Bills Committee on Securities and Futures and Companies Legislation (Structured Products Amendment) Bill 2010

Comparison between the existing and the proposed arrangements for regulation of public offers of structured products

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on the major differences between the existing regime and the proposed regime under the Bill in the regulation of public offers of structured products, and the justifications for the proposed arrangements.

The Major Differences

- 2. The products of which the public offer would be affected by the Bill are structured products in the form of debentures (or shares¹). In gist, the main difference between the existing regime and the proposed regime under the Bill would be that, after enactment of the Bill, the public offer of **structured products in the form of debentures** (**or shares**) would no longer follow the regulatory regime under the prospectus regime in the Companies Ordinance (CO); instead, it would be regulated under the offers of investments regime in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (SFO).
- 3. A new definition of structured product will be introduced in the Bill, and publicly offered structured products that are not in the form of securities will be deemed to be "securities" to ensure that the regulatory pillars in the SFO on licensing, inspection, enforcement will apply to them.
- 4. There will be no change in respect of the applicable regime (i.e., the CO prospectus regime and the SFO offers of investments regime) for the public offer of –

¹ So far, there have been no publicly offered structured products that are in the form of shares.

- (a) shares and debentures which are not structured products (i.e. continue to be subject to SFC's authorization under the CO); and
- (b) products² that are currently regulated under the SFO (i.e. continue to be subject to SFC's authorization under the SFO).

Justifications

- 5. Currently, there is no concept or definition of structured products in the CO or the SFO. The public offer of structured products would be conducted in accordance with the CO if they are in the form of debentures (or shares), or in accordance with the SFO if they are products³ regulated under the SFO. Accordingly, even though certain structured products may have similar risk and return profiles, different regimes may apply to their public offers depending on their legal form. For example, equity linked-notes and equity linked-investments are structured products with similar risk and return profiles. Equity linked-notes are debentures and their public offers are regulated under the CO prospectus regime. As equity linked-investments are not debentures, public offers of these fall under the SFO offers of investments regime.
- 6. The proposed transfer is to align the regulation of structured products so that public offers of structured products (regardless of their legal form) will be regulated under the SFO offers of investments regime. The SFC has issued a Code on Unlisted Structured Investment Products that sets out the criteria that the SFC would normally consider before exercising its authorization powers in respect of unlisted structured investment products commonly regarded by the market as equity, index, commodity and credit linked-products.
- 7. The table at the <u>Annex</u> compares the existing CO prospectus regime and the existing SFO offers of investments regime. The Bill will also make certain consequential amendments to the existing SFO

² Securities (other than shares and debentures), regulated investment agreements and collective investment schemes.

³ See footnote 2.

offers of investments regime and these amendments are marked-up in the table.

Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau Securities and Futures Commission November 2010

Comparison between the CO Prospectus Regime and the SFO Offers of Investments Regime, with Amendments to the SFO Offers of Investments Regime as proposed by the Bill marked up

	CO Prospectus Regime	SFO Offers of Investments Regime
Authorization requirements	Prospectuses are required to be authorized by the SFC.	Offer documents and marketing materials are required to be authorized by the SFC.
	A prospectus is required to state the matters and reports specified in the Third Schedule to the CO – i.e. the overall disclosure	_
	requirements (sufficient particulars and	The SFC may publish codes and guidelines in relation to the operation of any provision of the SFO.
	shares or debentures and financial condition and profitability of the company) and specific content requirements (e.g. name/address of	In June 2010, the SFC issued a Code on
	directors/auditors; shares/debentures issued in the two preceding years; voting rights of shares; indebtedness of the company; auditors'	and guarantors, product structure, on-going disclosure obligation) that the SFC would
	reports)	normally consider before exercising its authorization powers in respect of unlisted structured products.

		CO Prospectus Regime	SFO Offers of Investments Regime
Exemptions f authorization	from	Examples of exemptions: - an offer to not more than 50 persons; - an offer with a minimum subscription size of \$500,000; - an offer with a maximum size of \$5 million - an offer to professional investors.	Examples of exemptions: - an offer to professional investors - an offer made by or on behalf of intermediaries licensed or registered for Type 1, Type 4 or Type 6 regulated activity ⁴ in respect of securities, other than unlisted structured products*; - an offer to persons outside Hong Kong; - the issue of a prospectus registered under the CO.
Products the o	offer	Examples:	Examples:
documents of w	hich	- Equity-linked notes**	- Equity-linked investments
are regulated		- Credit-linked notes**	- Equity-linked deposits
		- Initial public offering of shares	- Equity-linked notes*
		- Convertible bonds and exchangeable bonds	- Credit-linked notes*
		issued for capital fund raising purposes	

^{*}Those underlined are added by the Bill.

^{**}Those crossed out are removed by the Bill.

The relevant regulated activities are – Type 1: dealing in securities; Type 4: advising on securities; Type 6: advising on corporate finance.