

SESC's Strategy and Policy for 2017-2019

- Building on a quarter-century achievement-

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Question: What incident led to the creation of SESC?

- **1.** Insider trading
- 2. Financial fraud at listed companies
- 3. Misconduct at securities firms
- 4. Fraudulent schemes/products with huge losses for individual investors
- 5. Bad loans problems of banks

What is expected to you?

- Understanding: new policy and strategy of SESC, in particular, role of securities firms
- Action: embed into your firm (business, internal control)
- On-going communication with SESC



- 1. Background
- 2. Mission, Vision, Values and Strategic goals
- **3. Issues for IBA members:**

Monitoring of securities firms



1. Background

New Board member of SESC (Dec. 2017)

- Chairman: Mr. Hasegawa, prosecutor
- Commissioner: Mr. Hamada, CPA
- Commissioner: Ms. Indo, Financial analyst

Concept of Strategy

- Environmental scan and SWOT analysis
- A quarter-century history
- Strategy looking for new stage of SESC



2. Mission, Vision, Values and Strategic goals

Mission, Vision and Values

Strategy & Policy of the SESC 2017-2019

- Building on a Quarter-Century of Achievement -

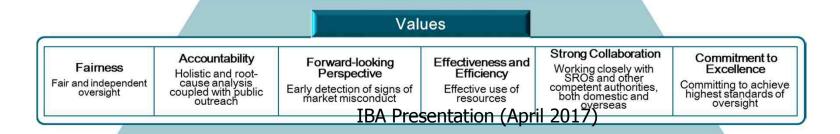
Mission

- 1. Ensuring market integrity/protection of investors
- 2. Contributing to sound development of markets
- 3. Contributing to sustainable economic growth

SESC's Vision on Market Integrity

Compliance with rules and trust from all market participants < Key elements >

- 1. Proper disclosure by listed companies and issuers
- 2. Appropriate conduct and practices by market intermediaries
- 3. Self-discipline by all market participants
- Effective market oversight with a high degree of professionalism



Mission of SESC

- 1. Market integrity and investor protection
- 2. Contribution to sound development of markets
- 3. Contribution to sustainable economic growth

Note: <u>2 and 3 are explicitly</u> mentioned

Vision on Market Integrity: compliance and trust

- **1.** For listed companies; proper disclosure
- 2. For intermediaries/securities firms; appropriate conduct and practices
- 3. For all market participants including investors; self-discipline
- 4. For SESC and SROs; effective and professional market oversight

Values for SESC staff

- 1. Fairness
- 2. Accountability
- **3. Forward-looking perspective**
- 4. Effectiveness and efficiency
- **5.** Strong collaboration
- **6.** Commitment to excellence

→to be embedded into business and conduct of SESC staff

Environmental Scan	Global Macroeconomic Uncertainties	Increasing Market Globalization	Further Adv of Infor Techn	mation	Effective Deployment of Household Financial Assets	
	Holistic market oversigh	t Timely mark	et oversight	In-o	lepth market oversight	
Strategic Objectives	All financial markets Preemptive actions a		ential market misconduct gainst market abuse n and early corrective wide issues			
Concrete Measures	1. Intelligence Gathering → Coversig	 Forward-looking analysis of potential market misconduct from macro-economic perspective Enhanced cooperation with foreign authorities Oversight of all new products/ transactions 		 Root-cause analysis Leveraged use of outputs of oversight activities Enhanced public outreach Contribution to policy development for better market environment Contribution to international cooperation for market oversight 		
	penalty	Investigation	4. IT and HR Development	 Development of RegTech* Response to FinTech development Enhanced expertise of SESC staff with a broader perspective 		
	Effective Examination/ Investigation	se to material market vith criminal investigation e risk-based monitoring	5. Co- operation with SROs and other stakeholders	 Closer cooperation with SROs for effective/efficient market oversight Enhanced cooperation with various stakeholders for market integrity 		

* RegTech means the use of IT innovation in connection with regulatory and enforcement authority.

Continuous Review of Market Oversight Approach

Environmental scan(1): For the past 25 years

(1992)

- Limited power; focus on criminal investigation
- Limited resources;202 staff (including local offices), 2 Divisions
- Less developed and global market

(2017)

- Expanded function with civil penalty investigation (disclosure, insider dealings, cross-border transactions)
- Enhanced resources; 763 staff, 6 Divisions
- IT development, cross-border transactions in market

Environmental scan (2): Current

- Global market uncertainties; Brexit, US policies, geopolitical risks
- Increased market globalization; interconnectedness between Japanese and global markets
- Further advancement of IT; HFT, Algorithm, FinTech
- Effective deployment of household financial assets

