Investors Protection - Legal Aspects and New Movement-

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Rules on Financial Transactions: how to protect investors?

- Rules on risk transfer: when and under what conditions
- Rules on activities of financial institutions (do's and don'ts)
- Prohibiting some types of transactions
- Ensuring viability of financial institutions



Rules on Risk Transfer

- Not eliminating risks: setting rules in advance and let investors decide
- Consumer Contracts Act
- Cooling off (e.g. Act on Investment Advisors)



Rules of Risk Transfer (cont'd)

- Pecuniary damages equivalent to the denial of risk transfer ex post
- Case law on "duty to explain" (tort under the Civil Code)
- Authority of servants and agents (eg Securities Exchange Act)



Rules on do's and don'ts

- Prohibition of fraudulent acts or misrepresentations
- Duty to provide disclosure documents
- Duty of reporting
- Relied on in private disputes workable as rules on risk transfer



Prohibition of some types of transactions

- Taking deposits by nonbanks
- Prohibition of black markets
- Prohibition of financial services without licenses



Prudential Regulation of Financial Institutions

- Eliminating risks due to viability of financial intermediaries
- Total "protection" deposit insurance
- Schemes for bank failure



What has been done in Japan?

- Heavily regulated market until 1980's
- Many rules of "do's and don'ts"
- Only basic rules on risk transfer
- Case law arose from
 Commodities trade least
 regulated industry (at that time)



What has been done in Japan? (cont'd)

- Increase of new financial products
- Rules on risk transfer has developed
- Case law on duty to explain
- Consumer Contracts Act (2000)
- Act on Sales of Financial Products (2000)
- Investment Services Act



What has been done in Japan? (cont'd)

- Failure of financial institutions come true
- Prudential regulation
- Rules in case of failure



Conclusion and Remaining Issues

- Rules on financial transaction: infrastructure to enable decision of investors
- Various measures shall be combined
- Remaining issue: competition



New Movement -Investment Services Law (provisional title)(1)

Purpose and Objective

 Enhancement of user protections
 Enhancement of user's convenience Promotion of financial innovation
 Development of market infrastructure bearing comparison with major countries and regions



 Cross-sectional protection of users
 =Establishing a comprehensive and crosssectional framework

- 2)Flexible regulatory structure
- =introducing different rules depending on the condition of transaction, character of financial instrument, or knowledge and experience of investor



- Coverage of the Investment Services Law
 - Criteria:
 - 1) Contribution of money and possible return of money
 - 2) In connection with assets or index
 - 3) Taking risks with an expectation of higher returns
 - ex) Gov bonds, Corporate Bonds, Stocks, Interests in trusts, derivatives



- Overall framework of conduct of business regulations
 - Relationship with disclosure requirements
 Requirement for suitability
 - 3)Introducing regulatory duty for explaining based on the civil duty to explain under the Financial Instruments Sales Act as a duty in the business regulation

4)Restriction of unsolicited promotions



6) Handling fee disclosure
7)Obligation of presentation of being a investment services player
8)other remaining issues (ex. Restriction of advertisement, etc)

Professional Investors or General Investors

=Realization of both proper protection of users and facilitation of provision of risk capital



Other subjects

- Collective Investment Scheme
- Disclosure requirement
- Stock Exchange
- Self Regulatory Organizations
- Enforcement
- Responding to globalization
- Financial and economic education



New Challenge

Current: Sectional laws by business type Future: Transaction Law + Institutional Law (how to enter the business) Key word: Cross Sectional

Does this new framework work?