



EQUITIES RULES

14 February 2025

JSE Equities Rules 1 August 2005

As amended by

Date	Notice No.	Amendment
24 April 2007	042	Miscellaneous amendments.
26 July 2007	067	Amendments in respect of recognition under Financial Services Ombud Schemes Act, 2004
16 October 2008	082	Amendments to Section 10 Clearing and Settlement
8 January 2009	001	Amendments to qualification requirements for investment managers, investments advisors and dealers
17 August 2009	049	Introduction of reported trade types – Bookbuild Trade and Give-up Trade
12 July 2010	080	Amendments in respect of the introduction of the hidden order functionally and certain deadlines in the settlement cycle.
27 October 2010	120	Introduction of new rule <i>12.15 Reporting and assistance by the JSE Surveillance Department – Financial Intelligence Centre Act.</i>
15 February 2011	152	Introduction of transactions in BEE securities in terms of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No.53 of 2003).
2 July 2012	049	Amendments relating to the changes in the JSE Equities trading system
7 January 2013	105	Amendments relating to the exemption for equities members from the payment of Securities Transfer Tax (STT)
23 July 2013	145	Amendments relating to the segregation of controlled clients' securities
28 March 2014	191	Amendments to give effect to the requirements of the Financial Markets Act, 2012
31 October 2014	258	Amendments in respect of changes to the size criteria for block trades
20 February 2015	112/2015	Amendment in respect of the extension of the transitional period pertaining to the prevention and detection of market abuse

The term "STRATE" wherever the same appeared was substituted by "Strate" with effect from 16 October 2008.

3 July 2015	422/2015	Amendments in respect of transactions in BEE securities
18 January 2016	020/2016	Amendments in respect of Delta Trade criteria
13 May 2016	257/2016	Amendments in respect of Settlement Officers
11 July 2016	281/373	Amendments in respect of T+3
28 October 2016	598/2016	Amendments in respect of margin on transactions in equity securities
28 April 2017	166/2017	Amendments in respect of the Conflicts of Interests arrangements of the JSE All references to “JSE Surveillance Department” replaced with “JSE Market Regulation Division” and all references to “Director: Surveillance” replaced with “Director: Market Regulation”
26 January 2018	23/2018	Amendments in respect of Block Trades and Off Order Book Principal Trades
9 December 2019	366/2019	Amendments in respect of Block Trades and Off Order Book Principal Trades
1 June 2022	282/2022	Amendments in respect of New Matched Principal Off Book Trade Type
8 July 2022	337/2022	Amendments in respect of the JSE equities trading system
10 January 2023	012/2023	Amendments in respect of Disciplinary Matters - Penalties
4 August 2023	299/2023	Amendments in respect of Recognition of JSE Ombud Scheme
22 March 2024	586/2024	Amendments in respect of Dealings in Krugerrands
14 February 2025	052/2025	Amendments in respect of Off Book Bookbuild Trades

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SECTION

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Section 1: Interpretation and definitions

- 1.10 Unless inconsistent with the context, the singular shall include the plural and the use of any one gender shall be interpreted as required to include any other.
- 1.20 The words defined in the Act bear the same meaning in the rules.
- 1.30 Chapter headings and sub-headings shall not be taken into account in the interpretation of any of the rules.
- 1.40 In the rules –
- “Act” means the Financial Markets Act, 2012 (Act No. 19 of 2012) and any measure prescribed thereunder by the Minister of Finance or the Registrar;
- “advertisement” means any written, printed, electronic or oral communication, including a communication by means of a public radio service, television broadcast or any other media by a member, which communication is directed to the general public, or any section thereof, or to any client, and is intended to call attention to, or to market or promote, the services offered by a member, and which does not purport to provide detailed information about such services; and “advertising” has a corresponding meaning;
- “advice” has the same meaning as contained in Section 1 of the Act;
- “agency office” means an office which does not undertake any of the functions of a branch office but which can undertake scrip and cash settlements;
- “agricultural derivatives” means those commodity securities which are derivative instruments and the financial terms of which are determined by an underlying agricultural product which is physically settled in terms of the derivatives rules;
- “alternate settlement officer” means an employee of a member or an employee of a member’s CSP or settlement agent appointed by such a member, fulfilling the function of the settlement officer in the settlement officer’s absence;
- “appeal board” has the same meaning as contained in Section 1 of the Act;
- “Associated banking entity” means-
- (a) a bank; or
 - (b) a foreign institution which has been established, is domiciled and is regulated in a G20 country, other than the Republic, and which lawfully conducts in such other country a business similar to the business of a bank,
- and where the member is-
- (i) part of the same consolidated group as the bank or foreign institution;
 - (ii) a joint venture of the bank or foreign institution, or its holding company; or
 - (iii) an associate of the bank or foreign institution, or its holding company,
- for the purpose of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- “auction call session” means a period of time during which orders for inclusion in an auction can be entered into and deleted from the central order book and there is no automated trading;

“Act” amended with effect from 28 March 2014

“advice” introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

“agricultural derivatives” introduced with effect from 24 December 2008

“appeal board” introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

“Associated banking entity” introduced with effect from 2 January 2013

“alternate settlement officer” amended with effect from 13 May 2016

“auction call period” amended to “auction call session” with effect from 2 July 2012

“auction matching”	means the process of matching buy and sell orders according to a matching algorithm at the end of an auction call session;
“auction price”	means the price of transactions resulting from an uncrossing at the end of an auction call session;
“auction trade”	means a transaction matched automatically in the JSE equities trading system resulting from an uncrossing at the end of an auction call session;
“authorised user”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
“automated trade”	means a transaction matched automatically in the JSE equities trading system during continuous trading;
“average daily value”	means the average value of daily trading in an equity security as calculated by the JSE
“bank”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
“Bank restricted stock account”	means a stock account for transactions or positions in equity securities where the member acquires or sells equity securities for the member’s own account and where the member does not have the freedom to acquire or dispose of such equity securities due to a restriction placed on the member in respect of the acquisition or disposal of such equity securities by an associated banking entity;
“BDA system”	means the Broker Deal Accounting system operated by the JSE;
“BEE Act”	means the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003(Act No. 53 of 2003);
“BEE certificate”	means a certificate issued by a verification agency accredited by the accreditation body contemplated in the BEE Codes, certifying that the person identified in the certificate is a BEE compliant person;
“BEE Codes”	means the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Codes of Good Practice gazetted from time to time under the BEE Act;
“BEE compliant person”	means as interpreted by the courts, from time to time – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) as regards a natural person, one who falls within the ambit of the definition of “<i>black people</i>” in the relevant BEE ownership scheme; (b) as regards a juristic person having a shareholding or similar member’s interest, one who falls within the ambit of the definitions of BEE controlled company or BEE owned company, using the principles for determining control or ownership as contemplated in the relevant BEE ownership scheme; (c) as regards any other entity, any entity similar to a BEE controlled company or BEE owned company using the principles for determining control or ownership as contemplated in the relevant BEE ownership scheme, which would enable the issuer of securities owned or controlled by such entity to claim points or obtain similar BEE recognition attributable to the entity’s ownership of the securities pursuant to the BEE Codes or applicable legislation imposing a BEE obligation;

“auction matching” amended with effect from 2 July 2012

“auction price” amended with effect from 2 July 2012

“auction trade” amended with effect from 2 July 2012

“average daily value” introduced with effect from 26 January 2018

“Bank restricted stock account” introduced with effect from 2 January 2013

“BEE Act” introduced with effect from 4 February 2011

“BEE certificate” introduced with effect from 4 February 2011

“BEE Codes” introduced with effect from 4 February 2011

“BEE compliant person” introduced with effect from 4 February 2011

“BEE compliant person” amended with effect from 3 July 2015

“BEE contract”	<p>means the prescribed contract which the proposed registered owner of BEE securities and, if the registered owner will act as a nominee on behalf of a beneficial owner, the proposed beneficial owner of those BEE securities must conclude, in terms of which, <i>inter alia</i> –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the registered owner or, if the registered owner will act as a nominee on behalf of a beneficial owner, the beneficial owner warrants that he is a BEE compliant person; (b) the necessary restrictions, limitations and requirements are imposed by the issuer on the registered owner and the beneficial owner in order to achieve the continued ownership of BEE securities by BEE compliant persons; (c) the parties to the contract are bound by generic terms applicable to all issuers and by additional specific terms relevant to a particular issuer’s BEE securities contained in the issuer’s constitution; and (d) the beneficial owner indemnifies the registered owner against any claim made against the registered owner in the event that, in terms of the BEE contract, – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the registered owner is obliged to dispose of the BEE securities; or (ii) the issuer of the BEE securities exercises its right to repurchase or its right to nominate its nominee to purchase the BEE securities from the registered owner thereof;
“BEE controlled company”	means a juristic person, having shareholding or similar members interest, in which black participants enjoy a right to exercisable voting rights of an amount specified in the rules of the BEE ownership scheme;
“BEE issuer verification agent”	<p>means the agent appointed by an issuer of BEE securities in terms of the relevant BEE ownership scheme that is responsible for –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensuring that the prevailing BEE terms and conditions of the BEE ownership scheme have been accepted by the proposed registered owner or, if the registered owner will act as a nominee on behalf of a beneficial owner, the proposed beneficial owner; and (b) verifying that persons wishing to acquire BEE securities issued by that issuer qualify as BEE compliant persons as set out in the BEE ownership scheme and providing confirmation of that verification to the member through whom the BEE securities are being purchased;
“BEE owned company”	means a juristic person, having shareholding or similar members interest, that is BEE controlled, in which black participants enjoy a right to economic interest in an amount specified in the rules of the BEE ownership scheme;
“BEE ownership scheme”	<p>means an issuer ownership scheme that –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) complies with the rules prescribed for broad-based ownership schemes as set out in Annexe 100 B of the BEE Codes and specifies the means of verification to be adopted in determining the eligibility of beneficial owners in respect of BEE securities; <p style="text-align: center;">or</p>

