Appendix I: Investment facilitation – menu of actions and measures (Voluntary submission by member economies: Hong Kong, China) (as at 22 August 2012)

IFAP Principle 1: Promote accessibility and transparency in the formulation and administration of investment-related policies			
Specific Actions	**Time Table** (The timeframe within which APEC economy has implemented or expect to implement these IFAP's actions)	**Details of implementation** (How were the actions being implemented? Or How will the actions be implemented?)	**Expected outcomes** (Describe the expected outcome within this principle)
▪ Publish laws, regulations, judicial decisions and administrative rulings of general application, including revisions and up-dates.	On-going	Hong Kong, China (HKC) maintains websites providing updated information. For example, the Government Gazette (available at http://www.gld.gov.hk/cgi-bin/gld/egazette/index.cgi?lang=e&agree=0) and the Bilingual Laws Information System of the Department of Justice (available at http://www.legislation.gov.hk/eng/index.htm) provide up-to-date information on laws and regulations. Judicial decisions are uploaded within 3 working days to the Judiciary website (http://www.judiciary.gov.hk/en/legal_ref/judgments.htm).	Increased accessibility and transparency.
▪ Adopt centralised registry of laws and regulations and make this available electronically.	On-going	Laws, regulations and administrative procedures are made transparent and accessible in HKC. All primary and subsidiary legislation are published in the Government Gazette and in the Laws of HKC. They are also available freely on the internet. See input provided above under "Publish laws, regulations, judicial decisions and administrative rulings of general application, including revisions and up-dates".	Increased accessibility and transparency of laws and regulations.

▪ Establish a single window or special enquiry point for all enquiries concerning investment policies and applications to invest	On-going	Invest Hong Kong (InvestHK) handles inward investment-related enquiries from overseas/ Mainland companies and investors seeking to establish or expand their business operations in HKC. Details of its services are available at http://www.investhk.gov.hk/how-we-can-help.html. Commerce, Industry and Tourism Branch of the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau is responsible for policies on promotion of foreign investment.	
▪ Make available all investment-related regulations in clear simple language, preferably in languages commonly used by business	On-going	HKC maintains one of the world's most liberal, open and transparent investment regimes. In general, there are no special legislations, regulations or administrative guidelines governing foreign investment in HKC, except for broadcasting where the residency requirements concerning ownership of investment are on par with international standards. These regulatory requirements are subject to constant review by the Government, and have been progressively relaxed. There are no restrictions on foreign exchange transactions, capital movement or repatriation of capital and returns related to foreign investments. A level playing field is provided for both foreign and local investors in HKC. Laws and regulations affecting investment are published and made available online in the Bilingual Laws Information System of the Department of Justice (available at http://www.legislation. gov.hk/eng/index.htm).	Increased accessibility and transparency of investment-related regulations.
▪ Following establishment of an Investment Promotion Agency (IPA), or similar body, and make its existence widely known	Implemented	InvestHK is the IPA of HKC responsible for foreign direct investment (FDI). It aims to spearhead HKC's efforts in attracting FDI and promoting HKC's advantages as an international business hub.	

▪ Make available to investors all rules and other information relating to investment promotion and incentive schemes	On-going	InvestHK provides free and customised advice and facilitation services to companies seeking to establish in HKC. InvestHK's website and publications have outlined HKC's uniqueness, competitive edge and advantages.	
▪ Allow investors to choose their form of establishment within legislative and legal frameworks.	On-going	Requirements for establishing a business in HKC are simple and straightforward. Every investor has a wide range of business vehicles to choose when doing business in HKC.	
▪ Ensure transparency and clarity in investment-related laws	On-going	See input provided above under "Make available all investment-related regulations in clear simple language, preferably in languages commonly used by business".	Increased accessibility and transparency in investment-related laws.
▪ Improve upon the APEC-wide website (e-portal) to replacing the hard copy publication of the APEC Investment Guidebook (IEG)	Implemented	HKC welcomes any initiatives that can improve upon the APEC-wide website (e-portal) including replacing the hardcopy of the Guidebook on the APEC website with the electronic version.	Guidebook more accessible to the public.
▪ Encourage on-line enquiries and on-line information on all foreign investment issues	On-going	InvestHK encourages on-line enquiries from overseas and Mainland companies who are seeking to establish or expand their business operations in HKC. Also see input under "Establish a single window or special enquiry point for all enquiries concerning investment policies and applications to invest".	
▪ Maintain a mechanism to provide timely and relevant advice of changes in procedures, applicable standards, technical regulations	On-going	Changes will be announced by relevant government agencies through the established channels.	

