

Frequently Asked Questions on Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds

These frequently asked questions (FAQs) are prepared by the Investment Products Division to provide guidance to market practitioners regarding the Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds (MRF) scheme. Firms are encouraged to contact the relevant case team in the Investment Products Division if they are in doubt on any specific issues arising from the application/interpretation of the matters relating to the MRF.

The information set out below is not meant to be exhaustive. These FAQs may be updated and revised from time to time. These FAQs are only for general reference. Compliance with all the requirements in these FAQs does not necessarily mean that an application will be accepted or an authorization will be granted. The SFC reserves the rights to exercise all powers conferred under the law.

Unless otherwise defined herein, all capitalised terms shall have the meanings given to them in the Circular on Mutual Recognition of Funds between the Mainland and Hong Kong (Circular) issued by the SFC as amended from time to time.

	Question	Answer
A. Eligibility requirements		
1.	One of the MRF eligibility requirements is that a fund must be established for more than one year. If an SFC-authorized fund that is domiciled in an overseas jurisdiction would like to be re-domiciled in Hong Kong, from which day is this 1-year requirement calculated?	The 1-year period is calculated from the day on which the fund is re-domiciled in Hong Kong.

	Question	Answer
2.	<p>One of the MRF eligibility requirements is that a Recognised Mainland Fund must not primarily invest in the Hong Kong market. What does “primarily” mean in the above context?</p>	<p>A Mainland fund applying for SFC authorization should not invest more than 20% of its assets in the Hong Kong market.</p>
3.	<p>One of the MRF eligibility requirements is that the management firm of a Recognised Mainland Fund must not have been the subject of any major regulatory actions by the CSRC in the past 3 years or, if it has been established for less than 3 years, since the date of its establishment. What kind of information does the management firm need to provide to the SFC to support that it meets this requirement?</p>	<p>The management firm must clearly disclose to the SFC if it has been the subject of any regulatory actions by the CSRC in the past 3 years or, if it has been established for less than 3 years, since the date of its establishment. If regulatory actions by CSRC have been taken, the firm must disclose the nature of the breach.</p> <p>When processing the application, the SFC will also conduct regulatory check with the CSRC.</p> <p>The SFC will take into consideration all relevant factors such as the nature of the breach, the regulatory action taken by the CSRC (for example, whether or not it is a public reprimand) and the remedial actions taken by the management firm to rectify the breach in determining whether the management firm meets the eligibility requirement.</p>
4.	<p>[This FAQ is valid up to 31 December 2024]</p> <p>One of the MRF eligibility requirements is that the management firm of a Recognised Mainland Fund cannot delegate its investment management functions to a party operating outside the Mainland. Can the management firm delegate its investment management functions to a party operating within the Mainland? Can the management firm appoints an investment advisor that is outside the Mainland?</p>	<p>The management firm of a Recognised Mainland Fund may delegate its investment management function to a party operating within the Mainland.</p> <p>There is, however, no restriction on the location of the investment advisor. The management firm can appoint an investment advisor that is within or outside the Mainland.</p>

	Question	Answer
4.	<p>[This FAQ will be effective from 1 January 2025]</p> <p>This FAQ is obsolete and has been removed.</p>	
5.	<p>Will the management firm be required to set up a new share class for a Recognised Fund for offering to investors in the Host Jurisdiction?</p>	<p>There are no specific requirements for using existing share classes or setting up a new share class for a Recognised Fund for offering to investors in the Host Jurisdiction. The management firm may set up a new share class for investors in the Host Jurisdiction, with potentially different charges/expenses and dealing arrangements subject to the relevant laws and regulations in the Home Jurisdiction and the constitutive documents of the Recognised Fund. This is a commercial decision.</p> <p>In deciding whether to use existing share class(es) or set up a new share class for investors in the Host Jurisdiction, the management firm should consider which approach would bring a fair outcome to investors in both the Home Jurisdiction and the Host Jurisdiction, e.g. whether using the existing share class(es) would cause dilution to or adversely affect Home Jurisdiction investors. The management firm should take into account differences in market conditions and investment practices between the two jurisdictions.</p>
5A.	<p>In respect of Recognised Hong Kong Funds, would the setting up of a new share class for offering to Mainland investors require SFC's prior approval?</p>	<p>Under the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds, the setting up of a new share class by an SFC-authorized fund does not require SFC's prior approval. A Recognised Hong Kong Fund may set up new RMB share class(es) for subscription by Mainland investors under the MRF without prior approval or consultation with the SFC.</p> <p>The management firm should update the Hong Kong offering documents and where appropriate, inform holders in accordance with 11.1B of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds, such as stating that a new share class has been / will be set up and the relevant risks associated with the inclusion of this new share class as the management firm considers appropriate e.g. how the new share class may affect the investment returns and risk profile of the fund as a whole (if applicable).</p> <p>The revised Hong Kong offering documents should be filed with the SFC in accordance</p>

	Question	Answer
		<p>with 11.1B of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds.</p> <p>In addition, where a Recognised Hong Kong Fund has received approval from the CSRC for offering to Mainland investors and/or a share class is only available to Mainland investors, the management firm should disclose these facts in the Hong Kong offering documents.</p>
5B.	<p>Would the CSRC's prior approval be required for setting up a new share class for offering to Mainland investors by a Recognised Hong Kong Fund which has already been registered with the CSRC?</p>	<p>The CSRC's approval is not required to set up a new share class for offering to Mainland investors by a Recognised Hong Kong Fund which has already been registered with the CSRC. The management firm should update the Mainland offering documents and notify Mainland holders about setting up such new share class in accordance with the applicable Mainland rules and regulations. A proper audit trail should also be maintained by the management firm.</p>
6.	<p>Will the management firm be required to create HKD-denominated share class/units for Recognised Mainland Funds to be distributed in Hong Kong? Would the management firm be required to create RMB-denominated share class/units for Recognised Hong Kong Funds to be distributed in the Mainland?</p>	<p>There are no restrictions on the currency denomination for Recognised Mainland Funds and Recognised Hong Kong Funds under the MRF. These funds can set up share classes in multicurrency and issue units in any currency so long as they comply with the relevant laws and regulations and their constitutive documents.</p>
7.	<p>Will funds that use leverage or invest in financial derivative instruments (FDIs) be eligible under the MRF?</p>	<p>Recognised Funds should generally be managed and operate in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in their Home Jurisdiction and their constitutive documents, including with respect to their use of leverage or FDIs.</p> <p>At the initial stage, only simple products would be eligible. These products are not expected to have high leverage. In the case of Recognised Mainland Funds, the use of FDIs should be for hedging purposes only. In the case of Recognised Hong Kong Funds, the use of FDIs should meet the requirements in Chapter 7 of the Code on Unit</p>

	Question	Answer
		Trusts and Mutual Funds.
8.	Will retail SFC-authorized Approved Pooled Investment Funds offered to the public in Hong Kong (APIFs) be qualified as Recognised Hong Kong Funds?	All SFC-authorized funds that meet the eligibility requirements of the MRF can seek approval from the CSRC for distribution in the Mainland. APIFs that are currently invested by MPF schemes and authorized by the SFC for public offering in Hong Kong and meet MRF eligibility requirements are eligible for application to the CSRC under the MRF. These APIFs must have complete offering documents (including product key facts statement (Product KFS)) in accordance with requirements of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds for offer to retail investors in Hong Kong.
9.	[This FAQ is valid up to 31 December 2024] One of the MRF eligibility requirements is that the Recognised Fund must be a general equity fund, a bond fund, a mixed fund, an unlisted index fund or a physical index-tracking exchange traded fund (ETF). On what basis should a management firm categorise a Recognised Fund?	Categorisation should in general be based on the relevant laws and regulations of the Home Jurisdiction.
9.	[This FAQ will be effective from 1 January 2025] One of the MRF eligibility requirements is that the Recognised Fund must fall within one or more than one of the eligible fund types as stated in the Circular. On what basis should a management firm categorise a Recognised Fund?	Categorisation should in general be based on the relevant laws and regulations of the Home Jurisdiction.
10.	Are gold ETFs, listed open-ended funds (LOFs), closed-ended funds, fund of funds,	At this stage, gold ETFs, LOFs, closed-ended funds, fund of funds, structured funds and guaranteed funds are not eligible under the MRF.

