

# Employment in Financial Services

## Contributing Editor

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**02. Are there particular pre-screening measures that need to be taken when engaging a financial services employee? Does this vary depending on seniority or type of role? In particular, is there any form of regulator-specified reference that has to be provided by previous employers in the financial services industry?**

### Hong Kong

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There are no particular pre-screening measures specified by the financial regulators in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, financial institutions would generally conduct background checks on prospective employees (especially those taking on senior positions) to ensure they comply with the “fit and proper” requirements of the financial regulators.

There is no particular form of regulator-specified reference to be provided by previous employers in the financial services industry. Nevertheless, the SFC has specified disclosure obligations for licensed corporations in respect of outgoing employees who were subject to internal investigations (see question 10).

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### Ireland

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RFSPs must satisfy themselves that all CF and PCF candidates or employees comply with the F&P Standards. Pre-employment due diligence must be performed, including asking the candidate to certify they will comply with the F&P Standards and notify the RFSP immediately of any change in circumstance that may mean they no longer comply. Employers must continue to ensure that in scope employees comply

with the F&P Standards and must complete an annual declaration to this effect. This means that due diligence must continue throughout the employment relationship and not just at the recruitment stage.

Candidates for PCF roles must complete an online individual questionnaire, which is submitted to the CBI in advance of appointment to the role through the Central Bank portal. The CBI must grant its approval for the PCF appointment before a candidate can take up the role. Any PCF offer of employment must be conditional on that approval being obtained. The CBI may request applicants attend an interview as part of the approval process.

Employers should take all reasonable steps to secure references from previous employers in order to due diligence the candidate's compliance with the F&P Standards and their suitability for the role. However, an employer is not obliged to issue a reference in respect of a former employee which means that a prospective employer may not be able to secure a reference from a previous employer. The CBI does not oblige employers to either issue or obtain a reference as part of screening checks, however employers must make good efforts to do so.

There are material obstacles from a data privacy and practical perspective to employers conducting criminal background checks in relation to prospective employees. Data relating to criminal convictions is special category data under the GDPR. Employers would need to satisfy both Article 6 and Article 9 requirements under the GDPR to justify the processing of this data. In terms of Article 9, this means employers would need to show reasons of substantial public interest or that they are carrying out their legal obligations in processing the data. In terms of Article 6 the employer will need to show that the processing is necessary to comply with a legal obligation to which the employer is subject or the processing is necessary for the employer's legitimate interests for example to ensure the suitability and honesty of its employees and to protect its reputation. Employers are also prevented from asking candidates about "spent convictions" which are usually minor criminal offences dating back over seven years.

Pre-employment medical checks must also have a clear legal basis justifying the processing of an employee's medical and health information.

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### **03. What documents should be put in place when engaging employees within the financial services industry? Are any particular contractual documents required?**



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In addition to an employment contract, there are additional documentation requirements in connection with the application or transfer of the employee's licence with the financial regulators.

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#### **Ireland**

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The following documents should be in place:

- written statement of terms of employment e.g., a written contract of employment that complies with the Terms of Employment (Information) Act 1994-2014 and the European Union (Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions) Regulations 2022;
- grievance and disciplinary policy;
- protected disclosures policy;
- dignity at work policy (anti-harassment and bullying prevention);
- safety statement; and
- where possible, an employee handbook that details all the statutory leave policies and other bespoke policies of the RFSP.

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## **04. Do any categories of employee need to have special certification in order to undertake duties for financial services employers? If so, what are the requirements that apply?**



### **Hong Kong**

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#### **SFC**

The “Guidelines on Competence” published by the SFC lists the necessary qualifications for employees carrying on regulated activities. For academic qualifications, employees should attain at least Level 2 in either English or Chinese as well as in Mathematics in the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education or equivalent. In addition, employees are expected to obtain recognised industry qualifications and pass the local regulatory framework paper. For responsible officers (ROs), the SFC requires higher levels of educational qualifications and experience.

#### **IA**

The “Guideline on ‘Fit and Proper’ Criteria for Licensed Insurance Intermediaries Under the Insurance Ordinance” published by the IA sets out the education requirements for licenced employees under the IO. Higher levels of educational qualifications are required for responsible officers.

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Yes, under the Minimum Competency Regime (see question 1), employees who perform certain prescribed functions and roles in prescribed RFSPs such as insurance businesses and credit unions, must meet the required competencies and qualifications standards.