and conformance requirements			
▪ To the extent possible, provide advance notice of proposed changes to laws and regulations and provide an opportunity for public comment	On-going	See input provided above under "Make available all investment-related regulations in clear simple language, preferably in languages commonly used by business". Legislative proposals (i.e. Bills) are also published in the Government Gazette and available on the internet at http://www.gld.gov.hk/cgi-bin/gld/egazette/index.cgi?lang=e&agree=0. Public consultations are held for certain legislative proposals. Past consultation papers and related documents are available online at http://www.gov.hk/en/residents/government/publication/consultation/archives.htm. Industry consultations and public consultations will be conducted as appropriate. For example, advance notice of proposed changes to banking regulations or launch of new regulations will be provided.	Enhanced opportunities for public comment and increased transparency. Comments received from the public and/or industry will be taken into consideration when finalising the regulations.
▪ Explore the possibility of using the international benchmarks on a voluntary basis as a reference point for peer dialogue and measuring progress	On-going	HKC welcomes exploring the using of international benchmarks on a voluntary basis for peer dialogue and measuring process.	
Other voluntary actions in addition to the above: ▪ _____ ▪ _____			

IFAP Principle 2 Enhance stability of investment environments, security of property and protection of investments			
Specific Actions	**Time Table** (The timeframe within which APEC economy has implemented or expect to implement these IFAP's actions)	**Details of implementation** (How were the actions being implemented? Or How will the actions be implemented?)	**Expected outcomes** (Describe the expected outcome within this principle)
▪ Establish timely, secure and effective systems of ownership registration and / or property use rights for land and other forms of property	On-going	HKC maintains a timely, secure and effective land registration system under the Land Registration Ordinance. The land register is open for public search at www.iris.gov.hk. For enhancing the security of property interests and simplifying conveyancing process, the Land Titles Ordinance (LTO) was enacted in 2004. An amendment bill to LTO is being prepared before its commencement. Consultation with stakeholders on the amendments is under way.	The security of property interests enhanced and conveyancing process simplified.
▪ Create and maintain an effective register of public or state owned property.	On-going	The Government Property Agency collates a register of government sites permanently allocated to the Agency, and all government-owned and leased accommodation for an effective management of government accommodation. Information on any land, with or without buildings, which are available for disposal could be obtained from Lands Department's website (http://www.landsd.gov.hk). Housing Department has maintained a computerized record on all Housing Authority's domestic and non-domestic properties.	Effective management of government accommodation.
▪ Ensure costs associated with land transactions are kept to a	On-going	In HKC, solicitor's remuneration for land conveyancing is negotiable. The market force of	

minimum including by fostering competition.		competition has continued to push down conveyancing fees. The Land Registry costs are minimal, cost per land search is HK$25 or less and cost for registration of a land transaction is HK$450 or less. While property investors are required to pay stamp duty on conveyancing instruments, the introduction of e-Stamping services in 2004 has greatly enhanced the efficiency of property stamping. Indeed, when comparing the costs of investing in HKC property market vis-à-vis those in other competing markets, it should be borne in mind that HKC does not impose capital gains tax on property investment.	
▪ Foster the dissemination of accurate market reputation information including creditworthiness and reliability	On-going	Relevant data are being provided on the internet (http://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/market-data-and-statistics/economic-and-financial-data-for-hong-kong.shtml) and frequent dialogues with credit rating agencies are being engaged.	Promotion of accessibility and transparency of HKC's reputation and creditworthiness.
▪ Explore the possibility of using the World Bank Doing Business indicator "Enforcing Contracts" as the basis for peer dialogue and benchmarking and measuring progress across APEC		HKC welcomes APEC to explore the use of indicators from international organizations as the basis for peer dialogue and benchmarking and measuring progress.	
▪ Encourage or establish effective formal mechanisms for resolving disputes between investors and host authorities and for enforcing solutions, such as judicial, arbitral or administrative tribunals or procedures	On-going	Pre-court dispute resolution in connection with a foreign investment may be achieved in HKC through mediation and arbitration. To further enhance investor protection, the Financial Dispute Resolution Centre (FDRC) has been in operation since June 2012.	Promotion of cost-effective and efficient resolution of disputes and enforcement of solutions between investors and host authorities.