“BEE contract” introduced with effect from 4 February 2011

“BEE controlled company” introduced with effect from 4 February 2011

“BEE controlled company” amended with effect from 3 July 2015

“BEE issuer verification agent” introduced with effect from 3 July 2015

“BEE owned company” introduced with effect from 4 February 2011

“BEE ownership scheme” introduced with effect from 3 July 2015

	(ii) is governed by its own BEE scheme documents in accordance with applicable legislation that imposes a BEE obligation, which is to the satisfaction of the JSE;
“BEE securities”	means the securities in respect of which the issuer requires that the registered owners or, if the registered owners are nominees for beneficial owners, the beneficial owners, are BEE compliant persons for a period of time as prescribed by the issuer;
“BEE terms and conditions”	means the prevailing terms and conditions of the BEE ownership scheme entered into, amongst others, between the issuer of BEE securities and the proposed registered owner of BEE securities and, if the registered owner will act as a nominee on behalf of a beneficial owner, the proposed beneficial owner of those BEE securities, in terms of which, <i>inter alia</i> – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the registered owner or, if the registered owner will act as a nominee on behalf of a beneficial owner, the beneficial owner warrants that he is a BEE compliant person; and (b) the necessary restrictions, limitations and requirements are imposed by the issuer on the registered owner and the beneficial owner in order to achieve the continued ownership of BEE securities by BEE compliant persons;
“beneficial owner”	means, in respect of equity securities, the person in whom the benefits of the bundle of rights attaching to equity securities vest, which is typically evidenced by one or more of the following - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the right or entitlement to receive any dividend or interest payable in respect of those equity securities; (b) the right to exercise or cause to be exercised in the ordinary course of events, any or all of the voting, conversion, redemption or other rights attached to those equity securities; (c) the right to dispose or direct the disposition of those equity securities, or any part of a distribution in respect of those equity securities, and to have the benefit of the proceeds, and whose securities are held in the name of a registered owner acting as a nominee for that person;
“BESA”	means the Bond Exchange of South Africa;
“bonds”	means those Yield-X securities which create or acknowledge indebtedness of the issuer;
“branch office”	means an office of a member, other than its primary or head office, which can perform trading services and investment services;
“business day” or “day”	means any day except a Saturday, Sunday, public holiday or any other day on which the JSE is closed;
“central order book”	means the order book of the JSE equities trading system in which automated and auction trades occur;
“central securities depository”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
“certificated equity securities”	means equity securities evidenced by a certificate;

“BEE securities” introduced with effect from 4 February 2011

“BEE terms and conditions” introduced with effect from 3 July 2015

“BEE owned company” amended with effect from 3 July 2015

“beneficial owner” amended with effect from 4 February 2011

“board of appeal” deleted with effect from 28 March 2014

“bonds” introduced with effect from 24 December 2008

“central order book” amended with effect from 2 July 2012

“Chairman”	means the person appointed by the controlling body as the Chairman of the controlling body;
“Chief Executive Officer”	means the person appointed by the controlling body as the Chief Executive Officer of the JSE;
“client”	means any person to whom a member provides securities services in terms of the rules, and includes a person that acts as an agent for another person in relation to those services in which case it will include the agent or exclude the other person if the contractual arrangement between the parties indicates this to be the intention;
“client assets”	means JSE authorised investments safeguarded by a member on behalf of clients;
“commodity securities”	means those JSE listed securities traded on the JSE commodities trading system;
“Companies Act”	means the Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008);
“compliance officer”	means the person appointed by a member in terms of the rules to assist the board of directors of the member in ensuring compliance by the member with the Act, the rules and the directives;
“contract note”	means, in respect of trades executed on the JSE equities trading system by a member on any particular day – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on behalf of a client, a confirmation from the member to the client in respect of such trades; and (b) on behalf of a member’s proprietary account, the aggregate trades executed on such account;
“controlled client”	means a client or an account holder on whose behalf a client is acting, whose funds and uncertificated equity securities are under the control of a CSP or whose settlements take place via the CSDP of a member;
“controlled client account”	means an account reflecting the equity securities and funds of a controlled client;
“controlled client custody account”	means an equity securities account with a CSDP in the name of a member’s nominee company which reflects the uncertificated equity securities balances of the member’s controlled clients and through which settlement of transactions in equity securities for such controlled clients is effected;
“controlled client funds settlement account”	means a funds account with a CSDP in the name of a member used exclusively for the settlement of funds relating to transactions in equity securities on behalf of controlled clients;
“controlling body”	means the board of directors of the JSE which is the governing body managing the affairs of the JSE;
“corporate action”	means an action taken by an issuer or any other entity or third party, which affects the registered owner and the beneficial owner of equity securities in terms of an entitlement;
“CSDP”	means a central securities depository participant that has been accepted by a central securities depository as a participant in that central securities depository;
“CSP”	means a custody services provider;

“certificated equity securities” amended with effect from 28 March 2014

“client” amended with effect from 28 March 2014

“commodity securities” introduced with effect from 24 December 2008

“Companies Act” amended with effect from 28 March 2014

“contra trade” deleted with effect from 2 July 2012

“controlled account” deleted with effect from 23 July 2013

“controlled client account” introduced with effect from 23 July 2013

"currency derivatives"	means those Yield-X securities which are derivative instruments and the financial terms of which are determined by a rate of exchange;
"custody services"	means the services provided by a custody services provider on behalf of its clients or another member and that member's clients, in relation to the exercising of control over uncertificated equity securities and funds intended for the purchase of equity securities, held by a member on behalf of controlled clients;
"custody services provider"	means a member which has been authorised by the JSE to perform custody services in terms of the rules;
"dematerialisation"	means the process of converting a certificated equity security into an uncertificated equity security;
"derivative instrument"	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
"derivative securities"	means those JSE listed securities traded on the JSE derivatives trading system;
"direct market access"	means the process whereby an order is received electronically by a TSP from a client and then submitted electronically to the JSE equities trading system by means of an order entry application operated by the TSP, without the intervention of a registered securities trader;
"Disciplinary Committee"	means the committee appointed in terms of rule 12.40.2;
"discretionary financial services provider"	has the same meaning as that contained in section 2.1 of the Code of Conduct for Administrative Financial Services Providers issued by the Registrar of Financial Services Providers;
"employee"	means an individual engaged by a member whose function relates to the provision of regulated services;
"equity securities"	means those JSE listed securities traded on the JSE equities trading system;
"executive director"	means a person appointed as a director of a member under the Companies Act and who is in its full-time employ;
"external exchange"	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
"failed trade"	means a transaction in equity securities which the Settlement Authority deems to be a failed trade on the basis that neither the client, the member nor the Settlement Authority is able to ensure that such transaction will settle on the settlement date or any revised settlement date;
"FAIS Act"	means the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (Act No. 37 of 2002);
"Financial Intelligence Centre Act"	means the Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 2001 (Act No. 38 of 2001);
"financial products"	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the FAIS Act, and by definition includes JSE authorised investments;
"financial services provider"	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the FAIS Act;
"foreign client"	means a client who does not reside in the Republic;

"controlled client custody account" introduced with effect from 23 July 2013

"controlled client funds settlement account" introduced with effect from 23 July 2013

"currency derivatives" introduced with effect from 24 December 2008

"custody account" deleted with effect from 23 July 2013

"derivative securities" introduced with effect from 24 December 2008

"exchange market size" deleted with effect from 26 January 2018

"failed trade" amended with effect from 16 October 2008

"Financial Intelligence Centre Act" introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

"foreign commodity derivatives"	means those commodity securities which are cash settled derivative instruments and the financial terms of which are determined by an underlying foreign referenced commodity;
"foreign investments"	means the following JSE authorised investments - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) securities listed on an external exchange; (b) 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 the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, 2002; (c) units or any other form of participation in a collective investment scheme licensed or registered in a foreign country; and (d) foreign funds intended for the purchase of such securities, units or participation;
"foreign professional market participant"	means a person who does not reside in the Republic and whose regular business is the buying and selling of securities;
"FSR Act"	means the Financial Sector Regulation Act, 2017 (Act No. 9 of 2017);
"General restricted stock account"	means a stock account for transactions or positions in equity securities where the member does not have the freedom to acquire or dispose of such equity securities due to a restriction placed on the member by any person, other than a restriction placed on the member by- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an associated bank entity; or (b) a lender of cash or another creditor, to whom the equity securities are pledged or ceded as security for the money lent or other debt, and where interest on the loan or other debt is charged at a rate which is unrelated to any changes in the value of the equity securities; or (c) a lender of securities to whom the equity securities are pledged or ceded as security for fulfilment of the member's obligations in terms of a "lending arrangement" as defined the STT Act, and where the fee charged by the lender is unrelated to any changes in the value of the equity securities; or (d) a person to whom the equity securities are pledged or ceded as security for the fulfilment of the member's obligations in respect of the purchase or sale of securities, and where the benefits of the rights attaching to the equity securities remain with the member and are not directly or indirectly transferred to the pledgee or cessionary during the period of the pledge or cession;
"hidden order"	means an order submitted to the central order book where the order is not visible to other members and may execute in full or in part against eligible visible orders or other hidden orders;
"in writing"	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
"insolvency administrator"	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
"insolvency proceeding"	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
"Institute"	means the South African Institute of Stockbrokers;

"foreign commodity derivatives" introduced with effect from 24 December 2008

"General restricted stock account" introduced with effect from 2 January 2013

"FSR Act" introduced with effect from 4 August 2023

"hidden order" introduced with effect from 12 July 2010

"insolvency administrator" introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

"insolvency proceeding" introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

"interest rate derivatives"	means those Yield-X securities which are derivative instruments and the financial terms of which are determined by a rate of interest;
"intermediary services"	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the FAIS Act;
"investment services"	means the services provided by an investment services provider to its clients, and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) exercising discretion in the management of JSE authorised investments on behalf of clients; (b) providing advice to a client in respect of JSE authorised investments; (c) executing transactions in JSE authorised investments other than equity securities; and (d) safeguarding JSE authorised investments other than uncertificated equity securities and funds intended for the purchase of equity securities;
"investment services provider"	means a member which has been authorised by the JSE to perform investment services in terms of the rules;
"ISP"	means an investment services provider;
"JSE"	means JSE Limited, a company duly registered and incorporated with limited liability under the company laws of the Republic, licensed to operate an exchange under the Act;
"JSE authorised investments"	means – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) equity securities; (b) JSE listed securities traded on the JSE derivatives trading system or the Yield-X trading system; (c) securities listed on an exchange in the Republic other than the JSE; (d) securities listed on an external exchange; (e) 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; (f) units or any other form of participation in a collective investment scheme licensed or registered in a foreign country; and (g) funds intended for the purchase of such securities, units or participation;
"JSE commodities trading system"	means the computer system or systems and associated network or networks operated or used by the JSE for the purpose of providing a market for the trading of commodity securities;
"JSE derivatives trading system"	means the computer system or systems and associated network or networks operated or used by the JSE for the purpose of providing a market for the trading of derivative securities;
"JSE equities trading system"	means the computer system or systems and associated network or networks operated or used by the JSE for the purpose of providing a market for the trading of equity securities;

