

THE PRESIDENCY

No. 48

24 January 2005

It is hereby notified that the President has assented to the following Act, which is hereby published for general information:-

No. 36 of 2004: Securities Services Act, 2004.

(English text signed by the President.)

(Assented to 18 January 2005.)

ACT

To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the regulation and control of exchanges and securities trading, the regulation and control of central securities depositories and the custody and administration of securities, and the prohibition of insider trading; to provide for the licensing of a clearing house and the approval of nominees; to provide for a code of conduct for authorised users; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:-

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CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise-

"**advice**" means any recommendation, guidance or proposal of a financial nature furnished, by any means or medium, to a client or group of clients in respect of the buying and selling of listed securities and irrespective of whether or not such advice results in any such transaction being effected, but does not include-

- (a) factual advice given merely-
 - (i) on the procedure for entering into a transaction in respect of listed securities;
 - (ii) in relation to the description of listed securities;
 - (iii) in reply to routine administrative queries;
 - (iv) in the form of objective information about listed securities; or
 - (v) by the display or distribution of promotional material;

(b) an analysis or report on listed securities without any express or implied recommendation, guidance or proposal that any particular transaction in respect of the listed securities is appropriate to the particular investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of a client;

"**advisory board**" means the Financial Markets Advisory Board referred to in section 6;

"**auditor**" means an auditor registered in terms of the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Act, 1991 (Act No. 80 of 1991);

"**authorised user**" means a person authorised by an exchange in terms of the exchange rules to perform such securities services as the exchange rules may permit;

"**bank**" means a bank as defined in the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990), and a mutual bank as defined in the Mutual Banks Act, 1993 (Act No. 124 of 1993);

"**board**" means the Financial Services Board established by section 2 of the Financial Services Board Act, 1990 (Act No. 97 of 1990);

"**board of appeal**" means the board of appeal established by section 26 of the Financial Services Board Act, 1990 (Act No. 97 of 1990);

"**central securities depository**" means a person who is licensed as a central securities depository under section 32;

"**clear**", in relation to a transaction or group of transactions in listed securities, means-

(a) to calculate and determine, before each settlement process-

(i) the exact number or nominal value of securities of each kind to be transferred by or on behalf of a seller;

(ii) the amount of money to be paid by or on behalf of a buyer, to enable settlement of a transaction or group of transactions; or

(b) where applicable, the process by means of which-

(i) the functions referred to in paragraph (a) are performed; and

(ii) the due performance of the transaction is underwritten from the time of trade to the time of settlement;

"**clearing house**" means a person licensed in terms of section 66 as a clearing house and appointed by an exchange to provide clearing house services to such exchange;

"**clearing house services**" means either clearing services or settlement services or both clearing and settlement services provided to an exchange by a clearing house;

"**client**" means any person who uses the services of an authorised user or a participant, as the case may be;

"**Companies Act**" means the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973);

"**depository rules**" means the rules made by a central securities depository in accordance with this Act;

"derivative instrument" means any-

(a) financial instrument; or

(b) contract,

that creates rights and obligations and that derives its value from the price or value, or the value of which may vary depending on a change in the price or value, of some other particular product or thing;

"directive" means a directive issued by a self-regulatory organisation in accordance with its rules;

"directorate" means the Directorate of Market Abuse referred to in section 83;

"electronic" includes created, recorded, transmitted or stored in digital or other intangible but visible form by electronic, magnetic, optical or any similar means;

"enforcement committee" means the enforcement committee established in terms of section 97;

"exchange" means a person who constitutes, maintains and provides an infrastructure-

(a) for bringing together buyers and sellers of securities;

(b) for matching the orders for securities of multiple buyers and sellers; and

(c) whereby a matched order for securities constitutes a transaction;

"exchange rules" means the rules made by an exchange in accordance with this Act;

"external exchange" means a person authorised to function as an exchange in terms of the laws of a country other than the Republic;

"financial institution" means-

(a) any pension fund organisation registered in terms of the Pension Funds Act, 1956 (Act No. 24 of 1956), or any person referred to in section 13B of that Act administering the securities of such a pension fund or the disposition of benefits provided for in the rules of such a pension fund;

(b) any friendly society registered in terms of the Friendly Societies Act, 1956 (Act No. 25 of 1956), or any person in charge of the management of the affairs of such a society;

(c) any collective investment scheme as defined in section 1 of the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, 2002 (Act No. 45 of 2002), or any manager or nominee in relation to such a scheme;

(d) any long-term or short-term insurer registered as such under the Long-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 52 of 1998), or the Short-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 53 of 1998), respectively;

(e) any intermediary rendering the services contemplated in section 72(1)(d) of the Long-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 52 of 1998), or section 70(e) of the Short-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 53 of 1998); and

(f) a bank;

"Financial Institutions (Protection of Funds) Act" means the Financial Institutions (Protection of Funds) Act, 2001 (Act No. 28 of 2001);

"Financial Services Board Act" means the Financial Services Board Act, 1990 (Act No. 97 of 1990);

"foreign collective investment scheme" means a scheme, in whatever form, carried on in a country other than the Republic, in pursuance of which members of the public-

(a) are invited or permitted to invest money or other assets in one or more groups of assets (whether called a portfolio or by any other name) of such scheme;

(b) acquire an interest or undivided share (whether called a unit or by any other name) in such a group of assets upon such investment; and

(c) participate proportionately in the income or profits and the risk derived from such investment;

"index" means an indicator that reflects changes in the value of a group of securities on one or more exchange or external exchange;

"Insider Trading Act" means the Insider Trading Act, 1998 (Act No. 135 of 1998);

"in writing", in relation to anything which, in terms of this Act must be done in writing, includes any such thing done in electronic form;

"issuer" means an issuer of securities and, in Chapter IV, includes an issuer of money market instruments;

"listed securities" means securities included in the list of securities kept by an exchange in terms of section 12;

"management of securities" means-

(a) the giving of instructions, on behalf of another person, to buy or sell securities on behalf of that other person;

(b) the buying or selling of securities on behalf of another person on the instructions of that other person;

(c) an agreement to buy or sell securities on behalf of another person;

(d) the furnishing of advice to any person in connection with the buying and selling of securities; or

(e) the handling of another person's funds intended for the purchase of securities on behalf of that other person;

"Minister" means the Minister of Finance;

"nominee" means a person that acts as the registered holder of securities or an interest in securities on behalf of other persons;

"participant" means a person that holds in custody and administers securities or an interest in securities and that has been accepted in terms of section 34 by a central securities depository as a participant in that central securities depository;

"prescribed by the Minister" means prescribed by the Minister by regulation;

"prescribed by the registrar" means prescribed by the registrar by notice in the *Gazette*;

"Public Accountants' and Auditors' Act" means the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Act, 1991 (Act No. 80 of 1991);

"registrar" means the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of Securities Services referred to in section 5;

"regulated person" means a self-regulatory organisation or any other person who provides or who previously provided securities services;

"regulation" means a regulation made under section 113;

"securities"-

(a) means-

(i) shares, stocks and depository receipts in public companies and other equivalent equities, other than shares in a share block company as defined in the Share Blocks Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 59 of 1980);

(ii) notes;

(iii) derivative instruments;

(iv) bonds;

(v) debentures;

(vi) participatory interests in a collective investment scheme as defined in the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, 2002 (Act No. 45 of 2002), and units or any other form of participation in a foreign collective investment scheme approved by the Registrar of Collective Investment Schemes in terms of section 65 of that Act;

(vii) units or any other form of participation in a collective investment scheme licensed or registered in a foreign country;

(viii) instruments based on an index;

(ix) the securities contemplated in subparagraphs (i) to (viii) that are listed on an external exchange; and

(x) an instrument similar to one or more of the securities contemplated in subparagraphs (i) to (ix) declared by the registrar by notice in the *Gazette* to be a security for the purposes of this Act;

(xi) rights in the securities referred to in subparagraphs (i) to (x);

(b) excludes-

(i) money market instruments except for the purposes of Chapter IV; and

(ii) any security contemplated in paragraph (a) specified by the registrar by notice in the *Gazette*;

"securities services" means services provided in terms of this Act in respect of-

- (a) the buying and selling of securities;
- (b) the custody and administration of securities;
- (c) the management of securities by an authorised user;
- (d) the clearing of transactions in listed securities; and
- (e) the settlement of transactions in listed securities;

"**self-regulatory organisation**" means an exchange or a central securities depository;

"**settle**" means to discharge the obligations arising from a transaction in listed securities;

"**settling party**" means a buyer or seller of listed securities who settles a transaction or any person appointed in terms of exchange rules by such buyer or seller to settle a transaction on behalf of such buyer or seller;

"**stockbroker**" means a natural person who is a member of the South African Institute of Stockbrokers;

"**systemic risk**" means the danger of a failure or disruption of the Republic's financial system as a whole;

"**this Act**" includes any measure prescribed by the Minister or by the registrar;

"**transaction**" means a contract of purchase and sale of securities.

Objects of Act

2. This Act aims to-

- (a) increase confidence in the South African financial markets by-
 - (i) requiring that securities services be provided in a fair, efficient and transparent manner; and
 - (ii) contributing to the maintenance of a stable financial market environment;
- (b) promote the protection of regulated persons and clients;
- (c) reduce systemic risk; and
- (d) promote the international competitiveness of securities services in the Republic,

Application of Act

3. (1) This Act applies to-

- (a) regulated persons and the securities services provided by regulated persons;
- (b) issuers;
- (c) clients;

(d) market abuse; and

(e) matters incidental to the matters referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d).

(2) This Act does not apply to-

(a) a collective investment scheme regulated by or under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, 2002 (Act No. 45 of 2002); and

(b) the activities regulated by or under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (Act No. 37 of 2002).

(3) Any law or the common law relating to gambling or wagering does not apply to any activity regulated by or under this Act.

Prohibitions

4. (1) No person may-

(a) operate as an exchange unless that person is licensed under section 10;

(b) operate as a central securities depository unless that person is licensed under section 32;

(c) operate as a clearing house unless that person is licensed under section 66;

(d) act as an authorised user unless authorised by an exchange in terms of the exchange rules;

(e) carry on the business of buying or selling listed securities unless that person complies with section 19;

(f) carry on the business of buying or selling unlisted securities if prohibited under section 20 or in contravention of conditions imposed or prescribed under that section;

(g) act as a participant unless accepted in terms of section 34 as a participant by a central securities depository;

(h) if the person is an authorised user, undertake the management of listed securities unless that person complies with exchange rules regulating the management of listed securities.

(2) Subject to any contrary provision in any other law, a person who is not-

(a) licensed as an exchange, a central securities depository, or a clearing house;

(b) a participant; or

(c) an authorised user,

may not purport to be an exchange, central securities depository, clearing house, participant, or authorised user, as the case may be, or behave in a manner or use a name or description which suggests, signifies or implies that there is some connection between that person and an exchange, a central securities depository, clearing house, participant or authorised user, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION OF SECURITIES SERVICES

Registrar and Deputy Registrar of Securities Services

5. (1) The executive officer and a deputy executive officer referred to in section I of the Financial Services Board Act are the Registrar and the Deputy Registrar of Securities Services, respectively.

(2) The registrar must perform the functions assigned to the registrar by or under this Act and must supervise compliance with this Act by every regulated person.

(3) In performing those functions the registrar-

(a) must act in a manner which-

(i) is compatible with the objects of this Act; and

(ii) is most appropriate for meeting those objects;

(b) must have regard to-

(i) international supervisory standards;

(ii) the principle that a restriction which is placed on a regulated person, or on the rendering of securities services, should be proportionate to the purpose for which it is intended;

(iii) the desirability of facilitating innovation in securities services;

(iv) the international nature of regulated persons and securities services;

(v) the principle that competition between regulated persons should not be impeded or distorted; and

(vi) the need to use resources in the most effective and cost-efficient way;

(c) must give written reasons for a decision to any person adversely affected by such decision;

(d) may impose conditions that are consistent with this Act in respect of any licence, authorisation, approval, consent or permission granted by the registrar and may amend or withdraw such conditions.

Financial Markets Advisory Board

6. (1) The Financial Markets Advisory Board established by section 3 of the Financial Markets Control Act, 1989 (Act No. 55 of 1989), continues to exist, despite the repeal of that Act by section 117.

(2) The advisory board consists of-

(a) a chairperson; and

(b) the other members, including persons representing regulated persons and clients,

appointed by the Minister after consultation with the board.

(3) The registrar is a member of the advisory board by virtue of the registrar's office but may not vote on matters on which the registrar is to be advised by the advisory board.

(4) A member of the advisory board holds office for the period determined by the Minister when the appointment is made.

(5) The board pays to a member of the advisory board who is not in the full-time employment of the State-

(a) the remuneration or allowances determined by the board; and

(b) the reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of the member's duties.

(6) (a) (i) The chairperson of the advisory board must convene the first meeting of the advisory board after the commencement of this Act and thereafter the advisory board meets at a time and place determined by the advisory board.

(ii) The chairperson convenes a meeting following upon a meeting at which there was no quorum.

(b) The quorum for a meeting of the advisory board is a majority of its members.

(7) The advisory board may on its own initiative, and must, at the request of the Minister or the registrar, investigate and report or advise on administrative0 10.070 0cald mtstesn cocernting.

7. In this Chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise-

"list" means the list of securities referred to in section 12;

"listing requirements" means the requirements, determined by an exchange, that must be met before a security may be traded, or may continue to be traded, on that exchange.

Licensing of exchange

Application for exchange licence

8. (1) A person may apply to the registrar for an exchange licence in respect of one or more types of securities referred to in the definition of "securities" in section 1.

(2) Despite section 30 of the Companies Act an association consisting of 10 or more persons may apply for an exchange licence.

(3) An application for an exchange licence must-

(a) be made in the manner and contain the information prescribed by the registrar;

(b) show that the applicant complies with the requirements listed in section 9;

(c) be accompanied by-

(i) a copy of the proposed exchange rules that must comply with section 18;

(ii) a copy of the proposed listing requirements that must comply with section 12;

(iii) the founding documents of the applicant;

(iv) such information in respect of members of the controlling body of the applicant as may be prescribed by the registrar;

(v) the application fee prescribed by the Minister;

(d) be supplemented by any additional information that the registrar may reasonably require.

(4) The registrar must give notice of an application for an exchange licence in two national newspapers at the expense of the applicant. The notice must state-

(a) the name of the applicant;

(b) where the proposed exchange rules may be inspected by members of the public; and

(c) the period within which objections to the application may be lodged with the registrar.

General requirements applicable to applicant for exchange licence

9. (1) Subject to subsection (2), an applicant for an exchange licence must-

(a) have the financial resources, and the management and human resources with appropriate experience, necessary for the operation of an exchange in terms of this Act;

(b) have made arrangements for the proper supervision of all transactions effected through the exchange so as to ensure compliance with the exchange rules;

(c) have the infrastructure necessary for the sustained operation of an exchange in terms of this Act;

(d) maintain security and back-up procedures to ensure the integrity of the records of transactions effected through the exchange;

(e) have insurance, a guarantee or compensation fund or other warranty in place to enable it to provide compensation, subject to the exchange rules, to clients; and

(f) make provision, to the satisfaction of the registrar, for the clearing and settlement of transactions effected through the exchange and for the management of trade and settlement risk.

(2) The registrar may, with reference to the nature of an exchange, determine to what extent an applicant must comply with the requirements referred to in subsection (1).

(3) The registrar may prescribe any of the requirements referred to in subsection (1) in greater detail.

Licensing of exchange

10. (1) The registrar may, after consideration of any objection received as a result of the notice referred to in section 8(4) and subject to any conditions which the registrar may consider appropriate, grant an exchange licence if-

(a) the applicant complies with the relevant requirements of this Act; and

(b) the objects of this Act referred to in section 2 will be furthered by the granting of an exchange licence,

(2) The exchange licence must specify the services that the exchange may provide, the main office of the exchange in the Republic and the places where the exchange may be operated, and stipulate that the exchange may not be operated at any other place without the prior written approval of the registrar.