		The FDRC administers an independent and impartial dispute resolution scheme with an aim to resolve monetary disputes between individuals and financial institutions through “mediation first, arbitration next”. See the **Annex** for further details.	
▪ Encourage and facilitate the use of arbitration and other means of alternative dispute resolution for the settlement of international commercial disputes between private parties	On-going	As regards trade disputes between private parties, the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre provides services and facilities in arbitration, mediation and conciliation. The New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards is also applicable to HKC. See the **Annex** for further details.	Promotion of cost-effective and efficient resolution of international commercial disputes between private parties.
▪ Facilitate commercial dispute resolution for foreign investors by providing reasonable cost complaint-handling facilities, such as complaint service centres, and effective problem-solving mechanisms	On-going	See input provided above.	Promotion of cost-effective and efficient resolution of disputes for foreign investors.
▪ Take steps to accede to an arbitral convention	Implemented	The New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards is applicable to HKC.	Promotion of cost-effective and efficient resolution of disputes.
Other voluntary actions in addition to the above: ▪ _____ ▪ _____			

IFAP Principle 3 Enhance predictability and consistency in investment-related policies			
Specific Actions	**Time Table** (The timeframe within which APEC economy has implemented or expect to implement these IFAP's actions)	**Details of implementation** (How were the actions being implemented? Or How will the actions be implemented?)	**Expected outcomes** (Describe the expected outcome within this principle)
▪ Increase use of legislative simplification and restatement of laws to enhance clarity and identify and eliminate inconsistency.	N/A	Unlike some common law jurisdictions, in general, common law principles developed by HKC courts are not codified or restated in the legislation of HKC. See the **Annex** for additional information.	Decisions of HKC Courts are published.
▪ Provide equal treatment for all investors in the operation and application of domestic laws and principles on investment	On-going	See input provided above under "Make available all investment-related regulations in clear simple language, preferably in languages commonly used by business". Equal treatment will be given to all investors in assessing the application so long as any relevant statutory requirements are compiled with. For example, any person who intends to acquire 10% or more of the share capital of an authorized institution (AI) incorporated in HKC is required to obtain the prior approval of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) under section 70 of the Banking Ordinance. HKMA will assess the fitness and propriety of the applicants such as financial soundness and integrity in line with international best practices.	Actions being implemented in accordance with the law, where applicable.
▪ Reduce the scope for discriminatory bureaucratic discretion in interpreting	On-going	The Office of the Ombudsman investigates complaints against administrative decisions or acts of public bodies and Government	Establishing an accessible and effective administrative appeal or

investment-related regulations		(http://www.ombudsman.hk/index.shtml). Appeals against certain administrative decisions can be made to the Administrative Appeals Board (http://www.admwing.gov.hk/eng/links/aab.htm). An aggrieved party may also apply for judicial review of administrative decisions made by the Government and public bodies (previous judgments are available at http://www./judiciary.gov.hk/en/legal_ref/judgments.htm).	review mechanism.
▪ Maintain clear demarcation of agency responsibilities where an economy has more than one agency screening or authorising investment proposals or where an agency has regulatory and commercial functions	On-going	In general, there is no screening on investment proposals in HKC. See input provided above under "Establish a single window or special enquiry point for all enquiries concerning investment policies" and "Provide equal treatment for all investors in the operation and application of domestic laws and principles on investment"	
▪ Establish and disseminate widely clear definitions of criteria for the assessment of investment proposals	On-going	HKC has, in general, no restrictions on inward or outward investment, except for very limited regulatory requirements concerning investment in certain sectors. Neither do we set criteria for assessment. For example, for broadcasting sector, the criteria for assessment are clearly set out in the relevant guidance notes on licence application, which are available at http://www.coms-auth.hk/en/licensing/broadcasting/apply/television/index.html and http://www.coms-auth.hk/en/licensing/broadcasting/apply/radio/index.html. For banking sector, any institution which intends to establish a bank branch or subsidiary in HKC is required to meet all licensing criteria specified in the Banking Ordinance. The HKMA has also issued a	Actions being implemented.