"interest rate derivatives" introduced with effect from 24 December 2008

"investment advice" deleted with effect from 28 March 2014

"investment services" amended with effect from 28 March 2014

"JSE commodities trading system" introduced with effect from 24 December 2008

"JSE derivatives trading system" introduced with effect from 24 December 2008

“JSE Executive”	means the Chief Executive Officer and such other officials of the JSE as the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the controlling body may from time to time designate;
“JSE Gazette”	means the official Gazette published under the authority of the JSE Executive;
“JSE listed securities”	means those listed securities included in the list of securities kept by the JSE;
“JSE settlement system”	means the computer system or systems and associated network or networks operated or used by the JSE for the purpose of settling transactions in equity securities;
“JSE share”	means a share in the JSE itself or in any company that owns or operates the JSE;
“JSET”	means JSE Trustees (Pty) Ltd;
“JSE year”	means the financial year of the JSE which shall end on the last day in December in each year or such other date as the JSE may determine;
“limit order”	means an order where the quantity of equity securities and the price is specified;
“listed securities”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
“manage”	in relation to JSE authorised investments, means any arrangement entered into between a client and a member which authorises such member to buy or sell JSE authorised investments or exercise any rights attached to those investments on behalf of such client, either with full discretion or with prior reference to the client;
“margin”	means a payment made or guarantee provided by a member to the JSE to assure settlement of transactions in equity securities by that member or its clients;
“Market Controller”	means the person appointed by the JSE to supervise, administer and control the daily operations of the JSE equities trading system;
“market order”	means an order submitted to the central order book with no price limit, which is held on the central order book and may execute either in full or in part against eligible orders, at the price of a new order entered into the central order book or at the reference price;
“market order extension session”	means an extension to an auction call session which occurs when there would be unexecuted market orders on the central order book following auction matching;
“member”	means an equities member, which is a category of authorised user admitted to membership of the JSE under these rules;
“member trading application”	means any system, software or program operated by a member which submits data to and receives data from the JSE equities trading system;
“money broking transactions”	means funds accepted by a member from a client and invested by the member in the money market with one or more banks, in terms of the rules, and subject to any conditions published by the Registrar of Banks;
“non-executive director”	of a member, means a person appointed as a director of the member under the Companies Act who is not employed by such member;
“nominee register”	means the electronic record of ownership of uncertificated equity securities balances of controlled clients maintained by a CSP;

“limit order” introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

“manage” amended with effect from 28 March 2014

“market corner” deleted with effect from 28 March 2014

“market order” amended with effect from 2 July 2012

“market order extension period” amended to “market order extension session” with effect from 2 July 2012

“non-controlled client”	means a client or an account holder on whose behalf a client is acting, who has appointed his own CSDP to settle transactions in equity securities on his behalf;
“non-published off book trade”	means, in relation to an off book trade, a transaction which is not published to the market;
“off book trade”	means a transaction in equity securities negotiated off the central order book and submitted by a member to the JSE equities trading system;
“officer”	in relation to a member, includes any executive director, compliance officer, settlement officer or alternate settlement officer thereof;
“on book trade”	means a transaction in equity securities executed by a member on the central order book of the JSE equities trading system;
“order”	means an instruction from a client to buy or sell equity securities or an instruction to amend or cancel a prior instruction to buy or sell equity securities;
“order entry application”	means any system, software or program operated by a member which facilitates electronic submission of orders to a member trading application and which complies with such requirements as the JSE may from time to time prescribe in the directives;
“participant”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
“pre-issued trading”	means transactions effected in pre-issued securities in accordance with the rules;
“pre-issued securities”	means entitlements to equity securities the listing of which on the JSE has been approved but where the listing becomes effective only after a number of conditions have been fulfilled on or before the commencement date of official trading;
“price monitoring extension session”	means an extension to an auction call session which occurs when the indicative auction price is a specified percentage or more away from the reference price;
“product supplier”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the FAIS Act;
“professional client”	in relation to a member, means – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) another authorised user; (b) a bank; (c) a 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; (d) a person outside the Republic who – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) as a regular feature of the person’s business, renders a service similar to a “securities service” as defined in section 1 of the Act or conducts the business of a bank or a business referred to in paragraph (c); and (ii) is registered, licensed, recognised, approved or otherwise authorised to render the service or conduct the business referred to in paragraph (d)(i) by a foreign regulator with

“nominee register” amended with effect from 23 July 2013

“normal market size” deleted with effect from 26 April 2007

“non-published off book trade” introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

“off book trade” introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

“on book trade” introduces with effect from 2 July 2012

“post contra trade” deleted with effect from 2 July 2012

“price monitoring extension period” amended to “price monitoring extension session” with effect from 2 July 2012

	functions similar to those of the Registrar, the Registrar of Banks or the Registrar of Long-Term or Short-Term Insurance;
(e)	any person who is mandated to manage assets and who has confirmed to the satisfaction of the member that the market value of the assets managed by the person will exceed R1 billion at all times during the rendering of securities services to the person;
(f)	any other client, who has confirmed to the satisfaction of the member that they will have assets of which the net asset value will exceed R20 million at all times during the rendering of securities services to the client, but who is not –
	(i) a natural person;
	(ii) a pension fund organisation as defined in section 1 (1) of the Pension Funds Act, 1956 (Act No. 24 of 1956);
	(iii) a friendly society referred to in the Friendly Societies Act, 1956 (Act No. 25 of 1956);
	(iv) a medical scheme as defined in section 1(1) of the Medical Schemes Act, 1998 (Act No. 131 of 1998);
“professional market participant”	means a financial services provider licensed in terms of section 8 of the FAIS Act;
“proprietary account”	means an account reflecting the equity securities of a member;
“proprietary custody account”	means an equity securities account with a CSDP in the name of a member which reflects the uncertificated equity securities balances of the member and through which settlement of transactions in equity securities for the member’s own account is effected;
“proprietary funds settlement account”	means a funds account with a CSDP in the name of a member used exclusively for the settlement of funds relating to transactions in equity securities for the member’s own account;
“published”	means, in relation to an off book trade, the disclosure by the JSE of the price and quantity of equity securities traded;
“reference price”	means the last auction or automated trade price or the previous closing price, whichever is the most recent, or in the absence of a last auction or automated trade price or a previous closing price, a price as determined by the JSE;
“registered owner”	means a person or entity which appears on the main register of an issuer kept in terms of the Companies Act, and a person or entity which appears on the uncertificated securities register of that issuer kept by a CSDP in terms of the Companies Act;
“registered securities trader”	means an employee of a member, registered with the JSE and who is authorised by such member to enter and execute orders through, and report trades to, the JSE equities trading system on behalf of such member;
“Registrar”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;

“proprietary account” introduced with effect from 23 July 2013

“proprietary custody account” introduced with effect from 23 July 2013

“proprietary funds settlement account” introduced with effect from 23 July 2013

“publication” amended to “published” with effect from 2 July 2012

“reference price” amended with effect from 2 July 2012

“registered owner” amended with effect from 28 March 2014

“regulated services”	means those securities services and other activities which are regulated by the JSE and which the JSE authorises members to perform, namely – (a) trading services; (b) investment services; (c) custody services; and (d) money broking;
“Republic”	means the Republic of South Africa;
“ring-fencing”	means the process in terms of which linked deliveries and receipts which emanate from off book trades are separated and distinguished from deliveries and receipts which emanate from transactions in the central order book of the JSE equities trading system;
“rolling of settlement”	means the process initiated by the Settlement Authority in terms of which the settlement date of a transaction in equity securities is postponed to a later date;
“safeguarding”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
“securities”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
“securities services”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
“SENS”	means the Securities Exchange News Service or any other communication mechanism which the JSE uses to communicate corporate action notices;
“settle”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
“settlement agent”	means a CSP or other member appointed by a member in terms of directive FI to assist the member in managing the settlement of transactions executed by the member on behalf of non-controlled clients;
“Settlement Authority”	means the person or persons appointed by the JSE to manage the settlement of transactions in equity securities effected through the JSE equities trading system in terms of the rules and directives;
“settlement commitment”	means an electronic undertaking by a CSDP to settle a transaction in equity securities;
“settlement date”	means, in respect of a transaction in equity securities, the date on which the transaction is due to be settled;
“settlement officer”	means an employee of a member or an employee of a member’s CSP or settlement agent, appointed by that member in terms of the rules to manage the member’s obligations in relation to the settlement of transactions in equity securities effected by that member;
“settlement period”	means one of the prescribed portions of the year for the settlement of Krugerrands, as set out in the directives;
“SRO Oversight Committee”	means the JSE Board sub-committee responsible for overseeing the issuer regulation and market regulation functions of the JSE;
“stockbroker”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
“Strate”	means Strate Limited, a public company licensed as a central securities depository in terms of the Act;