(3) An exchange may at any time apply to the registrar for an amendment of the terms of its licence and the conditions subject to which the licence was granted.

(4) (a) The registrar must give notice of an application for an amendment of the terms of an exchange licence and the conditions subject to which the licence was granted in two national newspapers at the expense of the applicant.

(b) The notice must state-

(i) the name of the applicant;

(ii) the nature of the proposed amendments; and

(iii) the period within which objections to the application may be lodged with the registrar.

Functions of exchange

General functions of exchange and power of registrar to assume responsibility for functions

11. (1) An exchange-

(a) must enforce the exchange rules and listing requirements;

(b) must supervise compliance by authorised users with this Act and the exchange rules;

(c) may issue directives;

(d) may amend or suspend the exchange rules in terms of section 61, and may amend its listing requirements in consultation with the registrar;

(e) (i) must make provision for the clearing and settlement of transactions in listed securities effected through the exchange;

(ii) may appoint a clearing house licensed in terms of section 66 to perform clearing house services for the exchange in accordance with the exchange rules;

(iii) must consult with an appointed clearing house when making or amending exchange rules pertaining to clearing and settlement;

(f) must supervise compliance by issuers of listed securities with the listing requirements, the exchange rules and this Act;

(g) may do all other things that are necessary for, incidental or conducive to the proper operation of an exchange and that are not inconsistent with this Act.

(2) (a) The registrar may assume responsibility for one or more of the functions referred to in subsection (1) if the registrar considers it necessary in order to achieve the objects of this Act referred to in section 2.

(b) The registrar must, before assuming responsibility as contemplated in paragraph (a)-

(i) inform the exchange of the registrar's intention to assume responsibility;

(ii) give the exchange the reasons for the intended assumption; and

(iii) call upon the exchange to show cause within a period specified by the registrar why responsibility should not be assumed by the registrar.

Listing of securities

12. (1) An exchange must, to the extent applicable to the exchange in question, make listing requirements which prescribe-

(a) the manner in which securities may be listed or removed from the list or in which the trading in listed securities may be suspended;

(b) the requirements with which issuers of listed securities and of securities which are intended to be listed, as well as such issuers' agents, must comply;

(c) the standards of conduct that issuers of listed securities and their directors, officers and agents

must meet;

(d) the standards of disclosure and corporate governance that issuers of listed securities must meet;

(e) such details relating to the listed securities as may be necessary;

(f) the steps that must be taken by the exchange, or a person to whom the exchange has delegated its disciplinary functions, for the investigation and discipline of an issuer, or director, officer or employee of an issuer, that contravenes or fails to comply with the listing requirements;

(g) for any contravention of or failure to comply with the listing requirements, any one or more of the following penalties that may be imposed by the exchange or a person to whom the exchange has delegated its disciplinary functions:

(i) A reprimand;

(ii) a fine not exceeding R5 million;

(iii) disqualification, in the case of a natural person, from holding the office of a director or officer of a listed company for any period of time;

(iv) the payment of compensation to any person prejudiced by the contravention or failure,

(2) The listing requirements may prescribe that-

(a) full particulars regarding the imposition of a penalty may be published in the *Gazette*, other national newspapers or through the news service of the exchange;

(b) any person who contravenes or fails to comply with the listing requirements may be ordered to pay the costs incurred in an investigation or hearing;

(c) an exchange may take into account at a hearing information obtained by the registrar in the course of an inspection conducted under section 93 or obtained by the directorate in an investigation under section 82.

(3) If a person fails to pay a fine or compensation referred to in subsection (1)(g), the exchange may file with the clerk or registrar of any competent court a statement certified by it as correct, stating the amount of the fine imposed or compensation payable, and such statement thereupon has all the effects of a civil judgment lawfully given in that court against that person in favour of the exchange for a liquid debt in the amount specified in the statement.

(4) The listing requirements must prescribe the purpose for which a fine referred to in subsection (1)(g) must be appropriated.

(5) Listing requirements and any other conditions of listing are binding on an issuer and an authorised user and their directors, officers, employees and agents.

(6) An exchange-

(a) must keep a list of the securities which may be traded on the exchange;

(b) must receive and consider, and may grant, defer or refuse, subject to its listing requirements and any other conditions that it may determine, applications for the inclusion of securities in the list;

(c) may include securities issued by it in its own list subject to the approval of and the conditions prescribed by the registrar; and

(d) may, despite any arrangement entered into before or after the commencement of this Act according to which listed securities may be bought and sold on the exchange, charge the fees provided for in the listing requirements or the exchange rules.

(7) An exchange must, before refusing an application to include securities in the list--

(a) inform the issuer of its intention to refuse the application;

(b) give the issuer the reasons for the intended refusal; and

(c) call upon the issuer to show cause within a period specified by the exchange why the application should not be refused.

Removal of listing and suspension of trading

13. (1) An exchange may, subject to this section, the exchange rules and the listing requirements, remove securities from the list, even to the extent that a removal may have the effect that an entire board or substantial portion of the board on the exchange is closed, or suspend the trading in listed securities, if it will further one or more of the objects of this Act referred to in section 2.

(2) An exchange must, subject to subsection (3) and before a removal or suspension referred to in subsection (1)-

(a) inform the issuer of its intention to remove or suspend;

(b) give the issuer the reasons for the intended removal or suspension; and

(c) call upon the issuer to show cause, within a period specified by the exchange, why the removal or suspension should not be effected.

(3) If the listing requirements, the conditions determined by an exchange in respect of the listing of securities or the exchange rules are not complied with or if a circumstance arises which the exchange rules or the listing requirements envisage as a circumstance justifying the immediate suspension of trading, an exchange may, subject to subsection (1), order an immediate suspension referred to in that subsection for a period not exceeding 30 days, which period may be extended for further periods of 30 days.

(4) If the trading of listed securities has been suspended in terms of this section, an exchange may, despite subsections (1) and (3), permit authorised users to buy and sell those securities for the sole purpose of fulfilling their obligations entered into in relation to those securities before the suspension.

(5) (a) If an issuer requests an exchange to remove its securities from the list but the exchange considers the securities to be eligible for continued inclusion in the list, the removal must be approved by the holders of those securities in a manner specified by the exchange and the exchange must be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the interests of minority holders of the securities have been considered.

(b) An issuer must provide reasons for the request contemplated in paragraph (a).

(6) (a) If an exchange refuses an application for the inclusion of securities in the list under section 12(6)(b), or under subsection (1) removes securities from the list, the exchange concerned must

immediately notify every other exchange in the Republic of the reasons for and date of the refusal or removal.

(b) If the refusal to list securities was due to any fraud or other crime committed by the issuer, or any material misstatement of its financial position or non-disclosure of any material fact, or if the removal of securities was due to a failure to comply with the listing requirements of the exchange, no other exchange in the Republic may, for a period of six months from the date referred to in paragraph (a), grant an application for the inclusion of the securities concerned in the list kept by it, or allow trading in such securities, unless the refusal or removal is withdrawn by the first exchange or set aside on appeal by the board of appeal in terms of section 111.

(c) If an exchange withdraws a refusal or removal before the expiry of the six months, it must notify the issuer and every other exchange in the Republic.

Application of new listing requirements and conditions to previously listed securities

14. (1) Listing requirements or conditions determined by an exchange in respect of the listing of securities may be applied by the exchange to securities listed before the determination of the listing requirements or conditions, by notice in writing to the issuer of such listed securities.

(2) Listing requirements or conditions so applied take effect from a date determined by the exchange, which date must not be earlier, except when special circumstances justify an earlier date, than one month after the date on which the exchange so notifies the issuer, but the exchange may postpone the former date on written request by the issuer.

(3) If an exchange refuses a request for a postponement in terms of subsection (2) the issuer concerned may make representations in writing to the registrar, and if the request for a postponement is reasonable, the registrar may, after consultation with the exchange, postpone the date on which the listing requirements or conditions take effect by not more than three months and must inform the exchange accordingly in writing.

Disclosure of information by issuers of listed securities

15. (1)(a) An exchange may require an issuer of listed securities to disclose to it any information at the issuer's disposal about those securities, or about the affairs of that issuer, if such disclosure is necessary to achieve one or more of the objects of this Act referred to in section 2.

(b) An exchange may require the issuer to disclose that information to the registered holders of the securities, within a period specified by the exchange.

(c) If the issuer refuses to disclose the information to the exchange or the registered holders of the securities, the exchange may, unless the issuer obtains a court order excusing it from such disclosure, suspend trading in those securities until such time as the required disclosure has been made to the satisfaction of the exchange.

(2) When an issuer discloses information in terms of this section to the registered holders of securities that may influence the price of those securities, the issuer must at the same time make the information available to the public.

Maintenance of insurance, guarantee, compensation fund or other warranty

16. An exchange may impose a levy on any person involved in a transaction in listed securities effected through the exchange for the purpose of maintaining the insurance, guarantee or compensation fund or other warranty contemplated in section 9(1)(e),

Funds of exchange

17. (1) An exchange may require its authorised users and their clients to contribute towards the funds of the exchange for the purpose of carrying on the business of the exchange.

(2) If an exchange has assets which are surplus to its requirements it may distribute such assets to any person-

(a) after providing for any liabilities of the exchange;

(b) in accordance with its founding documents; and

(c) with the written consent of the registrar.

(3) If an exchange is a non-proprietary exchange, the distribution referred to in subsection (2) may be made despite contrary provisions of any law or the common law and without affecting the non-proprietary status of the exchange.

Exchange rules Requirements with which exchange rules must comply

18. (1) The exchange rules must be consistent with this Act.

(2) The exchange rules must provide-

(a) for the criteria for authorisation and exclusion of authorised users and, in particular, that no person may be admitted as an authorised user or allowed to continue such person's business as an authorised user unless the person-

(i) is of good character and high business integrity or, in the case of a corporate body, is managed by persons who are of good character and high business integrity; and

(ii) complies or, in the case of a corporate body, is managed by persons or employs persons who comply with the standards of training, experience and other qualifications required by the exchange rules;

(b) (i) for the capital adequacy, guarantee and risk management requirements with which an authorised user must comply;

(ii) that capital adequacy, guarantee and risk management requirements must be prudent although they may differ in respect of different categories of authorised users or different activities of an authorised user's business;

(c) if there are different categories of authorised users, for the restriction of the activities of such categories subject to different conditions;

(d) for an efficient, honest, transparent and fair manner in which and terms and conditions subject to which transactions in listed securities must be effected by authorised users, whether for own account or on behalf of other persons;

(e) for the manner in which transactions in listed securities must be cleared and settled;

(f) for the clearing and settlement of transactions if the exchange has not appointed a licensed clearing house, in compliance with requirements prescribed by the registrar under section 65(1)(b):

(g) for the circumstances in which a buyer or seller of listed securities may repudiate the transaction;

(h) for the regulation of transactions in listed securities entered into as a result of any first communication made to a person without an express or tacit invitation from such person;

(i) for the circumstances in which a transaction in listed securities may be declared void by the exchange;

(j) for the conditions subject to which an authorised user may undertake management of listed securities for remuneration or benefit in any form;

(k) that no authorised user may effect a transaction in securities with a person whom the authorised user believes or suspects requires approval to undertake management of securities in terms of any law without having taken reasonable measures to ascertain that such person has the necessary approval;

(l) for the approval by the exchange of a nominee of an authorised user which nominee holds securities in a securities repository or central securities repository as defined in Chapter IV;

(m) for surveillance of any matter relevant for the purposes of this Act, the exchange rules and the directives;

(n) for the conditions subject to which an officer or employee of an authorised user may, in relation to the buying and selling of listed securities, advise on or conclude any transaction on behalf of an authorised user in the course of that authorised user's business and for the circumstances in which an officer or employee of an authorised user may be denied access to the exchange;

(o) for the circumstances in which trading in any listed security may be suspended or halted;

(p) for the manner in which an authorised user is required to conduct the business of buying and selling listed securities generally;

(q) for the operation by an exchange or authorised user of a trust account contemplated in section 27;

(r) for the-

(i) recording of transactions effected through the exchange;

(ii) monitoring of compliance by authorised users with this Act, the exchange rules and directives; and

(iii) surveillance of any matter relevant for the purposes of this Act, the exchange rules and the directives;

(s) for the circumstances and manner in which an authorised user may advertise or canvass for business;

(t) for the equitable and expeditious settlement of disputes between authorised users and between authorised users and clients in respect of transactions in listed securities;

(u) for the manner in which complaints against an authorised user or officer or employee of an authorised user must be investigated;

(v) for the steps to be taken by the exchange, or a person to whom the exchange has delegated its investigative and disciplinary functions, to investigate and discipline an authorised user or officer or employee of an authorised user who contravenes or fails to comply with this Act, the exchange

rules, the interim exchange rules or the directives and for a report on the disciplinary proceedings to be furnished to the registrar within 30 days after the completion of such proceedings;

(w) for the manner in which an authorised user, officer or employee of an authorised user who is believed to-

(i) be able to furnish any information on the subject of any investigation referred to in paragraphs (u) and (v); or

(ii) have in such person's possession or under such person's control any document which has bearing upon that subject,

may be required to appear before a person conducting an investigation, to be interrogated or to produce such document;

(x) in respect of the insurance, guarantee, compensation fund or other warranty referred to in section 16, for-

(i) the persons who must contribute to maintain such insurance, guarantee, compensation fund or other warranty;

(ii) the amount of the levy imposed by the exchange for this purpose;

(iii) different categories of claims that may be brought against the insurance, guarantee, compensation fund or other warranty;

(iv) restrictions on the amount of any claim;

(v) the control and administration of the insurance, guarantee, compensation fund or other warranty;

(vi) the ownership of the insurance, guarantee, compensation fund or other warranty;

(y) that authorised users must disclose to clients the fees for their services;

(z) that authorised users may charge a fee for different categories of transactions;

(aa) for the purposes for which an exchange may issue directives;

(bb) for the supervision by an exchange of compliance with the duties imposed on it and its authorised users by the Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act No. 38 of 2001).

(3) An exchange may, with the approval of the registrar, make exchange rules on matters additional to those listed in subsection (2).

(4) An exchange rule made under this section is binding on an exchange, an authorised user, an issuer and their officers and employees, and on clients.

General provisions in relation to exchange

Buying and selling listed securities

19. A person may carry on the business of buying or selling listed securities if that person-

(a) is an authorised user;

(b) effects such buying or selling through an authorised user;

(c) is a financial institution transacting as principal with another financial institution also transacting as principal; or

(d) is a person who, subject to any condition that the registrar may prescribe, buys or sells listed securities in order to-

(i) give effect to a reconstruction of a company or group of companies by the issue or reallocation of shares, or a takeover by one company of another or an amalgamation of two or more companies; or

(ii) effect a change in the control over management or the business of a company.

Restriction on buying and selling unlisted securities

20. (1) The registrar may-

(a) prohibit a person from carrying on the business of buying or selling unlisted securities if that person carries on such business in a manner which defeats one or more of the objects of this Act referred to in section 2;

(b) impose conditions for the carrying on of such business;

(c) prescribe conditions in terms of which specified types of unlisted securities may be bought or sold,

(2) A person who buys unlisted securities from or sells unlisted securities to a person who contravenes or fails to comply with a prohibition or condition referred to in subsection (1) may cancel the transaction.

Reporting of transactions in listed securities

21. (1) A financial institution, whether it carries on the business of buying or selling listed securities or not, must report to the registrar any transaction in listed securities resulting in a change of beneficial ownership of those securities and concluded by it outside of an exchange.

(2) The registrar may, in respect of a report referred to in subsection (1), prescribe-

(a) the information required in respect of any transaction; and

(b) the manner in and time within which reports are to be rendered,

(3) The registrar must disclose information about a transaction reported in terms of subsection (1) to-

(a) the exchange on which the securities were listed; and

(b) the public, unless the registrar is satisfied on reasonable grounds that such disclosure will be contrary to the objects of this Act referred to in section 2.

