

FINTECH

China



Fintech

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Quick reference guide enabling side-by-side comparison of local insights into fintech innovation and government / regulatory support; regulatory bodies and regulated activities; cross-border regulation; regulation of sales and marketing and of changes of control; financial crime; peer-to-peer and marketplace lending; artificial intelligence, distributed ledger technology and crypto-assets; data protection and cybersecurity; outsourcing and cloud computing; intellectual property, competition, tax and corporate immigration considerations; and recent trends.

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FINTECH LANDSCAPE AND INITIATIVES

General innovation climate

What is the general state of fintech innovation in your jurisdiction?

China's reputation as a global leader in fintech innovation continues to grow, and fintech companies in China have particular expertise in areas such as payments, AI, blockchain and digital currency. Going forward, we expect fintech innovation in China to play a substantial role in the development of the entire financial services industry. The Chinese government actively encourages innovation by fintech companies. However, the fintech sector remains highly regulated and this seems unlikely to change. In fact, it is possible that fintech companies may be subject to greater regulatory supervision in the future, especially where they carry out business related to peer-to-peer online lending, blockchain-based currency, online insurance, the centralised storage of deposits in payments sectors, cybersecurity and data protection.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Government and regulatory support

Do government bodies or regulators provide any support specific to financial innovation? If so, what are the key benefits of such support?

In August 2019, the People's Bank of China (PBOC) issued the Fintech Development Plan (2019–2021) (the Fintech Plan), which calls for strengthening the strategic deployment of fintech and the rational use of financial technology. The Fintech Plan outlines the principles, objectives, tasks and supporting measures of fintech development in the three years from 2019 to 2021. It sets out 27 major tasks covering six areas, including measures to remove the data barrier for different financial businesses, to accelerate the integration of AI technology and financial operations.

Following the Fintech Plan, the PBOC and other five government ministries and commissions approved 10 fintech application pilot provinces and cities for the term of one year, which are Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Guangdong, Chongqing, Sichuan and Shanxi. A sandbox scheme was first introduced in Beijing in December 2019 and expanded to five more cities and districts in late April 2020, namely Shanghai, Chongqing, Shenzhen, Xiongan New Area of Hebei, Hangzhou and Suzhou.

The pilot areas mentioned above have issued their own incentive plans. For example, in January 2020, the government of Shanghai issued the Implementation Plan for Accelerating the Construction of Shanghai Fintech Centre, which calls for actively exploring financial technology regulatory innovation and carrying out trials for fintech innovations. In addition, the Shanghai government supports fintech companies that meet certain qualifications to apply for relevant tax incentives and special funds. Besides, some regions in China, such as Beijing, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Chengdu, Chongqing and Hangzhou, also issued incentive plans for the fintech industry. After some public display period, each of the pilot areas has completed registration of some innovative applications, which are now ready for user service. For example, Guangzhou has started to register a second batch of such applications. The sandbox scheme is considered a success and likely to be further expanded in more pilot areas.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

FINANCIAL REGULATION

Regulatory bodies

Which bodies regulate the provision of fintech products and services?

There is no single regulatory body responsible for the regulation of fintech products and services. Different fintech services and products are regulated by different regulatory bodies. The main regulatory bodies include the People's Bank of China (PBOC), China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC) and China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC).

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Regulated activities

Which activities trigger a licensing requirement in your jurisdiction?

The following activities are regulated and require a licence:

- carrying on securities brokerage;
- carrying on securities investment consultancy;
- financial advising relating to securities trading or investment;
- securities underwriting and sponsorship;
- carrying on proprietary account transactions;
- carrying on securities asset management;
- taking in deposits from the general public;
- handling domestic and foreign settlements;
- handling, accepting and discounting of negotiable instruments;
- issuing financial bonds;
- acting as an agent for the issue, honouring and underwriting of government bonds;
- buying and selling government bonds and financial bonds;
- offering and providing discretionary investment management services;
- buying and selling foreign exchange, and acting as an agent for the purchase and sale of foreign exchange;
- carrying on fund management services;
- carrying on fund custodian services;
- carrying on derivative products transactions;
- lending micro loans online or offline; and
- providing consumer finance services.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Consumer lending

Is consumer lending regulated in your jurisdiction?

Consumer lending is a regulated activity and is governed by the General Rules of Loans, the Administrative Measures for Pilot Consumer Finance Companies (the Consumer Finance Measures) and the Commercial Bank Law. The CBIRC also issued the Trial Rules for Supervision Rating for Consumer Finance Companies.

According to the General Rules of Loans, to engage in lending business, lenders must be approved by the PBOC to hold a financial institute legal person permit or a financial institute operation permit issued by the PBOC, and they must be approved and registered by the State Administration for Market Regulation.

The Consumer Finance Measures regulates the operating activities of consumer finance companies that refer to non-bank financial institutions and do not receive public deposits but provide loans to resident individuals within China for consumption purposes (excluding house and vehicle purchases) under the principle of small sum and dispersion. The consumer finance companies must be approved by the CBIRC.

Under the Trial Rules for Supervision Rating for Consumer Finance Companies, CBIRC will provide rating results to consumer finance companies. Such companies will be subject to different regulatory measures according to their rating results.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Secondary market loan trading

Are there restrictions on trading loans in the secondary market in your jurisdiction?

Trading loans between financial institutions in the secondary market are subject to regulatory supervision by the CBIRC and the following restrictions:

- the financial institutions must report certain information to the CBIRC;
- the transfer of loans is subject to the consent of the borrower and the guarantor (if any);
- all outstanding principal and interest must be transferred as a whole;
- parties are prohibited from making any direct or indirect repurchase arrangements; and
- if the lender is from a consortium, other members of the consortium shall have the right of first refusal for such a transfer.

Trading loans between non-financial institutions are generally not subject to mandatory regulatory restrictions.

On 7 January 2021, the CBIRC published a notice on Implementing the Pilot Program of Transferring Non-performing Loans. Selected state-controlled or joint stock banks participated in the pilot programme. Currently only individual corporate non-performing loans and batch personal non-performing loans are included in the pilot programme.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Collective investment schemes

Describe the regulatory regime for collective investment schemes and whether fintech companies providing alternative finance products or services would fall within its scope.