“ring fencing” amended with effect from 2 July 2012

“rolling of settlement” introduced with effect from 16 October 2008

“safeguard” deleted with effect from 28 March 2014

“safeguarding” introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

“settle” introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

“settlement agent” amended with effect from 13 May 2016

“settlement officer” amended with effect from 13 May 2016

“STT Act”	means the Securities Transfer Tax Act, 2007 (Act No.25 of 2007);
“terminating transaction”	means a purchase of equity securities which have not subsequently been sold or a sale of equity securities which have not subsequently been purchased;
“trade cancellation”	means the cancellation of an on book or off book trade on the same business day or the next business day;
“trading services”	means the execution of transactions in equity securities by a member – (a) for the member’s own account; and (b) with or on behalf of a client;
“trading services provider”	means a member which has been authorised by the JSE to perform trading services in terms of the rules;
“transaction”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
“TSP”	means a trading services provider;
“uncertificated equity securities”	means equity securities that are not evidenced by a certificate and are transferable by book entry without a certificate;
“uncertificated securities register”	has the same meaning as that contained in section 1 of the Act;
“uncommitted settlement”	means a settlement obligation for which a CSDP has not provided a settlement undertaking;
“Unrestricted and security restricted stock account”	means a stock account for transactions or positions in equity securities, where the member acquires or sells equity securities for the member’s own account and where the member either has the freedom to acquire or dispose of such equity securities without being subject to any restriction placed on the member by any other person, or where a restriction is placed on the member in respect of the disposal of such equity securities by- (a) a lender of cash or another creditor, to whom the equity securities are pledged or ceded as security for the money lent or other debt, and where interest on the loan or other debt is charged at a rate which is unrelated to any changes in the value of the equity securities; or (b) a lender of securities to whom the equity securities are pledged or ceded as security for fulfilment of the member’s obligations in terms of a “lending arrangement” as defined in the STT Act, and where the fee charged by the lender is unrelated to any changes in the value of the equity securities; or (c) a person to whom the equity securities are pledged or ceded as security for the fulfilment of the member’s obligations in respect of the purchase or sale of other securities, and where the benefits of the rights attaching to the equity securities remain with the member and are not directly or indirectly transferred to the pledgee or cessionary during the period of the pledge or cession;
“unsolicited call”	means any first communication made to a person by a member or an employee of a member, without an express or tacit invitation from such person;

“SRO Oversight Committee” introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

“STT ACT” introduced with effect from 2 January 2013

“sub-register” deleted with effect from 28 March 2014

“trade cancellation” introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

“uncertificated equity securities” amended with effect from 28 March 2014

“uncertificated securities register” introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

“Unrestricted and security restricted stock account” introduced with effect from 2 January 2013

"volatility auction call session"	means the auction call session which occurs if an order is entered that would execute at a price that is equal to or greater than a percentage, as specified by the Market Controller, away from the reference price.
"Yield-X securities"	means those JSE listed securities traded on the Yield-X trading system;
"Yield-X trading system"	means the computer system or systems and associated network or networks operated or used by the JSE for the purpose of providing a market for the trading of Yield-X securities.

"volatility auction period" amended to "volatility auction call session" with effect from 2 July 2012
"Unrestricted and security restricted stock account" introduced with effect from the 2 January 2013
"Yield-X securities" introduced with effect from 24 December 2008
"Yield-X trading system" introduced with effect from 24 December 2008

<p>SECTION</p> <p>2</p>

Section 2: General Provisions

Scope of section

- 2.10 Powers exercisable by the controlling body
- 2.20 Committees
- 2.30 Rules and directives
- 2.40 Transactions subject to provisions of the Act, the rules and the directives
- 2.50 Interpretation of the rules and the directives
- 2.60 Proposals for amendments to the rules and the directives
- 2.70 JSE not responsible for any losses
- 2.80 Indemnification
- 2.90 Settlement systems
- 2.100 JSE Trustees (Pty) Limited
- 2.110 Imposition of levies
- 2.120 Publication of prices
- 2.130 JSE Guarantee Fund
- 2.140 Lien over proceeds of sale of JSE shares
- 2.150 Notice to members by the JSE
- 2.160 Fees, levies, charges, penalties and subscriptions

2.10 Powers exercisable by the controlling body

- 2.10.1 The management and control of the JSE shall be exercised by the controlling body which shall be the governing body managing the affairs of the JSE.
- 2.10.2 The controlling body may, in addition to the powers expressly conferred upon it by the Act, the JSE's Memorandum and Articles of Association and the rules, exercise all such powers and do all such things as may be exercised or done by the JSE.

2.20 Committees**2.20.1 Advisory committees**

- 2.20.1.1 The controlling body may appoint advisory committees.
- 2.20.1.2 The function of the advisory committees is to make recommendations to the JSE Executive on operational issues.
- 2.20.1.3 The advisory committees shall consist of –
- 2.20.1.3.1 a chairperson, who shall be the JSE Executive member responsible for the area in question; and
- 2.20.1.3.2 such persons as the chairperson, in consultation with the JSE Executive and the controlling body, shall appoint by reason of their knowledge of or experience in the equity securities market or other relevant markets and which shall include representatives of authorised users of the JSE.
- 2.20.1.3.3 The advisory committees shall make recommendations by reasonable consensus.
- 2.20.1.3.4 If an advisory committee is not able to reach reasonable consensus on any issue considered by it, the conflicting views on the issue in question shall be advised to the JSE Executive.

2.20.2 Rules committee

- 2.20.2.1 The SRO Oversight Committee shall appoint a Rules Committee to consider and adopt all proposed amendments to the rules and directives in accordance with rule 2.60.
- 2.20.2.2 The Rules Committee shall consist of the Director: Market Regulation and the Legal Counsel of the JSE.

2.20.3 Membership Committee

- 2.20.3.1 The SRO Oversight Committee shall appoint a Membership Committee to consider applications for membership and the provision of regulated services, as well as the termination of membership and the withdrawal of authority to perform regulated services.
- 2.20.3.2 The functions of the Membership Committee shall be to -
- 2.20.3.2.1 authorise applications for membership and for the provision of regulated services in accordance with rule 3.100;
- 2.20.3.2.2 terminate membership on a voluntary basis following notice from the member to do so, in accordance with rule 3.120;
- 2.20.3.2.3 provisionally or finally terminate membership on an involuntary basis in accordance with rule 3.130; and

2.20 amended with effect from 28 April 2017

2.20.2 and 2.20.3 introduced with effect from 28 April 2017

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- 2.20.3.2.4 withdraw the authority of a member to perform a regulated service.
- 2.20.3.3 The Membership Committee shall consist of -
- 2.20.3.3.1 the Legal Counsel of the JSE ;and
- 2.20.3.3.2 the Director: Market Regulation.
- 2.20.4 Ombud Committee**
- 2.20.4.1 The SRO Oversight Committee shall appoint an Ombud Committee to consider the appointment of an ombud in accordance with the FSR Act.
- 2.20.4.2 The functions of the Ombud Committee shall be to -
- 2.20.4.2.1 appoint an ombud in accordance with rule 11.100.1;
- 2.20.4.2.2 monitor and oversee the operation of the JSE Ombud Scheme, including in respect of the terms and conditions of the engagement of the ombud, such as remuneration and other benefits; and
- 2.20.4.2.3 terminate the appointment of the Ombud after the resolution of a dispute and/or if there are valid grounds to do so.
- 2.20.4.3 The Ombud Committee shall consist of -
- 2.20.4.3.1 the Legal Counsel of the JSE; and
- 2.20.4.3.2 the Company Secretary of the JSE.
- 2.30 Rules and directives**
- 2.30.1 Purpose of rules and directives**
- The purpose of the rules and directives is to achieve the objects of the JSE as set out in its Memorandum and Articles of Association by providing the procedures necessary to establish and regulate fair and efficient markets and to ensure that the business of the JSE is carried out in an orderly manner and with due regard to the objects of the Act.
- 2.30.2 Rules and directives are binding**
- 2.30.2.1 The rules and the directives are binding on members and their employees.
- 2.30.2.2 The rules are binding on any person utilising the services of a member or who concludes a transaction with a member in the course of that member's business.
- 2.40 Transactions subject to provisions of the Act, the rules and the directives**
- Every transaction in equity securities entered into by a member must be concluded on the specific condition that the transaction is entered into subject to the Act, the rules and the directives.
- 2.50 Interpretation of the rules and the directives**
- The interpretation and enforcement of the rules and the directives vests in the controlling body.
- 2.60 Proposals for amendment of the rules and the directives**
- 2.60.1 Any member of the JSE Executive or the Director: Market Regulation may propose in writing any amendment of the rules or directives.
- 2.60.2 The Rules Committee will consider the proposed amendment of the rules or directives and notify members, by JSE Gazette, of its decision in regard thereto.

2.20.4 introduced with effect from 4 August 2023

- 2.60.3 If, within ten days of the notification of the decision of the Rules Committee to adopt the proposal, 5 or more members object, in writing, to the decision, the objection, together with the reasons submitted by the relevant members for such objection, will be referred to the controlling body for determination.
- 2.60.4 If an objection to a proposed amendment of the rules has not been lodged within the prescribed period, or the controlling body upholds the decision of the Rules Committee to adopt a proposal referred to the controlling body in terms of rule 2.60.3, the proposal must be submitted to the Registrar for his approval.
- 2.60.5 If an objection to a proposed amendment of the directives has not been lodged within the prescribed period, or the controlling body upholds the decision of the Rules Committee to adopt a proposal referred to the controlling body in terms of rule 2.60.3, the proposal will take effect immediately.

2.70 JSE not responsible for any losses

Subject to section 72 of the Act, the JSE shall not be responsible or liable to any person for any loss or damage resulting from -

- 2.70.1 negligence, on the part of the JSE or on the part of any employee or agent of the JSE;
- 2.70.2 any act of omission on the part of any third party;
- 2.70.3 incorrect, inaccurate, defective or misleading information furnished or supplied by the JSE or any employee or agent of the JSE or any third party;
- 2.70.4 equipment breakdown or the breakdown, interruption, suspension, termination or failure of or defect in any system, including but not limited to any trading system, or service rendered by or on behalf of the JSE;
- 2.70.5 computer system malfunction, the interruption or failure of communications links, power failure, the failure of or defect in any software or hardware, whether owned by, licensed or leased to the JSE, the loss or destruction of any data and any loss or damage caused by natural disaster, riot, insurrection, acts of vandalism, sabotage or similar cause; and
- 2.70.6 the termination, for any reason, of any licence or other agreement to which the JSE is a party.

2.80 Indemnification

A member of an advisory committee, trustee of the Guarantee Fund and an employee of the JSE, shall be indemnified by the JSE out of the funds of the JSE against any liability, loss or damage incurred or suffered as a result of any *bona fide* or negligent, but not grossly negligent or wilful, act or omission in the execution of their duties. For the purposes of this rule, such member, trustee or employee shall not be regarded as having been grossly negligent or having acted in wilful breach of duty or trust if the act or omission resulted from incorrect information supplied to such member, trustee or employee by a source from which the member, trustee or employee would normally accept the information as correct and which can be expected to provide the correct information.

2.90 Settlement systems

The JSE may operate, or contract with a third party to operate, one or more settlement systems and the JSE may prescribe –

- 2.90.1 procedures and requirements with which members must comply when using such settlement systems; and
- 2.90.2 the fees payable by the members for the use of such settlement systems.