(4) The exchange referred to in subsection (3) may publish any information disclosed to it in terms

of that subsection.

Undesirable advertising or canvassing relating to securities

22. (1) No person, other than an authorised user or an officer or employee of an authorised user who is so permitted in terms of exchange rules, may in any manner, directly or indirectly, advertise or canvass for the business of an authorised user.

(2) Despite any contrary law, the registrar may, if an advertisement, brochure or other document relating to securities is misleading or for any reason objectionable, direct that the advertisement, brochure or other document not be published or the publication thereof be stopped or that such amendments as the registrar considers necessary be effected.

Certain written matter to bear names of certain persons

23. No person may publish or circulate any written comment which relates to the trading results of a public company or which may influence the value of the listed securities of a company unless such comment is accompanied by-

(a) the name of the person or persons who compiled it or the name of the person or persons on the editorial staff of a newspaper or periodical who, in the opinion of the editor thereof, compiled it; or

(b) disclosure of the source from which it was obtained.

Restriction on borrowing against and repledging of securities belonging to other persons

24. No authorised user may-

(a) borrow against pledged listed securities an amount in excess of the outstanding balance of any amount which the authorised user may have lent the pledger against the pledged securities:

(b) repledge listed securities without the written consent of the pledgor.

Marking of or recording details of securities

25. When a document of title relating to listed securities comes into the possession of an authorised user, the authorised user must, as soon as possible-

(a) mark it; or

(b) record and store the necessary details,

in a manner which will render it possible at any time thereafter readily to establish the identity of the owner of those securities.

Restriction on alienation of securities

26. Subject to the exchange rules, an authorised user may only alienate listed securities deposited with the authorised user if the person who deposited them has authorised such alienation in writing.

Segregation of funds of authorised users and other persons

27. (1) (a) Every authorised user must open and maintain a trust account at a bank designated for client funds, or may use such an account opened and maintained by an exchange, into which any instruments of payment or cash received from a client must be deposited on the day of receipt: Provided that any deposit that is made by a client directly into an authorised user's own account, or any deposit that is received after banking hours, must be transferred into such trust account by the start of business on the next day.

(b) A trust account referred to in this subsection may contain only funds of clients and not those of an exchange or authorised user.

(2) Funds received from a client need not be deposited into a trust account if payment-

(a) is made to the authorised user by a buyer of listed securities-

(i) against delivery of such securities to the buyer; or

(ii) against such securities being marked or recorded as the property of the buyer; or

(b) is preceded by a payment made by the authorised user to the seller of listed securities against delivery of such securities to the authorised user; or

(c) is made to pay a debt due to the authorised user: Provided that a debt arising from the purchase of listed securities which have not been marked or recorded as the property of the buyer of the securities may not be regarded as a debt due for this purpose; or

(d) is made in terms of any other law or exchange rule which specifically provides for such payment to be deposited into some other account.

(3) Funds held in a trust account and any funds which have not been deposited into a trust account as envisaged in subsection (1) but which are identifiable as belonging to a specific person, are considered to be "trust property" as defined in the Financial Institutions (Protection of Funds) Act and that Act applies to those funds, subject to this section.

(4) Funds deposited into a trust account may only be withdrawn by an authorised user for the purpose of making payment-

(a) to the person entitled to the payment; or

(b) in terms of any other law or the exchange rules:

Provided that if, after the withdrawal, any deposited cheque, draft or other instrument against which the withdrawal was made is not subsequently honoured, the authorised user must pay the shortfall arising from the default into the trust account immediately.

(5) All bank charges accruing in respect of a trust account are for the account of the authorised user except that bank charges specifically relating to a deposit or withdrawal of the funds of a client are for that client's own account,

(6) Any interest accruing to the funds in a trust account is payable to the owner of the funds after any fees owing to the authorised user or exchange have been deducted.

(7) Any excess remaining in a trust account after payment of or provision for all claims of persons whose funds have or should have been deposited in the trust account, is not trust property as contemplated in subsection (3).

(8) The division of the High Court of South Africa having jurisdiction over an authorised user may, on the application of an exchange, the registrar or any other person having a claim against a trust account of the authorised user, on good cause shown, prohibit the authorised user from operating the trust account, and may appoint a curator to control and administer the trust account with such rights, powers and duties in relation thereto as the court may consider necessary.

Use of designation "stockbroker" and related designations

28. (1) A stockbroker may use the designation "stockbroker", "stockbroker (South Africa)" or "stockbroker (SA)".

(2) A person who is not a stockbroker may not-

(a) purport to be a stockbroker; or

(b) use any designation referred to in subsection (1) or any other name, title, description or symbol, or perform any act implying, or tending to induce the belief, that such person is a stockbroker.

(3) A person to whom the rules of an external exchange apply, and whose business is substantially similar to *that* of a stockbroker, may use the designation "stockbroker" if the country in which the use of the designation is authorised is indicated after the designation.

CHAPTER IV

CUSTODY AND ADMINISTRATION OF SECURITIES

Definitions

29. In this Chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise-

"central securities account" means an account kept by a central securities depository for a participant and reflecting the number or nominal value of securities of each kind deposited and all entries made in respect of such securities;

"central securities repository" means a collection of securities of the same kind held by a central securities depository;

"certificated securities" means securities evidenced by a certificate or written instrument;

"deposit" means a deposit of securities and includes a deposit by means of an entry in a securities account or a central securities account;

"entry" includes an electronic recording of any deposit, withdrawal, transfer, attachment, pledge, cession to secure a debt or other transaction in respect of securities;

"securities" includes certificated securities and uncertificated securities and money market instruments;

"securities account" means an account kept by or on behalf of a participant for a client and reflecting the number or nominal value of securities of each kind deposited and all entries made in respect of such securities;

"securities of the same kind" means securities of the same class and issued by the same issuer;

"**securities repository**" means a collection of securities of the same kind held by a participant;

"**subregister**" means a subregister as defined in section 91A of the Companies Act;

"**uncertificated securities**" means securities that are not evidenced by a certificate or written instrument and are transferable by entry without a written instrument.

Licensing of central securities depository

Application for central securities depository licence

30. (1) A person may apply to the registrar for a central securities depository licence.

(2) Such an application must-

(a) be made in the manner and contain the information prescribed by the registrar;

(b) show that the applicant complies with the requirements referred to in section 31;

(c) be accompanied by-

(i) a copy of the proposed depository rules that must comply with section 39;

(ii) the founding documents of the applicant;

(iii) such information in respect of members of the controlling body of the applicant as may be prescribed by the registrar;

(iv) the application fee prescribed by the Minister;

(d) be supplemented by any additional information that the registrar may reasonably require.

(3) The registrar must give notice of an application for a central securities depository licence in two national newspapers at the expense of the applicant. The notice must state-

(a) the name of the applicant;

(b) where the proposed depository rules may be inspected by members of the public; and

(c) the period within which objections to the application may be lodged with the registrar.

General requirements applicable to applicant for central securities depository licence

31. (1) An applicant for a central securities depository licence must-

(a) have the financial resources, and the management and human resources with appropriate experience, necessary for the operation of a central securities depository in terms of this Act;

(b) have made arrangements for the proper supervision of compliance by participants with the depository rules;

(c) maintain security and back-up procedures to ensure the integrity of its records.

(2) The registrar may prescribe any of the requirements referred to in subsection (1) in greater detail.

Licensing of central securities depository

32. (1) The registrar may, after consideration of any objection received as a result of the notice referred to in section 30(3) and subject to the conditions which the registrar may consider appropriate, grant a central securities depository licence if-

(a) the applicant complies with the relevant requirements of this Act; and

(b) the objects of this Act referred to in section 2 will be furthered by the granting of such a licence.

(2) The licence must specify the securities services that may be provided by the central securities depository, the main office of the central securities depository in the Republic and the places where the central securities depository may be operated, and that the central securities depository may not be operated at any other place without the prior written approval of the registrar.

(3) A central securities depository may at any time apply to the registrar for an amendment of the terms of its licence and the conditions subject to which its licence was granted.

(4)(a) The registrar must give notice of an application for an amendment of the terms of a central securities depository licence and the conditions subject to which the licence was granted in two national newspapers at the expense of the applicant.

(b) The notice must state-

(i) the name of the applicant;

(ii) the nature of the proposed amendments; and

(iii) the period within which objections to the application may be lodged with the registrar.

Functions of central securities depository

Functions of central securities depository

33. A central securities depository-

(a) must enforce the depository rules;

(b) may amend or suspend the depository rules in terms of section 61;

(c) must supervise compliance by participants with this Act and the depository rules;

(d) may issue directives;

(e) may hold all securities of the same kind deposited with it by a participant collectively in a separate central securities repository;

(f) must maintain a central securities account with due regard to the interests of the participant and its clients;

(g) must notify a participant in writing or as otherwise agreed to by the participant of an entry made

in the participant's central securities account;

(h) must balance and reconcile the aggregate of the central securities accounts with the records of the relevant issuer-

(i) in respect of each kind of certificated security, not less than once every six months;

(ii) in respect of each kind of uncertificated security-

(aa) if that aggregate has not changed, not less than once every month;

(bb) if that aggregate has changed, on the business day after such change;

(i) must administer and maintain a record of uncertificated securities deposited with it;

(j) is entitled to access to the records of uncertificated securities administered and maintained by its participants;

(k) may be appointed as a clearing house by an exchange if the central securities depository is licensed as a clearing house under section 66;

(l) must disclose to participants and issuers the fees and charges required by it for its services;

(m) must on request disclose to-

(i) the registrar information about the securities held by a participant in a central securities account;

(ii) an issuer information about the securities issued by that issuer and held by participants in central securities accounts;

(n) must, if a participant ceases to be a participant, notify the registrar thereof as soon as possible; and

(o) must conduct its business in a prudent manner and with due regard to the rights of participants, clients and issuers.

Participant

Acceptance of participant

34. A central securities depository may accept, in terms of the depository rules, a person that holds securities or an interest in securities, as a participant in that central securities depository.

Functions of participant

Functions of participant

35. A participant-

(a) must, if securities are deposited with the participant, deposit them with a central securities depository unless the client expressly directs otherwise in writing;

(b) must maintain a securities account for a client in respect of securities deposited;

(c) must reflect the number or nominal value of each kind of securities deposited in a securities account;

(d) must administer and maintain a record of all securities deposited with it in accordance with the depository rules;

(e) must record all securities of the same kind deposited with it in a subregister if so required by the depository rules;

(f) must disclose to clients and issuers the fees and charges required by it for its services;

(g) must notify a client in writing or as otherwise agreed to by the client of an entry made in the client's securities account;

(h) must on request disclose to-

(i) the registrar information about the securities recorded in a securities account;

(ii) an issuer information about the securities issued by that issuer and recorded in a securities account;

(i) must have a central securities account with a central securities depository, and may-

(i) deposit securities with or withdraw securities from that central securities depository; or

(ii) transfer, pledge or cede an interest in securities through that central securities depository;

(j) must exercise the rights in respect of securities deposited by it with a central securities depository in its own name on behalf of a client when so instructed by the client; and

(k) must balance and reconcile the aggregate of the securities accounts with the central securities accounts on a daily basis.

Nominee

Approval of nominee

36. (1) A nominee of-

(a) an authorised user must be approved by the exchange in terms of exchange rules;

(b) a participant, or any other nominee who has an account with a participant, must be approved by the central securities depository in terms of depository rules.

(2) A nominee that is not approved as a nominee in terms of subsection (1) must be approved by the registrar and must comply with the requirements which the registrar may prescribe for nominees before it can function as a nominee in terms of this Act.

(3) The registrar must maintain a list of all nominees approved in terms of exchange rules or depository rules.

Uncertificated securities

Uncertificated securities

37. (1) Certificated securities may be converted to uncertificated securities and an issuer may issue uncertificated securities despite any contrary provision in-

- (a) any other law;
- (b) the common law;
- (c) an agreement;
- (d) the articles of association of an issuer;
- (e) a prospectus; or
- (f) any other conditions applicable to the issuing of securities.

(2) An issuer and a central securities depository and its participants must make arrangements in accordance with depository rules for uncertificated securities to be evidenced by way of entry.

(3) An issuer has the same obligations in respect of uncertificated securities as it has in respect of certificated securities except that no certificate or written instrument is issued in respect of uncertificated securities.

Functions of issuer of uncertificated securities

38. An issuer of uncertificated securities must-

- (a) record in its register the number or nominal value of each kind of uncertificated securities issued by it;
- (b) maintain separate records for each central securities depository holding uncertificated securities unless all those securities are held by one central securities depository;
- (c) if required by section 40(1), record the name of that central securities depository or its wholly owned subsidiary as the registered holder of the uncertificated securities;
- (d) balance and reconcile with a central securities depository the record referred to in paragraph (a) in respect of each kind of uncertificated security-
 - (i) if that record has not changed, not less than once every month;
 - (ii) if the record has changed, on the business day after such change; and
- (e) if applicable, comply with section 91A of the Companies Act.

Depository rules

Requirements with which depository rules must comply

39. (1) The depository rules must be consistent with this Act,

(2) The depository rules-

- (a) must provide for equitable criteria for the acceptance and expulsion of a participant and for such acceptance and expulsion to be in the interests of issuers and clients;

(b) if applicable, must provide for arrangements for certificated securities to be converted to uncertificated securities and for issuers to issue uncertificated securities;

(c) must provide for adequate steps to be taken by the central securities depository, or a person to whom the central securities depository has delegated its investigative and disciplinary functions, to investigate and discipline a participant or officer or employee of a participant who contravenes or fails to comply with this Act, the depository rules, the interim depository rules or the directives and must require a report on the disciplinary proceedings to be furnished to the registrar within 30 days after the completion of such proceedings;

(d) must provide for the manner in which a participant who is believed to-

(i) be able to furnish any information on the subject of any investigation; or

(ii) have in that participant's possession or under that participant's control any document, which has bearing upon that subject,

may be required to appear before a person conducting an investigation, to be interrogated or to produce such document;

(e) must provide for requirements in respect of a participant's financial soundness and valid financial cover that the participant must hold in respect of-

(i) the participant's actual and potential liabilities;

(ii) conditional and contingent liabilities to the central securities depository;

and

(iii) liabilities which existed before or accrue after a person has ceased to be a participant;

(f) must require that-

(i) dividends paid and other payments made by issuers in respect of securities are paid by issuers to participants or clients and, if applicable, by participants to clients;

(ii) all notices regarding rights and other benefits accruing to the owners of securities deposited with the central securities depository are conveyed to participants and clients; and

(iii) the rights of participants or clients are not in any way diminished by the fact that securities held by them or on their behalf are held collectively in a central securities repository as provided for by this Chapter;

(g) must require that where a participant agrees, or is otherwise required, to-

(i) receive monies in respect of securities on behalf of clients from a central securities depository or issuer, such monies are paid to the clients concerned;

(ii) convey to clients all information regarding rights and other benefits accruing to the securities held on behalf of such clients, such information is, in fact, conveyed; and

(iii) give effect to the lawful instructions of clients with regard to voting rights and other matters, the necessary action is taken;

(h) must require that a participant, on written request from a client to withdraw securities or an interest in securities held in a securities repository or central securities repository, deliver a certificate or written instrument evidencing the same number of securities, or securities of the same nominal value and of the same kind, as the securities held on behalf of that client in the securities repository or central securities repository, as long as the client has a sufficient unencumbered credit balance of those securities with the participant concerned;

(i) must require that a participant's central securities accounts do not show a debit balance;

(j) may provide that a central securities depository may refuse to accept securities issued by any particular issuer with due regard to the clearing and settlement arrangements of an exchange for transactions in those securities;

(k) must provide for-

(i) the duty of a client to disclose to a participant, and the duty of a participant to disclose to a central securities depository, information about a beneficial, limited or other interest in securities deposited by a client with a participant or by a participant with a central securities depository, as the case may be; and

(ii) the manner, form and frequency of such disclosure;

(l) must provide for the manner in which a central securities depository or a participant must keep records of clients, or owners or beneficial owners of securities and limited or other interests in securities;

(m) must provide for the manner in which participants must give instructions to a central securities depository;

(n) if the central securities depository is appointed as a clearing house by an exchange, may regulate, consistent with the exchange rules, the clearing and settlement functions to be performed by participants in the clearing and settlement process;

(o) must provide for the purposes for which a central securities depository may issue directives;

(p) must provide for the manner in which a participant must hold and administer securities; and

(q) must provide for the approval by the central securities depository of a nominee of a participant, or any other nominee who has an account with a participant, which nominee holds securities in a securities repository or central securities repository.

