

Sound Policy Framework for Effective and Efficient Financial Regulation : Perspectives as Market Regulator Kiyotaka Sasaki Director, Strategy and Policy Coordination Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission (SESC)

Japan





1. Better Regulation and the Financial Crisis

2. Responses to the Financial Crisis



1. Better Regulation and the Financial Crisis



<u>Better Regulation Initiative by FSA (2007-)</u>

- Best mix of Principle-based approach and rule-based approach
- Forward looking approach; identification of risks and risk-based approach
- Leveraging self-discipline of market participants and incentives
- Transparency and accountability of financial regulation and its implementation



Better Regulation for SESC as market regulator; Policy Statement of the SESC (2007) (1)

- Policy Objectives; Market integrity and investors protection
- 1. Timely and comprehensive oversight with more strategic focus;
 - Best-mixed combination of tools of oversight
 - Proactive oversight for potential risks and misconducts
 - Enhanced cooperation with SROs and overseas regulators



Better Regulation for SESC as market regulator; Policy Statement of the SESC (2007) (2)

- 2. Leveraging market discipline with enhanced outreach to stakeholders for market integrity
- To enhance self regulatory functions by SROs
 - To encourage self discipline among market participants
- Enhanced dialogues and communication with market participants



Current market environment (I)

- Increased risks
- Credit risks
- Liquidity risks
- Counterparty risk
- Systemic risks; institutions (banks, investment banks, global firms, hedge funds...), products (CDS, nonregulated products), markets (dark pools, OTC transactions...)
- Market misconducts; insider dealings, market manipulations, false financial disclosures by public companies, financial fraud...

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Current market environment (2); Changes in regulatory environment G20, FSB, BCBS, IOSCO Capital adequacy for banks Oversight of non-regulated institutions and products; hedge funds, credit rating companies, CDS, OTC derivatives,



2. Responses to the Financial Crisis



Enhanced surveillance and oversight of regulated institutions, products and markets

- More proactive and forward looking approach to identify risks and misconducts
- Target and thematic on-site examination of broker dealers and investment banks; short selling, solvency..
- stock prices
- CDS spreads
- financial disclosures
- changes in external auditors
- a watch list of listed companies



Enhanced oversight of new products, markets and institutions

- CDS; transaction process, risk management and internal control at market makers
- OTC derivatives
- Direct Market Access (DMA)
- Alternative markets and dark pools; transparency of transactions and their oversight
- High speed and frequency transactions; Arrowhead at Tokyo Stock Exchange (Jan 2010-), impact to transaction patterns and broker dealers



<u>Enhanced collaboration with</u> Self Regulatory Organizations (SROs) Industry associations Stock Exchanges Bilateral and multilateral collaboration among SESC, industry associations and stock exchanges Sharing information and expertise; rulemakings, dialogues, trainings



<u>Enhanced outreach to</u>

stakeholders for market integrity

- External auditors and CPAs
- Law Firms and Bar Associations
- Professional gatekeepers (tax accountants, due diligence, investor relations...)
- Listed companies
- Investor education
- Media
- IT company; digital forensic
- Law schools, accounting schools and other academics



Collaboration with stakeholders

- Market integrity cannot not be ensured only by regulators/supervisors
- Collaboration between regulators and other stakeholders for market integrity is essential.
 Enhancing discipline among stakeholders for their respective role for market integrity by

 supervisory oversight; off-site and on-site
 enhanced dialogue
 enhanced outreach



Thank You

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http://www.fsa.go.jp/sesc/index.htm