Strategic Objectives of Market Oversight

1. Holistic

- All new products/transactions
- All financial markets
- Bigger picture
- 2. Timely
- Early detection
- Preemptive actions
- Early corrective actions
- <u>3. In-depth</u>
- Root cause analysis
- Horizontal analysis

5 concrete measures

- **1. Intelligence gathering**
- 2. Prompt/effective examination and investigation
- 3. In-depth analysis of investigation results
- 4. IT and HR development
- 5. Cooperation with SROs and other stakeholders

Forward looking and preventive approach

- (Past)
- micro/firm specific
- backward looking
- (Now)
- top down; analysis of impact of macro/system-wide developments to individual firm
- Forward looking and preventive approach

Macro perspectives

- Global and Japanese economic developments; interest rate hike in the U.S., negative interest rates in Japan, commodity prices, Chinese economy...
- Global political events; Brexit, Trump's policies, Elections in Europe
- Global regulatory environment

Top down approach with big picture

(Past)

- Focus on details
- Micro perspective
- Bottom up
- (Now)
- Bigger picture
- Macro perspective
- Top down

Root cause analysis

- Deep dive analysis of root causes behind non-compliance and deficiencies
- Root causes; business model, governance, incentives, tone at the top, culture...
- Prevent recurrence of problems
- 5 times Why?

Focus on corporate governance

- Board of Directors
- Audit Committees
- Internal audit
- External audit
- Focus on their effectiveness/implementation, not just formalities (policies, procedures, organizations...)



3. Issues for IBA members: Monitoring of securities firms

Continuous monitoring

- Seamless process for off-site and on-site monitoring (inspection)
- Forward looking and preventive approach
- Top down approach with big picture
- Root cause analysis
- Thematic/horizontal approach

3 Lines of defense

- Focus on 1st line of defense; changes and sustainability of business models
- 2nd line of defense; risk management, compliance
- 3rd line of defense; internal audit
- Regular and continuous discussions with three lines of defenses IBA Presentation (April 2017)

Focus on 1st line of defense

- Business models and strategies
- Changes; products, services, organizations
- Sustainability of business models
- Corporate governance
- More frequent discussions with top/senior management and business lines

2nd Line of defense

- Internal control in line with business models/strategies and their changes
- Compliance
- Risk management



- Heightened expectation for internal audit
- Review of upgraded internal audit

 preventive and forward looking audit; continuous monitoring and dynamic risk assessment

- Focus on risk appetite and risk culture rather than compliance audit, root cause analysis

- higher position of internal audit

Increased attention to corporate governance of financial institutions

- Regular meetings with board members, in particular, external independent directors and audit committee members
- Review quality of discussions of the board and support functions for the board members
- Regular review of internal audit; risk assessment and audit planning
- Discussion with external audit firm

Issues of Board of Directors

- Effectiveness of external and independent directors
 - nomination and qualification
 - support function
 - executive session
- Oversight of managements, in particular, CEO
 - succession planning
- Regular self-assessment of effectiveness of board; internally and externally

Issues of Audit Committee

- Capacity and skillset of members
- Cooperation with internal audit function
- Relation with external audit firm; collaboration and review effectiveness of external audit firm and audit quality
- Interaction with supervisors; discussion with audit committee members (in particular, chairman) with supervisors both domestic and overseas

Culture

- Hard to define
- Indicators of culture
- Tone at the top
- Management awareness
- Whistleblowing
- Escalation of issues
- Remedial actions
- Root cause analysis

Conduct risk

Concept of Conduct Risk

1. Clients: Poor client outcomes; fiduciary duty, suitability, fair and transparent pricing, conflicts of interests

2. Markets: Damage to market integrity; market misconducts, bribery, anti-competition

- 3. Reputation
- Conduct risks vs compliance and risk management; forward looking, principle based

Principles of Fiduciary duty (Mar. 2017)

- 7 Principles for fiduciary duty, including
- best interests of clients
- conflicts of interest control
- transparency of costs
- fair and clear disclosure
- suitability
- Comply or explain approach
- Monitoring of compliance/explain with principles

Market misconducts

- Surveillance and control function against misconducts
- insider dealings, market manipulations
 - conflicts of interests
 - other market abuses
- Horizontal review of surveillance function (ongoing 2017)

Other horizontal/thematic issues

- Local governance and accountability
- Local compliance
- Balance between global/matrix management and local management
- AML/CFT
- Outsourcing outside Japan
- Cybersecurity

IFIAR Permanent Secretariat in Tokyo (April 2017)

- IFIAR(International Forum of Independent Audit Regulators); created in 2006, 52 members
- Mission; upgrade audit quality of audit firms
- First international financial organization with head office in Tokyo
- Office in Otemachi



Thank you