

Hong Kong’s Regulators Refresh Guidance on Virtual Assets and Propose Legal Framework for Stablecoin Issuers

Client Alert | February 2, 2024

This briefing examines in depth the circulars and consultation paper issued by the SFC and HKMA in December 2023. Throughout the course of 2023, the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission (“SFC”) and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”) showed clear indications of their increased openness to virtual assets (“VA”), including through the implementation of the SFC’s Hong Kong virtual asset trading platform (“VATP”) regime,^[1] and the release of multiple circulars liberalising the regulatory approach to this area.^[2] This trend continued through until the very end of 2023, with the SFC and HKMA being very active in this space in late December. In particular, the SFC on December 22, 2023 issued a circular significantly relaxing the approach to virtual asset exchange traded funds (“VA ETFs”) and other funds with exposure to VA, followed by a joint SFC-HKMA circular in relation to intermediaries’ virtual asset-related activities and an HKMA consultation paper setting out a proposed legislative regime for the issuance of stablecoins. This client briefing examines the two circulars and consultation paper in further depth. **I. SFC Circular on SFC-Authorised Funds With Exposure to Virtual Assets** On December 22, 2023, the SFC published a circular on SFC-authorized funds with exposure to virtual assets (“SFC Circular”), and sets out the requirements under which the SFC will consider authorising funds with exposure to VA of more than 10% of their net asset value (“NAV”) (“SFC-authorized VA Funds”).^[3] The SFC Circular supersedes an earlier circular on VA futures ETFs issued on October 31, 2022 (“October 2022 Circular”).^[4] The key practical effect of the replacement of the October 2022 Circular is to expand the scope of VA ETFs that may be authorised by the SFC, as the October 2022 Circular only provided for the authorisation of VA ETFs with Bitcoin futures and Ether futures traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”) as the underlying assets. The SFC Circular removes this requirement. However, all funds with either direct (i.e. as a result of purchasing of tokens directly by the fund) or indirect investment exposure to VA seeking SFC authorisation must comply with a range of requirements, as summarised in the table below.^[5] Further, (i) funds having or intending to have VA exposure of more than 10% of NAV that wish to seek the SFC’s authorisation or (ii) existing SFC-authorized funds that plan to obtain VA exposure of more than 10% of their NAV should consult and seek prior approval from the SFC by contacting the relevant case officer of the Investment Products Division.

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Area	Key changes from the October 2022 Circular and/or key requirements
Eligible underlying VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFC-authorized VA Funds should only invest (indirectly) in VA that is accessible to Hong Kong public for trading on SFC-authorized exchanges.
Investment strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As noted above, the SFC Circular has removed the requirement of the October 2022 Circular that VA ETFs must only have as their underlying assets Bitcoin futures and Ether futures traded on Chicago Mercantile Exchange. The SFC Circular does allow SFC-authorized VA Funds to only have exposure to VA on conventional regulated futures exchanges. Further, the SFC Circular requires that funds must be able to demonstrate that: (i) the relevant VA futures are sufficiently liquid and (ii) the roll costs of the relevant VA futures are managed. Indirect exposures to eligible VA via other exchange-traded vehicles must also comply with applicable requirements in the UT Code and other regulatory requirements.