The 2023 Act also introduces a new requirement that persons can only be permitted to perform a CF role (including a PCF role) where a certificate of compliance with the F&P Standards given by the firm is in force

(Certification Regime).

As part of the Certification Regime, a certificate of compliance may only be given if:

1. the firm is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the person complies with the F&P Standards; and
2. the person has agreed to abide by the F&P Standards and to notify the firm without delay if for any reason they no longer comply with the F&P Standards.

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## 05. Do any categories of employee have enhanced responsibilities under the applicable regulatory regime?



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Under the SFO, ROs have enhanced responsibilities. They assume primary responsibility for compliance at a licensed corporation and are involved in supervising the regulated activities. A licensed corporation is required to appoint no less than two ROs to directly supervise the conduct of each regulated activity. Similarly, under the BO, registered institutions are required to appoint no less than two executive officers to be responsible for directly supervising the conduct of each regulated activity under the SFO. For each regulated activity, at least one RO must be available at all times to supervise the business and must be an executive director.

Under the IO, an RO of a licensed insurance agency or licensed insurance broker company has enhanced responsibilities. Responsible officers must use their best endeavours to ensure the agency or broker has established and maintains proper controls and procedures for securing compliance with the conduct requirements under the IO.

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Yes. Common Conduct Standards and Additional Conduct Standards were introduced by the 2023 Act and employers need to update employees' contractual documents to reflect same.

The Common Conduct Standards set out standards of behaviour expected of individuals carrying out Controlled Functions (CFs) within firms. The Common Conduct Standards are basic standards such as acting with honesty and integrity with due skill, care and diligence and in the best interest of customers. An individual that is subject to the Common Conduct Standards will be expected to take reasonable steps to ensure that the Common Conduct Standards are met.

In addition, senior executives, which includes individuals performing PCF roles (e.g. the directors, designated persons) and other individuals who exercise significant influence on the conduct of a firm's affairs (CF1) will also have Additional Conduct Standards related to running the part of the business for which they are responsible. An individual who performs a PCF/CF1 role should take reasonable steps to

ensure that the Additional Conduct Standards are met.

When SEAR comes into effect, those performing senior executive functions will be required to have detailed statements of responsibility setting out the scope of their role. The Duty of Responsibility which the PCF will have under SEAR is extensive. The duty extends to taking any step that is reasonable in the circumstances to avoid a breach by their firm of its obligations in relation to an aspect of the firm's affairs for which the PCF is responsible.

There are a number of General Prescribed Responsibilities that will need to be assigned to PCFs:

- (a) Performance by the Firm of its obligations under SEAR
- (b) Performance by the Firm of its obligations under the F&P framework
- (c) Performance by the Firm of its obligations under the new Conduct Standards
- (d) Responsibility for overseeing the adoption of the firm's policy on diversity and inclusion.

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## **06. Is there a register of financial services employees that individuals will need to be listed on to undertake particular business activities? If so, what are the steps required for registration?**



### **Hong Kong**

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The HKMA, SFC and IA each have a register for licensed employees to be listed on to undertake regulated activities:

- HKMA – the register of securities staff of authorised institutions is available on the HKMA's website<sup>[1]</sup>. For registration, the names and particulars of the relevant individuals are required to be submitted to the HKMA for inclusion on the HKMA Register.
- SFC – the register of licensed persons is available on the SFC's website<sup>[2]</sup>. For registration, individual applicants would need to submit an electronic application to the SFC through its online platform. When there is a change of employment, the licensed representative may apply for a transfer of accreditation through SFC's online platform within 180 days after the cessation of the previous employment. It takes approximately seven business days to process an application for transfer of accreditation to carry on the same types of regulated activity for which the licensed representative was licensed immediately before the cessation.
- IA – the register of licensed insurance intermediaries is available on the IA's website<sup>[3]</sup>. For registration, applicants can submit their licence applications to the IA by paper submission or electronic submission via an online portal.

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[1] <https://apps.hkma.gov.hk/eng/index.php>

[2] <https://apps.sfc.hk/publicregWeb/searchByName?locale=en>

[3] <https://iir.ia.org.hk/#/index>

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No.

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### **07. Are there any specific rules relating to compensation payable to financial services employees in your jurisdiction, including, for example, limits on variable compensation, or provisions for deferral, malus and/or clawback of monies paid to employees?**

## Hong Kong

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There are no specific mandatory rules relating to compensation payable to financial services employees in Hong Kong.