	Question	Answer
	structured funds and guaranteed funds eligible under the MRF?	
11.	How should ETFs be offered in the Host Jurisdiction? Would ETFs have to be cross-listed to the Host Jurisdiction?	<p>The MRF allows investors in the Host Jurisdiction to make primary subscription and redemption of a fund (including an ETF) approved or authorized in the Home Jurisdiction, subject to the relevant laws and regulations and its constitutive documents.</p> <p>Alternatively, the ETF may be offered in the Host Jurisdiction through a feeder fund. If a Mainland ETF (Mainland Master ETF) adopts a feeder fund structure for offering in Hong Kong, the feeder fund (Mainland ETF Feeder) should invest substantially all of its assets in the Mainland Master ETF. Applications for SFC authorization of Mainland ETF Feeders under the MRF will generally be considered as unlisted index funds that adopt a feeder fund structure. The feeder fund structure is expected to substantially meet the requirements in 7.12 of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds. In view of the feeder fund structure, both the Mainland ETF Feeder and the Mainland Master ETF should seek SFC authorization and meet all the MRF eligibility requirements.</p> <p>The SFC is working with the relevant authorities to resolve the technical and operational issues surrounding the cross-listing and secondary trading of ETFs.</p>
12.	Will Mainland funds that engage in securities financing transactions (as defined in 7.32 of the UT Code) be eligible for the MRF?	<p>Mainland funds that engage in securities financing transactions in accordance with the relevant Mainland laws and regulations and their constitutive documents are eligible for the MRF.</p> <p>If a Mainland fund engages in securities financing transactions, details of such arrangements should be disclosed in the fund's offering documents. Please refer to C2 of Appendix C to the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds and FAQ21 on the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds for details further guidance on the relevant disclosure requirements.</p>

	Question	Answer
B. Failure to meet eligibility requirements		
1.	<p>[This FAQ is valid up to 31 December 2024]</p> <p>One of the MRF eligibility requirements is that the value of shares/units in the fund sold to investors in the Host Jurisdiction shall not be more than 50% of the value of the fund's total assets (50% Limit). What will happen if initially, the value of shares/units in the fund sold to investors in the Home Jurisdiction exceeds 50%; but subsequently, there is redemption in the Home Jurisdiction so that the value of shares/units in the fund sold to investors in the Home Jurisdiction falls below 50%?</p>	<p>The management firm should be responsible for ensuring that the fund complies with the 50% Limit by managing subscription or creation orders in the primary market.</p> <p>When the value of shares/units in the fund sold to investors in the Host Jurisdiction is approaching the 50% Limit, the fund should notify the SFC in writing immediately, and suspend subscription or apply a fair arrangement to apportion subscription orders until the 50% Limit is reached. Such arrangement should be disclosed clearly in the offering documents of the fund.</p> <p>Compulsory redemption of shares/units held by existing holders in the Host Jurisdiction will not be required.</p>
1.	<p>[This FAQ will be effective from 1 January 2025]</p> <p>One of the MRF eligibility requirements is that the value of shares/units in the fund sold to investors in the Host Jurisdiction ("Host Jurisdiction holding") shall not exceed 80% of the value of the fund's total assets (80% Limit).</p> <p>What will happen if initially the value of shares/units in the fund sold to investors in the Home Jurisdiction ("Home Jurisdiction holding") was above 20% (ie, Host Jurisdiction holding was within the 80% Limit), but a subsequent redemption in the</p>	<p>The management firm should be responsible for ensuring that the fund complies with the 80% Limit by managing subscription or creation orders in the primary market.</p> <p>When the Host Jurisdiction holding is approaching and is expected to breach the 80% Limit, the fund should notify the SFC in writing immediately, and suspend subscription or apply a fair arrangement to apportion subscription orders to keep the Host Jurisdiction holding within the 80% Limit. Such arrangement should be disclosed clearly in the offering documents of the fund.</p> <p>Compulsory redemption of shares/units held by holders in the Host Jurisdiction will not be required.</p>

	Question	Answer
	Home Jurisdiction results in the Home Jurisdiction holdings dropping below 20% and the Host Jurisdiction holding exceeding 80%, thus breaching the 80% Limit?	
2.	What should the management firm of a Recognised Mainland Fund do if, after receiving SFC authorization, the Recognised Mainland Fund's asset under management has shrunk to below the minimum requirement of RMB 200 million?	<p>Following SFC authorization, if the asset under management of a Recognised Mainland Fund is approaching the RMB200 million minimum requirement, the management firm shall notify the SFC in writing immediately and explain to the SFC the reasons behind the decline in asset under management.</p> <p>Flexibility may be allowed in respect of the meeting of the RMB200 million minimum requirement on a case-by-case basis by the SFC, taking into account all relevant factors, for example, relevant market conditions, exchange rates fluctuations, the best interest of investors and whether other MRF eligible requirements are met. The SFC has the power to require the Recognised Mainland Fund to suspend marketing to the public in Hong Kong and to not accept new subscriptions.</p>
C. Disclosure		
1.	What are the disclosure requirements of Recognised Mainland Funds?	<p>The Hong Kong offering documents of Recognised Mainland Funds should contain the information necessary for investors to be able to make an informed judgement of the investment.</p> <p>The Hong Kong offering documents shall comprise (i) the latest version of the offering documents registered with the CSRC¹, (ii) a Hong Kong covering document and (iii) a product key facts statement (Product KFS).</p>

¹ For the purpose of MRF arrangement, offering documents registered with the CSRC (under item (i)) to be distributed in Hong Kong do not include the Mainland version of the fund product key facts statement (基金產品資料概要) issued to Mainland investors. A Recognised Mainland Fund will continue to use its Hong Kong version of the product key facts statement (under item (ii)) as part of the Hong Kong offering documents.

	Question	Answer
2.	<p>What information should be included in the Hong Kong covering documents of Recognised Mainland Funds?</p>	<p>At the minimum, the following information should be included in the Hong Kong covering documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eligibility requirements that must be met by the Recognised Mainland Funds under the MRF, and the detailed arrangements in the event that the fund ceases to meet any of the eligibility requirements; • share class(es) offered to Hong Kong investors; • applicable tax disclosure (including tax considerations for Hong Kong investors, FATCA disclosure etc.); • currency exchange arrangement; • dealing and settlement procedures applicable to Hong Kong investors; • the documents available to Hong Kong investors, and in respect of these documents, the update frequency, the means of dissemination and the place at which they are made available for inspection by the public in Hong Kong; • voting arrangements by Hong Kong investors through nominee holders (if applicable); • circumstance(s) under which the Recognised Mainland Fund may effect compulsory redemption; • information regarding how Hong Kong investors' enquiries and complaints will be handled; • the contact details of the Hong Kong representative; • a statement that the Mainland and Hong Kong investors will receive fair and the same treatment, including in respect of investor protection, exercise of rights, compensation and disclosure of information; • responsibility statement by the management firm pursuant to C22 of Appendix C to the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds; • other requirement set out in the Circular;