		guideline setting out various matters which will be considered in evaluating these applications. The guideline is posted on the HKMA website and available in both English and Chinese. (http://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/key-functions/banking-stability/guide-authorization.shtml). Also see input provided above under "Provide equal treatment for all investors in the operation and application of domestic laws and principles on investment".	
▪ Establish accessible and effective administrative decision appeal mechanisms including where appropriate impartial "fast-track" review procedures	On-going	HKC does not have a designated investment ombudsman establishment. Pre-court dispute resolution in connection with a foreign investment may be achieved in HKC through mediation and arbitration. Also, the Office of the Ombudsman investigates complaints against administrative decisions or acts of public bodies and Government (http://www.ombudsman.hk/index.shtml). Appeals against certain administrative decisions can be made to the Administrative Appeals Board (http://www.admwing.gov.hk/eng/links/aab.htm), and an aggrieved party may also apply for judicial review of administrative decisions made by the Government and public bodies (previous judgments are available at http://www.judiciary .gov.hk/en/legal_ref/judgments. htm). For banking sector, the Banking Ordinance specifies clearly under what circumstances the HKMA shall decline to give consent to establish a bank branch or subsidiary in HKC (i.e. by serving a notice of objection to the applicant). It also sets out clearly that any person aggrieved by the HKMA's decision to serve a notice of objection may appeal to the Chief Executive in Council against the decision. Also see input under "Establish and disseminate widely clear definitions of criteria for	

		the assessment of investment proposals".	
Any voluntary actions in addition to the above: ▪ _____ ▪ _____			
IFAP Principle 4: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of investment procedures			
Specific Actions	**Time Table** (The timeframe within which APEC economy has implemented or expect to implement these IFAP's actions)	**Details of implementation** (How were the actions being implemented? Or How will the actions be implemented?)	**Expected outcomes** (Describe the expected outcome within this principle)
▪ Simplify and streamline application and, registration, licensing and taxation procedures and establish a one-stop authority, where appropriate, for the lodgement of papers	Implemented	In general, there are no specific forms / licences for foreign investment in HKC. For banking sector, any investor who intends to acquire 10% or more of the share capital of a locally incorporated AI and any institution seeking for authorization in HKC is required to obtain the consent of the HKMA under the Banking Ordinance by submitting a prescribed application form.	
▪ Simplify and reduce the number of forms relating to foreign investment and encourage electronic lodgement	On-going	See input provided above under "Simplify and streamline application and, registration, licensing and taxation procedures and establish a one-stop authority, where appropriate, for the lodgement of papers".	
▪ Shorten the processing time and procedures for investment applications.	On-going	See input provided above under "Simplify and streamline application and, registration, licensing and taxation procedures and establish a one-stop authority, where appropriate, for the lodgement of papers". For banking sector, the HKMA will handle each	Actions being implemented in accordance with the law, where applicable.

		case (see input under "Provide equal treatment for all investors in the operation and application of domestic laws and pinciples on investment" relating to the banking sector) expeditiously though the processing time will vary depending on the completeness and complexity of each application.	
▪ Promote use of "silence is consent" rules or no objections within defined time limits to speed up processing times, where appropriate		Efforts are constantly made to streamline procedures where applicable with a view to facilitating investment.	
▪ Ensure the issuing of licences, permits and concessions is done at least cost to the investor	On-going	For banking sector, Authorized Institutions are required to pay license or registration fees annually and such fees are at least cost to the investors.	
▪ Simplify the process for connecting to essential services infrastructure			
▪ Implement strategies to improve administrative performance at lower levels of government.			
▪ Facilitate availability of high standard business services supporting investment	On-going	InvestHK provides information to overseas/Mainland companies and investors to facilitate their setting up or expanding their operations in HKC.	
Other voluntary actions in addition to the above: ▪ _____ ▪ _____			
IFAP Principle 5: Build constructive stakeholder relationships			