(3) A central securities depository may, with the approval of the registrar, make depository rules on matters additional to those listed in subsection (2).

(4) A depository rule made under this section is binding on the central securities depository, a participant, an issuer of securities deposited with the central securities depository and their officers and employees, and clients.

General provisions relating to custody and administration of securities

Registration of securities

40. (1) The registrar may direct that any securities held by a central securities depository must, unless they are bearer instruments, money market instruments or recorded in a subregister in accordance with section 91A of the Companies Act and the depository rules, be registered in the

name of that central securities depository or its wholly owned subsidiary, as defined in section 1 of the Companies Act and approved by the registrar.

(2) (a) No central securities depository or participant may become the owner, co-owner, holder, pledgee or cessionary for the purpose of securing a debt, of securities merely because of-

(i) a deposit of securities; or

(ii) the registration in its name of-

(aa) securities;

(bb) limited rights in securities;

(cc) other rights in securities;

(dd) benefits in respect of securities; or

(ee) benefits accruing to securities,

(b) Paragraph (a) also applies to a wholly owned subsidiary as defined in section 1 of the Companies Act of a central securities depository or participant.

Ownership of securities

41. (1) Where securities of any kind are deposited with a participant or with a central securities depository, or accrue to the owner of securities held by a participant in a securities repository or by a central securities depository in a central securities repository, the person who was the owner of the securities at the time of deposit or accrual becomes entitled to an interest as co-owner of all the securities of the same kind comprised in the securities repository or central securities repository, as the case may be.

(2) In so far as any limited right exists in respect of any securities at the time of such deposit or accrual, such limited right extends to the interest of such co-owner and to any securities delivered to that co-owner.

(3) The interest of a co-owner, client or participant in all the securities in a securities repository or central securities repository, as the case may be, must be calculated by reference to the proportion that the number or nominal value of securities deposited by or on behalf of that co-owner, client or participant and accruing to such securities, bears from time to time to the total number or nominal value of all securities of that kind held in the securities repository or central securities repository, as the case may be.

(4) A written statement issued by or on behalf of a participant in respect of an owner of securities or of a client, or by or on behalf of a central securities depository in respect of a participant, as the case may be, and specifying the interest of that owner, client or participant, is *prima facie* evidence of the title or interest of that person in such securities.

Transfer of securities

42. Transfer of an interest in securities held by a central securities depository or participant must be effected by entry in the central securities account or securities account of the transferor and the transferee kept by the central securities depository or the participant, as the case may be.

Pledge, or cession of securities to secure debt

43. (1) A pledge or cession to secure a debt, in respect of an interest in securities held by a central securities depository or participant or in a securities account held on behalf of a participant, must be effected by entry in the central securities account or the securities account of-

(a) the pledgor in favour of the pledgee specifying the name of the pledgee, the interest in the securities pledged and the date; or

(b) the cedent in favour of the cessionary specifying the name of the cessionary, the interest in the securities ceded and the date,

as the case may be,

(2) Such interest in securities may not be transferred except with the written consent of the pledgee or cessionary.

(3) The pledgee or cessionary of such interest in securities is entitled to all the rights of a pledgee of movable property or cessionary of a right in movable property pledged or ceded to secure a debt.

(4) Subsections (1), (2) and (3) also apply, with the changes required by the context, to the pledge and cession to secure a debt by one participant to another of an interest in securities held by a central securities depository in a central securities account.

Delivery of securities

44. Subject to sections 41 and 43, the owner of an interest in securities held by a participant in a securities repository or a participant holding an interest in securities in a central securities repository, as the case may be, is at all times entitled, on written request for withdrawal, to delivery, within a reasonable time, by the participant or central securities depository concerned, of a certificate or written instrument evidencing the same number of securities, or securities of the same nominal value and of the same kind as the interest in securities held on such owner or participant's behalf, as long as such owner or participant has a sufficient unencumbered credit balance of those securities in that owner's securities account or in that participant's central securities account, as the case may be.

Records

45. If the records of a central securities depository are inconsistent with those of a participant regarding securities deposited with the central securities depository by the participant, the records of the central securities depository are deemed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

Warranty

46. (1) Every person, whether a client or participant, who deposits securities with a participant or central securities depository, as the case may be, is deemed to warrant that such person is entitled to deposit the securities deposited by that person and that any document or instruction relating to such securities and lodged or given by that person is genuine and correct in all respects and that person is deemed to have agreed to indemnify the participant or the central securities depository against any claim made upon the participant or central securities depository and against any loss suffered by the participant or central securities depository arising out of such deposit or breach of warranty.

(2) A central securities depository is not deemed to have given a warranty or indemnity referred to in subsection (1).

Relationship of trust

47. A central securities depository is not obliged to recognise any relationship of trust or agency of its participants in respect of securities.

Attachment

48. (1) The attachment of an interest in securities deposited with a participant and held in a securities repository or central securities repository is only complete when-

(a) notice of the attachment has been given in writing by the sheriff to the participant;

(b) the sheriff has taken possession of any securities account as evidenced by a written acknowledgement issued by the participant or has certified that the sheriff has been unable, despite diligent search, to obtain possession of such written acknowledgement; and

(c) the sheriff has made an entry of the attachment on such securities account or caused it to be made by such participant.

(2) The sheriff may upon exhibiting the original of the warrant of execution to the participant enter upon the premises where such account is kept and make an inventory and valuation of the interest attached.

CHAPTER V

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SELF-REGULATORY ORGANISATIONS

Expiry and renewal of licence of self-regulatory organisation

49. (1) The licence of a self-regulatory organisation (in this Chapter referred to as "a licence") expires on 31 December of the year for which it is issued but may be renewed on application to the registrar.

(2) An application for renewal of a licence must be-

(a) made in the manner and contain the information prescribed by the registrar;

(b) accompanied by the application fee prescribed by die Minister; and

(c) supplemented by any additional information that the registrar may reasonably require.

Refusal of renewal of licence

50. (1) The registrar may refuse to renew a licence if during the year preceding the date of die application for renewal the applicant failed to-

(a) comply with this Act or the rules of the self-regulatory organisation;

(b) comply with a direction, request, condition or requirement of the registrar in terms of this Act; or

(c) give effect to a decision of the board of appeal in terras of section 111, and such failure has defeated the objects of this Act referred to in section 2 or is likely to defeat them.

(2) The registrar must, before refusing to renew a licence-

(a) inform the applicant of the registrar's intention to refuse renewal;

(b) give the applicant the reasons for the intended refusal; and

(c) call upon the applicant to show cause within a period specified by the registrar why the renewal should not be refused.

(3) If the registrar refuses to renew a licence the registrar must take such steps as are necessary to achieve the objects of this Act referred to in section 2, which steps may include-

(a) the transfer of the business of the self-regulatory organisation to another similar self-regulatory organisation; or

(b) the winding-up of the self-regulatory organisation in terms of section 107.

Cancellation or suspension of licence

51. (1) The registrar may cancel or suspend a licence if-

(a) the self-regulatory organisation has failed to-

(i) comply with this Act or the rules of the self-regulatory organisation;

(ii) comply with a direction, request, condition or requirement of the registrar in terms of this Act; or

(iii) give effect to a decision of the board of appeal in terms of section 111, and such failure has defeated the objects of this Act referred to in section 2 or is likely to defeat them;

(b) after an inspection in terms of section 93 of the affairs of the self-regulatory organisation the registrar is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the manner in which it is operated is-

(i) not in the best interests of authorised users or participants, as the case may be, and their clients; or

(ii) defeating the objects of this Act referred to in section 2;

(c) the self-regulatory organisation has ceased to operate or has failed to commence operating within a reasonable period after being licensed; or

(d) the registrar is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the licence was obtained through misrepresentation.

(2) The registrar must, before cancelling or suspending a licence-

(a) inform the self-regulatory organisation of the registrar's intention to cancel or suspend;

(b) give the self-regulatory organisation the reasons for the intended cancellation or suspension; and

(c) call upon the self-regulatory organisation to show cause within a period specified by the registrar why its licence should not be cancelled or suspended.

(3) If the registrar cancels or suspends a licence the registrar must take such steps and may impose such conditions as are necessary to achieve the objects of this Act referred to in section 2, which steps may include-

(a) the transfer of the business of the self- regulatory organisation to another similar self-regulatory organisation; or

(b) the winding-up of the self-regulatory organisation in terms of section 107.

Juristic personality of self-regulatory organisation and carrying on additional business

52. (1) A self-regulatory organisation that is not a juristic person is, from the date on which it is licensed by the registrar, a juristic person capable of acquiring rights and duties and of acquiring, owning, burdening, hiring, letting and alienating property, and, subject to this Act, of doing such things as may be necessary for or incidental to the performance of its functions in terms of its rules.

(2) If a self-regulatory organisation carries on business in addition to that regulated by or under this Act the registrar may, for the purpose of minimising systemic risk, lay down requirements in respect of the carrying on of such business.

Demutualisation of self-regulatory organisation

53. (1) A self-regulatory organisation which is not incorporated as a company having a share capital in terms of the Companies Act may convert to such a company with the approval of the registrar and subject to the conditions that the registrar may prescribe.

(2) If a conversion referred to in subsection (1) takes place-

(a) the self-regulatory organisation referred to in subsection (1) is deemed to be a company incorporated in terms of the Companies Act from a date determined by the registrar in consultation with the self-regulatory organisation;

(b) the Registrar of Companies, appointed in terms of section 7 of the Companies Act, must register the memorandum and articles of association of the self-regulatory organisation in terms of section 63(1) of that Act on the date referred to in paragraph (a);

(c) the continued corporate existence of the self- regulatory organisation from the date on which it was first licensed by the registrar is unaffected and any actions of the self-regulatory organisation before its conversion remain effectual;

(d) the terms and conditions of service of employees of the self-regulatory organisation are not affected;

(e) all the assets and liabilities of the self- regulatory organisation, including any insurance, guarantee, compensation fund or other warranty owned or maintained by the organisation to cover any liabilities of the authorised users or participants, as the case may be, to clients, remain vested in and binding upon the company or such other entity acceptable to the registrar as the company may designate;

(f) the company has the same rights and is subject to the same obligations as were possessed by or binding upon the self-regulatory organisation immediately before its conversion;

(g) all agreements, appointments, transactions and documents entered into, made, executed or drawn up by, with or in favour of the self-regulatory organisation and in force immediately before the conversion remain in force and effectual, and are construed for all purposes as if they had been entered into, made, executed or drawn up by, with or in favour of the company, as the case may be;

(h) any bond, pledge, guarantee or other instrument to secure future advances, facilities or services by the self-regulatory organisation which was in force immediately before the conversion remains in force, and is construed as a bond, pledge, guarantee or instrument given to or in favour of the company, as the case may be;

(i) any claim, right, debt, obligation or duty accruing to any person against the self-regulatory organisation or owing by any person to such organisation is enforceable against or owing to the company, subject to any law governing prescription;

(j) any legal proceedings that were pending or could have been instituted against the self-regulatory organisation before the conversion may be continued or instituted against the company, subject to any law governing prescription; and

(k) the licence of the self-regulatory organisation remains vested in the company if the company complies with all the requirements of this Act in respect of a self-regulatory organisation.

Amalgamation or transfer of self-regulatory organisation

54. (1) Two or more exchanges, or two or more central securities depositories, may amalgamate or merge, or any of the assets and liabilities of an exchange or central securities depository may be transferred to or taken over by any other exchange or central securities depository, as the case may be, with the approval of the registrar and subject to the conditions that the registrar may prescribe.

(2) If an amalgamation or transfer referred to in subsection (1) takes place-

(a) all the assets and liabilities of the amalgamating organisations (or in the case of a transfer of assets and liabilities, of the organisation by which the transfer is effected), including any insurance, guarantee, compensation fund or other warranty owned or maintained by any of them to cover any liabilities of authorised users or participants, as the case may be, to clients, vest in and become binding upon the amalgamated organisation or, as the case may be, the organisation taking over such assets and liabilities or such other entity acceptable to the registrar as the parties to the amalgamation may designate;

(b) the amalgamated organisation (or in the case of a transfer of assets and liabilities, the organisation taking over such assets and liabilities) has the same rights and is subject to the same obligations as were, immediately before the amalgamation or transfer, possessed by or binding upon the amalgamating organisations or, as the case may be, the organisation by which the transfer has been effected;

(c) all agreements, appointments, transactions and documents entered into, made, executed or drawn up by, with or in favour of the amalgamated organisations or, as the case may be, the organisation by which the transfer has been effected, and in force immediately before the amalgamation or transfer remain in force and are construed for all purposes as if they had been entered into, made, executed or drawn up by, with or in favour of the amalgamated organisation or, as the case may be, the organisation taking over the assets and liabilities in question;

(d) any bond, pledge, guarantee or other instrument to secure future advances, facilities or services by any of the amalgamating organisations or, as the case may be, by the organisation transferring such assets and liabilities, which was in force immediately prior to the amalgamation or transfer, remains in force and is construed as a bond, pledge, guarantee or instrument given to or in favour of the amalgamated organisation or, as the case may be, the organisation taking over such assets and liabilities; and

(e) any claim, right, debt, obligation or duty accruing to any person against any of the amalgamating organisations or owing by any person to any of such organisations is enforceable

against or owing to the amalgamated organisation or, as the case may be, the organisation taking over such assets and liabilities.

Duty of members of controlling body of self-regulatory organisation

55. Each member of the controlling body of a self-regulatory organisation owes a fiduciary duty and a duty of care and skill to the self-regulatory organisation.

Appointment of members of controlling body of self-regulatory organisation

56. (1) No person who-

(a) may not be appointed or act as a director in terms of section 218 of the Companies Act; or

(b) has been penalised in disciplinary proceedings for a contravention of the rules of any professional organisation, including a self-regulatory organisation, which contravention involved dishonesty,

may be appointed as a member of the controlling body of a self-regulatory organisation.

(2) A person who accepts an appointment in contravention of subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

(3) If a self-regulatory organisation makes an appointment in contravention of subsection (1)-

(a) without making reasonable enquiry as to whether the appointed member is disqualified in terms of subsection (1); or

(b) knowing that the appointed member is so disqualified,

the registrar may impose a fine not exceeding R50 000 upon the self-regulatory organisation,

(4) A self-regulatory organisation must, within 14 days of the appointment of a new member to its controlling body, inform the registrar of the appointment and furnish the registrar with such information on the matter as the registrar may reasonably require.

(5) The provisions of subsection (4) may not be construed so as to render the appointment of a member of the controlling body of a self-regulatory organisation subject to the approval of the registrar or the appointment

period of 14 days why the instruction should not be given.

(8) If the registrar instructs the self-regulatory organisation to remove a member from its controlling body, the self-regulatory organisation must so remove the member within a period of 14 days and must ensure that the person in question does not in any way, whether directly or indirectly, concern himself or herself with or take part in the management of the self-regulatory organisation.

(9) If a self-regulatory organisation fails to comply with subsection (8), the registrar may, in respect of such failure, impose a fine not exceeding R5 000 for every day during which such failure continues.

(10) Sections 95(2), (3) and (4) is, with the changes required by the context, applicable to the imposition of a fine under subsections (3) and (9).

