium Price (“IEP”) is the indicative auction price for matching at any time during the auction process as if the auction is concluded then. The reference price is used for trade execution in the absence of a final IEP to maximise matching opportunity. The CAS would end randomly within the random closing period, with order matching starting immediately afterwards. Securities market trading would close for the day, and the closing prices would then be disseminated.

New Features Preventing Price Instability

Learning from international practice and the previous CAS experience, 4 new features are introduced to the new CAS model to address the inherent price instability issue:

New Features	Rationale
2-stage price limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent extreme priced orders to be input to system 2-stage to allow a smooth price formation process
Random closing period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deter gaming around closing time Encourage earlier input of orders
Showing the reference price, price limits, and imbalance information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address previous CAS issue – extreme price not known by the market Additional information to facilitate price discovery and trading
At-auction limit orders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide price protection as well as price improvement opportunity

The CAS will be rolled out in two phases. Phase 1 is tentatively set to include all the Hang Seng Composite LargeCap and MidCap index constituent stocks, the H shares which have corresponding A shares listed on the exchanges in Mainland China and all ETFs. The list of securities included in the CAS will be published before launch of Phase 1. Phase 2 will be rolled out after a review, tentatively scheduled for six months after Phase 1, and will include all equity securities and funds. Moreover, short selling orders with a tick rule will be introduced in Phase 2.

Rollout of the CAS in the securities market is tentatively scheduled to start from mid-2016. When the CAS is introduced, the securities market closing time will be extended to 4:10 pm. In the derivatives market, the close of the afternoon session for all equity index products, except BRICS Futures, will be extended to 4:30 pm, and the start time of After-Hours Futures Trading will be changed to 5:15 pm.

Regulatory Insight Series – Short Selling

Short selling, directly and indirectly, may contribute to turnover in the stock by improving market efficiency, enhancing market depth and reducing bid-ask spreads. On the flip side, some also argue that short selling may contribute to the increase in volatility. In order to limit activity that may affect the orderly functioning or stability of the market, restrictions of short selling are in place in many jurisdictions over the world. Hong Kong has a robust regulatory framework in this regard. In this issue, we will discuss the short selling activities in Hong Kong from a regulatory perspective.



Is short selling on the stock exchange permitted in Hong Kong?

According to the SFO section 170, a person shall not sell securities on the stock exchange if he does not own the securities unless at the time he sells them, he or his principal has (or he believes and has reasonable grounds to believe he or his principal has) a presently exercisable and unconditional right to vest the securities in the buyer. A short sale which satisfies the above condition is a permitted short sale, and is called a “covered short sale”. Where the above condition is not satisfied, the sale is called a “naked short sale”. To put it simple, naked short sales on the exchange are not allowed.

How short selling may be allowed?

Under the SFO, covered short sale is allowed for designated securities by virtue of:

- (a) having under an securities borrowing and lending (“SBL”) agreement:
 - borrowed the security; or
 - obtained a confirmation from the counterparty to the agreement that the counterparty has the security available to lend to him;
- (b) a title to other security which is convertible into or exchangeable for the security to which the sale relates;
- (c) an option to acquire the security to which the sale relates;
- (d) rights or warrants to subscribe for and receive the security to which the sale relates; or
- (e) having entered into with another person an agreement or an arrangement of a description prescribed by rules made under s397, SFO.

Other exclusions from the prohibition include:

- exchange participants dealing in odd lots in the normal course of their business;
- a sale of underlying securities relating to an options contract traded on a recognised stock market; and
- regulated short selling by Securities Market Makers or Structured Product Provider for the purpose of designated index arbitrage, stock futures hedging, structured product hedging or options hedging.

What are the consequences of illegally short selling?

Contravention of the relevant short selling prohibition under the SFO is a criminal offence which carries a maximum penalty of \$100,000 fine and two years of imprisonment upon conviction. SFC licensees or registered persons who illegally short sell may also be subject to the SFC’s disciplinary action.

Is it illegal to sell placing shares prior to completion of a placement?