The HKMA has issued a Supervisory Policy Manual CG-5 “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System”. This focuses on providing a broad idea and introducing basic principles of how remuneration policies should be designed and implemented in the authorised institution, to encourage employee behaviour that supports the risk management framework, corporate values and long-term financial soundness of the authorised institution.

Under the Guideline, the elements of a sound remuneration system are as follows:

#### **Governance**

- Remuneration policy should be in line with objectives, business strategies and the long-term goals of the authorised institution.
- The remuneration arrangement for employees whose activities could have a material impact on the authorised institution’s risk profile and financial soundness should support, but not undermine, the overall risk management approach.
- The Board of an authorised institution is ultimately responsible for overseeing the formulation and implementation of the remuneration policy.
- The establishment of a Board remuneration committee would assist the Board in discharging its responsibility for the design and operation of the authorised institution’s remuneration system.
- Risk control personnel should have appropriate authority and involvement in the process of design and implementation of the authorised institution’s remuneration policy.

#### **Structure of remuneration**

- Balance of fixed and variable remuneration should be determined with regard to the seniority, role,

responsibilities and activities of their employees and the need to promote behaviour among employees that support the authorised institution's risk-management framework and long-term financial soundness.

- Variable remuneration should be paid in such a manner as to align an employee's incentive awards with long-term value creation and the time horizons of risk.
- Guaranteed minimum bonus to senior management or key personnel should be subject to the approval of the Board (or the Board's remuneration committee with the necessary delegated authority).

### **Measurement of performance for variable remuneration**

- The award of variable remuneration should depend on the fulfilment of certain pre-determined and assessable performance criteria, which include both financial and non-financial factors.
- Size and allocation of variable remuneration should take into account the current and potential risks associated with the activities of employees, as well as the performance (overall performance of the relevant business units and the authorised institution as a whole as well as the contribution of individual employees to such performance).
- Judgement and common sense may be required during the process to arrive at a fair and appropriate remuneration decision. The rationale for the exercise of judgment and the outcomes should be recorded in writing.

### **Alignment of remuneration pay-outs to the time horizon of risks**

- Deferment of variable remuneration is appropriate when the risks taken by the employee in question are harder to measure or will be realised over a longer timeframe.
- The award of deferred remuneration should be subject to a minimum vesting period and pre-defined vesting conditions in respect of future performance.
- Authorised institutions should seek undertakings from employees not to engage in personal hedging strategies or remuneration and liability-related insurance to hedge their exposures in respect of the unvested portion of their deferred remuneration.

### **Remuneration disclosure**

- Authorised institutions should make remuneration disclosures at least annually. The disclosure should include the qualitative and quantitative information that the HKMA has set out in its annual remuneration disclosure.

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There are prescriptive, sector-specific requirements, which apply to the remuneration of specified categories of employees or directors, and which apply in the asset management, investment services, banking, and insurance sectors.

Employers in these sectors are tasked with ensuring that the remuneration paid to material risk takers (individuals whose professional activities have a material impact on an RFSP's risk profile) or identified staff align with the RFSP risk profile.

There are detailed rules with technical guidance (emanating from EU law) specific to each sector, but at a high level they (to differing degrees) set out rules on; variable remuneration composition, ratios or other metrics to compare variable to fixed remuneration to ensure it is appropriate; malus requirements, which would allow the RFSP to cancel or reduce the employee's variable remuneration before it is paid out; and clawback provisions which allow RFSPs to recover variable remuneration after it has been awarded. It is important to ensure that employees' contracts of employment acknowledge that any variable remuneration will be subject to all regulatory restrictions and rules and may be clawed back in certain circumstances.

The CBI's 2014 Guidelines on Variable Remuneration Arrangements for Sales Staff also emphasise the importance of remuneration structures to have sufficient deterrents built into them (such as malus and clawback mechanisms) to avoid incentivising undesirable/risky behaviours from sales staff in the banking, insurance and investment services sectors.

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## 08. Are there particular training requirements for employees in the financial services sector?



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#### SFC

Persons engaging in regulated activities are required to continuously update their knowledge and skills through continuous professional training (CPT). The “Guidelines on Continuous Professional Training” published by the SFC provides for the following CPT requirements:

- a minimum of 10 CPT hours a year for licensed representatives and relevant individuals; and
- a minimum of 12 CPT hours a year for responsible officers and executive officers (including 2 CPT hours on topics relating to regulatory compliance).