Limitation on control of and certain shareholding or other interest in certain self-regulatory organisations

57. (1) For the purposes of this section "associate", in relation to-

(a) a natural person, means-

(i) that person's spouse;

(ii) that person's child, parent, stepchild or stepparent and any spouse of such person;

(iii) another person who has entered into an agreement or arrangement with that natural person, relating to the acquisition, holding or disposal of, or the exercising of voting rights in respect of, shares in the self-regulatory organisation in question;

(iv) a juristic person whose board of directors acts in accordance with that person's directions or instructions;

(v) a trust controlled or administered by that person;

(b) a juristic person-

(i) which is a company, means its subsidiary and its holding company and any other subsidiary or holding company thereof;

(ii) which is a close corporation registered under the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984), means any member thereof as defined in section 1 of that Act;

(iii) which is not a company or close corporation, means another juristic person which would have been its subsidiary or holding company-

(aa) had it been a company; or

(bb) in the case where that other juristic person is not a company either, had both it and that other juristic person been a company;

(iv) means any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions its board of directors acts;

(v) means another juristic person whose board of directors acts in accordance with its directions or

instructions;

(vi) means a trust controlled or administered by it.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person is deemed to exercise control over a self-regulatory organisation which is a company or close corporation, if that person, alone or with associates-

(a) holds shares in the self-regulatory organisation of which the total nominal value represents more than 15 per cent of the nominal value of all the issued shares thereof;

(b) holds shares which entitle that person to exercise more than 15 per cent of the voting rights attached to the issued shares of that self-regulatory organisation; or

(c) has the power to determine the appointment of more than 15 per cent of the directors of that self-regulatory organisation, including the power to-

(i) appoint or remove, without the concurrence of another person, more than 15 per cent of the directors; or

(ii) prevent a person from being appointed as a director without another person's consent.

(3) No person may, subject to this section, without the prior approval of the registrar acquire or hold shares or any other interest in a self-regulatory organisation which is a company or close corporation, if the acquisition or holding results in that person, directly or indirectly, alone or with an associate, exercising control over the self-regulatory organisation.

(4) No person may acquire or control shares in a self-regulatory organisation which is a company or close corporation, if the aggregate nominal value of those shares, by itself or together with the aggregate nominal value of the shares already owned by that person or by that person and his or her associates, will amount to more than 15 per cent of the total nominal value of all the issued shares of the self-regulatory organisation concerned, without the prior approval of the registrar.

(5) The approval referred to in subsection (3)-

(a) may be given-

(i) subject to the condition that the aggregate nominal value of the shares owned by the person concerned and his or her associates may not exceed such percentage as may be determined by the registrar;

(ii) subject to such other conditions as the registrar may determine;

(b) may not be given if it will defeat the objects of this Act referred to in section 2; and

(c) may be refused if the person concerned, alone or with his or her associates, has not already owned shares in the self-regulatory organisation-

(i) of the aggregate nominal value; and

(ii) for the minimum period, not exceeding 12 months,

that the registrar may determine.

(6) If the registrar is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the retention of a particular shareholding

by a particular shareholder will be prejudicial to the self-regulatory organisation, the registrar may apply to the court in whose area of jurisdiction the main office of the self-regulatory organisation is situated for an order-

(a) compelling such shareholder to reduce, within a period determined by the court, that shareholding to a shareholding with a total nominal value not exceeding 15 per cent of the total nominal value of all the issued shares of the self-regulatory organisation; and

(b) limiting, with immediate effect, the voting rights that may be exercised by such shareholder by virtue of his or her shareholding to 15 per cent of the voting rights attached to all the issued shares of the self-regulatory organisation.

Delegation of functions

58. (1) A self-regulatory organisation may delegate or assign any function entrusted to it by this Act or its rules to a person or group of persons, or a committee approved by the controlling body of the self-regulatory organisation, or a division or department of the self-regulatory organisation, subject to the conditions that the self-regulatory organisation may determine.

(2) The registrar may delegate or assign any function entrusted to the registrar by or under this Act subject to the conditions that the registrar may determine.

(3) A self-regulatory organisation or the registrar, as the case may be, is not divested or relieved of a function delegated or assigned under subsection (1) or (2) and may, if necessary, withdraw the delegation or assignment at any time on reasonable notice.

Report by self-regulatory organisation to registrar

59. Within four months after the financial year-end of a self-regulatory organisation, that self-regulatory organisation must submit to the registrar an annual report containing the details prescribed by the registrar and audited annual financial statements that fairly present the financial affairs and status of the self-regulatory organisation.

Attendance of meetings by, and furnishing of documents to, registrar

60. (1) The registrar or a person nominated by the registrar may attend any meeting of the controlling body of a self-regulatory organisation or a committee of the controlling body and may take part, but may not vote, in all the proceedings at such meeting.

(2) A self-regulatory organisation must furnish the registrar with all notices, minutes and documents which are furnished to members of the controlling body of the self-regulatory organisation or a committee of the controlling body, as if the registrar were a member of that body or committee,

Manner in which exchange rules and depository rules may be made, amended or suspended and penalties for contraventions of such rules

61. (1) In this section "rules" means exchange rules and depository rules.

(2) The registrar must as soon as possible after issuing a licence to a self-regulatory organisation cause the rules made by that organisation to be published in the *Gazette* at the expense of the organisation concerned.

(3) (a) A self-regulatory organisation may, subject to this section, amend or suspend its rules.

(b) The registrar may, subject to this section, amend the rules or issue an interim rule.

(v) a restriction on the manner in which an authorised user or participant may conduct business or may utilise an officer, employee or agent;

(vi) the payment of compensation to clients prejudiced by the contravention or failure.

(b) The rules may prescribe that-

(i) full particulars regarding the imposition of a penalty must be published in the *Gazette*, other national newspapers or through the news service of the self-regulating organisation, if any;

(ii) any person who has contravened or failed to comply with the rules may be ordered to pay the costs incurred in an investigation or hearing conducted in terms of the rules;

(iii) a self-regulatory organisation may take into account at a disciplinary hearing any information obtained by the registrar in the course of an inspection conducted under section 93;

(iv) a self-regulatory organisation, or a person to whom a self-regulatory organisation has delegated its disciplinary functions, may, upon good cause shown and subject to the conditions it may impose, vary or modify any penalty which it may previously have imposed upon any person, but that in varying or modifying such penalty the penalty may not be increased.

(11) If a person fails to pay a fine or compensation referred to in subsection (10)(a) the self-regulatory organisation may file with the clerk or registrar of any competent court a statement certified by it as correct, stating the amount of the fine imposed or compensation payable, and such statement thereupon has all the effects of a civil judgment lawfully given in that court against that person in favour of the self-regulatory organisation for a liquid debt in the amount specified in the statement.

(12) This section does not prejudice the common law rights of a person aggrieved by a contravention of or failure to comply with a rule to claim any amount except to the extent that any portion of such amount has been recovered under subsection (10),

(13) The rules must prescribe the purpose for which a fine referred to in subsection (10) must be appropriated.

Limitation of liability

62. No self-regulatory organisation, chief executive officer, other officer, employee or representative of a self-regulatory organisation, or any member of a controlling body or committee of a controlling body of a self-regulatory organisation, is liable for any loss sustained by or damage caused to any person as a result of anything done or omitted by-

(a) the self-regulatory organisation, chief executive officer, other officer, employee, representative or member; or

(b) an authorised user or participant, in the *bona fide* or negligent performance of any function under or in terms of this Act, the listing requirements of an exchange or the rules or directives of a self-regulatory organisation.

Disclosure of information by self-regulatory organisation

63. Despite any contrary provisions in any other law, a self-regulatory organisation may disclose information relating to or arising from its functions to any other self-regulatory organisation or supervisory authority, whether domestic or foreign, if such disclosure will further one or more of the objects of this Act referred to in section 2.

CHAPTER VI

CLEARING HOUSE

Licensing of clearing house

Application for clearing house licence

64. (1) A person may apply to the registrar for a licence to provide clearing house services to an exchange.

(2) An application for such a licence must be-

(a) made in the manner and contain the information prescribed by the registrar;

(b) accompanied by-

(i) particulars of the applicant's proposed appointment by an exchange;

(ii) the application fee prescribed by the Minister; and

(iii) such other information as the registrar may reasonably require.

(3) The registrar must give notice of an application for a clearing house licence in two national newspapers at the expense of the applicant. The notice must state-

(a) the name of the applicant;

(b) the period within which objections to the application may be lodged with the registrar.

General requirements applicable to applicant for clearing house licence

65. (1) An applicant for a clearing house licence must-

(a) have the financial resources, and the management and human resources with appropriate experience, necessary for the operation of a clearing house in terms of this Act;

(b) comply with the requirements prescribed by the registrar for the provision of clearing house services;

(c) maintain infrastructure for the sustained provision of clearing house services; and

(d) maintain security and back-up procedures to ensure the integrity of its records of transactions.

(2) The registrar may prescribe any of the requirements referred to in subsections (1)(a), (c), and (d) in greater detail.

Licensing of clearing house

66. (1) The registrar may, after consideration of any objection received as a result of the notice referred to in section 64(3) and subject to the conditions which the registrar may consider appropriate, grant a clearing house licence if-

(a) the applicant complies with the relevant requirements of this Act; and

(b) the objects of this Act referred to in section 2 will be furthered by the granting of a clearing house licence.

(2) The clearing house licence must specify whether the clearing house may provide both clearing and settlement services, or either clearing or settlement services, the main office of the clearing house in the Republic and the places where the clearing house may be operated, and that the clearing house may not be operated at any other place without the prior written approval of the registrar.

(3) A clearing house may at any time apply to the registrar for an amendment of the terms of the licence and the conditions subject to which the licence was granted.

(4) (a) The registrar must give notice of an application for an amendment of the terms of a clearing house licence and the conditions subject to which the licence was granted in two national newspapers at the expense of the applicant.

(b) The notice must state-

(i) the name of the applicant;

(ii) the nature of the proposed amendments; and

(iii) the period within which objections to the application may be lodged with the registrar.

Renewal, cancellation or suspension of clearing house licence

67. Sections 49, 50 and 51 apply, with the changes required by the context, to the expiry, renewal, refusal of renewal, cancellation or suspension of a clearing house licence.

Limitation of liability

68. Section 62 applies with the changes required by the context to a clearing house.

Amalgamation or transfer of clearing house

69. (1) Two or more clearing houses may amalgamate or merge with one another or with any self-regulatory organisation, or any of the assets and liabilities of a clearing house may be transferred to or taken over by any other clearing house or self-regulatory organisation with the approval of the registrar and subject to the conditions that he or she may prescribe.

(2) Section 54 is applicable with the changes required by the context to an amalgamation or transfer referred to in subsection (1),

CHAPTER VII

CODE OF CONDUCT

Code of conduct for authorised users

70. (1) The registrar must in an appropriate consultative manner prescribe a code of conduct for authorised users.

(2) The code of conduct is binding on authorised users, their officers and employees and clients.

Principles of code of conduct

71. (1) The code of conduct must be based on the principle that an authorised user must-

(a) act honestly and fairly, with due skill, care and diligence and in the interests of a client;

(b) uphold the integrity of the securities services industry;

(c) have and effectively employ the resources, procedures and technological systems for the conduct of its business;

(d) seek information from a client regarding his or her financial position, investment experience and objectives in connection with the securities service required; and

(e) act fairly in a situation of conflicting interests.

(2) The code of conduct must in particular provide for-

(a) the disclosure to a client of relevant material information, including the disclosure of actual or potential own interests of the authorised user;

(b) proper record-keeping;

(c) avoidance of fraudulent and misleading advertising, canvassing and marketing;

(d) proper safekeeping, separation and protection of funds and transaction documents of clients;

(e) where appropriate, suitable guarantees or professional indemnity or fidelity insurance cover; and

(f) any other matter which is necessary or expedient to be regulated in the code of conduct for the achievement of the objects of this Act.

(a) is obtained or learned as an insider; and

(b) if it were made public would be likely to have a material effect on the price or value of any security listed on a regulated market;

"insider" means a person who has inside information-

(a) through-

(i) being a director, employee or shareholder of an issuer of securities listed on a regulated market to which the inside information relates; or

(ii) having access to such information by virtue of employment, office or profession; or

(b) where such person knows that the direct or indirect source of the information was a person contemplated in paragraph (a);

"market abuse rules" means the rules made under section 82(2)(g);

"market corner" means any arrangement, agreement, commitment or understanding involving the purchasing, selling or issuing of securities listed on a regulated market-

(a) by which a person, or a group of persons acting in concert, acquires direct or indirect beneficial ownership of, or exercises control over, or is able to influence the price of, securities listed on a regulated market; and

(b) where the effect of the arrangement, agreement, commitment or understanding is or is likely to be that the trading price of the securities listed on a regulated market, as reflected through the facilities of a regulated market, is or is likely to be abnormally influenced or arbitrarily dictated by such person or group of persons in that the said trading price deviates or is likely to deviate materially from the trading price which would otherwise likely have been reflected through the facilities of the regulated market on which the particular securities are traded;

"person" includes a partnership and any trust;

"public sector body" means-

(a) all spheres of the government of the Republic or of any other country or territory;

(b) the South African Reserve Bank; or

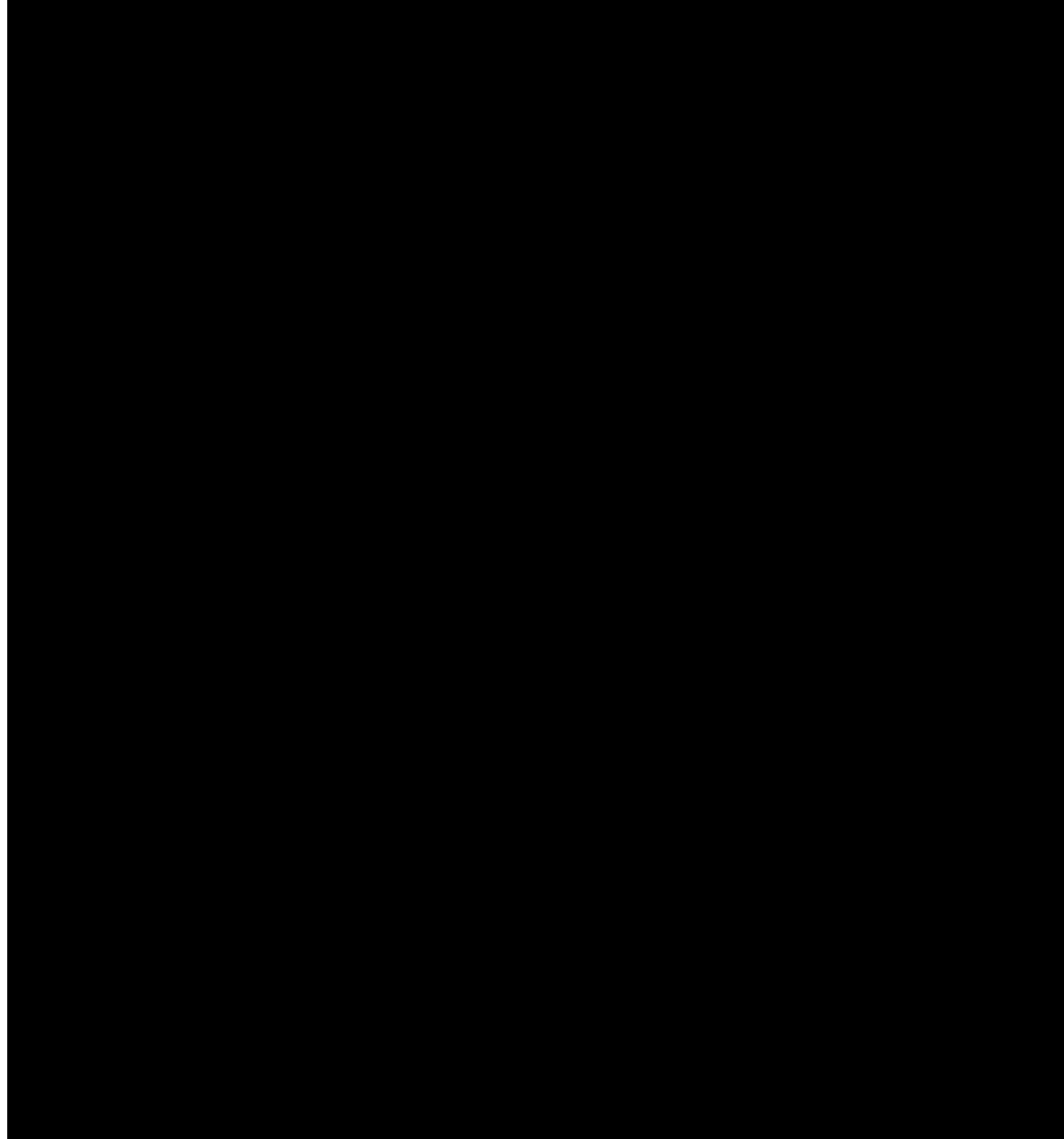
(c) the central bank of any country or territory outside the Republic,

but does not include the Public Investment Commissioners established by section 2 of the Public Investment Commissioners Act, 1984 (Act No. 45 of 1984);

"regional court" means a court established for a regional division under the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 32 of 1944);

"regulated market" means any market, whether domestic or foreign, which is regulated in terms of the laws of the country in which the market conducts business as a market for dealing in securities listed on that market.