2.100 JSE Trustees (Pty) Limited

- 2.100.1 The JSE has established a company known as JSE Trustees (Pty) Limited (“JSET”).
- 2.100.2 The JSE shall hold for its own account all the shares in JSET.

2.60.1, 2.60.2, 2.60.3, 2.60.4 and 2.60.5 amended with effect from 28 April 2017
2.70 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

- 2.100.3 The controlling body must nominate and elect suitably qualified members of the controlling body as directors of JSET.
- 2.100.4 JSET must accept from members all funds arising from time to time from accounts operated by members on behalf of clients in terms of the rules, and must repay to such members the funds which are required to be repaid to clients by the member or are required to meet any client obligation to the member arising out of transactions or services provided for in the rules.
- 2.100.5 All funds must be invested as set out in the directives.
- 2.100.6 In the event of a loss of any or all of such funds, including interest on such funds, such loss will be defrayed gradually as circumstances and the liabilities of JSET may permit, by retaining a portion of the interest payable to members from time to time in terms of rule 2.100.8 or by any other equitable and practicable method of general application to clients of members from time to time, determined by the directors of JSET in their sole discretion.
- 2.100.7 In depositing funds with banks or investing in the manner set out in the directives, JSET must act as agent on behalf of members who in turn must act as agents on behalf of their clients. Funds so deposited or invested must neither form part of the assets of JSET nor of any member acting on behalf of a client.
- 2.100.8 In respect of funds held on behalf of members in terms of the rules, JSET must pay to the members such interest as it may from time to time receive on such funds, less a charge in respect of the services rendered by JSET.
- 2.100.9 The JSE must satisfy the Registrar on an annual basis that JSET holds adequate insurance cover against losses of funds held or deposited by JSET arising from the negligence, dishonesty or fraud of any employee of JSET or the JSE, or from theft.
- 2.100.10 JSET may appoint agents, who are licensed as discretionary financial services providers in terms of section 8 of the FAIS Act, to manage the investment and deposit of funds in terms of rule 2.100, on such terms as the directors may determine.

2.110 Imposition of levies

- 2.110.1 The JSE may, in addition to the subscriptions, fees and charges prescribed by the rules, impose upon every member, a levy which must be paid to the JSE or any of its funds on such conditions as the JSE may decide.
- 2.110.2 In circumstances as determined by the JSE, a member may recover such levy from the clients of the member.

2.120 Publication of prices

- 2.120.1 The publication and distribution of exchange prices are the prerogative of the JSE and are effected in such manner as the JSE deems fit.
- 2.120.2 The JSE may enter into such agreements for the publication and distribution of prices as it deems necessary.
- 2.120.3 Save with the consent of the JSE, no member may report prices to persons other than clients of such member.

2.130 JSE Guarantee Fund

- 2.130.1 The JSE shall –
- 2.130.1.1 establish and maintain, to the satisfaction of the Registrar, a Guarantee Fund (“the JSE Guarantee Fund”) out of which shall be paid claims up to an amount specified in the rules of such fund in respect of liabilities arising prior to the default of a member. Such payment shall be limited to claims arising out of transactions in equity securities with or on behalf of other persons by such member and such other liabilities as may be specified in the rules of the JSE Guarantee Fund and shall be subject to any defences which the defaulting member may have against a claimant;

2.100.6 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

2.130.1.2 determine a levy to be payable by every member to the JSE Guarantee Fund on all transactions in equity securities.

- 2.130.2 Where a member has effected a transaction on behalf of a buyer or seller of equity securities, such member may recover the levy imposed in terms of rule 2.130.1.2 from such buyer or seller.
- 2.130.3 The trustees of the JSE Guarantee Fund, in their capacity as trustees, acquire, incur and administer the assets and liabilities of the JSE Guarantee Fund.
- 2.130.4 The income of the JSE Guarantee Fund, including but not limited to levy contributions by members, vests in the trustees and is administered by the trustees as part of the JSE Guarantee Fund.

2.140 Lien over proceeds of sale of JSE shares

The JSE shall have a first lien on the proceeds of the disposal of any JSE shares held by a member if the member disposing of such JSE shares is in any way indebted to the JSE. The JSE Guarantee Fund or funds of the JSE shall have a second lien on the proceeds of the disposal of such JSE shares if the member disposing of such shares has defaulted and the JSE Guarantee Fund or funds have discharged any of the member's obligations. After the satisfaction of the lien or liens, the balance of the proceeds of the disposal reverts to the disposing member.

2.150 Notice to members by the JSE

- 2.150.1 Any notice given by the JSE in terms of the rules and directives shall be in writing.
- 2.150.2 A notice may be delivered by means of an electronic delivery mechanism or by hand or by registered post.
- 2.150.3 Any notice delivered by the JSE by hand before 16:00 on a business day at the physical address of the member, shall be deemed, unless the contrary is proved, to have been received on the date of delivery.
- 2.150.4 Any notice transmitted by an electronic delivery mechanism before 16:00 on a business day, shall be deemed, unless the contrary is proved, to have been received on the date of the transmission.
- 2.150.5 Any notice delivered by the JSE by registered post shall be deemed, unless the contrary is proved, to have been received within seven business days after being dispatched.

2.160 Fees, levies, charges, penalties and subscriptions

- 2.160.1 A member must pay to the JSE such fees, levies, charges, penalties or subscriptions as may be prescribed by the JSE.
- 2.160.2 Any fees, levies, charges, penalties or subscriptions to be paid or which may be imposed in terms of the rules must be paid within such period as may be determined by the JSE. The membership of a member who fails to make such payment when due may be provisionally terminated in terms of rule 3.130.5.

2.160 introduced with effect from 26 April 2007

<p>SECTION</p> <p>3</p>

Section 3: Authorisations and approvals

Scope of section

- 3.10 Authorisation by the JSE
- 3.20 Membership requirements
- 3.30 Specific conditions of membership
- 3.40 Limitations on members operating as financial services providers
- 3.50 Requirements to perform trading services
- 3.60 Requirements to perform investment services
- 3.70 Requirements to perform custody services
- 3.80 Requirements to conduct money broking transactions
- 3.90 Nominee companies
- 3.100 Application process
- 3.110 Changes in control of a member
- 3.120 Voluntary termination of membership
- 3.130 Involuntary termination of membership
- 3.140 Provisional termination of membership
- 3.150 Members' duty to furnish information
- 3.160 Name of a member
- 3.170 Association with other parties

3.10 Authorisation by the JSE

- 3.10.1 The JSE is authorised in terms of the Act to provide for –
- 3.10.1.1 categories of authorised users;
 - 3.10.1.2 the requirements for admittance as an authorised user;
 - 3.10.1.3 the exclusion of authorised users; and
 - 3.10.1.4 the requirements for an authorised user to perform regulated services.
- 3.10.2 An equities member is a category of authorised user and for the purpose of these rules is referred to as a member.
- 3.10.3 An applicant for membership –
- 3.10.3.1 must apply for authorisation to perform at least one of the following regulated services -
 - 3.10.3.1.1 trading services; or
 - 3.10.3.1.2 custody services;
 - 3.10.3.2 may apply to perform investment services, provided that the applicant has also applied to perform trading services.
- 3.10.4 For the purpose of the rules –
- 3.10.4.1 a member who is authorised to perform trading services will be referred to as a trading services provider (“TSP”);
 - 3.10.4.2 a member who is authorised to perform custody services will be referred to as a custody services provider (“CSP”); and
 - 3.10.4.3 a member who is authorised to perform investment services will be referred to as an investment services provider (“ISP”).

3.20 Membership requirements

To be admitted as a member and to remain a member, an applicant or a member, respectively, must -

- 3.20.1 be incorporated and registered as a domestic company under the Companies Act;
- 3.20.2 only appoint executive and non-executive directors who comply with the fit and proper requirements of rule 4.10;
- 3.20.3 ensure that a shareholder who is a natural person and who directly or indirectly holds in excess of 10% of the issued shares of the applicant or member complies with the fit and proper requirements of rule 4.10;
- 3.20.4 appoint a compliance officer in terms of rule 4.30 who complies with the fit and proper requirements set out in rule 4.10;
- 3.20.5 appoint a settlement officer and an alternate settlement officer in terms of rule 4.40 who comply with the fit and proper requirements set out in rule 4.10;
- 3.20.6 appoint a CSDP, unless it only performs, or intends to perform, custody services and it does not require a CSDP in order to perform such services; and
- 3.20.7 meet the specific conditions of membership set out in rule 3.30.

3.30 Specific conditions of membership

The specific conditions of membership set out in this rule represent the minimum conditions which an applicant for membership and a member are required to satisfy in order to be granted and to retain membership and to be authorised to perform regulated services.

- 3.30.1 Resources, procedures and systems
 - 3.30.1.1 A member must employ adequate resources, procedures and systems that are necessary for –
 - 3.30.1.1.1 the effective performance of the regulated services that it provides;