	<p>imposed by the SFC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFC-authorized VA Funds must not have leveraged exposure to spot VA. • SFC-authorized VA Funds that primarily adopt a futures strategy are expected to adopt an active investment strategy to manage their spot VA composition, rolling strategy and handling of any market risk.
Transactions and direct acquisitions of spot VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transactions and acquisitions of spot VA by SFC-authorized VA Funds should be conducted through SFC-licensed VATPs or authorised subsidiaries in accordance with any applicable HKMA rules. • For in-cash subscriptions and redemptions, SFC-authorized VA Funds should acquire and dispose of spot VA through SFC-licensed platforms. • For in-kind subscriptions, participating dealers (“PDs”) should be authorised spot VA ETFs’ custody accounts with SFC-licensed custodians (vice versa where in-kind redemptions are concerned). • Both in-cash and in-kind subscription and redemption activities should be conducted through authorised spot VA ETFs. • For ETFs that invest in spot VA, PDs should be SFC-licensed or registered institutions.
Custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trustee/custodian of an SFC-authorized VA Fund should outsource its custody function to an SFC-licensed VATP or an AI (or a subsidiary of an incorporated AI) which meets the expected standards set out in the HKMA from time to time. • The trustee/custodian and any delegate responsible for the custody of an SFC-authorized VA Fund should comply with applicable rules and should ensure segregation between the VA holdings and other assets it holds for other clients; (ii) it should store most assets in a cold wallet, and minimise the amount and duration of VA holdings in a hot wallet; ensure the seeds and private keys are securely stored and accessible only to authorised personnel, and sufficiently resistant to spoofing and tampering; properly backed up to mitigate any single point of failure.
Management companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management companies of SFC-authorized VA Funds should have a good record of regulatory compliance, and at least one company should have relevant experience in the management of VA or related assets. • The SFC’s Licensing Department may also impose additional requirements on such management companies.
Valuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When valuing spot VA, the management companies of SFC-authorized VA Funds should adopt an indexing approach based on VA traded on major trading platforms (i.e. a benchmark index published by a major exchange that reflects a significant share of trading activities in the universe).
Service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management companies should confirm that all necessary service providers (fund administrators, participating dealers, market makers) are competent, available and ready to support the SFC-authorized VA Funds.
Disclosure and investor education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The offering documents (including the product key fact sheet) for SFC-authorized VA Funds should disclose the investment objectives and funds’ VA exposures. • Product KFSs for SFC-authorized VA Funds should disclose the investment objectives and the key risks associated with the investment, such as: (i) price risk, custody risk, cybersecurity risk and operational risk of spot VA; and (ii) potentially large roll costs and operational risks of futures.
Distribution	

II. SFC and HKMA Joint Circular on

Intermediaries' Virtual Asset-Related Activities On December 22, 2023, the SFC and HKMA issued a joint circular on intermediaries' virtual asset-related activities ("**Joint Circular**") which provides updated guidance to intermediaries carrying on VA-related activities, in respect of (i) the distribution of investment products with exposure to VAs; (ii) the provision of VA dealing services; (iii) the provision of VA advisory services; and (iv) the management of portfolios investing into VAs.^[6] The Joint Circular supersedes an earlier joint circular published on October 20, 2023.^[7] The Joint Circular emphasises that VA-related products^[8] will very likely be considered complex products and that intermediaries distributing VA-related products considered to be complex products will generally be required to comply with the SFC's requirements on the sale of complex products (including most notably ensuring suitability of VA-related products, regardless of whether the intermediary has solicited or recommended that its clients invest in the product in question). However, the SFC and HKMA have also imposed two additional investor protection measures on the distribution of VA-related products to address specific risks related to these products:

- 1. Restrictions on sale:** Subject to certain exceptions (as discussed further below), the SFC and HKMA have indicated that VA-related complex products should only be offered to professional investors ("**PIs**"); and
- 2. VA knowledge test:** Intermediaries must assess whether clients (other than institutional PIs and qualified corporate PIs) have knowledge of investing in virtual assets or VA-related products prior to effecting a transaction in VA-related products on their behalf. Where a client does not have the requisite knowledge, the intermediary may only proceed if it has provided sufficient training to the client on the nature and risks of VAs and the clients have sufficient net worth to bear potential losses from trading VA-related products.^[9]

However, while the above investor protection measures appeared in the earlier joint circular dated October 20, 2023, the SFC and HKMA have in the Joint Circular stated that the selling restrictions above will not apply to SFC-authorized VA Funds (i.e. funds approved for public offering), subject to intermediaries complying with the following additional safeguards:

- For SFC-authorized VA Funds listed and traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange ("**SEHK**"), client orders can be executed on exchange without the need to comply with the suitability requirement or minimum information and warning statements requirements,^[10] providing there has been no solicitation or recommendation by the intermediary.
- For SFC-authorized VA Funds that are not listed, or for listed funds where trading occurs off exchange, intermediaries will still have to comply with the abovementioned requirements, as well as undertaking the VA knowledge test set out above on the clients concerned.