Offences



(iv) only became an insider after he or she had given the instruction to deal to an authorised user and the instruction was not changed in any manner after he or she became an insider.

(3) (a) An insider who knows that he or she has inside information and who discloses the inside information to another person commits an offence.

(b) An insider is, despite paragraph (a),

(a) When the information is published in accordance with the rules of the relevant regulated market for the purpose of informing clients and their professional advisers;

(b) when the information is contained in records which by virtue of any enactment are open to inspection by the public; or

(c) when the information can be readily acquired by those likely to deal in any listed securities-

(i) to which the information relates; or

(ii) of an issuer to which the information relates; or

(d) when the information is derived from information which has been made public.

(2) Inside information which would otherwise be regarded as having been made public must still be so regarded even though-

(a) it can be acquired only by persons exercising diligence or observation, or having expertise;

(b) it is communicated only on payment of a fee; or (c) it is only published outside the Republic.

Prohibited trading practices

75. (1) No person may-

(a) either for such person's own account or on behalf of another person, directly or indirectly use or knowingly participate in the use of any manipulative, improper, false or deceptive practice of trading in a security listed on a regulated market, which practice creates or might create-

(i) a false or deceptive appearance of the trading activity in connection with;

or

(ii) an artificial price for, that security;

(b) place an order to buy or sell listed securities which, to his or her knowledge will, if executed, have the effect contemplated in paragraph (a).

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

(3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the following are deemed to be manipulative, improper, false or deceptive trading practices:

(a) Approving or entering on a regulated market an order to buy or sell a security listed on that market which involves no change in the beneficial ownership of that security;

(b) approving or entering on a regulated market an order to buy or sell a security listed on that market with the knowledge that an opposite order or orders of substantially the same size at substantially the same time and at substantially the same price, have been or will be entered by or for the same or different persons with the intention of creating-

(i) a false or deceptive appearance of active public trading in connection

with; or

(ii) an artificial market price for, that security;

(c) approving or entering on a regulated market orders to buy a security listed on that market at successively higher prices or orders to sell a security listed on that market at successively lower prices for the purpose of unduly or improperly influencing the market price of such security;

(d) approving or entering on a regulated market an order at or near the close of the market, the primary purpose of which is to change or maintain the closing price of a security listed on that market;

(e) approving or entering on a regulated market an order to buy or sell a security listed on that market during any auctioning process or pre- opening session and cancelling such order immediately prior to the market opening, for the purpose of creating or inducing a false or deceptive appearance of demand for or supply of such security;

(f) effecting or assisting in effecting a market corner;

(g) maintaining at a level that is artificial the price for dealing in securities listed on a regulated market;

(h) employing any device, scheme or artifice to defraud any other person as a result of a transaction effected through the facilities of a regulated market; or

(i) engaging in any act, practice or course of business in respect of dealings in securities listed on a regulated market which is deceptive or which is likely to have such effect:

Provided that the employment of price-stabilising mechanisms that are regulated in terms of the rules or listing requirements of an exchange does not constitute a manipulative, improper, false or deceptive trading practice for the purposes of this section or insider trading for the purposes of sections 73 and 77.

(4) A purchase or sale of securities listed on a regulated market does not, for the purposes of subsection (3)(a), involve a change in the beneficial ownership if a person who has a beneficial interest in those securities before the purchase or sale, or a person associated with that person in relation to those securities, directly or indirectly holds a beneficial interest in those securities after the purchase or sale.

False, misleading or deceptive statements, promises and forecasts

76. (1) No person may, directly or indirectly, make or publish in respect of listed securities, or in respect of the past or future performance of a public company-

(a) any statement, promise or forecast which is, at the time and in the light of the circumstances in which it is made, false or misleading or deceptive in respect of any material fact and which the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, is false, misleading or deceptive; or

(b) any statement, promise or forecast which is, by reason of the omission of a material fact, rendered false, misleading or deceptive and which the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, is rendered false, misleading or deceptive by reason of the omission of that fact.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

Civil liability Civil liability resulting from insider trading

77. (1) An insider who knows that he or she has inside information and who-

(a) deals directly or indirectly or through an agent, for his or her own account in the securities listed on a regulated market to which the inside information relates or which are likely to be affected by it;

(b) makes a profit or would have made a profit if he or she had sold the securities at any stage, or avoids a loss, through such dealing; and

(c) fails to prove, on a balance of probabilities, any one of the defences set out in section 73(1)(b),

is liable, at the suit of the board in any court of competent jurisdiction, to pay to the board-

(i) the equivalent of the profit or loss referred to in paragraph (b);

(ii) a penalty, for compensatory and punitive purposes, in a sum determined in the discretion of the court but not exceeding three times the amount referred to in paragraph (i);

(iii) interest; and

(iv) costs of suit on such scale as may be determined by the court.

(2) An insider who knows that he or she has inside information and who-

(a) deals, directly or indirectly, for any other person in the securities listed on a regulated market to which the inside information relates or which are likely to be affected by it;

(b) makes a profit for that other person or would have made a profit if the securities had been sold at any stage, or avoids a loss, through such dealing; and

(c) fails to prove any one of the defences set out in section 73(2)(b) on a balance of probabilities,

is, subject to subsection (5), liable, at the suit of the board in any court of competent jurisdiction, to pay to the board--

(i) the equivalent of the profit or loss referred to in paragraph (b);

(ii) a penalty, for compensatory and punitive purposes, in a sum determined in the discretion of the court but not exceeding three times the amount referred to in paragraph (i);

(iii) interest;

(iv) the commission or consideration received for such dealing; and

(v) cost of suit on such scale as may be determined by the court.

(3) An insider who knows that he or she has inside information and who-

(a) discloses the inside information to any other person; and

(b) fails to prove on a balance of probabilities the defence set out in section 73(3)(b)

is, subject to subsection (5), liable, at the suit of the board in any court of competent jurisdiction, to pay to the board-

(i) if the other person dealt in the securities listed on a regulated market to which the inside information relates or which are likely to be affected by it, the equivalent of the profit which the

person made or would have made if the securities had been sold at any stage, or the equivalent of the loss avoided, as a result of such dealing;

(ii) a penalty, for compensatory and punitive purposes, in a sum determined in the discretion of the court but not exceeding three times the amount referred to in paragraph (i);

(iii) interest;

(iv) the commission or consideration received for such disclosure; and

(v) cost of suit on such scale as may be determined by the court.

(4) An insider who knows that he or she has inside information and who encourages or causes any other person to deal in the securities listed on a regulated market to which the inside information relates or which are likely to be affected by it is, subject to subsection (5), liable, at the suit of the board in any court of competent jurisdiction, to pay to the board-

(a) if the other person dealt in such securities, the equivalent of the profit which the person made or would have made if the securities had been sold at any stage, or the equivalent of the loss avoided, as a result of such dealing;

(b) a penalty, for compensatory and punitive purposes, in a sum determined in the discretion of the court but not exceeding three times the amount referred to in paragraph (a);

(c) interest;

(d) the commission or consideration received for such encouragement; and

(e) cost of suit on such scale as may be determined by the court.

(5) If the other person referred to in subsections (2), (3) and (4) is liable as an insider in terms of subsection (1), the insider referred to in subsections (2), (3) and (4) is jointly and severally liable together with that other person to pay the amounts set out in subsection (2)(i), (iii) and (v), (3)(i), (in) and (v), or (4)(a), (c) and (d), as the case may be.

(6) The profit made, or the profit that would have been made if the listed securities had been sold at any stage, or the loss avoided, is determined in the discretion of the court which must have regard to factors such as the consideration for the dealing referred to in subsections (2), (3) and (4), the time between the relevant dealing and the publication of the inside information and any other relevant factors.

(7) Any amount recovered by the board as a result of the proceedings contemplated in this section or as a result of an agreement of settlement must be deposited by the board directly into a specially designated trust account and-

(a) the board is, as a first charge against the trust account, entitled to reimbursement of all expenses reasonably incurred by it in bringing such proceedings and in administering the distributions made to claimants in terms of subsection (8) and an additional sum equal to 10% of the gross amount so recovered less any amount of costs actually recovered from the other party prior to the finalisation of the distribution account;

(b) the balance, if any, must be distributed by the claims officer to the claimants referred to in subsection (8) in accordance with subsection (9);

(c) any amount not paid out in terms of paragraph (b) accrues to the board.

(8) The balance referred to in subsection (7)(b) must be distributed to all claimants who-

(a) submit claims to the directorate within 90 days from the date of publication of a notice in two national newspapers inviting persons who are affected by the dealings referred to in subsections (1) to (4) to submit their claims; and

(b) prove to the reasonable satisfaction of the claims officer that-

(i) they were affected by the dealings referred to in subsections (1) to (4);

and

(ii) in the case where the inside information was made public within five trading days from the time the insider referred to in subsections (1) and (2), or the other person referred to in subsections (3) and (4) dealt, they dealt in the same securities at the same time or any time after the insider or other person so dealt and before the inside information was made public; or

(iii) in every other case, they dealt in the same securities at the same time or any time thereafter on the same day, as the insider or other person referred to in subparagraph (ii).

(9) Subject to subsection (10), a claimant must receive an amount-

(a) equal to the difference between the price at which the claimant dealt and the price, determined by the court or a settlement, that the claimant would have dealt if the inside information had been published at the time of dealing; or

(b) equal to the pro rata portion of the balance referred to in subsection (7)(b), calculated according to the relationship which the amount contemplated in paragraph (a) bears to all amounts proved in terms of subsection (8) by claimants.

whichever is the lesser, unless the claims officer in his or her discretion determines that the claimant should receive a lesser or no amount.

(10) An amount awarded in proceedings contemplated in section 85 must be deducted from any amount claimed in terms of this section.

(11) The common law principles of vicarious liability apply to the civil liability established by this section.

Powers of directorate in civil proceedings

78. (1) The directorate may withdraw, abandon or compromise any civil proceedings instituted in terms of section 77 but any agreement of compromise must be made an order of court and the amount of any payment made in terms of such compromise must be made public.

(2) Where civil proceedings have not been instituted, any agreement of compromise may, on application to the court by the board after due notice to the other party or parties, be made an order of court and the parties to the agreement and the amount of any payment made in terms of such agreement must be made public.

Procedural matters

Jurisdiction

79. (1) Only a High Court or a regional court has jurisdiction to try any offence referred to in

sections 73,75 and 76 and to impose a penalty up to the maximum set out in section 115(a).

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) and sections 77 and 81 a court of competent jurisdiction includes the court within whose jurisdiction the regulated market has its principal place of business or head office or in which any element of the dealing or offence occurred and it is not necessary to make any attachment to found or confirm jurisdiction.

Assessment of fines and penalties

80. (1) In the assessment of any penalty in terms of section 115(a), the court must take into account any award previously made under section 77 which arises from the same cause.

(2) In the assessment of any award under section 77, the court must take into account any penalty which arises from the same cause and previously imposed in terms of section 115(a).

Attachments and interdicts

81. (1) On application by the board, a court may order the attachment of assets or evidence to prevent their concealment, removal, dissipation or destruction.

(2) The board may institute any interdict or interlocutory proceedings against a person who made a profit or avoided a loss or whom the board reasonably believes may have made a profit or avoided a loss as contemplated in section 77.

(3) Such proceedings may include proceedings to obtain an interdict to prevent the disposal of assets or of evidence.

Administration of this Chapter

Powers and duties of Financial Services Board

82. (1)The board is responsible for the supervision of compliance with this Chapter. (2) In addition to its powers in terms of the Financial Services Board Act the board may, subject to section 83-

(a) investigate any matter relating to an offence referred to in sections 73, 75 and 76, including insider trading in terms of section 440F of the Companies Act and the Insider Trading Act committed before the repeal of that section and that Act;

(b) institute such proceedings as are contemplated in this Chapter;

(c) administer the proof of claims and distribution of payments in terms of section 77;

(d) summon any person who is believed to be able to furnish any information on the subject of any investigation or to have in such person's possession or under such person's control any document which has bearing upon that subject, to lodge such document with the board, or to appear at a time and place specified in the summons, to be interrogated or to produce such document; and

(e) interrogate any such person under oath or affirmation duly administered, and examine or retain for examination any such document: Provided that any person from whom any document has been taken and retained under this subsection must, so long as such document is in possession of the board, at that person's request and expense be allowed to make copies thereof or to take extracts therefrom at any reasonable time and under the supervision of the person in charge of the investigation;

(f) in relation to a matter investigated in terms of paragraph (a), on the authority of a warrant, at

any time without prior notice-

(i) enter any premises and require the production of any document;

ii) enter and search any premises for any document;

(iii) open any strongroom, safe or other container which he or she suspects contains any document;

(iv) examine, make extracts from and copy any document or, against the issue of a receipt, remove such document temporarily for that purpose;

(v) against the issue of a receipt, seize any document;

(vi) retain any seized document for as long as it may be required for criminal or other proceedings,

but the board may proceed without a warrant, if the person in control of any premises consents to the actions contemplated in this paragraph;

(g) make market abuse rules after consultation with the directorate-

(i) concerning the administration of this Chapter by the board and the directorate;

(ii) concerning the manner in which investigations in terms of this Chapter are to be conducted;

(iii) concerning the notification of amounts received in terms of sections 77, the procedure for the lodging and proof of claims, the administration of trust accounts and the distribution of payments in respect of claims; ~~2013/10/10 10:10:10 AM~~ /e2 2o has jurisdiw 10. 1 T9/P <</MCI0 Tc 0

(iv) concerning meetings of the directorate;

(v) which are generally designed to ensure that the board and the directorate are able to perform

- (i) fails to appear at the time and place specified in the summons;
- (ii) fails to remain in attendance until excused by the board from further attendance;
- (iii) refuses to take the oath or to make an affirmation as contemplated in subsection (2)(e);
- (iv) fails to answer fully and satisfactorily any question lawfully put to him or her under subsection (2)(e)', or
- (v) fails to furnish information or to produce a document in terms of subsection (2)(d).

commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

(4) The board may, subject to the conditions it may determine, delegate the power to investigate an alleged contravention of this Chapter to any fit person and such person has the powers set out in subsections (2)(d), (e) and (f).

(5) The board must cause the publication in the *Gazette* of a notice of any proposed market abuse rule or amendment of such a rule, calling upon all interested persons who have any objections to the proposed rule or amendment, to lodge their objections with the board within a period of 14 days from the date of publication of the notice.

(6) If there are no such objections or if the board has, after consultation with the directorate, considered the objections and has decided to introduce the proposed rule or amendment in the form published in the *Gazette* in terms of subsection (5), the rule or amendment comes into operation on a date determined by the board by notice in the *Gazette*.