The establishment and operation of securities investment funds within China via public and non-public raising of funds is regulated by the Securities Investment Fund Law. The primary regulatory body for funds in China is the CSRC. Generally, the regulation on public raising funds (retail funds) is more detailed and restrictive than for private funds. Retail funds and retail fund managers must be registered with the CSRC. Fundraising, fund custodian and investment activities are strictly regulated by the CSRC. Agencies that engage in sales, sales payment, unit registration, valuation services, investment consulting, rating, information technology system services and other fund services related to publicly raised funds are subject to registration or record filing in accordance with the requirements of the CSRC. Private funds and private fund managers must register with the Asset Management Association of China, an industry self-disciplinary body under the supervision of the CSRC.

Pursuant to article 2 of Securities Investment Fund Law, the definition of collective investment schemes (securities investment funds) are funds managed by fund managers, placed in the custody of fund custodians and used in the

interest of the holders of the fund units for investment in securities. Accordingly, peer-to-peer or marketplace lenders or crowdfunding platforms do not fit the definition of collective investment schemes and do not fall into the regulatory scope of the them.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Alternative investment funds

Are managers of alternative investment funds regulated?

Managers of alternative investment funds that raise capital from a number of investors and invest it in accordance with a defined investment policy for the benefit of those investors are regulated. These activities are broadly defined as asset management services, and may be conducted by securities companies, trust companies and fund management companies and their subsidiaries. Managers are subject to different regulatory regimes depending on the specific form of these alternative investment funds.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Peer-to-peer and marketplace lending

Describe any specific regulation of peer-to-peer or marketplace lending in your jurisdiction.

The Interim Measures for the Administration of Business Activities on Online Lending Information Intermediary Agencies (the Online Lending Rules), issued on 17 August 2016 by the CBIRC, specifically target the activities of peer-to-peer lending between individuals through an internet-based platform. The Online Lending Rules require that the peer-to-peer lending platforms register with the local financial regulatory offices, apply for the applicable telecommunication service operation licence and include serving as an internet lending information intermediary in its business scope, and shall only act as information intermediaries between parties. Peer-to-peer lending platforms must not conduct credit enhancement services, cash concentration or fundraising activities for themselves, or provide security or guarantee arrangements for lenders. The Online Lending Rules also set out detailed requirements for information disclosure, protection of lenders and borrowers and risk control measures.

In the years 2017 to 2019, the Chinese government and relevant regulatory authorities issued various regulations and guidelines governing the peer-to-peer online lending industry. The main purpose was to regulate peer-to-peer industry behaviour and enhance supervision of the industry. However, peer-to-peer online lending in China is often linked with illegal fund raising, which has caused significant economic losses to investors and massive social unrest in many places. A majority of the local provinces in China took measures to effectively prohibit its operation. According to the PBOC, existing peer-to-peer online lending institutions had all suspended operations in the country by April 2020.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Crowdfunding

Describe any specific regulation of crowdfunding in your jurisdiction.

The Guideline Opinion on Promoting the Healthy Development of Internet Finance has defined equity-based crowdfunding as public equity financing in small amounts through an internet-based platform. The Opinion provides that equity crowdfunding must be conducted through an agency platform such as a website or other digital medium, and that the CSRC will be the regulatory authority for equity crowdfunding business. In 2016, the CSRC issued an action plan for risk control of equity-based crowdfunding, prohibiting the establishment of private equity funds or public

offering of securities through crowdfunding.

In 2014, the Securities Association of China was entrusted by the CSRC to draft a Management Measures for Private Equity Crowdfunding (Trial). The Measures were released for public comment in December 2014. However, the final version of the Measures has not yet been officially released.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Invoice trading

Describe any specific regulation of invoice trading in your jurisdiction.

The Chinese Negotiable Instruments Law, issued in 2004, applies to three categories of negotiable instruments including money order, promissory note and cheque. It provides rules for the transfer, endorsement, acceptance and payment of the three negotiable instruments.

Account receivables can be used for financing purposes in China. The Credit Reference Centre of the PBOC operates an online platform to register account receivables, which are used to obtain financing funds from banks, qualified non-bank financial institutions or factoring companies. The PBOC Credit Reference Center recently entered into cooperation agreements with several major state-owned banks to promote this platform.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Payment services

Are payment services regulated in your jurisdiction?

Payment services provided by non-financial institutions (payment services providers) in China are primarily regulated by the PBOC under the Administrative Measures for the Payment Services Provided by Non-financial Institutions. Payment services refer to any of the following transfer services provided by non-financial institutions as the intermediaries between the payer and the payee:

- online payments;
- issuance of prepaid cards;
- acceptance of payments using a bank card; and
- any other payment services as determined by the PBOC.

A payment service provider is required to obtain a payment service licence issued by the PBOC to provide payment services in China. For cross-border payments, payment services providers will need to obtain a licence from the foreign exchange authority (ie, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE)), in addition to the payment licence issued by the PBOC. Non-financial payment institutions must deposit customer reserve funds in accounts with the PBOC or qualified commercial banks to protect the funds.

The PBOC published a draft Regulation on Non-banking Payment Agencies in January 2021. This draft regulation re-classifies payment services into two types: operation of prepaid accounts and processing of payment transactions. It provides rules regarding the incorporation, licensing, operation and supervision of non-banking payment agencies within China. The draft regulation also brings in provisions regarding personal information protection and anti-monopoly supervision. As of 16 June, the draft regulation is still pending finalisation.

According to the legislation plan issued by the PBOC on 17 April 2020, the drafting of the 'Measures for the Administration of Cross-border Payment Services' has been put on the agenda to further regulate cross-border

payment services.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Open banking

Are there any laws or regulations introduced to promote competition that require financial institutions to make customer or product data available to third parties?

There are currently no such laws or regulations in China. On 13 February 2020, the PBOC issued the financial industry standard of the application programming interface secure management specification for commercial banks (not mandatory but recommended). The standard specifies the type and security level of the application programming interface (API) of commercial banks and the security design, deployment, integration, operation and maintenance, termination and system downtime and management, as well as other security technology and requirements. Some media organisations report that the financial authorities plan to launch new regulations and policies for the open banking sector and open API.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Robo-advice

Describe any specific regulation of robo-advisers or other companies that provide retail customers with automated access to investment products in your jurisdiction.