Further, the SFC and HKMA have also reminded intermediaries that where these SFC-authorized VA funds are also VA derivative funds, intermediaries also need to comply with the requirements for derivative products set out in the Joint Circular. To assist intermediaries in determining whether an investment product with exposure to VA is complex and the corresponding selling requirements that may apply to the product, the Joint Circular also includes a flowchart which sets out the relevant factors and the corresponding selling requirements.^[11]

III. Legislative Proposal on Issuance of Stablecoins

On December 27, 2023, the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau ("**FSTB**") and the HKMA jointly issued a public consultation paper regarding their proposed legislative regime for the regulation of stablecoins ("**Legislative Proposal**").^[12] This followed the HKMA's January 2022 discussion paper inviting feedback on its proposed regulatory approach towards crypto-assets and stablecoins ("**Discussion**

Paper) (as covered in our previous client alert)^[13] and its January 2023 consultation conclusions ("**Consultation Conclusions**")^[14] (as covered in a subsequent client alert). The introduction of the Legislative Proposal is driven by the potential interconnectedness between the virtual assets ("**VA**") market and the traditional financial system. Specifically, the FSTB and HKMA view stablecoins, especially fiat-referenced stablecoin ("**FRS**") as a key monetary and financial stability risk area which could lead to a spill-over from the VA sector to the traditional financial system, and vice versa. **A. Legislative Scope and Approach** The FSTB and HKMA have proposed that, rather than amending existing legislation (including the Payment Systems and Stored Value Facilities Ordinance ("**PSSVFO**")), their intention is to introduce a new piece of legislation which will address specific features of stablecoins and could more readily serve as the foundation for the extension of the regulatory regime to other forms of VAs down the track. The FSTB and HKMA have also proposed that the issuance of an FRS by an FRS licensee would be excluded from the scope of existing regulatory regimes, including those applicable to securities (e.g. collective investment schemes) and SVFs. The FSTB and HKMA have proposed that initially, the licensing regime will apply only to issuers of fiat-referenced stablecoins ("**FRS**") – that is, stablecoins which have as their specified asset one or more fiat currencies.^[15] The FSTB and HKMA have noted that while a FRS which derives value from arbitrage or algorithm will be caught by the regulatory regime, it is highly unlikely (as explained further below) that such FRS will be able to meet the HKMA's licensing requirements. That said, the FSTB and HKMA have left the door open to extend the regulatory regime to other forms of VAs (presumably including other types of stablecoins) by describing the proposed FRS issuance regime as a "first step" in the regulation of virtual assets. Notably, the FSTB and HKMA have proposed that the legislative regime should empower the "authorities" to modify the parameters of in-scope stablecoins and activities, but have not specified if this power would be reserved to the HKMA specifically or to the HKMA in consultation with the FSTB (for example). In exercising any such power to modify the regime, the "authorities" would be required to consider a number of factors (such as the risks posed to the monetary and financial stability of Hong Kong), and the materiality of the case (such as the market share and the value in circulation) before exercising this power. **B. Licensing Requirements for FRS Issuers** Under the Legislative Proposal, an FRS issuer will have to be licensed with the HKMA before it can: Issue, or hold itself out as issuing, an FRS in Hong Kong;

- Issue, or hold itself out as, issuing a stablecoin that purports to maintain a stable value with reference to the value of the Hong Kong dollar; or
- Actively market its issuance of FRS to the Hong Kong public.

