Crypto-assets, sustainable finance and technology

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- **crypto-asset** – 加密资产 (jiāmì zīchǎn) – aset kripto: a digital representation of value that relies on cryptography and a distributed ledger. The book treats crypto-assets and digital assets together (Chapter K.I).
- **Digital Asset** – 数字资产 (shùzì zīchǎn) – aset digital: an asset that exists in digital form on a distributed ledger, including tokenised securities and deposits (Chapter K.I).
- **digital payment token (DPT)** – 数字支付代币 (shùzì zhīfù dàibì) – token pembayaran digital: the term used in the Payment Services Act for cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin (Chapter K.I).
- **stablecoin** – 稳定币 (wěndìngbì) – mata wang stabil: a token designed to keep a stable value against a reference currency, regulated by MAS under its single-currency stablecoin framework (Chapter K.I).[1]
- **tokenisation** – 代币化 (dàibìhuà) – tokenisasi: the representation of an asset or claim as a token on a distributed ledger, tested in Singapore under Project Guardian (Chapter K.I).
- **distributed ledger** – 分布式账本 (fēnbùshì zhàngběn) – lejar teragih: a database shared and synchronised among many participants without a central administrator.
- **payment services** – 支付服务 (zhīfù fúwù) – perkhidmatan pembayaran: account issuance, money transfer, merchant acquisition, e-money and digital payment token services licensed under the Payment Services Act (Chapter K.I).
- **regulatory sandbox** – 监管沙盒 (jiānguǎn shāhé) – kotak pasir kawal selia: a framework under which firms may test new financial products under relaxed requirements and supervision (Chapter K.I).[2]
- **artificial intelligence (AI)** – 人工智能 (réngōng zhìnéng) – kecerdasan buatan: computer systems that perform tasks associated with human intelligence, such as prediction and language generation (Chapter K.IV).
- **sustainable finance** – 可持续金融 (kě chíxù jīnróng) – kewangan mampan: finance that takes environmental, social and governance factors into account in investment and lending (Chapter K.II).[3]
- **green finance** – 绿色金融 (lǜsè jīnróng) – pembiayaan hijau: the financing of projects and activities that benefit the environment or mitigate climate change (Chapter K.II).[4]
- **transition finance** – 转型金融 (zhuǎnxíng jīnróng) – pembiayaan peralihan: finance for the gradual decarbonisation of high-emitting activities (Chapter K.II).

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- **taxonomy** – 分类法 (fēnlèi fǎ) – taksonomi: a classification system that defines which economic activities count as green or transitional (Chapter K.II).
- **environmental, social and governance (ESG)** – 环境、社会和治理 (huánjìng, shèhuì hé zhìlǐ) – alam sekitar, sosial dan tadbir urus: the three groups of non-financial factors used to assess the sustainability of a company or investment.
- **carbon market** – 碳市场 (tàn shìchǎng) – pasaran karbon: a market in which carbon credits or emission allowances are bought and sold (Chapter K.II).
- **climate risk** – 气候风险 (qìhòu fēngxiǎn) – risiko iklim: the financial risk arising from physical climate change and from the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Notes

1. Malay form uncertain. “Syiling stabil” is also found.
2. Malay form reflects Malaysian regulatory usage.
3. Malay form follows MAS usage of “mampan” in its visitor brochure (2022). The combined term was not found there.
4. MAS, Malay visitor brochure (2022), as above, Zone D: “Pembiayaan hijau untuk masa depan yang mampan”.

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