Specific Actions	Time Table (The timeframe within which APEC economy has implemented or expect to implement these IFAP's actions)	Details of implementation (How were the actions being implemented? Or How will the actions be implemented?)	Expected outcomes (Describe the expected outcome within this principle)
▪ To the extent possible, establish a mechanism to provide interested parties (including business community) with opportunity to comment on proposed new laws, regulations and policies or changes to existing ones prior to their implementation	On-going	See input provided under "Make available all investment-related regulations in clear simple language, preferably in languages commonly used by business" and "To the extent possible, provide advance notice of proposed changes to laws and regulations and provide an opportunity for public comment".	Increased public participation in law-making process. Comments received from the public and/or industry will be taken into consideration when finalising the regulations.
▪ Continue to share APEC member economies' experiences of successful stakeholder consultative mechanisms	On-going	HKC welcomes sharing of successful stakeholder consultative mechanisms.	
▪ Promote the role of policy advocacy within IPAs as a means of addressing the specific investment problems raised by investors including those faced by SMEs	On-going	InvestHK, the government's IPA, has been adopting a focused and proactive approach in providing solution-oriented advice, facilitation and aftercare services to companies or individuals interested in investing in HKC. InvestHK liaises with relevant bureaux/ government departments on issues of concern to overseas/Mainland companies and investors seeking to establish or expand their business operations in HKC.	
▪ Continue to share APEC member economies' experiences of successful public private dialogue to take advantage of the information on successes and problems	On-going	HKC welcomes sharing of successful public private dialogue	

encountered by established investors			
▪ Promote backward investment linkages between businesses, especially between foreign affiliates and local enterprises including through the promotion of industry clusters		HKC will consider such proposed action	
▪ Encourage high standards of corporate governance through cooperation aimed at promoting international concepts and principles for business conduct, such as APEC's programs on corporate governance and anti-corruption.	On-going	The Independent Commission Against Corruption (see http://www.icac.org.hk/en/home/index.html for its functions) set up the Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre (http://www.icac.org.hk/hkedc/eng/about_1.htm) in 1995 which has been working closely with chambers of commerce and professional associations in HKC to promote business and professional ethics as the first line of defence against corruption.	Enhance the awareness of business leaders and professionals in HKC to the importance of ethical governance and corruption prevention
▪ Examine and share APEC member economies' experience with responsible business conduct instruments	On-going	HKC welcomes sharing of experience where appropriate.	
Other voluntary actions in addition to the above: ▪ _____ ▪ _____			
IFAP Principle 6: Utilise new technology to improve investment environments			
Specific Actions	**Time Table** (The timeframe within which APEC economy has implemented or expect to implement	**Details of implementation** (How were the actions being implemented? Or How will the actions be implemented?)	**Expected outcomes** (Describe the expected outcome within this principle)

	these IFAP's actions)		
▪ Promote the introduction and use of new technologies aimed at making the investment process simpler and faster	On-going	HKC welcomes the adoption of new technologies, where appropriate, thereby making the investment process simpler and faster, including maintenance of websites providing updated information.	
▪ Maintain adequate and effective protection of technology and related intellectual property rights	On-going	We will continue to update our copyright law to enhance copyright protection in the digital environment.	
▪ Where possible, give effect to international norms for property protection	On-going	Major international intellectual property treaties have taken effect in HKC - including the Paris Convention, Berne Convention, Patents Cooperation Treaty, Phonograms Convention and the WTO TRIPS Agreement. We constantly review our intellectual property law to ensure effective intellectual property protection and to keep abreast of international developments.	
Other voluntary actions in addition to the above: ▪ _____ ▪ _____			
IFAP Principle 7: Establish monitoring and review mechanisms for investment policies			
Specific Actions	**Time Table** (The timeframe within which APEC economy has implemented or expect to implement	**Details of implementation** (How were the actions being implemented? Or How will the actions be implemented?)	**Expected outcomes** (Describe the expected outcome within this principle)

	these IFAP's actions)		
▪ Conduct periodic reviews of investment procedures ensuring they are simple, transparent and at lowest possible cost	Not applicable		
Other voluntary actions in addition to the above: ▪ _____ ▪ _____			
IFAP Principle 8: Enhance international cooperation			
Specific Actions	**Time Table** (The timeframe within which APEC economy has implemented or expect to implement these IFAP's actions)	**Details of implementation** (How were the actions being implemented? Or How will the actions be implemented?)	**Expected outcomes** (Describe the expected outcome within this principle)
▪ To the best extent possible, accede to, or observe, multilateral and/or regional investment promotion and facilitation conventions	On-going		
▪ Make use, where appropriate, of international and regional initiatives aimed at building investment facilitation and promotion expertise, such as those offered by the World Bank, UNCTAD and OECD	On-going	HKC will consider such proposed action.	
▪ Ensure measures exist to ensure effective compliance with commitments under	On-going	Efforts are being made by relevant bureaux/departments to ensure that any measures that they introduce would not be in conflict with	

international investment agreements		HKC's international obligations under Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (and other international agreements).	
▪ Review existing international agreements and treaties to ensure their provisions continue to create a more attractive environment for investment.	As and when necessary	Each of HKC's Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements can be amended for improvement if the two Contracting Parties agree to do so.	
Other voluntary actions in addition to the above: ▪ _____ ▪ _____			