In order to be licensed, the FRS issuer must demonstrate that it could meet the following licensing requirements, as summarised below:

Licensing Requirements		Description
Management of reserves and stabilisation mechanism	Full backing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value of the reserve assets backing of the FRS (at a minimum) at all times. • Issuers of FRS which derive value from license, given the inherent difficulties of absence of any backing assets.
	Investment limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reserve assets must be of high quality and concentration risk. • Reserve assets must be held in the reference jurisdiction allowed on a case-by-case basis subject to the management and investment of reserves. • The composition of the reserved assets must be consistent with the FRS's liquidity requirements, including the management and investment of reserves. • The HKMA will need to be satisfied of the investment policy by the FRS issuer, and expects that each issuer will have an investment policy regarding assets that

<p>Segregation and safekeeping of reserve assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FRS issuers will be expected have effective arrangements in place to ensure that reserve assets are appropriately segregated and held by independent custodians as well as their legal right and priority claims. • Reserve assets must be stored in segregated accounts with independent other asset custodians (subject to the HKMA arrangements). • FRS issuers must maintain effective internal controls to mitigate operational risks, including risks of theft.
<p>Risk management and controls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FRS issuers must put in place adequate risk management of all investment activities involving reserve assets. This includes having comprehensive policies in place to address the approach to large scale redemptions and the impact of liquidity stress. FRS issuers must also ensure that the liquidity of the reserve assets is adequate.
<p>Disclosure and reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FRS issuers must regularly publish the market value of reserve assets and the underlying assets. • FRS issuers will also be expected to (in addition to an internal and independent auditor to perform regular audits) to engage an external auditor including the (i) composition and market value of reserve assets; (ii) the value of FRS in circulation; (iii) whether the reserve assets are sufficient to cover the value of FRS in circulation and are sufficient to cover the value of FRS in circulation and are sufficient to cover the value of FRS in circulation (as covered by the attestation); and (iv) whether the issuer has adequate risk management as imposed by the HKMA. • The Legislative Proposal recommends that the value of reserve assets be disclosed to FRS users and that the value of reserve assets be disclosed at least weekly, and the value of reserve assets be disclosed at least monthly.
<p>Prohibition on paying interest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FRS issuers must not pay interest to FRS users. • Any income or loss from the reserve assets must be used for interest payments, dividends or capital gains on the underlying assets.
<p>Effective stabilisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FRS issuer is ultimately responsible for the effective stabilisation mechanism of its FRS, not the underlying assets.
<p>Redemption requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HKMA expects for FRS users to have a claim on the underlying assets with the FRS issuer to have a claim on the underlying assets and not be able to meet redemption obligations. • An FRS issuer is expected to process redemptions on a timely basis. The issuer must not impose conditions such as a very high minimum threshold for redemptions. • In the event that fees for redemption are imposed, the fees must be communicated to FRS users and must not be a condition for redemption. • The FRS issuer must meet the redemption obligations in the currency underlying the relevant FRS. • Where channels for FRS users to exchange FRS are unavailable (e.g. due to disruption to infrastructure), the issuer must still be able to ensure direct redemption in an alternative manner. • The FRS issuer is expected to draw up and implement a plan for orderly redemption of FRS by FRS users and to ensure that it can meet redemption requests (including in the event of a disruption to infrastructure).