In addition, an individual should attend at least five CPT hours a year (out of the 10 hours for licensed representatives and relevant individuals and 12 hours for responsible officers and executive officers) on topics directly relevant to the regulated activities for which he or she is licensed at the time the CPT hours are undertaken.

#### HKMA

The HKMA has implemented the “Enhanced Competency Framework”(ECF) for banking practitioners. While the ECF is not a mandatory regime, banks are strongly encouraged to adopt it as the benchmark for enhancing the level of core competence and ongoing professional development of banking practitioners.

#### IA

Under the “Guideline on Continuing Professional Development for Licensed Insurance Intermediaries”, licensed insurance intermediaries who are individuals are required to receive training through CPD to preserve their professional competence and standards in providing service to policyholders and potential policyholders.

The minimum number of CPD hours for individual licensees is 15 CPD hours for each assessment period, including a minimum of three compulsory CPD hours on “Ethics or Regulations” courses.

Financial services employees are also required to receive training on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism. New staff should be required to attend initial training as soon as possible after being hired or appointed. Apart from the initial training, refresher training should be provided regularly to ensure that staff are reminded of their responsibilities and are kept informed of new developments.

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Yes. A CF employee, subject to the Minimum Competency regime, will be required to complete CPD training. Evidence of meeting that CPD requirement is also a factor in determining a person's F&P. RFSPs must maintain records of CPD training provided to CFs to demonstrate compliance with the minimum competency regime.

The 2023 Act also introduces new training obligations for those subject to the Common and Additional Conduct Standards, with firms being required to train those persons on how these obligations apply to them and their new duties of responsibility. Attendance at, or completion of, training in respect of the Conduct Standards should be mandatory and such attendance should be carefully documented with refresher training rolled out periodically.

Employers within the scope of the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Acts 2010 - 2021 (including RFSPs) are required to provide annual training to relevant staff and directors on its requirements and the RFSP must have procedures in place to comply with that legislation and associated guidance.

Depending on the RFSP's business, additional mandatory training may be needed annually, for example, on topics such as market abuse.

The designated person for responding to protected disclosures should be trained and competent in the identification and handling of protected disclosures.

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## **09. Is there a particular code of conduct and/or are there other regulations regarding standards of behaviour that financial services employees are expected to adhere to?**



### **Hong Kong**

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#### **SFC**

Under the SFO, licensed representatives and ROs are required to be “a fit and proper person” to carry on the regulated activities and must adhere to the standards of behaviour set out in the “Code of Conduct for Persons Licensed by or Registered with the Securities and Futures Commission”. Other relevant guidelines regarding standards of behaviour include:

- “Fit and Proper Guidelines”, which set out the general expectations of the SFC of what is necessary to satisfy the licensing or registration requirements that a person is fit and proper.
- “Guidelines on Competence”, which set out the competence requirements and its objective to ensure a person is equipped with the necessary technical skills and professional expertise to be “fit”, and is aware of the relevant ethical standards and regulatory knowledge to be “proper” in carrying on any regulated activities.

#### **HKMA**

Under the BO, employees of an authorised institution that carry on regulated activities under the SFO are

required to be fit and proper. In addition, the HKMA needs to be satisfied that the chief executive, directors, controllers and executive officers of the authorised institutions are fit and proper. Other relevant guidelines regarding standards of behaviour include:

- “Code of Banking Practice”, which is to be observed by authorised institutions in dealing with and providing services to their customers.
- Supervisory Policy Manual CG – 2 “Systems of Control for Appointment of Managers”, which sets out the system of control that authorised institutions should have for ensuring the fitness and propriety of individuals appointed as managers.

## IA

The conduct requirements for licensed insurance agents and brokers are set out in Division 4 of the IO. Other relevant codes and guidelines include:

- “Code of Conduct for Licensed Insurance Agents”, which sets out the fundamental principles of professional conduct that buyers of insurance are entitled to expect in their dealings with licensed insurance agents.
- “Code of Conduct for Licensed Insurance Brokers”, which sets out the fundamental principles of professional conduct that buyers of insurance are entitled to expect in their dealings with licensed insurance brokers.
- “Guideline on ‘Fit and Proper’ Criteria under the Insurance Ordinance”

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Yes there are. They are:

- the F&P Standards;
- the minimum competency regime; and
- the IAF and SEAR (see question 1).