In the past, there happened that some placees placed the sell order on the placing shares while they did not actually have the shares allotted. They appeared to have the misconceptions that selling placing shares for which they had subscribed would not amount to illegal short selling provided that they could settle the trade on the settlement day with the placing shares allotted to them. They believed that they could sell the placing shares before completion of a placement by relying on oral or written confirmations from their placing agents about the number of shares they would be allotted as guarantees for receiving the same number of placing shares on the completion date to settle the trades.

In general, a placement before its completion is subject to various conditions which may or may not be fulfilled. In particular, a placement is usually subject to:

- the Listing Committee of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“SEHK”) granting the listing of, and permission to deal in, the placing shares; and
- the SEHK does not revoke such listing and permission.

It means that placing shares will remain conditional until completion of a placement. The above persons run the risk of committing illegal short selling, contrary to the SFO, unless the persons have (or where the person is selling as an agent, his principal has) already held a sufficient number of shares to settle the trades.

What do you need to observe when conducting a permitted short selling?

- Short selling is only allowed for more liquid stocks (“Designated Securities” note 1), of which there are currently over 800 listed stocks, determined and revised by the SEHK on quarterly basis.
- A common practice of conducting a permitted short selling is to enter into a valid written stock borrowing and lending agreement, in which documentary assurances must be given.
- The “uptick rule”, where short sales cannot take place at less than the best current ask price, is imposed by the SEHK to help prevent short sales having an abnormal effect on market prices.
- As a mean of control against entering a short selling order at a price below the prevailing market price, which will be automatically rejected by the SEHK, and to make a short sale easily identifiable, exchange participants are required to put a marker on each short selling order when they submit it to the SEHK for execution. A short selling order shall only be input into the Automatic Order Matching and Execution System during the Continuous Trading Session.
- Market participants are required to report short positions to the SFC once the positions have reached the reportable limit. A person has a reportable short position if the person has a net short position value in the specified shares that is equal to or more than the threshold, currently the lower of \$30 million and 0.02% of the value of the issued shares of the companies concerned at closing prices. Once the threshold has been reached, the person must notify the SFC within 2 business days after the first Friday or the last weekday of the week on which the SEHK is open.



To learn more, please refer to the following relevant rules and regulations on short selling:

- Securities and Futures Ordinance
- Securities and Futures (Short Selling and Securities Borrowing and Lending (Miscellaneous)) Rules
- The Guidance Note on Short Selling Reporting and Stock Lending Record Keeping Requirements
- Short selling regulations in the Eleventh Schedule, Rules of the Exchange;
- Securities and Futures (Short Position Reporting) Rules
- Guidance Note on Short Position Reporting



Note 1 Designated Securities Eligible for Short Selling:

Regulated Like Water – Interview with Honorary Fellow Miss Au King-chi

A Humble Trouble-Shooter

The HKSI Institute is honored to have Miss Au King-chi as the latest Honorary Fellow.

She was Permanent Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury (Financial Services). Prior to that, she has also served in various bureaux and departments, including the former Securities Review Committee, the former Monetary Affairs Branch, the former Trade and Industry Branch, the Chief Secretary's Office, the Information Services Department, the Chief Executive's Office and the former Financial Services Bureau. Moreover, she was Deputy Secretary for Housing, Planning and Lands (Planning and Lands) and Commissioner for Tourism.

She enjoys every period of her tenure in the government. During her three tours in financial bureaux, she appreciates the challenges, room to learn, and engagement with market practitioners in working towards a better market.

She cited an example - when the government first attempted to regulate "insider dealing", practitioners were unclear about its definition and therefore, were hesitate to accept it. So the government proposed to introduce a civil regime with practitioners participating in a tribunal.

By doing so, practitioners' concern was largely addressed. Later when



the market was more familiar with its definition, practitioners found that insider dealing is really a severe problem and there was general consensus for introducing criminal sanctions in addition to the civil route in combating insider dealing.



Sometimes we cannot accomplish a task in one-go ... For the same direction, I am willing to give up a little in the short run as long as everybody gains in the long run.