	<p>issuer's licence).</p>
Restrictions on business activities [16]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HKMA's approval must be sought for new lines of business. To this end, the FRS issuer must demonstrate to the HKMA that adequate measures for the maintenance of the FRS, that the new business does not impair its functions as an FRS issuer, and that proper risk controls are in place to prevent the FRS issuer from impairing its functions as an FRS issuer. • However, provided that the FRS issuer maintains the safekeep of FRS and handling of deposits, the FRS issuer will be allowed to conduct activities such as providing wallet services for the FRS. • The FRS issuer is prohibited from carrying out other regulated activities (e.g. regulated activities).
Physical presence in Hong Kong [17]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FRS issuer must be a company incorporated in Hong Kong. • Its key personnel and senior management must be empowered with effective management of the FRS issuer's activities.
Financial resources requirements [18]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FRS issuer is expected to maintain a minimum net asset value of HK\$25,000,000 or 2% of the par value of FRS issued.
Disclosure requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FRS issuer is expected to disclose the rights and obligations of its FRS users, the management arrangements, the underlying assets, and the terms of the FRS in its published white paper. • The FRS issuer must also disclose their procedures for the redemption process, the application of the redemption process, and the application of the redemption process.
Governance, knowledge and experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controllers, chief executives and directors of the FRS issuer must be appointed and their appointment and any changes to the FRS issuer are subject to HKMA approval. • The FRS issuer is expected to have an adequate number of the senior management team and sufficient experience to manage the FRS issuer's structure.
Risk management requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An FRS issuer is expected to implement adequate risk management measures, such as adequate security and detection measures; technological measures; and arrangements to address operational risks. • The FRS issuer must also perform risk management and at a minimum, on an annual basis, conduct a risk assessment.
Audit requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FRS issuer are required to submit an annual audit report to the HKMA annually. • Where required by the HKMA, the FRS issuer must engage independent auditors and assessors to assess the soundness of the FRS issuance, such as the FRS issuer's systems of control for the management and the integrity of smart contracts.
Anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FRS issuer must ensure that the FRS issuer's business has adequate and appropriate measures to prevent possible money laundering and terrorist financing. The Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) rules and any other related rules or regulations issued by the HKMA and the FRS issuer has adequate customer

Notwithstanding the above, the HKMA will have the power to impose, amend and cancel ongoing licensing conditions on an FRS issuer, where necessary. These additional conditions can include requirements on reserve assets and restrictions on the types of services that could be undertaken by the FRS issuer. Licenses granted under the FRS issuer licensing regime will be open-ended, i.e. licences will remain valid until or unless revoked by the HKMA or the FRS issuer ceases to operate. However, the issue of any new FRS (i.e. other than that which the FRS issuer received a licence to issue) will require the consent of the HKMA before it can issue any new FRS under its license. Further, all licensed FRS issuers must display their licence number on any advertising materials and consumer facing materials or software applications. **C. Custody and offering of FRS** With regard to offering of FRS, the FSTB and HKMA have indicated that they consider that FRS issued by unlicensed entities are unsuitable for use by the public. As a result, their intention is that only licensed FRS issuers, authorized institutions, licensed corporations and licensed VATPs can offer FRS in Hong Kong or actively market such offerings in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, authorized institutions, licensed corporations and licensed VATPs can offer FRS issued by unlicensed entities to professional investors only. With regard to custody, we understand that the FSTB, HKMA and the SFC are continuing to examine the appropriate regulatory approach for such activities. Further regulatory guidance on this topic (including guidance from the HKMA on the provision of VA custodial services by authorised institutions) is expected in the short to medium term. **D. Supervisory Powers of the HKMA** Mirroring similar provisions under the Banking Ordinance, the Legislative Proposal confers supervisory powers on the HKMA to act in the event that a licensee (i) has become or is likely to become insolvent or unable to meet its obligations; (ii) is carrying on its business in a manner detrimental to the interests of its users or its creditors; or (iii) has contravened any of its licensing conditions or provisions of the proposed regulatory regime. In these circumstances, the HKMA will have the power to:

- Require a licensee to implement any action relating to the licensee's affairs, business or property that the HKMA considers as necessary, including restricting the licensee's business of FRS issuance;
- Direct a licensee to seek advice on the management of its affairs, business and property from an advisor appointed by the HKMA; and
- Require a licensee's affairs, business and property to be managed by a HKMA-appointed manager.

The HKMA's consent will also be required for changes in ownership or management of FRS issuers, including with regard to any proposed amalgamation, sale or disposal of all or part of the business of an FRS issuer, change of control (including change of majority or minority shareholder controller, or indirect controller) and the appointment of chief executives and directors. Additionally, the HKMA will also have the power to gather information, including request information or documents from licensees, or to conduct on-site examinations at the licensee's premises. Where the HKMA has reasonable cause to suspect non-compliance, the HKMA will have the power to conduct investigations into the licensee and persons relevant to the suspected contravention. The HKMA will also have the power to give directions to bring an FRS issuer into compliance with its statutory obligation to ensure the protection of the FRS issuer. Finally, the HKMA will also have the power to make regulations to operationalise the FRS regulatory regime and issue guidelines regarding the way in which it expects to perform its functions with regards to this new regime. **E. Disciplinary Framework** The Legislative Proposal contemplates the creation of both a criminal and a civil framework. It will be a criminal offence to:

- Issue an FRS in Hong Kong without a licence;
- Advertise the issuance of FRS by an unlicensed issuer;
- Fail to produce documents or information as required by the HKMA;

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- Provide false information to the HKMA; and
- Contravene other conditions imposed by the HKMA in connection with the FRS licensing regime.