In 2018, the PBOC, the CBIRC, the CSRC and SAFE jointly issued the Guidelines on Standardising the Asset Management Business of Financial Institutions (the Guidelines). The Guidelines define robo-advice as investment consulting service, and, thus, institutions or personnel carrying out robo-advice services must obtain relevant investment consulting service qualifications. The Guidelines confirm that robo-advice services must also strictly comply with the general rules of asset management services, such as the rules regarding the suitability of investors, investment scope, information disclosure and risk isolation. In addition, the Guidelines also highlight that the development of investment algorithms must be diverse, thus avoiding the increase of the pro-periodicity of investment behaviour.

In addition, some cities, such as Shanghai and Beijing, have issued incentive plans for new businesses that include robo-advisers. For example, Shanghai has issued the Action Plan for Promoting the Development of Online New Businesses of Shanghai City.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Insurance products

Do fintech companies that sell or market insurance products in your jurisdiction need to be regulated?

Yes. In addition to the general insurance laws and regulations, internet insurance companies are obliged to comply with the Measures for the Regulation of Internet Insurance Business issued by the CBIRC. Insurance companies and brokers must be CBIRC-licensed to carry out their business. They are permitted to conduct internet insurance business on their own online platforms or through third-party online platforms (these third-party online platforms are not required to be CBIRC-licensed because all the insurance-related activities are, and must be, conducted by the licensed insurance companies and brokers, instead of the platform operator).

Credit references

Are there any restrictions on providing credit references or credit information services in your jurisdiction?

Yes. The Administrative Regulations on the Credit Reporting Industry are the primary regulations for credit references and credit information services. The providers of corporate credit information services are subject to filing requirements with the PBOC, while the providers of personal credit information services are subject to prior approval from the PBOC and stricter qualification requirements.

In 2018, the PBOC issued its first personal credit rating business licence to Baihang Credit Co, Ltd, a newly established company comprising the eight companies and the National Internet Finance Association as its shareholders. In December 2020, the PBOC issued its second personal credit rating business licence to Pudao Credit Co, Ltd, a joint venture with shareholders from a major Beijing local government controlled financial group and leading private companies.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

CROSS-BORDER REGULATION**Passporting**

Can regulated activities be passported into your jurisdiction?

Regulated activities cannot be passported into China.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Requirement for a local presence

Can fintech companies obtain a licence to provide financial services in your jurisdiction without establishing a local presence?

In our experience, a licence for regulated activities would only be granted to an entity that has a local presence. Therefore, it is unlikely that Chinese regulators, including the People's Bank of China (PBOC), China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) and China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC), would grant a licence for regulated activities to an entity that was not permanently established in China. Under special circumstances, foreign securities companies may conduct certain activities within China subject to the approval of the CSRC. Foreign institutions may provide financial information services without a local presence in China subject to the approval of the Cyberspace Administration of China, which is the primary authority for internet content regulation in China.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

SALES AND MARKETING**Restrictions**

What restrictions apply to the sales and marketing of financial services and products in your jurisdiction?

The sale of financial services and products is regulated by different regulatory bodies depending on the type of financial services and products being sold. For example, the sale of fund products is subject to the approval of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the sale of insurance products is subject to the approval of the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission.

Regarding the marketing of financial services and products, different requirements are applicable to different types of services.

In relation to securities-related services, for example, securities companies are required to obtain sufficient knowledge of the investors and recommend suitable products and services based on the situation of each investor. Securities companies must ensure that investors understand the risks clearly and each investor must sign a risk disclosure statement. Securities companies are not allowed to promise guaranteed profits to the investors or make up for loss in promoting or marketing financial products.

For insurance services, internet insurance institutions must not make any misrepresentations, exaggerate previous track records or promise guaranteed profits as part of the marketing process. Information concerning insurance products, services, premiums, etc, must be clearly presented to the customers.

In relation to peer-to-peer lending, internet platforms must comply with the information disclosure obligations and must not present fraudulent records or misleading representations or make major omissions when communicating with customers.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

CHANGE OF CONTROL

Notification and consent

Describe any rules relating to notification or consent requirements if a regulated business changes control.

In general, if a regulated business changes control it must make a change of registration application to the regulatory authority. The change of control may only take place after the change of registration has been approved.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

FINANCIAL CRIME

Anti-bribery and anti-money laundering procedures

Are fintech companies required by law or regulation to have procedures to combat bribery or money laundering?

Yes. The Administrative Measures for Anti-money Laundering and Counter-terrorism Financing by Internet Finance Service Agencies (for Trial Implementation) issued by the People's Bank of China (PBOC) and China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, effective on 1 January 2019, applies to all the approved institutions that carry out internet finance business in China. Internet finance businesses include but are not limited to online payment, internet lending, internet lending information intermediary services, equity crowdfunding financing, internet fund sale, internet insurance, internet trust and internet consumption finance.

Institutions other than financial institutions and non-banking payment institutions must register the fulfilment of duties in anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing on the online monitoring platform set up by the PBOC, while financial institutions and non-banking payment institutions may, depending on the need for anti-money laundering work, connect with the online monitoring platform to participate in exchange of work information, share technical

facilities and assess risks.

Other major requirements for institutions carrying out internet finance business include, among others:

- establishing an internal control system and compliance management policies for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing and reporting these systems and policies to relevant regulators;
- conducting know-your-client (KYC) checks with due diligence;
- putting in place a monitoring and reporting system for large amount transactions and doubtful transactions; and
- cooperating with on-site and off-site inspections and anti-money laundering investigations conducted by the PBOC or its local branches.

In addition, under regulations for third-party payment transactions, KYC checks must be completed on clients for anti-money laundering purposes and there are annual limits on outgoing payments. Payment platform operators can offer three types of accounts that have escalating regulatory requirements. Accounts with lower annual limits have lower minimum KYC requirements and accounts with higher annual limits have more comprehensive KYC requirements.

On 15 April 2021, the PBOC issued Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism by Financial Institutions, which will take effect on 1 August 2021. This new rule also applies to certain fintech companies. Internal control and risk management systems shall be established accordingly. PBOC or its branches may carry out onsite review or investigations.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Guidance

Is there regulatory or industry anti-financial crime guidance for fintech companies?