	Question	Answer
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any substantive differences between the information available to Mainland investors and Hong Kong investors; and any other information that may have a material impact on Hong Kong investors.
3.	<p>What are the risks expected to be disclosed in the Product KFS and/or Hong Kong covering document of a Recognised Mainland Fund?</p>	<p>It is expected that risks relating to the product features of a Recognised Mainland Fund in general have been included in its Mainland offering documents, which form part of the offering documents for Hong Kong investors. The Hong Kong covering document of a Recognised Mainland Fund should therefore provide additional risk disclosures, taking into account the specific risks relating to the MRF arrangement and the differences in market practices and investor expectations in the two markets. Set out below are some illustrative examples of risk disclosures that are expected to be included, if applicable, in the Hong Kong covering document. Management firms shall determine, in light of the specific circumstances of a Recognised Mainland Fund, the key risks to be highlighted in the Product KFS. Management firms are also reminded to disclose such risks in the Product KFS in a clear, concise and effective manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks associated with the MRF arrangement, eg, quota restrictions, failure to meet eligibility requirements, Mainland tax risk, differences in market practices and fund classifications (if applicable); Investment risks; Concentration risks / Mainland market risks; RMB currency and conversion risks; Mainland equity risks, eg, market risk, volatility risk, liquidity risk, high valuation risk, policy risk, risks associated with small-capitalisation / mid-capitalisation companies; Mainland debt securities risks, eg, volatility and liquidity risks, counterparty risk, interest rate risk, downgrading risk, credit rating agency risk, risks associated with urban investment bonds, asset-backed securities, debt securities which are rated BB+ or below by a Mainland credit rating agency or unrated, etc; Risks associated with unlisted index funds, eg, passive investment risk, tracking

	Question	Answer
		<p>error risk, index-related risk;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks associated with companies listed on boards with generally lower listing eligibility criteria than main boards (eg, ChiNext market, the Science and Technology Innovation Board), eg, higher fluctuation in stock prices, over-valuation risk, differences in regulation, delisting risk, concentration risk; and • Risks associated with securities financing transactions. <p>To provide further guidance to the industry, we set out more detailed explanation of these risks in Appendix A.</p> <p>The above list and related explanation are not intended to be an exhaustive list of the risk disclosures to be included in the Product KFS and/or Hong Kong covering document. Management firms shall exercise their professional judgment and take into account the specific circumstances of a Recognised Mainland Fund in preparing the risk disclosures in the Product KFS and/or Hong Kong covering document.</p>
4.	<p>What information should be included in the Hong Kong covering documents of Recognised Mainland Funds regarding FATCA?</p>	<p>The offering documents (including the Product KFS) of a Recognised Mainland Fund should contain the information necessary for investors to make an informed judgement about the SFC-authorized funds, including information on FATCA compliance if relevant.</p> <p>Please refer to FAQ35 on the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds for further guidance on FATCA-related disclosure.</p>
5.	<p>What information should be included in the Product KFS of Recognised Mainland Funds?</p>	<p>The Product KFS should highlight the key information in respect of the Recognised Mainland Fund, including its key features and risks, in a clear, concise and effective manner.</p> <p>Please follow this link for the Product KFS template for Recognised Mainland Funds (http://www.sfc.hk/web/EN/regulatory-functions/products/product-authorization/products-key-facts-statements.html).</p>

	Question	Answer
6.	<p>What are the language requirements for the Hong Kong offering documents of Recognised Mainland Funds?</p>	<p>The Hong Kong offering documents of the Recognised Mainland Funds should be prepared in English and traditional Chinese.</p> <p>Applicants should submit the English version of the fund’s Hong Kong offering documents at the time of application. Applicants are required to submit the traditional Chinese version of such offering documents prior to authorization becoming effective.</p> <p>Applicants should submit completed translation certificate (in prescribed form as set out in the Information Checklist http://www.sfc.hk/web/EN/forms/products/forms.html) regarding the truth and accuracy of the English and traditional Chinese translation.</p> <p>The traditional Chinese translations should take into account market practices and customary use of Chinese language in Hong Kong.</p>
7.	<p>The constitutive documents and financial statements of Mainland funds are prepared in simplified Chinese. Are these documents required to be translated into English and traditional Chinese when a Mainland fund seeks SFC authorization?</p>	<p>The constitutive documents and financial reports of a Recognised Mainland Fund can be made available to Hong Kong investors in simplified Chinese.</p> <p>The language in which these documents are made available to Hong Kong investors should be clearly disclosed in the Hong Kong offering documents.</p> <p>Upon request by investors, specific information regarding the constitutive documents and/or the financial report should be made available to Hong Kong investors in English and/or traditional Chinese. Information regarding how investors can make such information requests should also be clearly disclosed in the Hong Kong offering documents.</p>
8.	<p>What are the requirements regarding the names of Recognised Mainland Funds?</p>	<p>In general, fund names should not be undesirable or misleading. Examples of undesirable or misleading fund names include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fund names which may suggest some form of intelligence and/or good judgment on the management company ii. Fund names which includes the name / brand of a fund house that is not / no

	Question	Answer
		<p>longer involved in the investment management of the fund</p> <p>iii. Fund names which may give investors a sense of assurance or security not justified by the underlying features of the fund – e.g. a fund proposes to be named as “wealth preservation” fund (of which ordinary investors might not expect any loss)</p> <p>iv. Fund names which are inconsistent with the investment objectives / policy – e.g. “equity fund” for a fund that does not primarily invest in the equity markets</p>
9.	<p>How do the disclosure requirements as set out under paragraph 30 of the Circular apply to the quarterly reports of a Recognised Mainland Fund?</p>	<p>Paragraph 30 of the Circular sets out the information to be supplemented by the Recognised Mainland Fund when using its Mainland financial reports as basis for distribution in Hong Kong, including, the disclosure on investment portfolio as per clauses 1 and 4 of the “Investment Portfolio” Section (Portfolio Disclosure) of Appendix E of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (UT Code).</p> <p>It is noted that annual reports and half-yearly reports of all SFC-authorized funds are required to contain the Portfolio Disclosure under Appendix E of the UT Code. As such, the Portfolio Disclosure requirements in paragraph 30(a) of the Circular are not applicable to quarterly reports of a Recognised Mainland Fund.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, quarterly reports of a Recognised Mainland Fund are only required to comply with the disclosure requirements in paragraph 30(b) of the Circular, if the fund is described as having been authorized by the SFC in its quarterly reports as per 1.10 of the Overarching Principles Section of the SFC Handbook for Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds, Investment-Linked Assurance Schemes and Unlisted Structured Investment Products (Handbook).</p>
D. Ongoing disclosure/ Scheme change		
1.	<p>When is a notice required to be given to Hong Kong investors?</p>	<p>As a general principle, fair and the same treatment should be applied to investors in the Mainland and Hong Kong. Accordingly, notices (including prospectus summary) that are required to be made available to Mainland investors pursuant to Mainland laws and</p>

	Question	Answer
		<p>regulations should be made available to Hong Kong investors at the same time. Any notices that are filed with the CSRC² should also be filed with the SFC at the same time (HK Notice Filing Requirement).</p> <p>The management firm should ensure that notices to Hong Kong investors comply with the applicable disclosure requirements set out in the Circular (e.g., bilingual notice, mention of SFC-authorization), the authorization condition regarding name annotation (if applicable) and related guidance as may be issued by the SFC from time to time (HK Notice Disclosure Requirements).</p> <p>In respect of notices on issues that affect Hong Kong investors only (for example, change of Hong Kong representative), the requirements in Chapter 11 of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds will apply. In this connection, we note that the streamlined measures in accordance with the circular entitled “Streamlined Measures to Enhance the Processing of Application for Scheme Changes and Revision of Offering Documents of SFC-authorized Funds” issued by the SFC on 14 June 2013 will also apply.</p> <p>The HK Notice Filing Requirement and HK Notice Disclosure Requirements do not apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. notices solely to individual Mainland investors or individual classes of Mainland investors; and ii. notices on issues that have no impact on Hong Kong investors including circumstances where the Recognised Mainland Fund has not been offered in Hong Kong or where there are no Hong Kong investors in the Recognised Mainland Fund.