(7) If the board has, after considering such objections, decided after consultation with the directorate to amend the proposed rule or amendment as published in the *Gazette* in terms of subsection (5), the proposed rule or amendment thus amended must be published by the board in the *Gazette* and comes into operation on a date determined by the board by notice in the *Gazette*,

(8) A rule made under subsection (2) is binding on regulated persons and members of the public.

(9) If the Director of Public Prosecutions declines to prosecute for an alleged offence in terms of this Chapter, the board may prosecute in respect of such offence in any court competent to try that offence and section 8(2) and (3) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), does not apply to such a prosecution.

(10) The board must, at the request of the directorate, investigate any matter and summon and interrogate any person in respect of the matters referred to in subsections (2)(a), (d) and (e).

Composition and functions of directorate

83. (1) (a) The Insider Trading Directorate established by section 12 of the Insider Trading Act continues to exist, despite the repeal of that Act by section 117.

(b) As from the commencement of this Act the Insider Trading Directorate referred to in paragraph (a) is known as the Directorate of Market Abuse and a reference to the Insider Trading Directorate in any law must, unless clearly inappropriate, be construed as a reference to the Directorate of Market Abuse.

(c) The directorate exercises the powers of the board-

(i) to institute any civil proceedings as contemplated in this Chapter;

(ii) to investigate any matter relating to an offence referred to in section 82(2)(a):

and

(iii) contemplated in section 82(2)(d), (e) and (f), in the name of the board.

(d) The directorate is not intended to act as an administrative body when exercising its powers referred to in paragraph (c).

(e) The directorate must-

(i) report quarterly to the board and the Minister on its activities in terms of this Chapter; and

(ii) furnish the board and the Minister, at their request, with copies of such documents and records of proceedings of the directorate, as the board or the Minister may direct.

(2) (a) The directorate consists of the chairperson and the other members and alternate members appointed by the Minister,

(b) A member and alternate member hold office for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Minister may determine at the time of his or her appointment and is eligible for reappointment upon the expiry of his or her term of office: Provided that if on the expiry of the term of office of a member reappointment is not made or a new member is not appointed, the former member must remain in office for a further period of not more than six months.

(c) The Minister may remove the chairperson from his or her office or terminate the membership of any other member on good cause shown and after having given the chairperson or member, as the case may be, sufficient opportunity to show why he or she should not be removed or why his or her membership should not be terminated.

(3) The Minister must appoint as members of the directorate-

(a) the executive officer of the board or his or her deputy, or both;

(b) one person and an alternate from each of the regulated markets in the Republic;

(c) one commercial lawyer of appropriate experience and an alternate;

(d) one accountant of appropriate experience and an alternate;

(e) one person of appropriate experience and an alternate from the insurance industry;

(f) one person of appropriate experience and an alternate from the banking industry;

(g) one person of appropriate experience and an alternate from the fund management industry;

(h) one person of appropriate experience and an alternate nominated by the Share Holders' Association of South Africa or any other similar organisation chosen by the Minister;

(i) one person of appropriate experience and an alternate nominated by the SA Reserve Bank; and

(j) two other persons of appropriate experience and alternates.

(4) The persons referred to in subsection (3) are nominated by reason of their availability and knowledge of financial markets and may not be practising authorised users.

(5) The directorate must designate from its members a deputy chairperson who performs the functions of the chairperson when the office of chairperson is vacant or when the chairperson is unable to perform his or her functions.

(6) The members of the directorate may co-opt one or more persons as additional members of the directorate.

(7) All members of the directorate, other than the additional members, have one vote in respect of matters considered by the directorate, but an alternate member only has a vote in the absence from a meeting of the member whom the alternate is representing.

(8) The meetings of the directorate are held at such times and places as the chairperson may determine, but four members of the directorate may by notice in writing to the chairperson of the directorate demand that a meeting of the directorate be held within seven business days of such notice.

(9) The chairperson must determine the procedure of a meeting of the directorate.

that subsection if made by-

(a) a person for the purpose of performing functions in terms of this Chapter; (b) a person for the purpose of any legal proceedings under this Chapter;

(c) a person when required to do so by a court or any other law;

(d) the directorate or the board, if it is necessary to achieve one or more of the objects of this Act referred to in section 2;

(e) the directorate, if it is in the public interest; or

(f) the directorate by publishing the status and outcome of investigations under this Chapter.

(4) The directorate may share information concerning any matter dealt with in terms of this Chapter with the institutions which have nominated persons to the directorate, the Securities Regulation Panel constituted in terms of section 440B of the Companies Act, the South African Reserve Bank, the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board constituted in terms of the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Act, all self-regulatory organisations, the Financial Intelligence Centre established by the Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act No. 38 of 2001), the National Treasury, the Minister and with the persons, whether inside the Republic or elsewhere, responsible for regulating, investigating or prosecuting insider trading, prohibited trading practices and other market abuses.

Offences committed in terms of section 440F of Companies Act and Insider Trading Act

87. (1) Despite the repeal of section 440F of the Companies Act, and the Insider Trading Act, the board is responsible for investigating alleged offences in terms of that section and the latter Act that were committed before the repeal, and for that purpose it has the powers and duties referred to in section 82.

(2) The Securities Regulation Panel constituted in terms of section 440B of the Companies Act must disclose to the board all information in its possession relating to an alleged offence in terms of this Chapter.

(3) The board may disclose information received in terms of subsection (2) to any of the institutions or persons referred to in section 86(3).

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Auditing Auditor

88. (1) A regulated person must appoint and at all times have an auditor who engages in public practice and who has no direct or indirect financial interest in the business in respect of which the auditor is so appointed.

(2) No firm of auditors, or a member of such firm, in which a regulated person or director, officer or employee of a regulated person has any financial interest, may be appointed as an auditor of a regulated person.

(3) The registrar must approve the appointment of the auditor of every self-regulatory organisation and clearing house and may withdraw the approval if it is necessary,

Accounting records and audit

89. A regulated person must-

(a) maintain on a continual basis the accounting records prescribed by the registrar and prepare annual financial statements that conform with generally accepted accounting practice and contain the information that may be prescribed by the registrar;

(b) cause such records and annual financial statements to be audited not later than three months after the financial year end of the regulated person, or such later date as the registrar may allow, by an auditor appointed in terms of section 88; and

(c) preserve such records, which may be in electronic form, in a safe place for a period of not less than five years as from the date of the last entry therein.

Functions of auditor

90. (1) The auditor must, in conformity with generally accepted auditing standards, examine the accounting records and annual financial statements and be satisfied that the accounting records comply with the requirements of this Act and that the financial statements are properly drawn up so as to fairly present the financial position, cash flows and the results of the operations of the regulated person.

(2) When an auditor of a regulated person has conducted an audit in terms of subsection (1), the auditor must, subject to subsection (3), report to the regulated person or to the self-regulatory organisation if the auditor is the auditor of an authorised user or participant, and on request to the registrar-

(a) to the effect that the auditor has examined the accounting records and the annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and in the manner required by this Act and that in the auditor's considered opinion they fairly present the financial position, cash flows and results of the operations of the regulated person; and

(b) on the matters prescribed by the registrar.

(3) If the auditor is unable to make such a report or to make it without qualification, the auditor must include in the auditor's report a statement explaining the facts or circumstances that prevented the auditor from making a report or from making it without qualification.

(4) When the auditor of a regulated person furnishes copies of a report or other document or particulars contemplated in section 20(5)(b) of the Public Accountants' and Auditors* Act, the auditor must, despite any contrary law, also furnish a copy thereof to the registrar, if the auditor is the auditor of a self-regulatory organisation or clearing house, or to the self-regulatory organisation in question, if the auditor is the auditor of an authorised user or participant.

(5) If an auditor's appointment is terminated for any reason, including by way of resignation, the auditor must-

(a) submit to the registrar, if the auditor is the auditor of a self-regulatory organisation or clearing house or to the self-regulatory organisation in question, if the auditor is the auditor of an authorised user or participant, a statement of what the reasons are, or what the auditor believes to be the reasons, for the termination;

(b) if the auditor would, but for that termination, have had reason to submit to the regulated person a report contemplated in section 20(5)(a) of the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Act, submit such a report to the registrar or the self-regulatory organisation, as the case may be.

(6) An auditor must inform the registrar or the self-regulatory organisation, as the case may be, in

writing of any matter relating to the affairs of the regulated person of which the auditor became aware in the performance of the auditor's functions and which, in the opinion of the auditor, is irregular or may prejudice the regulated person's ability to meet its liabilities at all times.

Furnishing of information in good faith by auditor

91. (1) The furnishing, in good faith, by an auditor of a report or information in terms of this Act does not constitute a contravention of a provision of a law or a breach of a provision of a code of professional conduct to which the auditor is subject.

(2) The failure, in good faith, by an auditor to furnish a report or information in terms of this Act does not confer upon any person a right of action against the auditor which, but for that failure, that person would not have had.

Power of registrar to request audit

92. (1) The registrar may at any time by written notice direct a regulated person to have its accounts, records and financial statements audited and to submit the results of such an audit to the registrar within the time specified in the notice.

(2) A person who, pursuant to subsection (1), gives information, an explanation or access to records knowing that the information, explanation or records are false or misleading, commits an offence.

Powers of registrar and court

Powers of registrar to investigate or conduct inspection

93. (1) If the registrar receives a complaint, charge or allegation that a person (hereinafter referred to as the respondent) who provides securities services (whether the respondent is licensed or authorised in terms of this Act or not) is contravening or is failing to comply with any provision of this Act, or if the registrar has reason to believe that such a contravention or failure is taking place, the registrar may investigate the matter by-

(a) directing that respondent in writing to-

(i) provide the registrar with any information, document or record reasonably required by the registrar about such services;

(ii) appear before the registrar at a specified time and place; or

(b) instructing an inspector under section 3 of the Inspection of Financial Institutions Act, 1998 (Act No. 80 of 1998), to carry out an inspection of the affairs of the respondent.

(2) If a respondent is questioned in terms of subsection (1)(a)(ii) and is obliged to answer questions which may incriminate him or her or, if he or she is to be tried on a criminal charge, may prejudice him or her at such trial, no evidence regarding any such questions and answers is admissible in any criminal proceedings, except in criminal proceedings for perjury.

Powers of registrar after investigation or inspection

94. After an investigation or inspection has been done under section 93, the registrar may in order to achieve the objects of this Act referred to in section 2-

(a) if the respondent is a company-

- (i) apply to the court under section 346 of the Companies Act for the winding-up of the respondent as if the registrar were a creditor of the respondent;
- (ii) apply to the court under section 427(2) of the Companies Act for a judicial management order in respect of the respondent as if the registrar were a creditor of the respondent;
- (b) subject to section 5 of the Financial Institutions (Protection of Funds) Act, apply to the court for the appointment of a curator for the business of the respondent;
- (c) direct the respondent to take any steps, or to refrain from performing or continuing to perform any act, in order to terminate or remedy any irregularity or state of affairs disclosed by the investigation or inspection;
- (d) direct the respondent to prohibit or restrict specified activities, performed in terms of this Act, of a director, managing executive, officer or employee of the respondent, if the registrar believes that the director, managing executive, officer or employee is not fit and proper to perform such activities;
- (e) refer the matter to the enforcement committee to be dealt with in accordance with sections 102 to 105: Provided that in the case of an investigation carried out by the directorate under Chapter VIII, such referral must be done by the directorate;
- (f) hand the matter over to the National Director of Public Prosecutions provided that the contravention or failure constitutes an offence in terms of this Act.

Power of registrar to impose penalties

95. (1) The registrar may impose a fine in the case of any failure by a regulated person to submit to the registrar within any period specified by or under this Act any statement, report, return or other document or information required by or under this Act to be so submitted, not exceeding R1 000 or such other amount prescribed by the registrar for every day during which the failure continues.

(2) The registrar must, before imposing a fine, by written notice to the regulated person-

(a) inform the regulated person of the registrar's intention to impose a fine;

(b) specify the particulars of the alleged failure;

(c) set out the reasons for the intended imposition of a fine;

(d) specify the amount of the fine intended to be imposed; and

(e) call upon the regulated person to show cause within a period specified by the registrar why the fine should not be imposed.

(3) If the registrar, after consideration of representations made by the regulated person, decides to impose a fine, the registrar must by written notice inform the regulated person that, not later than 30 days after the date of the notice, the regulated person may-

(a) pay the fine; or

(b) appeal in terms of section 111 against the imposition of the fine to the board of appeal.

(4) If a regulated person fails to pay the fine or note an appeal in terms of subsection (3), the

registrar may file with the clerk or registrar of any competent court a statement certified by him or her as correct, stating the amount of the fine imposed on me regulated person, and such statement thereupon has all the effects of a civil judgment lawfully given in that court in favour of the hoard for a liquid debt in the amount specified in the statement.

Power of court to declare person disqualified

96. (1) If a court-

(a) convicts an authorised user or participant, or an officer or employee of those entities, of an offence under this Act or of an offence of which any dishonest act or omission is an element; or

(b) finds, in proceedings to which a person referred to in paragraph (a) is a party or in which his or her conduct is called into question, that he or she has been guilty of reckless or dishonest conduct,

the court may (in addition, in a case referred to in paragraph (a), to any sentence it may impose) declare the person concerned to be disqualified, for an indefinite period or for a period specified by the court, from carrying on business or being employed in a capacity of trust.

(2) The court may, on good cause shown, vary or revoke a declaration made under subsection (1).

(3) The registrar of the court that has made a declaration under subsection (1) or varied or revoked a declaration under subsection (2), must as soon as possible notify the registrar, and the self-regulatory organisation concerned, thereof.

(4) No declaration made under subsection (1) affects any power of a self-regulatory organisation to take disciplinary action in terms of its rules against the person concerned.

Enforcement committee

Establishment of enforcement committee

97. The board must establish an enforcement committee which-

(a) is a committee of record; and

(b) must perform its functions in accordance with this Act.

Composition of enforcement committee

98. (1) The board must, on the date that this Act comes into operation, appoint as members of the enforcement committee so many persons as the board may consider necessary: Provided that a minimum of two members are persons qualified in law.

(2) The enforcement committee may, as the need arises and on an *ad hoc* basis, co-opt one or more persons with appropriate knowledge and experience as additional members of the enforcement committee.

(3) No member of the enforcement committee who was involved in the investigation of a matter or who has an interest in that matter may participate in a decision on that matter by the enforcement committee,

(4) The board must designate from the members of the enforcement committee a chairperson and a deputy chairperson who performs the functions of the chairperson when the office of chairperson is vacant or when the chairperson is unable to perform his or her functions.

(5) The board may at any time reconstitute the enforcement committee but a reconstitution may not affect the membership of a panel referred to in section 100 during the course of proceedings before such panel.

Functions of enforcement committee

99. (1) If the registrar or the directorate refers a matter to the enforcement committee under section 94, the enforcement committee must deal with the matter in accordance with sections 102 to 105, to the extent that those sections are applicable to the matter in question.

(2) The enforcement committee must submit to the board an annual report-

(a) on the activities of the enforcement committee during the preceding calendar year;

(b) within the period; and

(c) containing the information, specified by the board.

Enforcement committee proceedings

100. (1) The chairperson of the enforcement committee, with the assistance of employees of the board designated by the registrar, is responsible for managing the caseload of the enforcement committee and must assign each matter referred to the enforcement committee to a panel composed of the chairperson or deputy chairperson and not fewer than two other members of the enforcement committee who are suitably qualified to decide on the matter in question.

(2) A panel determines its own procedure for the performance of its functions.

(3) The proceedings of a panel are open to the public.

(4) The decision of the panel on a matter assigned to it must be in writing and include reasons for the decision.

(5) The decision of the majority of the members of a panel is the decision of the enforcement committee.

Referral of matter

101. (1) The referral of a matter to the enforcement committee in terms of section 94(e) may at any time be withdrawn by the registrar or the directorate, as the case may be.

