Financial Markets Bill, 2012 Presentation to Standing Committee on Finance – Responses to Issues Raised During Consultation Presenter: Ismail Momoniat | DDG Tax and Financial Sector Policy, National Treasury | 8 August 2012





Purpose

- Purpose of today is to present National Treasury's responses to stakeholder comments
 - Detailed response document contains responses to each comment raised
 - This presentation summarises the responses
- Accompanied by a draft "track changed" Bill this is to assist the committee
- Majority of changes clarify policy intention and there are no substantive changes to the Bill that was tabled





There has been extensive stakeholder engagement

- Securities Services Act Review (2009-11)
- Publication of draft Bill on 4 August 2011
- Comments Received
- Public Forum on 5 October 2011
- NT/FSB Working Group reviewed comments with inputs from SROs as needed
- Follow up Treasury-led meetings and correspondence
- Consultative workshops with banks and non-bank financial inst.'s
- Additional meetings with stakeholders including IDBs and PDs
- Submission of the revised Bill to Parliament
- Informal briefing to Parliament earlier this year
- Public forum on 9 May 2012





Process

Date	Event
7 February	Informal briefing on the two Bills
22 May	Formal briefings on Bills
29 May	Public Hearings
4 June	Initial Feedback on CRSB
1 August	Parliamentary Workshop
8 August	Final Response from Treasury
14/15 August	Deliberations





Process going forward

Date	Bills	
2012	Credit Ratings Services Bill	G-20 requirements
	Financial Markets Bill	G-20 requirements (OTC Derivatives)
2013 ?	Banks Amendments Bill	Basel III and align to new Companies Act
	Financial Services General Laws Amendment Bill	Annual/ Bi-annual Bill to update various laws, FSAP, etc.
2012/13	Insurance Laws Amendment Bill	
2013	Twin Peaks Architecture Bill	Establish new market conduct regulator, shift prudential regulation to Reserve Bank
2013/14	Twin Peaks Amendment Bill	Additional update of legislation





Chapter I – Preliminary provisions

Definition	Stakeholder comment	Treasury
"Prescribed by the Minister"	Gazetting required	Agree
"Central securities account"	Too wide	Disagree
"Derivative instrument"	Since Bill was published, international standard setters have new definition - align to IOSCO	Agree
"Juristic person"	Should be defined	Agree
"Nominee "	Clarify that it is regulated nominees	Agree
"Securities"	Money market securities are a special category	Agree
	Reserve Bank share capital should be explicitly excluded	Agree
"This Act"	Align with other legislation	Agree



Chapter I – Preliminary provisions

Definition	Stakeholder comment	Treasury
"Insolvency proceeding"	Insolvency should commence on filing	Agree
"Execution venue"	Allow for "exchange-lites", i.e. other execution venues	Needs a thorough analysis
"Market infrastructure"	This more accurately defines these entities	Agree
"Inter-dealer broker"	These are different from ordinary stockbrokers and should be treated differently	Agree
"Regulated person"	Extended to match new section 5(1)	Agree
"External parties"	Amend to clarify meaning	Agree





Chapter I – Preliminary provisions

- Objects of the Act:
 - Should Act explicitly include competition?
 View is that there is an overlap with Competition Act





Chapter II – Regulation and Supervision of Financial Markets

 This chapter has been improved by with headings that distinguish the powers of the Minister and the Registrar

Section 5 – Powers of the Minister

- s5(1) Not new (formerly s 77)
- concern raised that there are many unregistered players that operate in the financial system, and that current Securities Services Act does not allow for oversight over these unregistered players. Propose to allow Minister to name such categories, and prescribe regulations for them
- s5(3) Not new (formerly s 5(6))

• Section 6 – Powers of the Registrar

- s6(3)(o) Requires formal co-operation between Registrar and Governor on systemic risk
- s6(6) Not new (formerly s 77)





Chapter III – Exchanges

Major issues raised:

• Licensing provisions

s8 (1)(b) principle of good governance

Functions of an exchange

s10(1) principle of fairness & transparency – all MI

s10(2)(j) & s17(2)(s) "integrated" clearing model

s10(2)(I) notification insolvency proceedings – all MI

• Exchange rules

s17(2)(s) process for complaints by authorised users against the exchange

in respect of the exercise of functions

s17(2)(w) transparent pricing – all MI & users

s17(2)(cc) & (dd) inter-dealer brokers



Chapter IV – Custody and Administration of Securities

Major concerns:

- Segregation of securities
- Functions of a CSD

s30(2)(m)	concerns regarding the CSD's jurisdiction in relation to certificated securities and taking on responsibility for balancing certificated records
s30(2)(t)	enabling link-up with external CSD: custody and settlement risks?
s30(2)(s) & (t)	Conflicts of Interest – a CSD cannot provide "securities services" as defined in section 1 of the FMB

• Pledge or cession of securities to secure debt

Issue	Distinction between "pledge in cession to secure a debt" and "out-and-out cession"
s39(1)(a)	provisions relating to pledging and out-and-out cession have been retained from the Securities Services Act, with latin cession in securitatem debiti. The term "pledge" will also be retained to cater for immobilised securities