² In light of the changes to the disclosure rules on public securities investment funds issued by the CSRC on 26 July 2019, namely 《公開募集證券投資基金信息披露管理辦法》(the “Disclosure Rules”), for the purpose of MRF arrangement, notices that are filed with the CSRC generally include those notices that are posted on websites designated by the CSRC.

	Question	Answer
		<p>To the extent that the notices issued after the date of SFC authorization contain information necessary for Hong Kong investors to be able to make an informed judgement of the investment proposed to them and affecting the disclosure in the Hong Kong offering documents, management firms are reminded that the Hong Kong offering documents are expected to be accompanied by these notices. Please refer to FAQ D5A on Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds for details.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, where the management firm for any reason makes available to Hong Kong investors notices mentioned in (i) and (ii) above (including, for example, by posting them on the website of the Recognised Mainland Fund or by accompanying them with the Hong Kong offering documents), such notices should comply with the HK Notice Disclosure Requirements and be filed with the SFC as soon as possible.</p>
2.	How should notices be dispatched to Hong Kong investors?	<p>The management firm shall take reasonable steps and measures to ensure that notices are dispatched to investors in the Mainland and Hong Kong at the same time.</p> <p>Notices to Hong Kong investors should be in English and traditional Chinese.</p> <p>Management firms should dispatch the notices to Hong Kong investors by posting the notices on the website of the Recognised Mainland Fund or such other means as specified in the Hong Kong offering documents.</p> <p>The Hong Kong representative of the Recognised Mainland Fund should comply with the ongoing obligations regarding provision of information to investors under Chapter 9 of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds.</p> <p>Hong Kong distributors are also reminded of their ongoing disclosure obligations to their clients under the relevant Hong Kong laws and regulation.</p>
3.	Are Recognised Mainland Funds required to	A Recognised Mainland Fund should, as a matter of best practice, maintain a website

	Question	Answer
	maintain a separate website for Hong Kong investors?	for Hong Kong investors for publication of its offering documents, circulars, notices, announcements, financial reports and the latest available offer and redemption prices or net asset value of the scheme.
4.	What are the changes to a Recognised Mainland Fund that will require SFC prior approval?	<p>Changes to a Recognised Mainland Fund shall be made in accordance with the applicable Mainland laws and regulations and the provisions of the constitutive documents. These changes shall be effective upon approval by the CSRC or compliance with the appropriate procedures. Thereafter, such changes shall be submitted to the SFC for filing.</p> <p>(i) Changes that concern the eligibility of a Recognised Mainland Fund under the MRF (Eligibility Changes); (ii) changes that affect Hong Kong investors only and fall within 11.1 of the UT Code; and/or (iii) changes which require the SFC's prior approval as set out in the SFC's authorization letter will require SFC's prior approval (collectively, Prior Approval Change(s)).</p> <p>Eligibility Changes refer to changes that would render a Recognised Mainland Fund ineligible under the MRF. For the avoidance of doubt, changes in investment objective or investment strategy resulting in re-categorisation of eligible fund type under the MRF (for example, from an equity fund to a bond fund), or a change of management firm or custodian in compliance with the MRF eligibility requirements, will generally not require SFC's prior approval.</p>
4A.	What are the change(s) to a Recognised Mainland Fund that will not require SFC's prior approval?	<p>Changes that are not Prior Approval Changes will generally be classified as changes not requiring SFC's prior approval (Non-Prior Approval Changes).</p> <p>Hong Kong offering documents may be updated to incorporate Non-Prior Approval Changes and reissued without further authorization provided the content and format of such document remain fundamentally the same as the version previously authorized.</p> <p>Set out below are some examples of Non-Prior Approval Changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes that are not Eligibility Changes;

	Question	Answer
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes that do not affect Hong Kong investors, for example, changes in distribution arrangements in the Mainland; • changes affecting Hong Kong investors only and falling within 11.1 of the UT Code but do not require the SFC’s approval (i.e. not regarded as material changes). Please refer to illustrative examples of changes not considered to be material changes in FAQ 9 under “Section 2 - Other post authorization compliance issues” on Post Authorization Compliance Issues of SFC-authorized Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds; • administrative changes e.g. change in address of the key operators, addition and resignation of directors of the scheme; • changes to punctuation or grammar; and • correction of a manifest error.
4B.	<p>Does the SFC approve notice(s) (Notice(s)) notifying holders of proposed Prior Approval Change(s)? Will the applicant need to submit the draft Notice(s) in connection with an application for Prior Approval Change(s) (Application for Prior Approval Change(s))?</p>	<p>In general, notices to Hong Kong investors issued by a Recognised Mainland Fund on matters relating to Prior Approval Change(s) need not be approved by the SFC prior to issuance but are required to comply with the HK Notice Disclosure Requirements, HK Notice Filing Requirements and where applicable, the requirements in Chapter 11 of the UT Code.</p> <p>However, to facilitate holders to be informed of Prior Approval Change(s) in a timely manner, under the Revamped Post Authorization Process, the following will apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Simple Applications, applicants will generally not be required to submit the draft Notices to the SFC (unless specifically required by the SFC) but they must set out clearly the salient terms of the proposed Prior Approval Change(s) in the Form for Scheme Change Application(s) or Filing of Notice of Scheme Change(s) in relation to Recognised Mainland Funds; • For Complex Applications, applicants are expected to submit the draft Notice(s) in support of the Application for Prior Approval Change(s) to the SFC.

	Question	Answer
		<p>In preparing the Notice(s), applicant may, where applicable, refer to FAQs 16B and 16B1 under “Section 2 - Other post authorization compliance issues” on Post Authorization Compliance Issues of SFC-authorized Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds, which are subject to amendments and updates from time to time, for guidance and illustrative examples of the information expected to be disclosed.</p> <p>Guiding comments on the submitted draft Notice(s) (Guiding Comments) may be given by the SFC regarding the information to be disclosed in the final Notice(s). No revised draft Notice(s) should be submitted to the SFC for further comments upon incorporating all the Guiding Comments (if any) from the SFC unless the SFC considered submission of the revised draft Notice(s) is necessary in order to further assess the Prior Approval Change(s) before approval may be granted.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, Applications for Prior Approval Change(s) must be approved by the SFC prior to the distribution of the relevant Notice(s) to Hong Kong investors. Notices currently subject to SFC’s prior approval (i.e. notices on merger, termination and withdrawal of authorization) will still be required to be submitted to the SFC for approval.</p> <p>In case of doubt, an applicant should contact the team supervisor or case officer of the Investment Products Division who is responsible for overseeing the Recognised Mainland Funds of its fund group or client.</p>
5.	Will changes to the Hong Kong offering documents of a Recognised Mainland Fund require SFC’s prior approval?	In general, changes made to the Hong Kong offering documents to reflect Prior Approval Change(s) will require SFC’s prior approval.
5A.	What steps should the management firm take when they issue notice(s) which contain(s) information that affects the disclosure in the Hong Kong offering documents of Recognised Mainland Fund(s)?	<p>The Hong Kong offering documents of Recognised Mainland Funds must be up-to-date and contain information necessary for investors to be able to make an informed judgement of the investment proposed to them.</p> <p>Where a management firm issues notice(s) which contain(s) information that affects the disclosure in the Hong Kong offering documents of Recognised Mainland Fund(s),</p>