Yes. On 6 February 2017, Minutes of the Symposiums of the Supreme People's Procuratorate on Issues Concerning Handling Internet-related Financial Crime Cases was published. Although the minutes do not have any legal effect, they represent the enforcement trends and focuses in relation to financial crime for fintech companies. Scope and boundary of prosecution and explanation of the definitions of several high-profile crimes were discussed.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

PEER-TO-PEER AND MARKETPLACE LENDING

Execution and enforceability of loan agreements

What are the requirements for executing loan agreements or security agreements? Is there a risk that loan agreements or security agreements entered into on a peer-to-peer or marketplace lending platform will not be enforceable?

There are no specific legal requirements for executing loan agreements or security agreements in China.

The Interim Measures for the Administration of Business Activities on Online Lending Information Intermediary Agencies, issued by the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC) on 17 August 2016, provide that online lending platforms are designated as information intermediaries for borrowers and lenders and must not provide credit enhancement or security or guarantee arrangements for the loan transactions by itself.

Therefore, a peer-to-peer lending platform is merely an information exchange. Even if loan and security agreements are entered into on the peer-to-peer marketplace, it does not impact the legal effectiveness and enforcement of loan

agreements or security agreements, provided that such agreements are duly executed in accordance with the relevant laws.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Assignment of loans

What steps are required to perfect an assignment of loans originated on a peer-to-peer or marketplace lending platform? What are the implications for the purchaser if the assignment is not perfected? Is it possible to assign these loans without informing the borrower?

According to the Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues concerning the Application of Law in the Trial of Private Lending Cases and the Civil Code, the legal assignment of a loan by the assignor (ie, the lender) to the assignee (ie, the purchaser) will be perfected provided that:

- the following circumstances are not applicable to the assignment: the rights may not be assigned in light of the nature of the contract, according to the agreement between the parties and according to the provisions of the laws;
- a notice of the assignment has been given to the borrower;
- the assignor absolutely assigns the receivable to the assignee; and
- where the laws or administrative regulations stipulate that the assignment of rights or transfer of obligations shall undergo approval or registration procedures, these provisions shall be followed.

If the assignment is not perfected, it may still constitute an equitable assignment (in contrast to a legal assignment), which is still recognised by Chinese courts. However, the disadvantage of an undisclosed assignment is that, in the event of taking any legal action against the borrower for payment, the assignee would have to join the assignor in any such legal action against the borrower (in contrast to being able to sue in its own name in the case of legal assignment) and the assignee may be vulnerable to, among other things, certain competing claims and other set-off rights that may otherwise have been halted by the serving of notice on the borrower.

It is not possible to transfer loans to the purchaser without informing the borrower. Unless the borrower is notified, the assignment shall not be binding on the borrower. This notice by the assignor to assign its rights must not be revoked, unless such revocation is consented to by the assignee.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Securitisation risk retention requirements

Are securitisation transactions subject to risk retention requirements?

Yes. The PBOC and the China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC, predecessor of the CBIRC) issued a notice in December 2013 to regulate the risk retention of asset securitisation originators. The originators are required to retain risk by holding at least 5 per cent of the securitised assets.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Securitisation confidentiality and data protection requirements

Is a special purpose company used to purchase and securitise peer-to-peer or marketplace loans subject to a duty of confidentiality or data protection laws regarding information relating to the borrowers?

The peer-to-peer platform operator must keep the lender's and borrower's information confidential, and further processing activities of data from the subjects in China must be carried out in China. However, there is no mandatory rule in China requiring that a purchaser of the relevant loans shall be subject to specific data protection obligations (although, in practice, they are most likely contractually bound to).

Law stated - 27 April 2022

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, DISTRIBUTED LEDGER TECHNOLOGY AND CRYPTO-ASSETS

Artificial intelligence

Are there rules or regulations governing the use of artificial intelligence, including in relation to robo-advice?

In 2018, the People's Bank of China (PBOC), China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, China Securities Regulatory Commission and State Administration of Foreign Exchange jointly issued the Guidelines on Standardising the Asset Management Business of Financial Institutions (the Guidelines). The Guidelines define robo-advice as investment consulting service, and, thus, institutions or personnel carrying out robo-advice services must obtain relevant investment consulting service qualifications. The Guidelines confirm that robo-advice services must also strictly comply with the general rules of asset management services, such as the rules regarding suitability of investors, investment scope, information disclosure and risk isolation. In addition, the Guidelines also highlight that the development of investment algorithms must be diverse, thus avoiding the increase of the pro-periodicity of investment behaviour.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Distributed ledger technology

Are there rules or regulations governing the use of distributed ledger technology or blockchains?

On 10 January 2019, the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) issued the Administrative Provisions on Blockchain Information Services (the Blockchain Provisions), which came into effect on 15 February 2019. The Blockchain Provisions apply to blockchain information services in China, which are defined as information services delivered to the public by way of the internet or application programs based on blockchain technology or systems. The Blockchain Provisions do not require blockchain service providers to obtain special operating permits from regulators. However, if the blockchain services fall within the application scope of other Chinese rules, such as telecom business-related regulations, the blockchain service will still be subject to the operating permits under those rules. Although there is no operating permits requirement on providing blockchain services, the Blockchain Provisions require blockchain service providers to file a record with the CAC within 10 working days from the commencement of the blockchain services. In addition, the Blockchain Provisions set out certain security requirements for blockchain service providers. For example, blockchain service providers should certify the real identity of blockchain service users by checking relevant information and keeping the login records of the users for at least six months.

In October 2019, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China organised a special study on blockchain technology chaired by Chinese President Xi Jinping, who promoted the use of the technology and its industrial

innovation and development. This top-level endorsement was viewed as an encouragement to those in the sector, which has been dampened since the ban on initial coin offerings (ICOs) in 2017 (however, there has been no relaxation of this ban).

In the Fintech Development Plan (2019–2021) issued by the PBOC, the regulator proposed to improve China's internet identity authentication system by steadily advancing the testing, R&D and application of distributed ledger technology.

On 5 February 2020, the PBOC published an industry standard regarding Financial Distributed Ledger Technology Security Specification.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Crypto-assets

Are there rules or regulations governing the use of crypto-assets, including digital currencies, digital wallets and e-money?

The PBOC, together with six ministries, issued the Notice on Preventing Financial Risks relating to Initial Coin Offerings on 7 September 2017, which remains the primary regulation on ICOs. The Notice states that all financial institutions and non-banking payment institutions in China must not directly or indirectly provide products or services for ICO financing and cryptocurrency activities, including account opening, registration, trading, clearing and settlement services, and must not provide insurance services for ICOs and cryptocurrency activities or include any of them in insurance coverage.