-
- 3.30.1.1.2 ensuring compliance with the Act and the rules and directives that are relevant to the performance of such regulated services; and
 - 3.30.1.1.3 ensuring compliance with the Financial Intelligence Centre Act.
 - 3.30.1.2 A member must ensure that its employees are suitable, adequately trained and properly supervised.
 - 3.30.2 Business activities
 - 3.30.2.1 The dominant business activity of a member must be the performance of regulated services in respect of JSE authorised investments. The scope of a member's business activities may also include the management of investments or provision of advice in relation to other financial products, subject to the member having been granted the appropriate licence to conduct such activity in terms of the FAIS Act and to the limitations referred to in rule 3.40.
 - 3.30.2.2 Subject to rule 3.30.2.3, the scope of a member's business activities may not include any activities other than those referred to in rule 3.30.2.1.
 - 3.30.2.3 For the purpose of this rule 3.30.2, any activities which are not related to regulated services or services provided in terms of the FAIS Act, but which are not a regular feature of the member's business and are not held out by the member, in any communication with any person, to be part of the business activities of that member, will not be deemed to be part of the business activities of that member.
 - 3.30.3 Financial resources
 - 3.30.3.1 A member must on admittance and at all times ensure that it maintains adequate financial resources to meet its business commitments and to withstand the risks to which its business is subject.
 - 3.30.3.2 A member must on admittance and at all times thereafter hold adjusted liquid capital which complies with the minimum requirements calculated in accordance with directive DC 2, sufficient to meet its base requirement and its risk requirement.
 - 3.30.3.3 The base requirement of a member is the higher of –
 - 3.30.3.3.1 an amount determined in accordance with the directives as being adequate to meet a member's fixed expenditure for a period of 13 weeks; or
 - 3.30.3.3.2 R400 000.
 - 3.30.3.4 The risk requirement of a member is the sum of its position, counterparty, foreign exchange, custody and large exposure requirements determined in accordance with the directives.
 - 3.40 Limitations on members operating as financial services providers**
 - 3.40.1 A member may operate as a financial services provider licensed in terms of section 8 of the FAIS Act in respect of any advisory or intermediary service which it provides in terms of the FAIS Act and where such advice or intermediary service is not regulated by the Act and the rules, subject to rules 3.40.2 and 3.40.3.
 - 3.40.2 The intermediary services which a member is permitted to provide in relation to financial products other than JSE authorised investments shall be limited to intermediary services related to investing in such other financial products, as this is considered to form part of the business activities of a member as referred to in rule 3.30.2.1.
 - 3.40.3 Without limiting the generality of rule 3.40.2, the intermediary services which a member may be permitted to provide shall exclude collecting or accounting for premiums or other monies payable by a client to a product supplier, or receiving, submitting or processing the claims of a client against a product supplier, in relation to the following financial products -

3.30.1.1 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

- 3.40.3.1 a long-term or a short-term insurance contract or policy, referred to in the Long-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 52 of 1998), and the Short-term Insurance Act, 1998 (Act No. 53 of 1998), respectively; or
- 3.40.3.2 a benefit provided by –
 - 3.40.3.2.1 a pension fund organisation as defined in section 1 (1) of the Pension Funds Act, 1956 (Act No. 24 of 1956), to the members of the organisation by virtue of membership; or
 - 3.40.3.2.2 a friendly society referred to in the Friendly Societies Act, 1956 (Act No. 25 of 1956), to the members of the society by virtue of membership; or
- 3.40.3.3 a health service benefit provided by a medical scheme as defined in section 1 (1) of the Medical Schemes Act, 1998 (Act No. 131 of 1998).

3.50 Requirements to perform trading services

- 3.50.1 An applicant for membership or a member may request authorisation to perform trading services provided that it can evidence to the satisfaction of the JSE that it is able to comply with the operational requirements set out in the directives.
- 3.50.2 An authorised TSP must continue to comply with the operational requirements set out in the directives on an ongoing basis in order to retain such authorisation.
- 3.50.3 An authorised TSP that provides trading services to controlled clients –
 - 3.50.3.1 must either obtain authorisation to perform custody services on behalf of such clients or must appoint a CSP to perform custody services on behalf of that member; and
 - 3.50.3.2 must establish and maintain a nominee company which is approved by the JSE and which meets the requirements of rule 3.90.

3.60 Requirements to perform investment services

- 3.60.1 An applicant for membership or a member may request authorisation to perform one or more investment services in respect of JSE authorised investments provided that the applicant is authorised to perform trading services and can evidence to the satisfaction of the JSE that it has employed or will employ adequate resources, procedures and systems necessary for the effective performance of investment services and for ensuring compliance with the Act, the rules and the directives that are relevant to the performance of investment services.
- 3.60.2 An authorised ISP must continue to meet the requirements set out in rule 3.60.1 on an ongoing basis in order to maintain such authorisation.
- 3.60.3 An authorised ISP may not conduct transactions in JSE authorised investments other than equity securities on behalf of clients or provide advice to any clients in respect of such investments without prior notification to the Director: Market Regulation, in writing, of its intention to conduct such transactions or provide such advice. Such notification is not required if the member will be conducting transactions in listed securities on another JSE market or another exchange as an authorised user of such market or exchange.
- 3.60.4 In order for the JSE to identify the scope of an ISP's activities in JSE authorised investments other than equity securities, the written notification to the Director: Market Regulation referred to in rule 3.60.3 must indicate which specific investments the member is intending either to trade in on behalf of its clients or to provide advice on, or both.

3.50.1 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

3.50.2 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

3.60.1 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

3.60.3 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

3.60.4 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

- 3.60.5 The details which are required to be submitted to the Director: Market Regulation in terms of rule 3.60.4 must specify the particular types of JSE authorised investments in which activity is to be conducted, but need not include the name of the particular investments.
- 3.60.6 The failure by an ISP to provide the notification referred to in rules 3.60.3 and 3.60.4 prior to undertaking the relevant activity may result in the JSE imposing restrictions or a prohibition on the ISP's activities in JSE authorised investments other than equity securities.
- 3.60.7 If an ISP has previously notified the Director: Market Regulation in terms of rules 3.60.3 and 3.60.4 of its intention to conduct activity in any JSE authorised investments other than equity securities and the ISP ceases to conduct activity in respect of one or more particular types of investments, with no intention of resuming activity in such investments in the foreseeable future, the ISP must notify the Director: Market Regulation forthwith, in writing, of such cessation of activity.

3.70 Requirements to perform custody services

- 3.70.1 An applicant for membership or a member may request authorisation to perform custody services provided that the applicant can evidence to the satisfaction of the JSE that they are able to comply with the criteria to operate as a CSP set out in the directives.
- 3.70.2 An authorised CSP must continue to comply with the criteria to operate as a CSP set out in the directives on an ongoing basis in order to retain such authorisation.
- 3.70.3 An authorised CSP that provides custody services to controlled clients must establish and maintain a nominee company which is approved by the JSE and which meets the requirements of rule 3.90.

3.80 Requirements to conduct money broking activities

- 3.80.1 An applicant for membership or an authorised ISP may request authorisation to conduct money broking transactions on behalf of clients, provided that the applicant can evidence to the satisfaction of the JSE that it has employed or will employ adequate resources, procedures and systems necessary for the effective conduct of money broking transactions and for ensuring compliance with the rules that are relevant to the performance of such transactions.
- 3.80.2 A member authorised to conduct money broking transactions must continue to meet the requirements set out in rule 3.80.1 on an ongoing basis in order to retain such authorisation.

3.90 Nominee companies

A member who operates controlled client accounts must establish and maintain a nominee company which meets the following requirements:

- 3.90.1 The sole objective of the nominee company must be to act as the registered holder of securities exclusively on behalf of the member's controlled clients;
- 3.90.2 The shares in the nominee company must be beneficially owned by the member and be registered in the name of the member;
- 3.90.3 The member must ensure that the nominee company incurs no liabilities other than those normally incurred as a result of its acting as a nominee in respect of securities;
- 3.90.4 The powers of the nominee company shall be limited to the object set out in rule 3.90.1 and such other acts as may be necessary to achieve that object; and
- 3.90.5 The use of the nominee company in acting as the registered holder of equity securities on behalf of the member's controlled clients must be approved by the JSE on the basis that the member –
- 3.90.5.1 is an authorised CSP; or
- 3.90.5.2 has appointed a CSP to perform custody services on behalf of the member and has granted authority to that CSP to exercise control over the controlled clients' equity securities held in the name of the nominee company.

3.100 Application process

- 3.100.1 An applicant for membership or for authorisation to perform one or more regulated services must apply to the JSE in the form and manner prescribed by the JSE. The application must be accompanied by any application fee prescribed by the JSE
- 3.100.2 The JSE may require the applicant to provide further information and may institute an investigation to verify information submitted by the applicant in support of an application. The investigation may include a request for one or more representatives of the applicant to be interviewed by the JSE.
- 3.100.3 The Membership Committee has the sole discretion to accept or reject the application, or to accept an application subject to certain conditions being met.
- 3.100.4 The JSE must notify the applicant in writing of the decision of the Membership Committee and of any conditions that are required to be met.
- 3.100.5 A person aggrieved by a decision of the JSE to reject an application to be admitted as a member may appeal to the appeal board in terms of section 105 (1) of the Act.

3.110 Changes in control of a member

A member wishing to effect a change in control of the member must notify the JSE in writing and may, at the discretion of the JSE, be required to re-apply for membership in terms of rule 3.100.

3.120 Voluntary termination of membership

- 3.120.1 A member may voluntarily terminate its membership by giving the JSE at least 30 days written notice.
- 3.120.2 The Membership Committee, in its sole discretion, may –
- 3.120.2.1 accept such termination unconditionally; or
- 3.120.2.2 terminate the membership subject to rule 3.140.

3.130 Involuntary termination of membership

- 3.130.1 The Membership Committee may provisionally or finally terminate membership if -
- 3.130.1.1 the member is placed in liquidation, whether provisional or final, or placed under business rescue proceedings or if any other judicial proceeding or court application for an insolvency proceeding is initiated, or the company files a resolution to such effect or has an insolvency administrator appointed to it;
- 3.130.1.2 a Disciplinary Committee terminates membership in terms of rule 12.60.1.3;
- 3.130.1.3 the member defaults in terms of rule 13.10;
- 3.130.1.4 the member fails to meet the membership requirements in rule 3.20; or
- 3.130.1.5 the member fails to make payment of any fees, levies, charges, penalties or subscriptions in terms of rule 2.160.2.
- 3.130.2 The JSE must notify the member in writing of the decision of the Membership Committee to finally terminate the membership of a member.

3.90.1 amended with effect from 23 July 2013

3.100.1 amended with effect from 26 April 2007

3.100.3 amended with effect from 26 April 2007

3.100.4 amended with effect from 26 April 2007

3.100.3 and 3.100.4 amended with effect from 28 April 2017

3.100.5 introduced with effect from 26 April 2007

3.100.5 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

3.120.2 amended with effect from 28 April 2017

3.130.2 and 3.130.3 introduced with effect from 28 April 2017

3.130 amended with effect from 28 April 2017

3.130.1 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

3.130.1.2 amended with effect from 28 April 2017

3.130.5 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

- 3.130.3 A member aggrieved by a decision of the JSE to finally terminate its membership may appeal to the appeal board in terms of section 105(1) of the Act.