(2) The power of the board to institute civil proceedings in a court under section 77 against a person who has contravened section 73 is, subject to section 105(5), not affected by the referral of a matter to the enforcement committee in terms of section 94(e).

Consideration of matter by enforcement committee

102. (1) The referral of a matter to the enforcement committee must be accompanied by a report on the investigation or inspection referred to in section 93, or on an investigation done under Chapter VIII, as the case may be, and all other evidence relevant to the alleged contravention or failure and in the possession of the registrar or the directorate.

(2) The enforcement committee must serve a copy of the report and evidence referred to in subsection (1), together with particulars of the alleged contravention or failure to comply with this Act, on the respondent (which may include an individual member of the controlling body of a

regulated person) and direct him or her to respond thereto by way of affidavit within a time specified by the enforcement committee.

(3) The panel to which a specific matter has been assigned must consider the documentary evidence before it without hearing further evidence, subject to subsection (4).

(4) The panel may, in exceptional circumstances and when it is necessary to come to a just decision, by written notice summon a person to appear before the panel to be questioned or to produce a document specified in the summons.

(5) A legal representative may assist a person summoned in terms of subsection (4) at such person's own expense,

(6) If a person is questioned in terms of subsection (4) and is obliged to answer questions which may incriminate him or her or which, if he or she is to be tried on a criminal charge, may prejudice him or her at such trial, no evidence regarding any such questions and answers is admissible in any criminal proceedings, except in criminal proceedings for perjury.

Admission by respondent

103. (1) If a respondent admits that he or she has committed the contravention or failure of which the respondent is charged and the panel and the respondent agree on the appropriate amount of an administrative penalty, the panel may-

(a) impose that penalty; and

(b) if necessary, instruct the respondent to take any remedial action as contemplated in section 94(c),

and the respondent must pay the penalty to the board and take the remedial action within the time specified by the panel.

(2) If the respondent fails to pay the agreed penalty or to take the remedial action instructed within the specified time, the registrar or directorate, as the case may be, may file with the clerk or registrar of any competent court a statement certified as correct, stating the amount of the penalty imposed on the respondent and the contents of the instruction, and such statement thereupon has all the effects of a civil judgment lawfully given in that court in favour of the board.

Imposition of administrative penalty

104. (1) If a panel is satisfied that a respondent has contravened or failed to comply with this Act and-

(a) the respondent did not admit as contemplated in section 103; or

(b) if the panel and the respondent could not agree on the appropriate amount of a penalty in terms of that section; or

(c) if the respondent has paid the penalty imposed under section 103(1)(a) but failed to take the remedial action instructed under section 103(1)(b),

the enforcement committee may cause to be delivered by hand to that respondent a written notice that must contain the particulars contemplated in subsection (2).

(2) A notice referred to in subsection (1) must-

(a) specify the name and address of the respondent;

(b) specify the particulars of the contravention or failure;

(c) set out the reasons for the panel's decision to impose an administrative penalty;

(d) specify the amount of the administrative penalty which the panel considers appropriate in the circumstances, and may, if necessary, contain an instruction to the respondent to take any remedial action as contemplated in section 94(c);

(e) inform the respondent that within the period specified in the notice the respondent may-

(i) pay the administrative penalty and take the instructed remedial action, if such an instruction was issued; or

(ii) appeal in terms of section 111 against the imposition of the administrative penalty and the instruction to take remedial action, if such instruction was issued, to the board of appeal; and

(f) state that a failure to comply with the requirements of the notice within the time permitted will result in the proceedings contemplated in subsection (3).

(3) If the respondent fails to comply with the requirements of a notice referred to in subsection (2), the registrar may file with the clerk or registrar of any competent court a statement certified as correct, stating the amount of the administrative penalty imposed on the respondent and the contents of the instruction, and such statement thereupon has all the effects of a civil judgment lawfully given in that court in favour of the board.

(4) If a respondent is a member of the controlling body of a regulated person, the panel may direct that an administrative penalty imposed under section 103(1)(a) or subsection (2) be paid by the respondent in his or her personal capacity.

(5) A panel may make such an order for the payment of the costs of the proceedings of the enforcement committee as it may consider fair in the circumstances of each case.

(6) The enforcement committee may not impose a penalty contemplated in this section if the respondent has been charged with a criminal offence in respect of the same set of facts.

(7) If a court assesses the penalty to be imposed on a person convicted of an offence in terms of this Act, the court must take into account any administrative penalty imposed under this section or section 103(1)(a) in respect of the same set of facts.

(8) An administrative penalty imposed and paid in terms of this section does not constitute a previous conviction as contemplated in Chapter 27 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977).

(9) When determining an appropriate administrative penalty a panel must consider the following factors:

(a) The nature, duration, seriousness and extent of the contravention or failure;

(b) the extent to which the contravention or failure was deliberate or reckless;

(c) any loss or damage suffered as a result of the contravention or failure;

(d) the level of profit derived from the contravention or failure;

- (e) whether the respondent has previously been found in contravention of this Act;
- (f) any other factor that the panel considers relevant.

Payment of compensatory amount

105. (1) If a panel is satisfied that a respondent has contravened or failed to comply with section 73, the panel may require the respondent to pay to the board a compensatory amount.

(2) The procedure prescribed by sections 103 and 104 in respect of the imposition of administrative penalties is, with the changes required by the context and subject to subsection (3), applicable when a panel requires the respondent to pay a compensatory amount.

(3) Section 77 is, with the changes required by the context, applicable to the determination and distribution of a compensatory amount.

(4) Such compensatory amount is composed of the equivalent of the profit or loss, the penalty for compensatory and punitive purposes, interest, and where applicable, commission or consideration, as if it were determined under section 77.

(5) No civil proceedings in respect of the same set of facts may be instituted under section 77 against a respondent if the respondent has paid a compensatory amount in terms of this section.

Confidentiality

106. (1) Subject to subsection (3), no member of the enforcement committee or employee of the board may disclose to any person any information acquired in the performance of the functions of the enforcement committee and which relates to the proceedings or a decision of the enforcement committee except-

(a) for the purpose of the performance of functions in terms of this Act;

(b) when required to do so by a court or any law;

(c) to the extent that such information has already been made public; or

(d) to a self-regulatory organisation when necessary for the achievement of one or more of the objects of this Act.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

(3) If a respondent does not appeal against a decision of the enforcement committee within the period specified in terms of section 104(2)(e), the registrar must make public the decision of the enforcement committee, unless such publication will be contrary to the objects of this Act referred to in section 2, or unless there are exceptional circumstances that justify the preservation of the confidentiality of the decision.

Winding-up, judicial management and curatorship

Winding-up or sequestration by court

107. (1) An order for the winding-up or sequestration of the estate of a regulated person may be granted by the court on the application of-

(a) the regulated person;

(b) one or more of the regulated person's creditors;

(c) if the regulated person is an exchange or a central securities depository, one or more authorised users or participants, as the case may be;

(d) jointly, any of or all the parties mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c);

(e) the provisional judicial manager or final judicial manager of the regulated person;

(f) the provisional curator or curator of a regulated person; or

(g) the registrar.

(2) A regulated person which is a company or other corporate body may be wound-up by the court, subject to section 110, according to the Companies Act, and the estate of a regulated person who is a natural person or partnership may be sequestrated according to the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No. 24 of 1936).

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)-

(a) section 346(3) of the Companies Act must be construed as if after the words "except an application by" there were inserted the words "the Registrar of Securities Services or";

(b) section 346(4)(a) of the Companies Act must be construed as if after the words "lodged with the Master" there were inserted the words "and the Registrar of Securities Services";

(c) section 346(4)(b) of the Companies Act must be construed as if after the word "Master" there were inserted the words "or the Registrar of Securities Services"; and

(d) section 357 of the Companies Act must be construed as if the registrar were included among the persons to whom notice is required to be given under subsection (1)(b) of that section.

(4) An order for the winding-up or sequestration of a regulated person may not be made unless the court is satisfied that-

(a) if the regulated person is a company or other corporate body, it is not desirable that the regulated person be placed under judicial management in terms of the Companies Act, or curatorship in terms of the Financial Institutions (Protection of Funds) Act;

(b) if the regulated person is not a company, it is not desirable that the regulated person be placed under curatorship in terms of the Financial Institutions (Protection of Funds) Act.

Judicial management

108. (1) The court may grant a judicial management order in respect of a regulated person which is a company or other corporate body on the application of the persons, except a provisional or final judicial manager or curator, referred to in section 107, and section 107(4)(a) and (b) applies, with the changes required by the context, to an application for a judicial management order.

(2) The Companies Act applies, subject to section 110, to the judicial management of a regulated person that is a company.

Appointment of curator

109. (1) The court may appoint a curator in terms of section 5 of the Financial Institutions (Protection of Funds) Act in respect of any regulated person.

(2) The Financial Institutions (Protection of Funds) Act applies to the management and control of a regulated person by a curator appointed under this section.

Appointment of liquidator and judicial manager

110. Despite the provisions of the Companies Act, the Master of the High Court may, only after consultation with the registrar, appoint a liquidator or judicial manager in respect of a regulated person.

Miscellanea

Right of appeal

(4) The registrar may appeal to the board of appeal against a decision of a self-regulatory organisation if the self-regulatory organisation fails to respond to a written request by the registrar to review the decision within a reasonable period.

(5) In deciding an appeal the board of appeal must take into account-

(a) the reasons for the decision appealed against;

(b) the grounds of appeal;

(c) the documentary or verbal evidence submitted or given by any person at the request or with the permission of the board of appeal; and

(d) any other information at the disposal of the board of appeal.

(6) The board of appeal must within a reasonable time-

(a) confirm, amend or set aside the decision appealed against; and

(b) make such award as to costs as it may consider appropriate.

(7) (a) The decision of the board of appeal is binding on the parties to the appeal.

(b) Neither this Act nor the rules of a self-regulatory organisation may be construed so as to limit the right of any interested person to have a decision of a self-regulatory organisation or the board of appeal reviewed by a court of competent jurisdiction, subject to the obligation on such person to have first exhausted his or her remedies in terms of this Act.

Evidence

112. A record, including an electronic record, purporting to have been made in the ordinary course of the business of a regulated person, or a copy or printout of or an extract from such record certified to be correct by an officer in the service of such regulated person, is on its mere production in any civil, criminal, administrative or disciplinary proceedings under this Act, the rules of a self-regulatory organisation or any other law or the common law, admissible in evidence against any person and *prima facie* proof of the facts contained in such record, copy, printout or extract.

Regulations

113. The Minister may make regulations regarding-

(a) all matters which by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed by the Minister;

(b) generally, all matters which are necessary or expedient to be prescribed in order that the objects of this Act may be achieved.

Fees

114. (1) The Minister may prescribe fees after consultation with the registrar in respect of matters contemplated in this Act and, in relation to such fees as well as fees payable in terms of this Act, the person by whom the fee must be paid, the manner of payment thereof and, where necessary, the interest payable in respect of overdue fees.

(2) Fees payable in terms of this Act and interest so payable in respect of overdue fees may be recovered by the registrar by civil action in a competent court.

Offences and penalties

115. A person who-

(a) commits an offence referred to in section 73, 75 or 76 is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R50 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or to both such fine and imprisonment;

(b) commits an offence referred to in section 92(2) is liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment;

(c) contravenes or fails to comply with section 4(1) or (2), 19, 20, 21, 22 or 29 commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

Savings

116. (1) The licence, registration or authorisation of a regulated person who immediately before the date of commencement of this Act was licensed, registered or authorised under an Act repealed by this Act-

(a) shall have effect as from the date of commencement of this Act as if granted under a corresponding provision of this Act;

(b) in the case of a licence, registration or authorisation which expires after a specified period, shall remain in force, subject to this Act, for so much of that period as falls after the date of commencement of this Act,

(2) The repeal by this Act of the Financial Markets Control Act, 1989 (Act No. 55 of 1989), does not affect the recognition of a clearing house under the latter Act: Provided that such a clearing house must apply for a clearing house licence in terms of section 64 within six months from the date of commencement of this Act.

(3) The rules of a self-regulatory organisation made under an Act repealed by this Act and in force immediately before the date of commencement of this Act continue in force so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act: Provided that a self-regulatory organisation must, within six months from the date of commencement of this Act, amend or replace its rules so as to comply with the requirements of this Act.

(4) Subsection (3) applies with the changes required by the context to the listing requirements of an exchange.

Amendment and repeal of laws

117. The laws referred to in the Schedule are hereby amended or repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Short title and commencement

118. This Act is called the Securities Services Act, 2004, and comes into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

SCHEDULE

LAWS AMENDED OR REPEALED

(Section 117)

No. and year of act	Short title	Extent of amendment or repeal

Act No. 61 of 1973	Companies Act, 1973	<p>1. The amendment of section 91A-</p> <p>(a) by the substitution in subsection (1) for -</p> <p>(i) the definition of "central securities depository" of the following definition:</p> <p>" 'central securities depository' means a central securities depository as defined in section 1 of the [Custody and Administration of Securities Act, 1992 (Act No. 85 of 1992)] Securities Services Act, 2004:"</p> <p>(ii) the definition of "participant" of the following definition:</p> <p>" 'participant' means a [depository institution accepted by a central securities depository as a participant in terms or the Custody and Administration of Securities Act, 1992 (Act No. 85 of 1992)] participant as defined in section 1 of the Securities Services Act, 2004;"; and</p> <p>(iii) the definition of "uncertificated securities" of the following definition;</p> <p>" 'uncertificated securities' means uncertificated securities as defined in section [1] 29 of the [Stock Exchanges Control Act, 1985 (Act No. 1 of 1985)] Securities Services Act, 2004, which are entered in the relevant company's register of members as uncertificated securities [by virtue] in terms of [this] subsection (3)(a) [transferable without a written instrument and are not evidenced by a certificate].";</p>
		<p>(b) by the insertion in subsection (1) after the definition of "central securities depository" of the following definition:</p> <p>" 'certificated securities' means certificated securities as defined in section 29 of the Securities Services Act, 2004;"</p> <p>(c) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:</p> <p>"(b) Where any provision of this Act is not expressly or impliedly amended by this section, this Act shall apply in respect of uncertificated securities in the same</p>

		<p>manner as it applies to <u>certificated securities [in certificated form]</u>.";</p> <p>(d) by the substitution in the Afrikaans text of section 91 A for the expression "ongesertifiseerde effekte", wherever it occurs, of the expression "ongesertifiseerde sekuriteite";</p>
Act No. 24 of 1936	Insolvency Act, 1936	<p>The amendment of section 35A by the substitution in subsection (1) for -</p> <p>(a) the definition of "exchange" of the following definition:</p> <p>" 'exchange' means [a licensed stock] an exchange as defined in section 1 and licensed under section 10 of the [Stock Exchanges Control Act, 1985 (Act No. 1 of 1985), or a financial exchange] Securities Services Act 2004, and for the purposes of this section includes a central securities depository as defined in section 1 of that Act and which is also licensed as a clearing house under section 66 of that Act. or a clearing house as defined in section 1 of [the Financial Markets Control Act, 1989 (Act No. 55 of 1989)] that Act;"</p> <p>(b) the definition of "market participant" of the following definition:</p> <p>" 'market participant' means [a stockbroker or a member as defined in section 1 of the Stock Exchanges Control Act, 1985, or a financial instrument principal or a financial Instrument trader as defined in section 1 of the Financial Markets Control Act, 1989, or a client of such a stock-broker, member or financial instrument trader] an authorised user, a participant, a client or a settling party as defined in section 1 of the Securities Services Act, 2004, or any other party to a transaction;"</p> <p>(c) the definition of "rules of an exchange" of the following definition:</p> <p>"(rules of an exchange) 'exchange rules'</p>

		means [rules made pursuant to either section 12 of the Stock Exchanges Control Act, 1985, or section 17 of the Financial Markets Control Act. 1989] <u>the exchange rules and depository rules as defined in section 1 of the Securities Services Act, 2004:</u> ".
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