In light of above, virtual currency is generally not recognised and virtual currency issuance and trading is prohibited in China.

The PBOC initiated its Digital Currency Electronic Payment (DCEP) project study back in 2014. The DCEP is the digital version of the renminbi and has the same legal status and functionality as paper currency. The value of DCEP is also backed by state credit. The DCEP will be distributed to the market through the PBOC and other commercial banks and banking institutions. In April 2020, China became the first major world economy to test digital currency. So far, the tests have been launched in dozens of major Chinese cities. But it is still unclear when PBOC will officially issue digital currency.

However, the DCEP is fiat money, and its development does not in any way suggest a change in the regulator's attitude towards cryptocurrencies.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Digital currency exchanges

Are there rules or regulations governing the operation of digital currency exchanges or brokerages?

Virtual currency trading is prohibited in China, and digital currency exchanges and brokerages are also banned.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Initial coin offerings

Are there rules or regulations governing initial coin offerings (ICOs) or token generation events?

The PBOC, together with six ministries, issued the Notice on Preventing Financial Risks relating to Initial Coin Offerings

on 7 September 2017 confirming that initial coin offerings (ICOs) are considered a type of unauthorised public financing activity, and, therefore, these activities must (within mainland China) stop immediately. The Notice reaffirmed the official position that virtual currency is not legitimate in mainland China and must not be traded. The Notice states that ICOs are deemed a significant risk to the financial stability of society and may allow various crimes (such as illegal offering of securities, illegal fund raising and financial fraud). Effective immediately, all ICOs (launched within mainland China) had to stop. For completed ICOs (launched within mainland China), exit arrangements were made for the investors that would reasonably protect the investors' interest. All financial institutions and third-party payment institutions must not provide services in connection with ICOs or virtual currency.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

DATA PROTECTION AND CYBERSECURITY

Data protection

What rules and regulations govern the processing and transfer (domestic and cross-border) of data relating to fintech products and services?

The key regulations governing the processing and transfer of data are the Personal Information Protection Law, the Chinese Cybersecurity Law, and the Data Security Law.

The Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL) was promulgated on 20 August 2021 and took effect from 1 November 2021.

The PIPL is the first comprehensive law on personal information protection in China. The PIPL applies to all sectors. It applies not only to all processing activities that take place within China, but also has extra-territorial effects. For example, it applies to overseas processing of personal information of China-based individuals for the purpose of offering products or services to, or for analysing and assessing the behaviour of, such individuals. As a very general comment, it shares many key concepts with the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), including significantly increased administrative sanctions, while at the same time maintaining its unique features to reflect local regulatory and business needs. Key challenges under the PIPL include, but are not limited to:

- separate consent – although the PIPL recognises several legal bases for personal information processing, a separate informed consent is still required in several circumstances, such as sharing personal information with other processors (equivalent to 'controllers' under the GDPR), providing personal information to overseas recipients, and processing sensitive personal information, etc;
- various requirements for cross-border data transfer – depending on the nature of the processor and the volume of data involved, it needs to satisfy different conditions before transferring personal information out of China including, for example, clearing a security assessment with the competent authority, obtaining certification by designated agencies or entering into a standard form transfer agreement with the overseas recipients;
- DPIAs for a wide range of activities – processors are required to conduct personal information protection impact assessments (DPIAs) for a wide range of activities, including the processing of sensitive personal information, using personal information for automated decisions, entrusting third parties to process personal information, sharing personal information with other processors, publishing personal information, cross-border data transfer and other activities that may have material impact on data subjects.

The Cybersecurity Law was promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) and was effective in 2017. It sets out the main requirements and principles related to cybersecurity and data privacy. The Cybersecurity Law is not specifically aimed at fintech companies. Instead, it applies generally to a 'network operator', which is broadly defined as 'the owner or manager of a network, or a network service provider'. The Cybersecurity Law

provides the general principles of use and processing of personal data in China including, among others:

- the collection, use and processing of personal data shall be legitimate, reasonable and necessary;
- data subjects shall be informed of the purpose, scope, method and rules of data collection and processing, rights to access and correct personal data, and the implications for refusal of data collection or processing; and
- the consent of data subjects shall be obtained prior to any collection, use, processing or transfer of their personal data.

In addition, the Cybersecurity Law requires that personal information and important data collected or gathered by the Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) operators during their operations is stored within the territory of China. Where it is necessary to provide this information and data to overseas entities owing to business demands, a security assessment must be conducted.

On 17 August 2021, the State Council released the Regulations on Critical Information Infrastructure Security Protection (CII Regulation), which took effect on 1 September 2021. The CII Regulation highlights public communications and information services, energy, transport, hydraulic engineering, finance, public services, e-government, and national defence technology industry as 'important industries and sectors' where CII will be identified. Regulators will take into consideration of the following factors in determining a CII operator:

- the importance of the network infrastructure and information systems to the key or core operation of the relevant industry or sector;
- the level of harm on the network infrastructure and information systems in the event of destruction, loss of function or data leakage; and
- any consequential impact on other industries or sectors.

On 10 June 2021, the Standing Committee of the NPC passed the Data Security Law, which took effect on 1 September 2021. The Data Security Law addresses all data processing activities and relevant safety supervision within China. According to the Data Security Law, innovative use of data is encouraged, a data security standard system will be constructed, a data security check and assessment and certification will be promoted and a data trading system will be established. Further, according to the Data Security Law, a multilayered data protection classification system will be established. Catalogues of 'important data' will be formulated and published by regional and sectoral regulators. Cross-border transfer of such important data will be subject to security assessment organised by the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) (for CII operators) or other rules set out by the CAC (for other organisations).

On 29 October 2021, the CAC published the Draft Measures of Security Assessment for Data Export (Draft Measures) for public consultation. The Draft Measures adopt a more detailed scope of data export that will be subject to security assessment, which includes:

- personal information and important data collected and generated by CII operators;
- any important data that is to be exported;
- personal information of a data processor that processes personal information of one million individuals or more;
- personal information of a data processor that in aggregate exports (i) personal information of over 100,000 individuals or (ii) sensitive personal information of over 10,000 individuals; and
- such other information as may be designated by the CAC.