3.140 Provisional termination of membership

- 3.140.1 The purpose of provisional termination of membership is the postponement of the effective date of termination of membership to ensure that –
- 3.140.1.1 all obligations to clients have been met; and
 - 3.140.1.2 all transactions have been settled.
- 3.140.2 The Membership Committee will determine the period of provisional termination and the effective date of termination of membership and may prescribe any conditions that it considers necessary to achieve the purpose set out in rule 3.140.1.
- 3.140.3 During the period of provisional termination of membership, the member retains all of the obligations of membership but not the right to perform regulated services, except in relation to achieving the objectives of rule 3.140.1.

3.150 Members' duty to furnish information

A member must immediately advise the JSE in writing of –

- 3.150.1 any change in the name of the member or address of any office of the member, and of any change in the member's telephone or facsimile numbers or electronic mailing addresses;
- 3.150.2 the granting of an application for, or the revocation of, any registration, authorisation or licence which may bear upon or be associated with its business as a member of the JSE;
- 3.150.3 any of the circumstances referred to in rule 3.130.1 arising;
- 3.150.4 the prosecution of or the conviction of the member for any offence under legislation relating to banking, other financial services, companies, insolvency, insurance and pension and provident societies, or for any offence involving fraud or dishonesty;
- 3.150.5 any change to the appointment of a compliance officer, a settlement officer or an alternate settlement officer or any person becoming or ceasing to be a director of a member;
- 3.150.6 any person ceasing to be a registered securities trader of a member;
- 3.150.7 any change to the appointment of a person in control of a place of business of a member as set out in rules 4.60.1 to 4.60.4;
- 3.150.8 any change in the name of a nominee company maintained in terms of rule 3.90 or the use of a new or different nominee company for the purposes of rule 3.90.
- 3.150.9 any event or circumstance which has or may have any bearing on whether an officer or a shareholder who is a natural person and who directly or indirectly holds in excess of 10% of the issued shares of the member, fails to meet the fit and proper requirements as stipulated in rule 4.10; or
- 3.150.10 the dismissal of an employee for committing or attempting to commit an act which is dishonest or fraudulent.

3.160 Name of a member

The JSE may refuse an application for membership or the approval of a name change of a member if the JSE in its sole discretion deems the name under which the member proposes to operate to be inappropriate or unacceptable for any reason.

3.140.2 amended with effect from 28 April 2017

New 3.150.6 introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

Old 3.150.6 renumbered 3.150.7 with effect from 2 July 2012

Old 3.150.7 renumbered 3.150.8 with effect from 2 July 2012

Old 3.150.8 renumbered 3.150.9 with effect from 2 July 2012

Old 3.150.9 renumbered 3.150.10 with effect from 2 July 2012

3.170 Association with other parties

Membership of the JSE provides specific safeguards and protections to clients of members. Accordingly, a member must ensure that in its business relationships with other parties it does not facilitate such other parties holding out or in any way representing that all or part of their activities are part of the business activities of the member or are subject to the rules, directives or regulation of the JSE.

3.180 deleted with effect from 26 April 2007

SECTION
4

Section 4: Management and control

Scope of section

- 4.10 Fit and proper requirements
- 4.20 Consent required for employment of certain persons
- 4.30 Compliance officers
- 4.40 Settlement officers
- 4.50 Qualifications to manage investments and provide advice
- 4.60 Control of offices
- 4.70 Internal control and risk management

4.10 Fit and proper requirements

- 4.10.1 An officer or non-executive director of a member, or a shareholder who is a natural person and who directly or indirectly holds in excess of 10% of the issued shares of a member, must, subject to any waiver by the JSE –
- 4.10.1.1 be of full legal capacity;
 - 4.10.1.2 not be an un-rehabilitated insolvent; and
 - 4.10.1.3 comply with such criteria of good character and high business integrity as the JSE deems fit.
- 4.10.2 In determining whether a person complies with rule 4.10.1.3, the JSE will take into account, *inter alia*, whether the person has been –
- 4.10.2.1 convicted of an activity constituting a criminal offence involving fraud, theft, dishonesty or market abuse, whether in the Republic or elsewhere;
 - 4.10.2.2 held civilly or administratively liable for, *inter alia*, fraud, theft, dishonesty or market abuse, whether in the Republic or elsewhere;
 - 4.10.2.3 declared to have contravened legislation in respect of market abuse, money laundering or terrorist or related activity, with or without the imposition of an administrative penalty, whether in the Republic or elsewhere;
 - 4.10.2.4 disqualified by a court from acting as a director of a company;
 - 4.10.2.5 the subject of a formal investigation by any regulatory or government agency;
 - 4.10.2.6 expelled, whether as an authorised user or otherwise, from any exchange or external exchange;
 - 4.10.2.7 employed by or associated with an authorised user of any exchange or external exchange, which authorised user was expelled from that exchange and where the person has, in the opinion of the JSE, contributed to the circumstances leading to the expulsion;
 - 4.10.2.8 declared a defaulter on the JSE or any other exchange or external exchange;
 - 4.10.2.9 refused entry to or expelled from any profession or vocation or been dismissed or requested to resign from any office or employment, or from any fiduciary office or similar position of trust; or
 - 4.10.2.10 refused approval or had approval involuntarily withdrawn in respect of any status granted by a regulatory authority.
- 4.10.3 Dishonesty or a deliberate omission in an application to the JSE will result in immediate disqualification of a person's fit and proper status.

4.20 Consent required for employment of certain persons

- 4.20.1 No member may without the written consent of the JSE take into or retain in its employment in any capacity in any business carried on by it as a member –
- 4.20.1.1 any person who was an officer of a member expelled from the JSE;
 - 4.20.1.2 any person refused admission as a member of the Institute or any person expelled from membership of the Institute;
 - 4.20.1.3 any person refused approval to operate as a financial services provider or an authorised representative in terms of the FAIS Act;
 - 4.20.1.4 any person expelled, whether as an authorised user or otherwise, from any other exchange; or
 - 4.20.1.5 any person who is an un-rehabilitated insolvent or has been declared a defaulter by the JSE or has been convicted of theft, fraud, forgery, or any other crime involving dishonesty.

4.10.2.1 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

4.10.2.2 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

4.10.2.3 introduced with effect from 28 March 2014 and existing numbering amended accordingly

- 4.20.2 The consent of the JSE may be given to a member for a limited period for the employment of a person referred to in rule 4.20.1 and may be withdrawn at any time, provided that the JSE gives the member one calendar months' notice of its intention to withdraw such consent.

4.30 Compliance officers

- 4.30.1 A member must appoint a compliance officer to assist the board of directors of the member in ensuring compliance by the member with the Act, the rules and the directives. The person to be appointed as a compliance officer must have obtained a pass in the compliance officer examination prescribed by the JSE and, if required, be able to evidence to the Director: Market Regulation that he has subsequently maintained an adequate knowledge of the Act, the rules and the directives.
- 4.30.2 A compliance officer must –
- 4.30.2.1 with the necessary support and guidance from the board of directors of the member, implement the resources, systems and procedures required to promote and monitor compliance by the member and its employees with the Act, the rules and the directives;
 - 4.30.2.2 report to the Director: Market Regulation any breaches by the member of the Act, the rules and the directives or any other issue considered by the compliance officer to be irregular; and
 - 4.30.2.3 ensure that the content of the JSE Gazettes is communicated to and understood by all relevant employees.
- 4.30.3 The appointment referred to in rule 4.30.1 must be made simultaneously with an application to the JSE to be admitted as a member.
- 4.30.4 In the absence of a duly appointed compliance officer or where a compliance officer post has become vacant, a senior employee must temporarily assume the responsibilities of the compliance officer as referred to in rules 4.30.1 and 4.30.2, for no longer than two months or such other period as the Director: Market Regulation may approve.

4.40 Settlement officers

- 4.40.1 A member must appoint a settlement officer to manage the member's obligations in relation to the settlement of transactions in equity securities effected by that member. The person appointed as a settlement officer must have obtained a pass in the settlement officer examination prescribed by the JSE and, if required, be able to evidence to the Settlement Authority that he has subsequently maintained an adequate knowledge of the JSE's settlement rules.
- 4.40.2 A settlement officer must, in respect of the settlement of transactions in equity securities, be responsible for –
- 4.40.2.1 dealing with all queries by the JSE in relation to settlement;
 - 4.40.2.2 ensuring that appropriate procedures are implemented and the necessary action is taken to facilitate the settlement of all transactions in equity securities in accordance with the rules and the directives;
 - 4.40.2.3 advising the JSE of any issue that may potentially impact on the settlement of a transaction; and
 - 4.40.2.4 cooperating with the Settlement Authority to ensure the efficient and timeous settlement of all transactions.
- 4.40.3 A member must appoint an alternate settlement officer who must act in the absence of the settlement officer in all matters for which the settlement officer is responsible in terms of the rules. The person to be appointed as an alternate settlement officer must meet the requirements set out in rule 4.40.1.
- 4.40.4 The appointments referred to in rules 4.40.1 and 4.40.3 must be made simultaneously with an application to the JSE to be admitted as a member. Notwithstanding these appointments, such member will retain overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with the rules and directives relating to the settlement of transactions in equity securities.
- 4.40.5 Except where the Settlement Authority may otherwise direct, a member may not at any time conduct its business in the absence of a duly appointed settlement officer or alternate settlement officer.

- 4.40.6 Notwithstanding a member having appointed a CSP or a settlement agent to effect settlement of transactions in equity securities on its behalf, the member retains the responsibility for ensuring that the settlement of transactions in equity securities takes place.

4.50 Qualifications to manage investments and provide advice

No employee of a member may exercise discretion in the management of JSE authorised investments on behalf of clients or provide advice to clients on the buying or selling of JSE authorised investments unless the employee has obtained such qualification as may be prescribed in the directives.

4.60 Control of offices

- 4.60.1 The primary place of business of a member must be under the control of a stockbroker who must be an executive director of the member.
- 4.60.2 A branch office of a member must be under the control of a stockbroker in the full-time employ of the member.
- 4.60.3 An agency office of a member may be under the control of a stockbroker in the full-time employ of the member. Alternatively, the member must appoint a person who has obtained a pass in the compliance officer examination in terms of rule 4.30.1 as part of the staff complement of such office.
- 4.60.4 Notwithstanding rules 4.60.1 and 4.60.2, the primary place of business and branch office of a CSP which is not authorised to provide trading services may be under the control of a person who has obtained a pass in the compliance officer examination in terms of rule 4.30.1.
- 4.60.5 Where the position of a stockbroker or a compliance officer appointed in terms of rules 4.60.1 to 4.60.4 becomes vacant, such position must be filled within two months of it having become vacant or, upon application by a member, within such further time period as the Director: Market Regulation may determine.
- 4.60.6 The person in control of a place of business of a member must be resident in the area where the place of business is located.