Chapter IV – Custody and Administration of Securities

• Strate Rules/Practise Notes

Issue Requirement to flag too onerous and provide for only one pledge

to be registered over any share at any one time

New rules Practical issues to be addressed in Strate Rules and Practise Notes,

based on UNIDROIT concept - to reflect whole securities account

that may can be flagged without having to flag each security

individually

General provision for CSDs (also applied to all MI)

520(1)(b) Principle of good governant	s28(1)(b)	Principle of good governance
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s30(1) Principle of fairness & transparency

s30(2)(v) Insolvency proceedings &transparent pricing

s35(2)(v) process for complaints by participants against the CSD in respect of

the exercise of functions



Chapter V – Clearing House

Central counterparty (CCP) / clearing house

- Concern raised that South African market is too small to justify a fully-fledged
 CCP for over-the-counter derivatives
- Majority of transactions are between South African counterparties and foreign banks, and foreign banks may have requirements to clear offshore.
- Basel III capital and margin requirements by Jan 2013 no domestic CCP by then
- Cross-border reach (extra-territoriality) of Dodd-Frank and ESMA
- For this reason, Bill allows for three different approaches:
 - External clearing house (equivalent test)
 - Registration of foreign clearing house in South Africa
 - Domestic clearing house

General provision for clearing house

S53(2)(n) process for complaints by clearing members against the CSD in respect of the exercise of functions



Chapter VI – Trade Repository

Application for trade repository licence

Issue	Concern raised that prescribing an applicant to only be a "company incorporated in terms of the Companies Act" effectively excludes an application from an international TR from applying
s54(1)	Subject to the regulations prescribed by the Minister
s55(1)	Minister may prescribe which requirements and to what extent an applicant must comply with

Minister regulations

s54(1) & 57(2)(b) Decisions made on trade repositories with wide policy impact will be subject to Minister regulation



Chapter VI – Trade Repository

Licensing of trade repository

- Framework provides the basis of a TR, while enabling the possibility for outsourcing.
- Cross-border reach (extra-territoriality) of Dodd-Frank and ESMA taking into account the global nature of derivative transactions involving local and international counterparties.
- Need data on total global Rand-referenced derivatives/SA-referenced entities
- The following options can be considered:
 - An external TR solution
 - Registration of foreign TR in South Africa (equivalent test)
 - A local TR solution



Chapter VII – Market Infrastructure

Cancellation or suspension of licence

Issue powers afforded to the Registrar in the event a market

infrastructure failing to satisfy licence obligations

s10(3)(a) revised - Registrar can only take over supervisory or regulatory

responsibility

annual license assessment to replace license renewal

Conflicts of Interest

Issue regulatory functions vs. commercial functions of market

infrastructure

s62 manage as per standard prescribed by Registrar

S62(b) assessment subject to public scrutiny

Complaints provision not appropriate for market infrastructures generally

(however added in new 17(2)(s), 35(2)(v) and 53(2)(l) for exchanges, central securities depositories and independent

clearing houses).



Chapter VII – Market Infrastructure

Securities Ownership Register (SOR)

Issue conflicts of interest with CSD being given authority, through an SOR, to obtain information and conduct activities that effectively allow it to compete directly with the participants

Additional business by MI

s61 systemic risk?

Vertical integration



Chapter VIII - Code of Conduct

- Code of conduct is on all regulated persons
- Aligns with section 5
- Code of conduct: "based on principle that the regulated person must
 - (i) act honestly and fairly, with due skill, care and diligence and, where applicable, in the interests of a client or member; and
 - (ii) uphold the integrity of the financial markets."



Chapter IX – Unlisted securities and Nominees

Section 77 moved to section 5 (improved drafting convention)



Chapter X – Market Abuse

We aimed to:

- close loopholes that existed under the SSA; and
- to ensure that the ambit of the Act covers the present and possible future market abuse strategies

Insider trading

s78

Introduces a "dealing for an insider " contravention where the person dealing is not necessarily an insider

Penalty for insider trading

s82(1)(b)

Maximum penalty for insider trading increased

"an amount of up to R1 million plus" three times the profit made or loss avoided

penalty in instances where the insider trader does not make a profit where the offender does not make a profit (or a small profit due to the market moving in the opposite direction)



Chapter X – Market Abuse

Compensation

s82(5)(b)(iv) Previously compensation to victims limited to Insider Trading contraventions. claims officer now has a greater discretion in deciding who's claims should be included in distribution.

Negligence in market manipulation

s80(1)(b) Negligence incorporated as a fault element in prohibited trading practices, with "reason to suspect" replaced with "ought- ... reasonably to have known" - only an administrative penalty

Knowingly participating in a prohibited trading practice is still a criminal offence.

• False, misleading or deceptive statements, promises and forecasts

Reference to manipulative, false or deceptive practices removed- offence now only refers to the effects of the transaction

Duty imposed on a person who made a false or misleading statement to correct same

Deeming Provisions

s80(5) extended definition of "no change of beneficial ownership"





Chapter XI Auditing

No changes





Chapter XII - General Provisions

• Curatorship of provision

s3(1)(a) Amended to exclude power with regard to the South African

Reserve Bank and banks from these provisions (s100 to 103)

Regulations

s107(2)(a) Minister must publish for comment draft of proposed

regulation in the Gazette before promulgation

Offences and penalties

s109 Disclosure of confidential information is criminalised

High frequency trading

Enabling framework provided