Data processors meeting the thresholds above are required to submit assessment applications to the CAC via its provincial-level local branches before exporting data. Further, if government assessment thresholds are not met, data

processors are also required to conduct self-assessment before exporting data. The Draft Measures further set out the key areas for such self-assessment, such as the legality and necessity, amount, scope, types and sensitivity, management and technical measures to prevent data leakage and loss, etc.

On 14 November 2021, the CAC released the Draft Administrative Regulation on Network Data Security (Draft Regulation) for public comments. The Draft Regulation sets out various rules regarding the processing of 'important data' and personal information. It has a wide range of extra-territorial applicability, which includes processing data of China-based individuals and organisations (1) for the purpose of offering products or services in China; (2) analysing or assessing the behaviour of China-based individuals and organisations; or (3) processing 'important data'. The Draft Regulation expands the extra-territorial effect of the PIPL to those processing activities targeting both China-based individuals and organisations.

There are other measures, industry-specific rules and non-mandatory specifications governing the processing and transfer of data relating to fintech products and services.

The Implementation Measures on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Financial Consumers as effective on 1 November 2020, sets out a standalone chapter on the protection of the consumer financial information. Financial institutions are required to notify the relevant local branches of the PBOC immediately, if an information breach incident may harm the personal and property security of consumers, or within 72 hours, if the breach incident may have other adverse impacts on consumers.

There are other industrial-specific laws and regulations touch upon the data privacy issue. For example, credit businesses must not collect sensitive personal information relating to, for example, religion, gene information, fingerprints, blood type, diseases and other medical history, or other information prohibited by law. They are required to process and store the data collected in China locally and follow relevant rules set out by law when conducting cross-border transfer. Insurance companies are required to store 'important data' such as operational and financial data within China, with independent storage facilities, appropriate security safeguards and offsite backup measures.

Besides the mandatory laws and regulations, two new specifications that came into effect in 2020 are notable to fintech companies. One is the Personal Information Security Specification issued by the Standardisation Administration of China, which sets out a much higher standard for personal data protection than the mandatory laws and introduces many concepts and rules for data protection derived from EU data protection laws. The other is the Personal Financial Information Protection Technology Specification issued by the PBOC, which classifies personal financial data into three categories according to the level of sensitivity and requires personal financial data be transferred via safe channels or in the form of encrypted data. The Personal Financial Information Protection Technology Specification requires that, under certain circumstances, (such as sharing and transfer, disclosure and aggregation of personal financial information) a security impact assessment be conducted.

Although the above two specifications are not binding, they are recommended as best practice for personal data protection in China.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Cybersecurity

What cybersecurity regulations or standards apply to fintech businesses?

There are no cybersecurity regulations specific to fintech business. The general cyber security obligations of network operators under the Cybersecurity Law include requirements to:

- establish internal cybersecurity policies and procedures;
- implement proper technical measures to prevent hacking and viruses as well as to monitor network operations;

- retain network operation records and logs for at least six months;
- formulate and implement contingency plans;
- address cyber risks known to the operators; and
- report any cybersecurity incident to the government and the customers affected by the incident.

Several industrial standards published by the PBOC cover specific cybersecurity issues of financial institutions, such as disaster recovery, data centre management, infrastructure of non-banking payment agencies, cloud computing applications, etc. Three standards published in October 2020 are in particular close related to fintech businesses:

- the General Security Specification for Fintech Innovation;
- the Application Testing Specification for Fintech Innovation; and
- the Risk Monitoring Specification for Fintech Innovation.

Financial institutions are encouraged to use the industrial standards as practical guidance, though they are not mandatory.

The updated Measures on Cybersecurity Review (the Measures) were promulgated on 28 December 2021 and took effect on 15 February 2022. The concept of security review was first introduced in the Cybersecurity Law, which requires CII operators to apply for national security review of their procurement of network products and services if it may impact national security. The Measures extend the cybersecurity review to data processing activities by internet platform operators, which impact or may impact national security. In particular, an internet platform operator must apply for cybersecurity review of its proposed foreign listing, if it possesses more than one million users' personal information.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

OUTSOURCING AND CLOUD COMPUTING

Outsourcing

Are there legal requirements or regulatory guidance with respect to the outsourcing by a financial services company of a material aspect of its business?

The China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC) issued the Guidelines of Risk Management for Outsourcing by Banking Financial Institutions on 4 June 2010. The Guidelines define outsourcing activities as entrusting service providers to continually process certain business for and on behalf of the banking institutions themselves. The board of directors and senior management of the banking institutions shall be ultimately responsible for the outsourcing activities. The banking institutions must conduct a risk assessment prior to engaging any outsourcing service providers. The banking institutions must enter into written agreements with service providers and establish a client information confidentiality mechanism. Additionally, the service providers must not sub-contract any outsourcing business to third parties.

In 2013, the CBIRC issued the Guidelines on the Risk Supervision of Information Technology Outsourcing of Banking Financial Institutions, which provide more detailed requirements on outsourcing in terms of risk evaluation, due diligence, contracting, security management, supervision and assessment, and services suspension and termination. Key issues covered in the Guidelines and requirements include:

- major risks in the IT outsourcing of banking institutions;
- thorough assessment of outsourcing risks at least once a year;

- avoidance of a high concentration level of suppliers;
- stricter due diligence on suppliers by the banking institutions and third parties when necessary, on their technology and industrial experiences, internal control and management capability and continuity of operation;
- a specific chapter on cross-border and off-site IT outsourcing, which may involve international compliance; and
- any outsourcing involving client information must be authorised by the clients and comply with regulations and policies.

The banking institutions are required to report their important outsourcing activities to CBIRC or its local branches beforehand. Important outsourcing activities include, among others:

- outsourcing of the entire IT service;
- outsourcing of the entire data centre or disaster recovery centre;
- outsourcing of the analysis or processing of client information or transaction data;
- off-site outsourcing of operation systems with client data storage;
- affiliated outsourcing; and
- cross-border IT outsourcing.

In addition, banking institutions must report to the CBIRC or its local branches within two working days in cases of leaks of sensitive data, data damage or suspension of important operations, possible suspension of outsourcing services caused by force majeure or the operational or financial problems of the suppliers, violation of laws and regulations by the suppliers, and other significant events.