After intervening in the local stock market to deter currency manipulation in 1998, there were calls from different quarters of the community for market reforms. Government usually rides on crises to introduce market changes. "At that time, many practitioners would volunteer to participate in the reform process in order to shape the

reforms. I was fortunate to have many enlightened practitioners teaching me about the market. They know if I do not fully understand how the market works, government's reform proposals may not be able to meet the evolving market needs." Thanks to the valuable advice and informed deliberations by the industry and other stakeholders, the Securities and Futures Ordinance was eventually passed by the Legislative Council in 2002.



Miss Au King-chi gave speech in a "Meeting with Your Regulators and Government Officials (MYGO)" Series

A Taoist Regulator

“As a policymaker, it would be difficult for us to stay ahead of the market. We are not good in predicting the future. To do so, we may run the risk of over-regulation and killing the market. The best we could possibly do is to track the market closely and see what are needed to manage risks, and facilitate market development – talent training and removal of any tax barriers are two notable ways to support market growth. In this regard the HKSI Institute is playing a pivotal role in enhancing the competitiveness of our market talents.”

The principles guiding Miss Au in governing the market rest on both consistency and versatility. As long as the long term goal can be achieved, she would be prepared to hear what the market says and consider alternatives to solve the problems. That reminds me of the Taoist way to rule: the best virtue is like water, benefitting all and contending with none (上善若水，水善利萬物而不爭).

Youth Outreach

On retirement Miss Au has been able to devote more time to voluntary work. She is now President of Youth Outreach (YO), an NGO dedicated to helping at-risk youth. Its “clients” are youth that do not fit into Hong Kong’s education system. They do not score well in examinations and are considered by many as losers. They hang out on the streets during midnight and are exposed to risks and abuses.

Miss Au joked that YO often has to “compete” with the triad to save the youth before they may be arrested by police. “We are seen by many as an ‘edgy’ NGO that provides a 24-hour centre for at risk youth so that they would not hang out in the street during midnight. We encourage them to participate in exciting youth sub-cultures such as skateboarding, hip-hop dancing, rock music, fitness Thai boxing, etc. in an attempt to substitute their triad culture and negative behaviour.” Some have successfully

turned their interest into career, and became coaches in hip-hop dancing and skateboarding, and sound and light technicians for rock music concerts.

She believes in youth and sees countless possibilities in them, the same as she believes in her colleagues. Of the work force at YO, about 1/3 are actually former at risk youth and are recruited by YO as assistants and become part of YO’s team. These assistants work alongside with professional social workers, and help outreach and inspire other at-risk youth. “Those who have been on the journey know the road. We are delighted to see positive changes amongst our young people. Many of them have re-started their life journey and became responsible members of our community.”



Miss Au with Board Chairman Mr Craig Lindsay, Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury Prof KC Chan, and Chief Executive Mrs Edith Ngan Chan

The Youth Outreach welcomes donations from the public. Please visit its website at www.yo.org.hk for more details.



2015 Mainland Mission to Shenzhen and Hengqin Zhuhai

On 18 September 2015, the HKSI Institute's Mainland Mission took a senior delegation to Shenzhen and Hengqin Zhuhai to commemorate Shenzhen Stock Exchange's 25th anniversary, as well as to capitalise on the upcoming launch of Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programme and the rapid development of Hengqin Zhuhai. In addition, the group had the privileged opportunity to learn more of the pioneer 3-dimension printing technology.



The delegation of 33 participants led by HKSI Institute Chairman, Mr Craig Lindsay, had a comprehensive full day programme. Under the stewardship and guidance of the HKSI Institute leaders, and the invaluable support from the sponsors and hosts, the participants enjoyed direct access to key industry stakeholders, and experienced first-hand the impressive growths and prospects of both cities.