There are also sector-specific conduct of business requirements in legislation and codes, including the Consumer Protection Code 2012, the MiFID II regime, and other regulatory requirements applicable to RFSPs based on their industry sector that apply and deal with matters such as:

- error handling,
- disclosures to customers,
- acting in the best interests of customers; and
- complaints handling.

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## **10. Are there any circumstances in which notifications relating to the employee or their conduct will need to be made to local or international regulators?**

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### **SFC - Self-reporting obligation**

An SFC-licensed intermediary is subject to the self-reporting obligation under paragraph 12.5 of the “Code of Conduct for Persons Licensed by or Registered with the Securities and Futures Commission”. A licensed or registered person should report to the SFC immediately upon the occurrence of any material breach, infringement or non-compliance with any laws, rules regulations, and codes administered or issued by the SFC, exchange or clearing house of which it is a member or participant of, and the requirement of any regulatory authority applicable to that intermediary. This encompasses both actual and suspected breaches, infringements or non-compliance. In the report, the particulars of the actual or suspected breach, infringement or non-compliance, and relevant information and documents must be included to fulfil the obligation.

The same is to be reported by the registered institutions to the HKMA. The HKMA also requires authorised institutions to submit an incident report on the same day of discovering the incident.

### **SFC - Internal investigation disclosure obligation**

In addition, a licensed corporation is required to provide the SFC with information about whether a licensed individual who ceases to be accredited to it (outgoing employee) was under any investigation commenced by the licensed corporation within six months preceding his or her cessation of accreditation. If the internal investigation commences after the notification of cessation of accreditation, the licensed corporation should also notify the SFC as soon as practicable. In addition, even if a firm has completed its investigation and made no negative findings against an outgoing employee, the firm will still be required to notify the SFC of the investigation.

The SFC expects licensed corporations to proactively disclose information about all investigative actions and the following is a non-exhaustive list of examples of investigations involving an outgoing employee that a licensed corporation should disclose to the SFC:

- investigations about a suspected breach or breach of applicable laws, rules and regulations;
- investigations about a suspected breach or breach of the licensed corporation's internal policies or procedures;
- investigations about misconduct that are likely to give rise to concerns about the fitness and properness of the outgoing employee;
- investigations about any matter that may have an adverse market or client impact; and
- investigations about any matter potentially involving fraud, dishonesty and misfeasance.

### **HKMA - Reporting incidents to HKMA**

According to the “Incident Response and Management Procedures” published by the HKMA, once an authorised institution has become aware that a significant incident has occurred, the authorised institution concerned should notify the HKMA immediately and provide it with whatever information is available at the time. An authorised institution should not wait until it has rectified the problem before reporting the incident to the HKMA.

According to the Supervisory Policy Manual SB-1 “Supervision of Regulated Activities of SFC-Registered Authorized Institutions”, to be in line with the reporting requirements imposed by the SFC on licensed representatives, authorised institutions will be required to notify the HKMA in writing within seven business days upon knowledge of the occurrence of certain information (including any subsequent changes) of the relevant individuals. The required information is on whether or not the person is or has been:

- convicted of or charged with any criminal offence (other than a minor offence) in Hong Kong or elsewhere;
- subject to any disciplinary action, or investigation by a regulatory body or criminal investigatory body (as the case may be) in Hong Kong or elsewhere;
- subject to, or involved in the management of a corporation or business that has been or is subject to,

any investigation by a criminal investigatory body or any regulatory body in Hong Kong or elsewhere concerning offences involving fraud or dishonesty;

- engaged in any judicial or other proceedings, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, that is material or relevant to the fitness and propriety of the individual; or
- bankrupt or aware of the existence of any matters that might render him insolvent or lead to the appointment of a receiver of his property under the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

### **HKMA - Guidance Note on Cooperation with HKMA Investigations**

Under the “Guidance Note on Cooperation with the HKMA in Investigations and Enforcement Proceedings”, the HKMA encourages and recognises the cooperation of authorised institutions, banks and their staff in investigations and enforcement proceedings. Under this Guidance Note, cooperation includes early and voluntary reporting of any suspected breach or misconduct, taking a proactive approach to assist the HKMA’s investigation, and making timely arrangements to provide evidence and information.