	Question	Answer
		<p>the management firm should update the Hong Kong offering documents with such information in accordance with the requirements under the Circular and the related guidance as may be issued by the SFC from time to time. In the event that the Hong Kong offering documents are yet to be updated, the Hong Kong offering documents are expected to be accompanied by such notice(s). As such, the management firm should make appropriate arrangements with its distributors and the Hong Kong Representative to provide the Hong Kong offering documents together with copies of the relevant notice(s) to Hong Kong investors.</p>
5B	<p>What are the requirements for mark-up and annotation of the changes to the revised Hong Kong offering documents?</p>	<p><u>For mark-up and annotation requirements, the general guidance is set out below:</u></p> <p><u>Prior Approval Change(s)</u></p> <p>Change(s) made to the Hong Kong offering documents to reflect Prior Approval Change(s) that are subject to SFC's prior approval, including amendments consequential to the Prior Approval Change(s) (Prior Approval ROD Changes), must be shown as mark-up and annotated clearly in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draft revised Hong Kong offering documents at the initial submission and throughout the application process for authorization of the revised Hong Kong offering documents; and • revised Hong Kong offering documents at the time of submission of the Confirmation of fulfilment of approval / authorization conditions in relation to Recognised Mainland Fund. <p>Nature or brief details of the Prior Approval ROD Changes must also be set out in the relevant application form in a clear and succinct manner at the initial submission.</p> <p><u>Other Changes</u></p> <p>For post-filing purpose, Non-Prior Approval Change(s) are required to be shown as mark-up in the revised Hong Kong offering documents filed to the SFC though annotation is not required.</p> <p>Applicants must set out the relevant section number / heading of these changes in the</p>

	Question	Answer
		relevant filing forms in a clear and succinct manner to facilitate the SFC to conduct post-vetting.
5C	If the changes(s) made to the Hong Kong offering documents to reflect the Prior Approval Change(s) which is subject to the SFC's prior approval is only related to certain sub-fund(s), can the Chinese translation confirmation cover only part of the revised Hong Kong offering documents?	<p>Yes, if a translator is appointed by the relevant competent party ^{Note}, the Chinese translation confirmation issued by the translator can cover the relevant part of the revised Hong Kong offering documents (e.g. Product KFS of certain sub-fund(s)) provided that the relevant competent party is able to confirm the full set of the traditional Chinese and English versions of the Hong Kong offering documents are a true and accurate translation of each other; and that where any text of the Hong Kong offering documents are derived from the original simplified Chinese text of the latest offering documents of the Recognised Mainland Fund(s) that are made available to Mainland investors and have obtained the necessary approval from/completed the required notification to/filing with the CSRC³, the Hong Kong offering documents are a true and accurate reflection of the original simplified text, taking into account market practice and customary use of Chinese language in Hong Kong.</p> <p><i>(Note: For the "relevant competent party", please refer to Question 18 of Frequently Asked Questions on Application Procedures for Authorization of Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds</i> https://www.sfc.hk/en/faqs/Publicly-offered-investment-products/Application-Procedures-for-Authorization-of-Unit-Trusts-and-Mutual-Funds.)</p>
6.	What steps should the management firm of a Recognised Mainland Fund take when there is a pricing error?	<p>The management firm should generally follow the relevant laws and regulations in the Mainland if an error occurred in the pricing of units/shares.</p> <p>If notification to the CSRC and Mainland investors is required as a result of the pricing error, the SFC and Hong Kong investors should be notified at the same time.</p>

³ In light of the changes to the Disclosure Rules, for the purpose of MRF arrangement, offering documents that have obtained the necessary approval from/completed the required notification to/filing with the CSRC generally include those offering documents that are posted on websites designated by the CSRC.

	Question	Answer
7.	When is a financial report required to be given to Hong Kong investors?	<p>Applying the principle of fair and same treatment to investors in the Mainland and Hong Kong, financial reports (including quarterly reports, half-yearly reports, annual reports, annual report summary and half-yearly report summary of Recognised Mainland Funds (基金年度報告摘要/基金半年度報告摘要)) that are required to be made available to Mainland investors pursuant to Mainland laws and regulations should be made available to Hong Kong investors at the same time. Any financial reports that are filed with the CSRC⁴ should also be filed with the SFC at the same time (HK Financial Report Filing Requirement).</p> <p>The management firm should ensure that financial reports to Hong Kong investors comply with the applicable disclosure requirements set out in paragraph 30 of the Circular, the authorization condition regarding name annotation (if applicable) and related guidance as may be issued by the SFC from time to time (HK Financial Report Disclosure Requirements). For the avoidance of doubt, annual report summary and half-yearly report summary of a Recognised Mainland Fund are only required to comply with the disclosure requirements in the authorization condition regarding name annotation (if applicable) and paragraph 30(b) of the Circular. For details about how the requirements in paragraph 30 of the Circular apply to quarterly reports, half-yearly reports and annual reports of Recognised Mainland Funds, please refer to FAQ C9 on Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds.</p> <p>Where the Recognised Mainland Fund has not been offered in Hong Kong, or where there are no Hong Kong investors in the Recognised Mainland Fund, the HK Financial Report Disclosure and HK Financial Report Filing Requirements do not generally apply to financial reports issued after the date of SFC authorization.</p> <p>Management firms are reminded that upon the offering of a Recognised Mainland Fund</p>

⁴ In light of the changes to the Disclosure Rules, for the purpose of MRF arrangement, financial reports that are filed with the CSRC generally include those financial reports that are posted on websites designated by the CSRC.

	Question	Answer
		<p>in Hong Kong, the management firms should ensure that the Hong Kong offering document must be accompanied by a copy of the latest annual report and if published thereafter, the latest half-yearly and quarterly report of the Recognised Mainland Fund.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, where the management firm for any reason makes available to Hong Kong investors financial reports mentioned in the third paragraph above (including, for example, by posting them on the website of the Recognised Mainland Fund or by accompanying them with the Hong Kong offering documents), such financial reports should comply with the HK Financial Report Disclosure Requirements and be filed with the SFC as soon as possible.</p>
E. Operational issues		
1.	What should be the dealing arrangements for a Recognised Fund on the days that are holidays in either the Mainland or Hong Kong?	<p>Subscription and redemption is generally only practicable on days that are working days in both the Mainland and Hong Kong.</p> <p>For any other arrangements that affect investors in the Host Jurisdiction, please consult the Host Jurisdiction regulator.</p>
2.	Are there any requirements regarding the routing of subscription/redemption orders and confirmations? Are management firms and distributors required to route orders and confirmations via any particular centralised platforms?	There are no specific regulatory requirements. The routing of orders and confirmations is a commercial decision to be agreed by the management firms, the distributors and other relevant parties.
3.	Units of funds are usually registered under the names of the end investors in the Mainland, but under the names of the nominees (usually the distributors) in Hong Kong. What is the arrangement for Recognised Mainland Funds to be sold in	<p>The sales and distribution arrangements of Recognised Mainland Funds to be sold in Hong Kong should follow the relevant laws and regulations and common market practices in Hong Kong.</p> <p>Units of a Recognised Mainland Fund sold in Hong Kong can be registered in the name of a nominee.</p>