HKSI Leaders

Mr Craig Lindsay

Chairman

Mr Stephen Hui

Senior Fellow and Mainland Mission Trip Organising Committee Chairman

Mr John Maguire

Board Director and Membership Committee Chairman

Mr Louis Mak

Board Director and Outreach Committee Chairman

Mr Colin Shaftesley

Board Director and Examinations Committee Chairman

Mrs Edith Ngan Chan

Chief Executive

Programme of the Day

Visit Shenzhen Stock Exchange

- Presentation: Unleashing the Power of Growth
- Stock Exchange Tour

Lunch hosted by Zhuhai Holdings Investment Group Limited

- Video Presentation: Introduction of Zhuhai Holdings

Visit Hengqin Free Trade Zone

- Welcome by Secretary of Party Committee of Hengqin New Area
- Visit Hengqin Free Trade Zone Planning and Development Exhibition Hall and Video Presentation
- Hengqin Entrepreneurship Valley for Macao Youth Tour
- Presentation: Management Committee of Hengqin New Area

Dinner hosted by Hengqin New Area Government of Zhuhai

Visit Print-Rite Holdings Limited

- Video Presentation: Introduction of Print-Rite and 3D Printing Technology
- Showroom Tour and 3D Printing Experience

Visit Shenzhen Stock Exchange



Mr Liu Fuzhong, Vice Director, Office of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Affairs, Shenzhen Stock Exchange, presented souvenir to HKSJ Institute Chairman, Mr Craig Lindsay



Representative of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange explained the history and development of the Shenzhen stock market to the delegation



Lunch hosted by Zhuhai Holdings Investment Group Limited



Lunch reception hosted by Mr Lu Tong, Vice President of Zhuhai Holdings Investment Group Limited

2015 Mainland Mission to Shenzhen and Hengqin Zhuhai

Visit Hengqin Free Trade Zone

The delegation received a warm welcome from Ms Liu Jia, Member of Zhuhai CPC Standing Committee, CPC Party Committee Secretary, Hengqin New Area

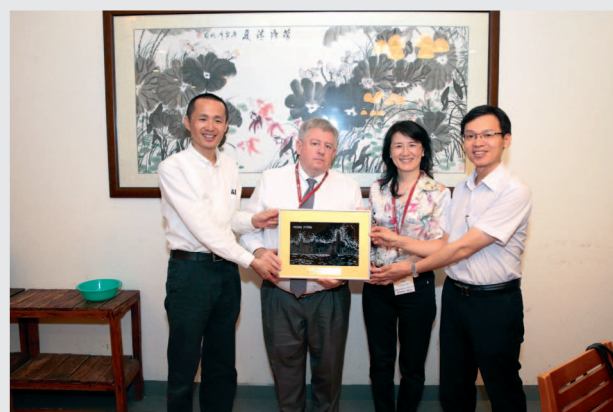


Delegation introduced to the development plans of the Hengqin New Area

Group Tour at the Hengqin Entrepreneurship Valley for Macao Youth



Dinner hosted by Hengqin New Area Government of Zhuhai



Visit Print-Rite Holdings Limited



Delegation introduced to the 3-D printing technology at the showroom of Print-Rite Holdings Limited



Special thanks to:

Organising Chair of Mainland Mission

Mr Stephen Hui, Senior Fellow

Sponsors



Risk Culture: A Game Changer for Wealth Management Business

On 31 July 2015, HKSI Institute saw a full-house turnout at its last luncheon seminar before its new office move to 5th Floor of the Wing On Centre, 111 Connaught Road Central. Marking this occasion was Mr Arthur Yuen, Deputy Chief Executive of The Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”), who spoke at length on the development of risk culture in wealth management business.

Mr Yuen started his talk with a stirring snippet from the movie “Life Without Principle”, a well-known local film in which an investment advisor recommended a high-risk fund to an elderly customer with low risk tolerance to achieve her sales target. The clip effectively portrayed the importance of risk culture and staff conduct in the financial services industry and pointed to lessons learnt from the global financial crisis in terms of better risk capture on supervisory framework, better resolutions, and better risk governance and risk culture. Mr Yuen opined that the latter is still in slow progress, as the concept of risk culture appeared to be elusive.

Several cases that resulted in investors’ loss of confidence on the wealth management industry were highlighted, such as the Lehman Brothers Minibonds, mis-selling of certain Investment-linked Assurance Scheme and inappropriate incentive schemes of some global banking operations. These past experiences indicated the importance of risk management in wealth management business, such as know your customer, customer suitability, internal control, and proper design and control of sales incentive schemes. These elements also underlined the crucial importance to develop and implement a good risk governance and standard.