Separately, the HKMA will also have the power to impose civil and supervisory sanctions, including:

- Issuing a caution, warning, reprimand or order to take specified action(s);
- Issuing a temporary suspension, suspension or revocation of an FRS issuer's license;
- A pecuniary penalty not exceeding HK\$10,000,000 or 3 times the amount of profit gained or loss avoided as a result of the contravention, whichever is higher; and
- Any combination of the above.

As a check and balance, an appeal tribunal mechanism will be set up to address appeals against the HKMA's disciplinary decisions. A person dissatisfied with the decision of the appeal tribunal will be able to appeal to the Court of Appeal against the determination on a point of law. **F. Transitional Arrangements** The FRS Issuer Licensing Regime is proposed to commence one month upon gazettal of the proposed new ordinance. However, the FSTB and HKMA have proposed a transitional arrangement to ensure the smooth transition into the new regime. Under this transitional regime, pre-existing FRS issuers conducting FRS issuance with a meaningful and substantial presence in Hong Kong prior to the commencement of the regime can continue to operate under a non-contravention period of six months, subject to submitting a licence application to the HKMA within the first three months of the commencement of the regime. This comparatively short transitional period (if not extended in the final version of the legislative regime) means that stablecoin issuers will need to take steps to quickly prepare licence applications (and establish a meaningful and substantial presence in Hong Kong if they do not already have one) following the gazettal of the new ordinance. Those pre-existing FRS issuers which fail to submit a licence application to the HKMA within the first three months will need to wind down its business by the end of the fourth month of the commencement of the regime. [1] See "Hong Kong SFC Consults On Licensing Regime For Virtual Asset Trading Platform Operators", published by Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher (March 2, 2023), available at <https://www.gibsondunn.com/hong-kong-sfc-consults-on-licensing-regime-for-virtual-asset-trading-platform-operators/>; and "New Hong Kong Regulatory Requirements and Licensing Regime for Virtual Asset Trading Platforms Finalised as Legislation Takes Effect", published by Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher (June 7, 2023), available at <https://www.gibsondunn.com/new-hong-kong-regulatory-requirements-and-licensing-regime-for-virtual-asset-trading-platforms-finalised-as-legislation-takes-effect/>. [2] "Hong Kong's SFC Updates Guidance on Tokenised Securities-Related Activities", published by Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher (November 10, 2023), available at <https://www.gibsondunn.com/hong-kong-sfc-updates-guidance-on-tokenised-securities-related-activities/>. [3] "Circular on SFC-Authorised Funds With Exposure to Virtual Assets", published by the Securities and Futures Commission (December 22, 2023), available at <https://apps.sfc.hk/edistributionWeb/gateway/EN/circular/products/product-authorization/doc?refNo=23EC65>. [4] "Circular on Virtual Asset Futures Exchange Traded Funds", published by the Securities and Futures Commission (October 31, 2023), available at <https://apps.sfc.hk/edistributionWeb/gateway/EN/circular/doc?refNo=22EC60>. [5] These requirements are in addition to meeting the applicable requirements in the Overarching Principles Section and the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds in the SFC Handbook for Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds, Investment-Linked Assurance Schemes and Unlisted Structured Investment Products. [6] "Joint Circular on Intermediaries' Virtual Asset-Related Activities", jointly published by the Securities and Futures Commission and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (December 22, 2023), available at <https://apps.sfc.hk/edistributionWeb/gateway/EN/circular/doc?refNo=23EC67>. [7] "Joint Circular on Intermediaries' Virtual Asset-Related Activities", jointly published by the