	Question	Answer
	Hong Kong?	
4.	In respect of Recognised Hong Kong Funds, what is the cut-off time for receiving orders from Mainland investors?	<p>The fundamental principle is that forward pricing must be strictly observed by the management firm and that there is no late trading by any investors in the fund so as to protect the interests of all existing investors in the fund.</p> <p>This generally means that a management firm should only accept an order as a T-day order if (i) the management firm can be assured that the investor places the order with the distributor before the fund's cut-off time, and (ii) the order is transmitted through a secured order-routing channel as soon as practicable to the management firm.</p> <p>As management firms in general sell their funds through distributors and do not have direct dealings with end investors who are clients of the relevant distributors, it is incumbent on management firms to take reasonable care and proper measures to perform due diligence, regular review and ongoing monitoring on distributors and order-routing channels to ensure that orders which do not meet the principle of forward-pricing and may constitute late trading are not accepted. Distributors should legally commit, and have proper measures in place, not to accept orders from investors beyond the fund's cut-off time.</p> <p>Subject to compliance with the foregoing, it is recognised that distributors may need time for administrative and operational reasons to process and consolidate orders from their clients for transmission to the management firm beyond the fund's cut-off time.</p>
5.	What should the management firm of a Recognised Mainland Fund note if there is a suspension of trading on the securities market(s) on which all or a substantial part of the investments of the fund are traded and such suspension continues until the close of such market(s) (Market Suspension)?	<p>The management firm of a Recognised Mainland Fund should take note of the principles and considerations as set out in FAQs 3B and 3C under "Section 2 - Other post authorization compliance issues" on Post Authorization Compliance Issues of SFC-authorized Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds and take all necessary actions. Fund managers are reminded to file the relevant notices and revised offering documents (if any) to the SFC in accordance with the requirements as set out in the Circular and these FAQs.</p>

	Question	Answer
		<p>In addition, in the spirit of fair treatment of investors, the management firm of a Recognised Mainland Fund should use its best endeavours to ensure that the dealing and settlement arrangements applicable to units offered to Hong Kong investors due to the triggering of Market Suspension should be consistent with dealing and settlement arrangements applicable to units offered to Mainland investors as much as possible.</p>
F. Hong Kong representative		
1.	<p>Will the Hong Kong representative of a Recognised Mainland Fund be required to be licensed by the SFC?</p>	<p>To be eligible to act as a Hong Kong representative, the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds requires a Hong Kong representative must (i) be licensed or registered under the Securities and Futures Ordinance; or (ii) be a trust company registered under Part VIII of the Trustee Ordinance and such company being an affiliate of an authorized financial institution as defined under the Securities and Futures Ordinance and is acceptable to the SFC.</p> <p>The Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds does not mandate that the Hong Kong representative must be licensed or registered for any particular regulated activity. However, Hong Kong representatives that carry on regulated activities under the Securities and Futures Ordinance must be licensed or registered accordingly. For example, if the Hong Kong representative would like to distribute the Recognised Mainland Fund in Hong Kong, it would need to be licensed for Type 1 Regulated Activity.</p> <p>Please refer to Chapter 9 of the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds for further details.</p>
2.	<p>Can different Hong Kong representatives be appointed for different Recognised Mainland Funds managed by the same management firm?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

	Question	Answer
G. Sales and distribution		
1.	Who can issue marketing materials in respect of Recognised Mainland funds? Will these marketing materials need SFC's prior authorization?	<p>All advertisements and marketing materials in relation to a Recognised Mainland Fund issued in Hong Kong shall comply with the relevant Hong Kong laws and regulations, including but not limited to the requirements set out in the Advertising Guidelines Applicable to Collective Investment Schemes Authorized under the Product Codes issued by the SFC.</p> <p>Recognised Mainland Funds should issue advertisement and marketing materials via a representative or distributor who is licensed or registered for Type 1, 4 or 6 regulated activity or based on other applicable exemptions under section 103 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance. Such materials would not be subject to authorization/pre-vetting by the SFC but would be subject to post-vetting by the SFC. The representative or distributor should also take responsibility for the advertisements and marketing materials that it issues.</p>
2.	Can non-Hong Kong investors invest in Recognised Mainland Funds sold in Hong Kong?	Hong Kong is an open market. Non-Hong Kong investors may invest in Recognised Mainland Funds sold in Hong Kong according to relevant Hong Kong laws and regulations.
3.	What are the licensing requirements for selling or distributing Recognised Mainland Fund in Hong Kong?	Any corporation, which intends to carry on a business in selling or distributing funds in Hong Kong, needs to hold a Type 1 licence (dealing in securities). Any individual, who intends to perform a regulated function for a licensed corporation in relation to a regulated activity carried on as a business in Hong Kong, needs a licence as well. If a licensed corporation, which holds a Type 1 licence for selling or distributing funds, intends to engage any individual to perform a regulated function in relation to its Type 1 regulated activity, such individuals also have to be licensed for Type 1 regulated activity. In other words, SFC will not grant a licence to any individual unless s/he is accredited to a licensed corporation in Hong Kong to perform a regulated function for it. Any person (corporate or individual), who applies for an SFC licence, has to satisfy us that it/he/she is fit and proper to be licensed. Individuals intending to seek a licence from the SFC may refer to the SFC's Guidelines on Competence or FAQs on

	Question	Answer
		Licensing/Competence for the relevant competence requirements.
4.	If my employer, which is a Mainland fund management company, is to deploy me to our group company licensed in Hong Kong to sell or distribute Recognised Mainland Fund here but I will only visit Hong Kong occasionally on a need basis, do I need to hold an SFC licence?	Yes, as long as you carry on any regulated activity in Hong Kong, you need a licence. If you are an itinerant professional as envisaged in paragraph (7) of Appendix E to the Guidelines on Competence (also see Q15 and Q16 of the FAQs on Licensing/Competence), you may consider seeking the relevant exemption from taking local regulatory framework paper from the SFC when applying for a licence.
5.	Will the staff of the management firm of a Recognised Mainland Fund that visits Hong Kong for the purposes of providing training and education to the Hong Kong distributors of Recognised Mainland Fund have to be licensed by the SFC?	Providing training and education to distributors is not a regulated activity. The staff of the management firm does not have to be licensed by the SFC.
6.	Who will be responsible for the AML related work on the Mainland investors buying Recognised Hong Kong Funds?	<p>Management firms of Recognised Hong Kong Funds, being a SFC-licensed corporation or registered institution, are required to comply with all applicable anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) legislation and regulatory requirements in Hong Kong, including the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (Financial Institutions) Ordinance (AMLO).</p> <p>Licensed corporations should observe the Guideline on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (AML Guideline) published by the SFC, while registered institutions should observe the AML Guideline published by both the HKMA and the SFC. The AML Guidelines give a consistent set of guidance for complying with, among others, the AMLO requirements relating to customer due diligence (CDD).</p> <p>Management firms of Recognised Hong Kong Funds should already be familiar with these AML/CFT and CDD requirements applicable to investors from outside Hong Kong buying into their Recognised Hong Kong Funds as there would be overseas</p>

	Question	Answer
		investors investing in their funds currently. The same requirements would generally apply regardless of whether an investor is from the Mainland or another overseas jurisdiction.
7.	Where a Recognised Hong Kong Fund is distributed to investors in the Mainland through a CSRC-licensed Mainland distributor and Mainland investors' shares/units in the Recognised Hong Kong Fund are held through an omnibus account set up by the Mainland distributor on behalf of its underlying customers, would the Hong Kong management firm be required to identify and verify the underlying customers of the Mainland distributor in the Mainland?	<p>Since the Mainland is a member of the Financial Action Task Force, the management firm may apply simplified customer due diligence (SDD) measures and would not be required to identify and verify the underlying customers of the Mainland distributor on whose behalf the Mainland distributor is acting, provided that the management firm is satisfied that the Mainland distributor is, among others, an institution that can satisfy with the requirements set out in s.4(3)(b), Schedule 2 to the AMLO and the applicable guidance in paragraph 4.10.1 to 4.10.7 of the AML Guideline are being observed (SDD criteria).</p> <p>It should be noted that if the omnibus account is not opened in the own name of the Mainland distributor but in the name of its nominee subsidiary company, such nominee subsidiary company may not be able to satisfy these SDD criteria. In such case, the management firm would not be able to apply SDD measures and would need to identify and verify the underlying customers of the Mainland distributor.</p>
H. Others		
1.	How should Mainland funds that would like to seek SFC authorization submit their applications?	<p>Applications of Mainland funds seeking authorization under the MRF received by the SFC will be processed according to the fund authorization process as set out in the Frequently Asked Questions on Application Procedures for Authorization of Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds.</p> <p>Applicants should submit soft copies of the application documents via e-IP⁵ to the Investment Products Division. New applicants without an e-IP Managing Company account have to contact the SFC's Investment Products Division to create an account</p>

⁵ Please refer to the circular entitled "Circular on launch of e-IP application/submission system on WINGS" dated 8 July 2024.