Mr Yuen stressed that such game changer must come from the top and be effectively communicated to every staff. It is the responsibility of the Board and senior management to shape and nurture sound risk culture and value, to establish a risk governance framework and to gauge the effectiveness of the framework. The practice is then monitored and cascaded down to every staff by middle management. In order to help the industry get started, the HKMA, for example, published the “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System” and launched the “Treat Customer Fairly Charter” which encourage banks to foster a stronger risk culture towards fair treatment of customers.



Capacity building is of paramount importance to support the industry development in this aspect, not only for board and senior management, industry practitioners, but also for customers alike. The HKMA has introduced many capacity building initiatives for board and senior management, which include meetings with prospective directors, induction and continuing development programmes for directors, and best practices guidance. The voluntary Enhanced Competency Framework (“ECF”) for private wealth management (“PWM”) practitioners, initiated by the HKMA, was introduced in 2014. It sets out an enhanced level of core competence and on-going professional development of PWM practitioners who undertake customer-facing roles.

HKMA will continue to explore the expansion of the ECF to other core areas of banking operations, such as anti-money laundering and retail wealth management. Meanwhile, for customers, the HKMA also helped raised awareness through various investor education events and activities.

In conclusion, Mr Yuen believed that customer’s confidence and respect to the wealth management industry can be regained by developing sound risk governance and risk culture.

HKSI News and Updates

Mentoring Programme

The Mentoring Programme is an important initiative to provide young Members with a unique avenue to learn from experienced ones. On 24 September 2015, about 100 Mentors, Mentees and VIPs attended the Mentoring Programme Ceremony. At the ceremony, Ms Sky Luo received the “Best Mentee” award from Mr Joseph Chan, Mentoring Programme Chairman, in recognition of her active participation in the programme. She also gave a short testimony on the programme and provided much encouragement to the new cohort.



HKSI News and Updates

New Corporate Members since 1 April 2015

Category B



China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited

UOB Kay Hian

大華繼顯
您可信賴的理財夥伴

UOB Kay Hian (Hong Kong) Limited

Category C



BCT Financial Limited



China Alpha Fund Management (HK) Limited



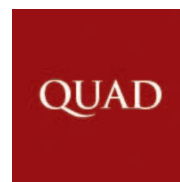
Citibank (Hong Kong) Limited



East West Bank



INTL FCStone (HK) Limited



QUAD Capital Management Limited



Somerley Capital Limited

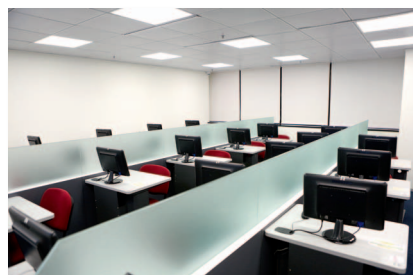
Gathering for New Members & Office Opening



HKSI News and Updates

Our New Office

We moved from the 24th Floor at the Wing On Centre to the new office on the 5th Floor on 17 August 2015. Our new office has been designed to offer comfortable and user-friendly facilities for our examination candidates, learners, members and event participants. Its modern and open-plan layout also provides an efficient, collaborative, flexible and environment-friendly workplace for our staff. The colours were chosen to signify innovation, integrity and professionalism.



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Website: www.hksi.org

S.I. electronic version



Special thanks to members of S.I. Advisory Board:

Mr Robert Bunker Dr Richard Chow Prof Vincent Kwan

Correction:

The age ranges showed in the diagram “Reduce Investment Risks with Age” on page 7 of the 3rd issue of S.I. published in July 2015 should be “Below 50”, “50 to 65” and “65 and above” respectively.

The information contained in this publication is for general guidance on matters of interest only and is not meant to be comprehensive. The application and impact of laws and regulations can vary widely based on the specific facts involved. Before taking any action, we recommend that you obtain advice specific to your circumstances from your usual professional advisors. The materials contained in this publication were based on the laws and regulations enforceable and information available at the time when this publication was prepared.

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