Annex

Key Points on the Legal System and Dispute Resolution in the HKSAR

This note sets out the key points on the legal system and dispute resolution in the HKSAR:

- Laws, regulations and administrative procedures are made transparent and accessible in the HKSAR. All primary and subsidiary legislation are published in the Government Gazette and in the Laws of Hong Kong. They are also available freely on the internet. The Government Gazette is available online at http://www.gld.gov.hk/cgi-bin/gld/egazette/index.cgi?lang=e&agree=0, and the Laws of Hong Kong at the Bilingual Laws Information System of the Department of Justice (available at http://www.legislation.gov.hk/eng/index.htm).
- Judgments of the Court of Final Appeal, the High Court (Court of Appeal and Court of First Instance), District Court, Family Court and the Lands Tribunal which are of significance as legal precedents on points of law, practice and procedure of the courts and of public interests are available on the internet (http://www.judiciary.gov.hk/en/legal_ref/judgments.htm).
- The text of major bilateral agreements of HKC, including Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (IPPAs) and CEPA, are also available on the internet. Hyperlinks to external websites containing texts of most of the multilateral treaties applying to HKC have been created. These are available at http://www.legislation.gov.hk/choice.htm.
- For settling trade disputes between governments, HKC follows the WTO dispute settlement procedures. Where the other government is not a WTO member, we seek to settle trade disputes by consultation. In addition, HKC has concluded a number of bilateral IPPAs with its major economic partners, each of which provides a mechanism for settling investment disputes through consultation or arbitration under international rules.
- In respect of trade disputes between government and private entities, the ICSID (Washington) Convention and the MIGA Convention are applicable to HKC. A Review Body on Bid Challenges was set up in December 1998 pursuant to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) to receive bid challenges on alleged breaches of the GPA during government tenders (see http://www.tid.gov.hk/english/trade_relations/tradefora/reviewbody/reviewbody.html). The IPPAs also provide mechanism for the government to settle investment disputes with private parties of the other contracting parties through consultation and arbitration under international rules. The Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (HKIAC) provides services and facilities in arbitration, mediation, and conciliation (http://www.hkiac.org/). The Office of the Ombudsman investigates complaints against administrative decisions or acts of public bodies and Government (http://www.ombudsman.hk/index.shtml). Appeals against certain administrative decisions can be made to the Administrative Appeals Board (http://www.admwing.gov.hk/eng/links/aab.htm). An aggrieved party may also apply for judicial review of administrative decisions made by the Government and public bodies (previous judgments are available at http://www.judiciary.gov.hk/en/legal_ref/judgments.htm).

- As regards trade disputes between private parties, the HKIAC also provides services and facilities in arbitration, mediation and conciliation. HKC also applies the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

2. Recent major developments:

- The new Arbitration Ordinance (Cap 609) came into operation on 1 June 2011 (available at http://www.legislation.gov.hk/eng/index.htm). The new Ordinance establishes a unitary regime for arbitration in HKC, abolishing the distinction between the domestic arbitration regime and international arbitration regime under the repealed Arbitration Ordinance (Cap 341). The new unitary regime is based on the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration as adopted by the United Nations Commission on the International Trade Law on 21 June 1985 and as amended by that Commission on 7 July 2006.
- The Mediation Task Force was set up by the Secretary for Justice in November 2010 to implement the recommendations in the Report of the Working Group on Mediation. More details can be found at http://www.doj.gov.hk/eng/public/mediation.htm.
- Legislation on mediation in HKC: The Mediation Ordinance was enacted on 22 June 2012, and will take effect on a day to be announced.
- The promotion of mediation was enhanced by a Department of Justice's Announcement in the Public Interest ('API') on mediation. The API was broadcast on television and radio from 22 December 2011. The television announcement can be viewed at http://www.doj.gov.hk/eng/api/tv_20120208b.htm.
- Establishment of the Joint Mediation Helpline Office by major mediation service providers in July 2010 to provide mediation referral services for people in need of mediators (see http://www.jointmediationhelpline.org.hk/).