	Question	Answer
		<p>before making an application via e-IP. For further details, please refer to section 2 (Access to Corporate Administration (for e-IP)) of the User Guide: Corporate Administration (for e-IP).</p> <p>In general, the Investment Products Division will issue a letter (Take-up Letter) within 5 business days upon the receipt of the Application Form, the Information Checklist and all the necessary documents in support of the application, to inform the applicant that the SFC will process the application. The date of the Take-up Letter (i.e. the Take-up Date) is the date on which the SFC formally takes up the application. The applicant is expected to submit the applicable application fee as soon as practicable upon receipt of the Take-up Letter from the SFC. Once an application is taken up, the application fee will not be refunded.</p>
1A.	<p>What are the requirements for submitting documents and application fee in support of a new fund application to the SFC?</p>	<p>To commence an application, various documents, including offering documents, duly signed and completed application form, information checklist and confirmations, as well as the application fee are required to be submitted to the SFC via e-IP.</p> <p><i>A) <u>Submission of application documents by soft copy</u></i></p> <p>Applicants shall submit all application-related documents by soft copy.</p> <p>The official receipt date of a new fund application shall be a business day on which the full and complete set of soft copy documents is received by the SFC via e-IP at or before 6 pm (after which the receipt date will be deemed as the following business day).</p> <p><i>B) <u>Signing of application documents</u></i></p> <p>During the application process, you must complete the signing process for certain application documents (including the application form) in e-IP. Please see section 4.1.2.5. entitled – “Completing the signing process for the Ordinary Form(s) &</p>

	Question	Answer
		<p>Checklist(s) (where applicable)” of the e-IP (Investment Products Division) User Guide for details. For other application documents not covered in the signing process in e-IP, please refer to the options below:</p> <p>Option 1: We will accept submission of un-signed copies of the relevant information checklists, confirmations and other relevant documents (the Relevant Forms), which are required to be completed, as applicable, by an applicant, investment delegate of the Mainland fund or other parties, provided that the Relevant Forms shall be submitted with an email confirmation or other equivalents (from a person who meets the signatory requirements) that all information, and confirmations and undertakings where applicable, contained in the Relevant Forms (and all documents submitted relating thereto) are true and accurate.</p> <p>Option 2: An applicant may submit scanned copies of the Relevant Forms signed by a person who meets the signatory requirements.</p> <p>While the SFC will take up a new fund application when the application fee is the only outstanding matter, an applicant is expected to submit the application fee as soon as practicable upon receipt of the Take-up Letter from the SFC.</p>
2.	<p>Will the Guide on Practices and Procedures for Application for Authorization of Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds (the Guide), as revised/updated from time to time, apply to Mainland funds seeking SFC’s authorization?</p>	<p>The Guide contains detailed guidance to facilitate applicants’ preparation of their applications seeking SFC’s authorization of unit trusts and mutual funds and compliance with the requirements under the SFC Handbook for Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds, Investment-Linked Assurance Schemes and Unlisted Structured Investment Products, the Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds and other applicable regulatory requirements as may be issued by the SFC from time to time.</p> <p>Applicants should refer to the Guide for necessary information and reference and must exercise professional judgment at all times to ensure compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements as set out in the Guide.</p> <p>Applicants are encouraged to contact the relevant case team in the Investment</p>

	Question	Answer
		Products Division if they have any questions.
3.	<p>How should a Recognised Mainland Fund submit an application for approval of post authorization changes and authorization of revised Hong Kong offering documents? Will the revamped post authorization process apply to Recognised Mainland Funds?</p>	<p>As set out in the SFC’s circulars entitled “Launch of pilot revamped process to enhance the processing of post authorization applications” dated 30 June 2017 and “Formal adoption of the revamped post authorization process” dated 25 January 2018 respectively issued by the Investment Products Division, the revamped post authorization process (Revamped Post Authorization Process) will apply to all applications for the approval of post authorization changes (including Prior Approval Change(s), termination, merger and withdrawal of authorization) and authorization of revised Hong Kong offering documents of SFC-authorized funds (which includes Recognised Mainland Fund authorized under the MRF) received by the SFC on or after (i) 1 August 2017 or (ii) 1 February 2018, being the effective date or adoption date of the revamped post authorization process.</p> <p>Post authorization applications received before 1 August 2017 will not be processed under the Revamped Post Authorization Process. For such applications, applicants should use the existing application and filing forms.</p> <p>From 1 August 2017 onwards, applicants must, among other requirements, complete the new application and filing forms, as amended by the SFC from time to time.</p> <p>Applicants should refer to the Frequently Asked Questions on Post Authorization Compliance Issues of SFC-authorized Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds and Frequently Asked Questions on Revamped Post Authorization Process of SFC-authorized Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds for the procedures and guidance concerning the Revamped Post Authorization Process. Applicant must exercise professional judgment at all times to ensure compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements under the Revamped Post Authorization Process.</p> <p>Applicants are encouraged to contact the relevant case team in the Investment Products Division if they have any questions.</p>

	Question	Answer
I. Taxation		
1.	Are there any information regarding Mainland taxation concerning MRF?	On 18 December 2015, the Ministry of Finance, State of Administration of Taxation and China Securities Regulatory Commission jointly released the notice (Taxation Notice) regarding the Mainland taxation treatment applicable to investments in Recognised Mainland Funds and Recognised Hong Kong Funds under the MRF. These Mainland tax rules are largely in line with the existing tax arrangements under the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect. A copy of the Taxation Notice can be found at (http://szs.mof.gov.cn/zhengwuxinxi/zhengcefabu/201512/t20151218_1620646.html).
2.	Are Hong Kong and overseas investors required to pay Mainland taxes when they invest in Recognised Mainland Funds?	According to the Taxation Notice, there are certain temporary Mainland tax exemptions available to Hong Kong and overseas investors when investing in Recognised Mainland Funds. In particular, capital gains from the investments of Hong Kong and overseas investors in Recognised Mainland Funds are temporarily exempt from Mainland taxes. Please refer to the Taxation Notice for more details.
3.	Are Mainland investors required to pay Mainland taxes when they invest in Recognised Hong Kong Funds?	According to the Taxation Notice, Mainland investors are subject to Mainland taxes on their investments in Recognised Hong Kong Funds with certain temporary exemptions available. Please refer to the Taxation Notice for details.
4.	What are the matters concerning Hong Kong stamp duty that managers of Recognised Hong Kong Funds should be aware of when offering those funds in the Mainland?	Reference is made to the frequently asked questions issued by the Inland Revenue Department on Hong Kong stamp duty concerning Recognised Hong Kong Funds (IRD FAQs on Stamp Duty) at (http://www.ird.gov.hk/eng/faq/mrf.htm). Managers of Recognised Hong Kong Funds are reminded to make the necessary arrangements with their Mainland representatives and/or Mainland distributors as set out in IRD FAQs on Stamp Duty and the requirements therein. (http://www.ird.gov.hk/eng/faq/mrf.htm#q11)

Last update: 20 December 2024

Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds (MRF)

Explanation of illustrative examples of risk disclosures in the Hong Kong covering document of a Recognised Mainland Fund

Set out below is the explanation of the illustrative examples of risk disclosures that are expected to be included, if applicable, in the Hong Kong covering document of a Recognised Mainland Fund.