The Asset Management Association of China (AMAC) issued the Interim Administrative Measures for Private Funds Services Business on 1 March 2017. The Measures require that service providers providing fundraising, investment consulting, fund unit registration, valuation and audit and information technology system services to private fund managers register with the AMAC. The service providers must not sub-contract any such outsourcing business to third parties.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Cloud computing

Are there legal requirements or regulatory guidance with respect to the use of cloud computing in the financial services industry?

Cloud computing is deemed a type of value-added telecommunication service and requires a telecoms service licence. There are no specific legal rules relating to the use of cloud computing in the financial sector, but the State Council has issued several related policy documents, such as the Guiding Opinions on Actively Promoting the 'Internet Plus' Action Plan (2015), the Opinions on Promoting the Innovation and Development of Cloud Computing and Fostering New Business models of Information Industry (2015) and the Development Plan of Promoting Inclusive Finance (2015), where the use of cloud computing in the financial sector and the use of online financial cloud service platforms is encouraged.

As for the choice of public, private or hybrid cloud solutions, deployment of public cloud by financial institutions (or companies in other sectors) is not straight out prohibited by existing laws or regulations. However, the financial sector is heavily regulated and financial institutions are subject to various legal requirements regarding their IT infrastructure and information system deployment. Such requirements are scattered in different sectoral rules and standards, with meticulous technical requirements in relation to the supervision of data centre, information system security protection,

disaster recovery, IT outsourcing, etc. Such vigorous IT requirements mean that financial institutions have to choose a cloud service that offers higher standard of security, stability and resilience than many public clouds can offer. Therefore, financial institutions are driven towards private and hybrid cloud solutions.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

IP protection for software

Which intellectual property rights are available to protect software, and how do you obtain those rights?

Computer software is protected by copyright as an independent category of works. The subject of copyright is the code script of the software and not the operating process or results of the software.

Software copyright arises automatically upon completion of the code script. Although registration is not a mandatory requirement for granting copyright, there is a specific procedure of software copyright registration under Chinese law. Copyright issuers may apply to the China Copyright Protection Centre for the registration of software copyright, licence agreement and assignment agreement of the software copyright.

If the software code has been kept confidential it may also be protected as confidential information. No registration is required.

Although it is not common, software can also be protected by patents as long as the software demonstrates novelty, creativity and applicability as required by patent laws. Patents must be applied for, granted and registered before the competent patent office.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

IP developed by employees and contractors

Who owns new intellectual property developed by an employee during the course of employment? Do the same rules apply to new intellectual property developed by contractors or consultants?

The copyright of works created mainly by using the materials and technical resources of the employer (and that were the employer's responsibility) shall belong to the employer. Otherwise, any works created during the course of employment shall belong to the employee who develops it. However, the employer has the priority right to exploit the work within the scope of its normal business operation. Furthermore, the author may not authorise a third party to use the work in the same manner in which his or her employer uses it, without the employer's consent, within two years of the work's completion.

The patent right of an invention accomplished in the course of performing normal employee duties or mainly by using the material and technical resources of the employer shall be owned by the employer.

However, in practice, most employers, especially technology companies, will specify in the employment contract that all intellectual property rights of works and inventions developed during the course of employment or for the purpose of fulfilling a work assignment are owned by the employer.

The rules do not apply to new intellectual property developed by contractors or consultants unless otherwise agreed, the intellectual property rights of inventions or works developed by contractors or consultants shall be owned by the contractors or consultants.

In practice, it is often provided in the commissioning contract that the commissioner owns the intellectual property rights of the work, or that the author owns the rights but shall grant the commissioner an exclusive and royalty-free licence to use the commissioned work for the purposes contemplated at the time of the commissioning.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Joint ownership

Are there any restrictions on a joint owner of intellectual property's right to use, license, charge or assign its right in intellectual property?

The joint owners of intellectual property rights must negotiate and reach agreement on the use, licensing and assignment of these intellectual property rights. If no such agreement exists, any joint owner has the right to use or grant a non-exclusive licence to third parties, and the licence fees collected shall be distributed among all joint owners. The granting of a sole or exclusive licence, and the charge, assignment or other disposal of the intellectual property rights shall be subject to the consent of all joint owners.

The joint owners of a trademark are not subject to the above restrictions. This is because, usually, the joint owners register the trademark under different classes and will not create confusion for customers. Each joint owner is entitled to use, license, charge or assign its right in the trademark without the consent of the other joint owners.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Trade secrets

How are trade secrets protected? Are trade secrets kept confidential during court proceedings?

Trade secrets are protected against unauthorised disclosure, misuse and appropriation under competition laws in China. It is also provided in employment contract law that employees are responsible for keeping the trade secrets of their employer confidential. Trade secrets are defined as any technology information or business operation information that: is unknown to the public; can bring about economic benefits to the owner; has practical utility; and the owner has adopted security measures on. Serious infringement of trade secrets can be deemed a criminal offence in China.

Trade secrets are kept confidential during court proceedings. Cases involving trade secrets can be heard in private if a party so requests.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Branding

What intellectual property rights are available to protect branding and how do you obtain those rights? How can fintech businesses ensure they do not infringe existing brands?

Brands can be protected as registered trademarks in China. Other branding factors, such as trade names, commercial appearance, product packaging and decoration, can be protected from plagiarism under competition laws in China.

Certain branding, such as logos and stylised marks, can also be protected by design rights and may also be protected by copyright as artistic works.

All registered trademarks are publicly announced upon registration and recorded in the trademark database of the State Intellectual Property Office of China, and can be publicly searched. It is highly advisable for fintech businesses to conduct trademark searches to check whether earlier registrations exist that are identical or similar to their proposed

brand names. It may also be advisable to conduct internet searches for any unregistered trademark rights that are also recognised and protected in China, which may prevent use of the proposed mark.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Remedies for infringement of IP

What remedies are available to individuals or companies whose intellectual property rights have been infringed?

Remedies include preliminary and final injunctions, damages or an account of profits, destruction of infringing products, and costs.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

COMPETITION

Sector-specific issues

Are there any specific competition issues that exist with respect to fintech companies in your jurisdiction?

There is a competition regime in China that applies to all entities carrying out business in China. However, there are no particular aspects of this regime that would affect fintech businesses disproportionately to other businesses.