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Securities and Futures Commission and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (October 20, 2023), available [here](#). [8] “VA-related products” are defined as products which (a) have a principal investment objective or strategy to invest in virtual assets; (b) derive their value principally from the value and characteristics of virtual assets; or (c) track or replicate the investment results or returns which closely match or correspond to virtual assets. [9] See Appendix 1 of the Joint Circular for the non-exhaustive criteria for assessing whether a client can be regarded as having knowledge of virtual assets. [10] The minimum information and warning statements requirements require intermediaries to provide clear and easily comprehensible information and warning statements to clients in relation to VA-related products and information on the underlying VA investments; and provide to clients risk disclosure statements (which can be a one-off disclosure) specific to VAs. [11] See Appendix 3 of the Joint Circular. [12] “Legislative Proposal to Implement the Regulatory Regime for Stablecoin Issuers in Hong Kong Consultation Paper”, jointly published by the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (December 27, 2023), available at <https://www.hkma.gov.hk/media/eng/doc/key-information/press-release/2023/20231227e4a1.pdf>. [13] “Another Step Towards the Regulation of Cryptocurrency in Hong Kong: HKMA Releases Discussion Paper on Stablecoins”, published by Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher (September 19, 2022), available at <https://www.gibsondunn.com/another-step-towards-the-regulation-of-cryptocurrency-in-hong-kong-hkma-releases-discussion-paper-on-stablecoins/>. [14] “Hong Kong Monetary Authority Introduces Plans To Regulate Stablecoins”, published by Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher (February 7, 2023), available at <https://www.gibsondunn.com/hong-kong-monetary-authority-introduces-plans-to-regulate-stablecoins/>. [15] For completeness, the Legislative Proposal defines “stablecoin” to mean “a cryptographically secured digital representation of value that, among other things – (a) is expressed as a unit of account or a store of economic value; (b) is used, or is intended to be used, as a medium of exchange accepted by the public, for the purpose of payment for goods or services; discharge of a debt; and/or investment; (c) can be transferred, stored or traded electronically; (d) uses a distributed ledger or similar technology that is not controlled solely by the issuer; and (e) purports to maintain a stable value with reference to a specified asset, or a pool or basket of assets.” To avoid overlap with the SVF regulatory regime, the FSTB and HKMA have expressly carved out “deposits, including its tokenized or digitally represented form; certain securities or future contracts (mainly authorized collective investment schemes and authorized structured products); float stored in SVFs or SVF banks; and certain digital representations of fiat currencies issued by or on behalf of central banks; and certain digital representation of value that has a limited purpose” from the definition of “stablecoins”. [16] This licensing requirement will not apply to FRS issuers which are authorized institutions, considering that these authorized institutions are already subject to relevant requirements under banking regulation. [17] This licensing requirement will not apply to FRS issuers which are authorized institutions, considering that these authorized institutions are already subject to relevant requirements under banking regulation. [18] This licensing requirement will not apply to FRS issuers which are authorized institutions, considering that these authorized institutions are already subject to relevant requirements under banking regulation.

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Gibson Dunn’s lawyers are available to assist in addressing any questions you may have regarding these developments. If you wish to discuss any of the matters set out above, please contact any member of Gibson Dunn’s Global Financial Regulatory team, including the following members in Hong Kong and Singapore: William R. Hallatt – Hong Kong (+852 2214 3836, whallatt@gibsondunn.com) Grace Chong – Singapore (+65 6507 3608, gchong@gibsondunn.com) Emily Rumble – Hong Kong (+852 2214 3839, erumble@gibsondunn.com) Arnold Pun – Hong Kong (+852 2214 3838, apun@gibsondunn.com) Becky Chung – Hong Kong (+852 2214 3837, bchung@gibsondunn.com) © 2024 Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP. All rights reserved. For contact and other information, please visit us at www.gibsondunn.com. Attorney Advertising: These materials were prepared for general informational purposes only based

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