1. Risks associated with the MRF arrangement

- *Quota restrictions*: The MRF scheme is subject to an overall quota restriction. Subscription of units in a Recognised Mainland Fund may be suspended at any time if such quota is used up.
- *Failure to meet eligibility requirements*: If the Fund ceases to meet any of the eligibility requirements under the MRF, it may not be allowed to accept new subscriptions. In the worst-case scenario, the SFC may withdraw its authorization for the Fund to be publicly offered in Hong Kong for breach(es) of eligibility requirements. There is no assurance that the Fund can satisfy these requirements on a continuous basis.
- *Mainland tax risk*: Currently, certain tax concessions and exemptions are available to the Fund and/or its investors under the MRF regime. There is no assurance that such concessions and exemptions or Mainland tax laws and regulations will not change. Any change to existing concessions and exemptions as well as relevant laws and regulations may adversely affect the Fund and/or its investors, who may suffer substantial losses as a result.
- *Different market practices*: Market practices in the Mainland and Hong Kong may be different. In addition, operational arrangements of the Fund and other public funds offered in Hong Kong may be different in certain ways. For example, subscriptions or redemptions of units of the Fund may only be processed on a day when both the Mainland and Hong Kong markets are open, or the Fund may have different cut-off times or dealing day arrangements versus other SFC-authorized funds. Investors should ensure that they understand these differences and their implications.
- *Different fund classifications* [applicable to *enhanced index funds*]: The fund classifications and names used by Recognised Mainland Funds (including the Fund) may be different from those that are customarily used in Hong Kong. The Fund is an “enhanced index fund” in the Mainland. An “enhanced index fund” aims to outperform its designated benchmark by investing a portion of its assets in securities that closely match the performance of an index and by actively managing the remaining portion. The Fund is different from a typical SFC-authorized passively managed index tracking fund in Hong Kong and should be regarded as an actively managed/general equity fund in Hong Kong. Investors should read the offering documents to understand the investment strategy deployed by the Fund.



2. Investment risks

- The Fund is an investment fund. There is no guarantee on the repayment of principal or payment of dividends or distribution. Further, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to achieve its investment objectives, or that the stated strategies can be successfully implemented.

3. Concentration risks / Mainland market risks

- The Fund invests primarily in securities related to the Mainland market and may be subject to additional concentration risks. Investing in the Mainland market may give rise to different risks including political, policy, tax, economic, foreign exchange, legal, regulatory and liquidity risks.

4. RMB currency and conversion risks

- RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions which, under exceptional circumstances, may cause a delay in payment of redemptions and/or dividend payments in RMB.

5. Mainland equity risks [for equity funds / mixed funds]

- *Market risk:* The Fund's investment in equity securities is subject to general market risks, and its value may fluctuate due to various factors, such as changes in investment sentiment, political and economic conditions and issuer-specific factors.
- *Volatility risk:* High market volatility and potential settlement difficulties in the Mainland equity markets may also result in significant fluctuations in the prices of securities traded on such markets and may thereby adversely affect the value of the Fund.
- *Liquidity risk:* Securities markets in Mainland China may be less liquid than other developed markets. The Fund may suffer substantial losses if it is not able to dispose of investments at a time it desires.
- *High valuation risk:* The stocks listed on the Mainland stock exchanges may have a higher price-to-earnings ratio. Such high valuation may not be sustainable.
- *Policy risk:* Securities exchanges on the Mainland typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange. The Mainland authorities may also implement policies that may affect the financial markets and thus the Fund.



- *Risks associated with small-capitalisation / mid-capitalisation companies:* The stocks of small-capitalisation / mid-capitalisation companies may have lower liquidity and their prices are more volatile and susceptible to adverse economic developments than those of larger capitalisation companies in general.
6. Mainland debt securities risks [for bond funds / mixed funds]
- *Volatility and liquidity risks:* The Mainland debt securities markets may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of such securities may be subject to fluctuations.
 - *Counterparty risk:* The Fund is exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the Fund may invest in.
 - *Interest rate risk:* Investment in the Fund is subject to interest rate risk. In general, the prices of debt securities tend to rise when interest rates fall, and vice versa.
 - *Downgrading risk:* The credit rating of a debt instrument or its issuer may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Fund may be adversely affected. The Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt instruments that are being downgraded.
 - *Credit rating agency risk:* The Mainland's credit appraisal system and rating methodologies may be different from those employed in other markets. Credit ratings given by Mainland rating agencies may therefore not be directly comparable with those given by other international rating agencies.
 - *Risk associated with urban investment bonds:* The Fund may invest in urban investment bonds. Such bonds are issued by local government financing vehicles (LGFVs), and are typically not guaranteed by the Central Government or local governments of the Mainland. In the event that the LGFVs default on payments of principal or interest of the urban investment bonds, the Fund could suffer a substantial loss and its net asset value could be adversely affected.
 - *Risk associated with asset-backed securities:* The Fund may invest in asset-backed securities (including asset-backed commercial papers) which may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risks compared to other debt securities. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks, and risks that the payment obligations relating to the underlying assets are not met, which may adversely impact the returns of the securities.
 - *Risk associated with debt securities rated BB+ or below by a Mainland credit rating agency, or unrated:* The Fund may invest substantially in debt securities rated BB+ or below by a Mainland credit rating agency, or unrated. Such securities are generally subject to lower liquidity, higher volatility and greater risk of loss of principal and interest than high-rated debt securities.



7. Risks associated with unlisted index funds

- *Passive investment risk:* The Fund is passively managed and the Manager may not have the discretion to adapt to market changes due to the inherent investment nature of the Fund. Declines in the index are expected to result in corresponding decreases in the Fund's value.
- *Tracking error risk:* The Fund may be subject to tracking error risk, which is the risk that the Fund's performance may not track that of the index exactly. This tracking error may result from the investment strategy used, and fees and expenses. The Manager will monitor and seek to manage such risk in minimizing the tracking error. There can be no assurance of an exact or identical replication of the index performance at any given time.
- *Index-related risk:* There may be errors in index data which may not be identified or corrected for a period of time. This may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its unitholders. Index providers may change the securities which comprise an index from time to time and the securities may be delisted. The SFC may withdraw authorization of the Fund if the index is no longer considered acceptable.

Note: Where applicable, management firms should also disclose a statement to the effect that the investment of the Fund may be concentrated in the securities of a single issuer or several issuers and a warning in relation to any licensing conditions (including indemnity given to the index provider, if any) for using the index, and the contingency plan in the event of cessation of the availability of the index.

8. Risks associated with companies listed on boards with generally lower listing eligibility criteria than main boards (eg. ChiNext market, the Science and Technology Innovation Board)

- Companies listed on boards with generally lower listing eligibility criteria than main boards are usually of emerging nature with a smaller operating scale. The rules and regulations regarding companies listed on such boards may be less stringent in terms of matters such as profitability, track record and share capital than those on the main boards. Hence, investments in such boards may be subject to higher fluctuations in stock prices as well as liquidity, over-valuation and delisting risks, and may result in significant losses for the Fund and its investors.

9. Risks associated with sale and repurchase transactions

- For sale and repurchase transactions, the Fund may suffer substantial losses as there may be delays and difficulties in recovering collateral pledged with the counterparty, or the cash originally received may be less than the collateral pledged with the counterparty owing to inadequate valuation of the collateral and market movements upon the default of the counterparty.



10. Risks associated with reverse repurchase transactions

- The collateral pledged under the reverse repurchase transactions in the interbank market may not be marked to market. In addition, the Fund may suffer substantial losses as there may be delays and difficulties in recovering the cash placed out or realising the collateral, or proceeds from the sale of collateral may be less than the cash placed with the counterparty owing to inadequate valuation of the collateral and market movements upon the default of the counterparty.