It is notable that Chinese authorities have repeatedly emphasised in the past months that anti-monopoly enforcement shall be intensified, especially in the area of platform economy. The new Guidelines for Anti-Monopoly in the Field of Platform Economy was issued by the Anti-monopoly Commission under the State Council on 7 February 2021. The Guidelines intend to set principles for preventing monopoly and investigating wrong doings, taking into account the nature and characteristics of platform economy. The State Administration of Market Regulation has initiated several high-profile cases against platform giants. Large fintech platforms are potential enforcement targets, too.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

TAX

Incentives

Are there any tax incentives available for fintech companies and investors to encourage innovation and investment in the fintech sector in your jurisdiction?

There are no tax incentives specifically applicable to fintech companies. However, there are some incentives and government support policies applicable to IT and high-tech companies, tech start-ups and their investors. These industrial policies and incentives are found across different regions and districts of China.

In addition, there are also tax incentives available for some financial sector companies (which could be fintech companies), if they meet certain conditions. For example, the interest income of a microloan company's lending to farmers is entitled to VAT exemption and income tax reduction until the end of 2023.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Increased tax burden

Are there any new or proposed tax laws or guidance that could significantly increase tax or administrative costs for fintech companies in your jurisdiction?

There are no new or proposed tax laws or guidance that could significantly increase tax or administrative costs for fintech companies in China.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

IMMIGRATION

Sector-specific schemes

What immigration schemes are available for fintech businesses to recruit skilled staff from abroad? Are there any special regimes specific to the technology or financial sectors?

There are no immigration schemes specifically for fintech talent, but the National Foreign Experts Bureau together with another two government authorities jointly issues a notice in January 2018, encouraging foreign scientists, specialised talents and highly skilled technical talents to come to work in China. Eligible applicants can be issued visas that are valid for five to 10 years with multiple entry.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

UPDATE AND TRENDS

Current developments

Are there any other current developments or emerging trends to note?

One area of particular note in the People's Bank of China's (PBOC) Fintech Development Plan (2019–2021) is the proposal for a new standard for domestic payments, an area in which Chinese fintech players are heavily focused. The PBOC aims to propel the interoperability of different payment barcode systems by setting out a single set of coding rules for barcode payments. This unified barcode system is hoped to enable every scanning terminal in China to recognise any domestic payment barcode (regardless of the payment service provider) and will greatly enhance payment efficiency.

China is the leading major economy on digital currency. PBOC has initiated trials of digital RMB in dozens of major cities in China. However, there is no clear timeline as to when digital currency will be officially issued. The relevant technical infrastructure needs to improve and relevant legal and regulatory frameworks are so far under study and discussion.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Coronavirus

What emergency legislation, relief programmes and other initiatives specific to your practice area has your state implemented to address the pandemic? Have any existing government programmes, laws or regulations been amended to address these concerns? What best practices are advisable for clients?

Since the outbreak of covid-19, the Supreme People's Court has issued three guidelines for review of civil cases in relation to the pandemic. The guidelines addressed issues such as suspension of statute of limitation, evidence collection, financial cases, bankruptcy cases, etc. The Supreme Peoples' Procuratorate published 10 batches of model cases in relation to covid-19. Multiple ministries jointly issued opinion on reduction of rent for small enterprises leasing state-owned houses. The State Tax Bureau issued preferential tax policy guidelines in relation to covid-19. The Housing and Urban Construction Ministry together with the Ministry of Finance and PBOC issued a notice on extension of payment of housing funds.

In particular, on 1 February 2020, the PBOC, Ministry of Finance, China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, China Securities Regulatory Commission and State Administration of Foreign Exchange jointly issued a Notification on Further Strengthening Financial Support for the Prevention and Control of Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia Outbreak, which introduced 30 measures to provide financial support for epidemic control and to avoid potential financial risks. The major measures include:

- that financial institutions are required to increase the amount of loans for small and medium enterprises;
- that credit bureaus are required not to record citizens' debt defaults if these defaults are caused by the outbreak; and
- that relevant authorities are required to improve the efficiency of services such as bond issuance, reduce the approval time for capital market-related transactions and exempt the listing fees for companies based in regions with severe outbreaks.

In addition, the State Council announced in February that social security contributions will be exempted for medium-sized, small and micro companies and large companies in Hubei province for five months, and reduced by half for large businesses in other areas for three months.

At the provincial level, most local governments also introduced similar financial support policies for fighting against covid-19. To boost consumption, some local governments are working closely with e-payment service providers to provide citizens with consumption coupons.

As covid-19 is largely under control in China, the temporary measures are expected to phase out in due course. Further, as most measures are only applicable to those affected by covid-19, the individuals or entities eligible for support or flexible treatment dropped significantly.

However, since early March 2022, several major cities in China have been suffering another wave of covid-19 cases. In particular, Shanghai, the financial hub of China, has reported a large number of confirmed cases. Local government in Shanghai has taken drastic measures to implement a city-wide lockdown, which has already disrupted supply chains, especially in the automotive industry.

Law stated - 27 April 2022

Jurisdictions

	Australia	Piper Alderman
	Belgium	Simmons & Simmons
	Brazil	Machado Meyer Advogados
	Canada	Stikeman Elliott LLP
	China	Simmons & Simmons
	Denmark	Plesner Advokatpartnerselskab
	Egypt	Soliman, Hashish & Partners
	France	Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP
	Germany	Simmons & Simmons
	Gibraltar	Ince
	Hong Kong	Simmons & Simmons
	India	Kochhar & Co
	Indonesia	SSEK Legal Consultants
	Ireland	Matheson
	Japan	Anderson Mōri & Tomotsune
	Kenya	Bowmans
	Liechtenstein	NÄGELE Attorneys at Law
	Malta	Ganado Advocates
	Mexico	Nader Hayaux & Goebel
	Netherlands	Simmons & Simmons
	New Zealand	Anderson Lloyd
	Pakistan	Asma Hamid Associates
	Singapore	Simmons & Simmons
	South Africa	Bowmans
	Spain	Simmons & Simmons

	Switzerland	Niederer Kraft Frey
	Taiwan	Lee and Li Attorneys at Law
	Turkey	SRP Legal
	United Arab Emirates	Simmons & Simmons
	United Kingdom	Simmons & Simmons
	USA	Seward & Kissel LLP
	Vietnam	YKVN