### **IA - Self-reporting obligation**

Under “the Code of Conduct for Licensed Insurance Agents/Brokers”, there is a self-reporting obligation by licensed insurance agencies or brokerages to the IA. A licensed insurance agency or brokerage is required to have proper controls and procedures to ensure the following incidents are reported to the IA as soon as is reasonably practicable:

- a disciplinary action taken by the HKMA, the SFC or the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority;
- a criminal conviction (other than a minor offence) by any court in Hong Kong or elsewhere;
- any material breaches of requirements under the IO or any rules, regulations, codes or guidelines administered or issued by the IA; and
- any material incidents which happen to the agency or brokerage.

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The CBI expects RFSPs to be open and transparent in their engagement, including concerning compliance with the F&P Standards and the Common Conduct Standards. While early versions of the IAF regulations and related guidance contained an obligation on a RFSP to report to the CBI if disciplinary action had been taken against an individual, the obligation was removed from the latest version of the draft legislation. The Guidance indicated that the CBI would expect that they would have already received relevant details as it provides that firms and persons performing PCF roles are required to report to the CBI where they suspect that a “prescribed contravention” may have occurred for the purposes of the CBI legislative framework and the CBI states that a breach of the Common Conduct Standards and/or Additional Conduct Standards is a “prescribed contravention” for these purposes.

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## **11. Are there any particular requirements that employers should implement with respect to the prevention of wrongdoing, for example, related to whistleblowing or the prevention of harassment?**



## **Hong Kong**

## **Anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism**

Financial services employees are required to receive training on anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism. New staff should be required to attend initial training as soon as possible after being hired or appointed. Apart from the initial training, refresher training should be provided regularly to ensure that staff are reminded of their responsibilities and are kept informed of new developments (see question 8).

## **Whistleblowing**

There is no single comprehensive whistleblowing legislation to protect whistleblowers in Hong Kong. However, piecemeal provisions in various ordinances may protect specific whistleblowers for the reporting of specific offences. For example, the Employment Ordinance provides that an employer shall not terminate (or threaten to terminate) the employment of, or in any way discriminate against, an employee because the employee has given evidence or information in any proceedings or inquiry in connection with the enforcement of the Employment Ordinance, work accidents or breach of work safety legislation.

While it is not legally required, as good practice, employers should consider implementing a whistleblowing policy to set out, among others, the type of incidents that should be reported and the procedures for filing the report.

## **Workplace harassment**

Under the Sex Discrimination Ordinance, Disability Discrimination Ordinance and Race Discrimination Ordinance, any harassment in the workplace based on sex, pregnancy, disability and race (which includes colour, descent, ethnic or national origins) is unlawful.

As employers are vicariously liable for the wrongful acts of their employees (whether or not the act was done with the employer's knowledge or approval), one of the statutory defences is for employers to establish that they took "reasonably practicable steps" to prevent the wrongful act in the workplace. Employers should therefore put in place anti-harassment policies and procedures to prevent harassment from happening in the workplace and to provide complaint or reporting procedures to handle such incidents.

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Yes. Concerning the prevention of wrongdoing, RFSPs should implement a written protected disclosures/whistleblowing policy that explains the secure and confidential internal and external reporting channels available to workers who wish to report relevant wrongdoings. The anti-retaliation protection should be explained and workers should understand from the policy how a report of relevant wrongdoing will be dealt with by the RFSP.

RFSPs should ensure that they have clear, up-to-date and fully compliant policies governing:

- dignity at work (including anti-harassment and anti-bullying measures); and
- grievance and disciplinary policies.

RFSPs should ensure that employees are trained on the RFSP's dignity at work (anti-bullying and harassment) policies to ensure that the RFSP's values, culture and commitment to preventing harassment and bullying are clear regarding their rights and obligations.

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## 13. Are there any particular rules that apply in relation to the use of post-termination restrictive covenants for employees in the financial services sector?



### Hong Kong

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There are no particular rules that apply concerning the use of post-termination restrictive covenants for employees in the financial services sector. The rules concerning post-termination restrictive covenants are governed by common law principles in which they will only be enforced if the restriction is necessary for the protection of the employer's legitimate business interest and is reasonable in scope and duration.

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### Ireland

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No there are no bespoke rules that apply. Post termination restrictions in Ireland are void as being in restraint of trade unless it can be shown that the restrictions are necessary to protect an employer's legitimate proprietary interest and they are proportionate and reasonable in their scope and duration to achieve that protection[i].

[i] Law as of 15 April 2024

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