4.70 Internal control and risk management

- 4.70.1 A member must employ the resources, procedures and technological systems necessary for the effective conduct of its business.
- 4.70.2 The system of internal control employed by the member must be designed to ensure that –
- 4.70.2.1 the relevant business can be carried on in an orderly and efficient manner;
 - 4.70.2.2 financial and other information used or provided by the member is reliable;
 - 4.70.2.3 all transactions and financial commitments entered into by the member are recorded and are within the scope of authority of the member or the employee acting on behalf of the member;
 - 4.70.2.4 there are procedures to safeguard the assets of the member and assets belonging to any other person for which the member is accountable, and to control liabilities; and
 - 4.70.2.5 there are measures, so far as is reasonably practicable, to minimize the risk of loss to the member or the clients of the member which results from any irregularity, fraud or error and to detect any irregularity, fraud or error should they occur so that prompt remedial action may be taken by the member or the management of the member;
- 4.70.3 A member must adopt sound risk management principles and procedures appropriate to its business activities.
- 4.70.4 The principles and procedures of risk management must be designed to ensure that the records of the member are maintained in such a manner as to promptly disclose financial and business information that will enable the member or the management of the member to –

4.50 replaced with effect from 24 December 2008

4.50 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

4.40.6 amended with effect from 13 May 2016

- 4.70.4.1 identify, quantify, control and manage the risk exposures of the member;
 - 4.70.4.2 make timely and informed business decisions;
 - 4.70.4.3 monitor the performance and all aspects of the business of the member;
 - 4.70.4.4 monitor the capital of the member to ensure compliance with the capital adequacy requirements imposed in terms of the rules; and
 - 4.70.4.5 monitor the quality of the member's assets.
- 4.70.5 A member must be able to describe and demonstrate the objectives and operation of such systems, principles and procedures referred to in rules 4.70.1 to 4.70.4 above to its auditor and to the JSE.

SECTION
5

Section 5: Prudential requirements

Scope of section

Reserved

<p>SECTION</p> <p>6</p>

Section 6: JSE equities trading system

Scope of section

- 6.10 Use of the JSE equities trading system
- 6.20 Trading times
- 6.30 Off book trading
- 6.40 Off book trade criteria
- 6.50 Cancellations of error trades
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- 6.70 Pre-issued trading
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6.40 replaced with effect from 17 August 2009

6.50 amended with effect from 8 July 2022

6.60 replaced and renumbered 6.70 with effect from 8 July 2022

Old 6.70 deleted and replaced with effect from 8 July 2022

6.10 Use of the JSE equities trading system

- 6.10.1 All transactions in equity securities by a member must be conducted through the central order book of the JSE equities trading system, unless the transaction meets the criteria set out in rule 6.40 for an off book trade.
- 6.10.2 The terms of an off book trade may be negotiated between the parties to the transaction and the purchase and sale legs of the transaction must then be submitted to the trading system by the member or members who are party to the transaction.
- 6.10.3 An off book trade negotiated off the trading system in terms of rule 6.10.2 is only deemed to be a valid transaction once the purchase and the sale legs of the transaction have been matched and confirmed by the trading system.
- 6.10.4 Orders entered into the central order book are matched based on the following order of priority:
- 6.10.4.1 price;
 - 6.10.4.2 whether the order is visible to the market;
 - 6.10.4.3 time of entry into the central order book.
- 6.10.5 A person who seeks to be registered with the JSE as a registered securities trader must satisfy the fit and proper requirements of rule 4.10 and must have obtained a pass in the registered securities trader examination prescribed by the JSE.
- 6.10.6 Despite any other provision of the rules or any directive and subject to rule 2.10, the Market Controller may –
- 6.10.6.1 decide that the market or segments of the market in equity securities be paused, suspended, halted or closed if he is of the opinion that a fair and realistic market does not exist. A fair and realistic market may be deemed not to exist after consideration of the percentage of members not able to access the JSE systems and their contribution to price formation and value traded;
 - 6.10.6.2 reduce or extend the hours of operation of the JSE equities trading system for any particular business day;
 - 6.10.6.3 without prior notice to any person, pause, suspend, halt or close the JSE equities trading system for trading at any time and for any period; and
 - 6.10.6.4 take such other steps as may be necessary to ensure an orderly market.
- 6.10.7 Despite any other provision of the rules or any directive and subject to rule 2.10, the Market Controller, in consultation with the Director: Market Regulation, may exercise such powers and take such action as may be exercised or taken by the JSE in terms of the rules and directives, and as may be necessary to maintain a fair, transparent and orderly market or protect the interests of investors, in the event of any disruption, malfunction or failure in the operation of the JSE systems, or following the pausing, suspension, halt or closure of the JSE systems or markets. The necessary action may include declaring transactions effected through the JSE equities trading system to be void and, if deemed appropriate, replacing void trades with other trades, in terms of rule 6.60.
- 6.10.8 In order to maintain orderly price formation, the JSE equities trading system may incorporate circuit breakers in one or more segments of the market which, when triggered, will either cause the suspension of continuous trading and the commencement of an auction call session or the extension of an auction call session for the affected security or securities. The circuit breakers

6.10.1 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

6.10.2 introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

6.10.3 introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

6.10.4 introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

Old 6.10.2 renumbered 6.10.5 with effect from 2 July 2012

Old 6.10.3 deleted with effect from 2 July 2012

Old 6.10.4 renumbered 6.10.6 and amended with effect from 2 July 2012

6.10.7 introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

6.10.7 amended with effect from 8 July 2022

6.10.7.1 and 6.10.7.2 deleted with effect from 8 July 2022

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- will be triggered when price movements exceed defined levels based on defined static and dynamic reference prices, as determined by the JSE.
- 6.10.9 Each equity security is allocated to a segment based on certain characteristics including the instrument type and the liquidity of the security.
- 6.10.10 Members accessing JSE systems must at all times –
- 6.10.10.1 maintain and enforce appropriate security procedures which are designed to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to any JSE systems, member trading applications or client applications; and
- 6.10.10.2 have the necessary resources to ensure that any data sent to or received from JSE systems does not interfere with the efficiency and integrity of the equities market or the proper functioning of the JSE systems.
- 6.10.11 The Market Controller may instruct a member to immediately discontinue using a member or client application or may restrict the usage by a member of any or all components of a member or client application.
- 6.10.12 Members must have appropriate systems, procedures and controls to prevent the submission to the JSE equities trading system of –
- 6.10.12.1 erroneous orders; and
- 6.10.12.2 unreasonably low bids or unreasonably high offers submitted either as resting orders or as orders in an auction call session, and which appear to have the purpose, or are likely to have the effect, of –
- 6.10.12.2.1 taking advantage of significant errors that could be made by other market participants in the submission of orders to the JSE equities trading system; or
- 6.10.12.2.2 taking advantage of the possibility of significant mispricing of auction trades due to how the auction algorithms match market orders and limit orders.
- 6.10.13 The Director: Market Regulation may request a member to suspend or cancel unreasonably low bids or unreasonably high offers submitted to the JSE equities trading system which, in the opinion of the Director: Market Regulation, have the purpose, or are likely to have the effect, specified in rule 6.10.12.2.

6.10.8 introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

6.10.5 renumbered 6.10.9 and amended with effect from 2 July 2012

6.10.6 renumbered 6.10.10. with effect from 2 July 2012

6.10.7 renumbered 6.10.11 with effect from 2 July 2012

6.10.7 introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

6.10.12 to 6.10.13 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

6.20 Trading times

- 6.20.1 Subject to rule 6.10.6, the JSE equities trading system will operate on every business day at the times as specified in the directives.

6.30 Off book trading

- 6.30.1 The transactions listed in rule 6.40 do not have to be executed through the central order book and may instead be submitted to the JSE equities trading system as off book trades.
- 6.30.2 In the case of an off book trade between two members, the members must agree on which member will initiate the submission of the trade to the JSE equities trading system.
- 6.30.3 Off book trades executed during trading hours must be submitted to the JSE equities trading system without delay.
- 6.30.4 Off book trades executed after trading hours must be submitted to the JSE equities trading system within 45 minutes of the commencement of the off book trade reporting session on the next business day, with the exception of non-published off book trades which must be submitted to the JSE equities trading system before 10h00 on the next business day.

6.20 amended and 6.20.2 and 6.20.3 deleted with effect from 2 July 2012

6.30 replaced with effect from 17 August 2009 and amended with effect from 2 July 2012

6.30.1 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

6.30.2 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

6.30.3 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

6.30.4 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

- 6.30.5 The table below lists the off book trade types and indicates –
- 6.30.5.1 whether the transaction may be conducted by one member or two members;
- 6.30.5.2 whether the transaction is published by the JSE. _

Transaction description	Trade type code	Single member	Two members	Published
Bookbuild Trade	BK	Yes	Yes	Yes
Block Trade	BT	Yes	Yes	Yes
Corporate Finance Transaction	CF	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delta Trade	OD	Yes	Yes	No
Exercise of Options	OX	Yes	Yes	No
Exercise of Traded Options	TX	Yes	Yes	No
Exercise of Warrants	WX	Yes	Yes	No
Give-up Trade	GU	No	Yes	No
Late Trade	LT	Yes	No	Yes
Matched Principal Trade	MP	Yes	No	No
Off Order Book Principal Trade	OP	Yes	No	Yes
Portfolio Transaction	PF	Yes	Yes	Yes
Next Day cancellation of On Book Trade	PC	Yes	Yes	Yes
Next Day cancellation of a published Off Book Trade	LC	Yes	Yes	Yes
Next Day cancellation of a non-published Off Book Trade	NC	Yes	Yes	No

6.40 Off book trade criteria

6.40.1 Bookbuild Trade

A bookbuild trade is a transaction where a member trades in a single equity security as an agent or a principal with a client or with another member in order for its client or the second member or the second member's clients to participate in a bookbuild. The member managing the bookbuild must advise the Director: Market Regulation of the bookbuild prior to reporting a bookbuild trade.

6.40.2 Block Trade

A block trade is a transaction where a member trades as an agent or a principal in a single equity security and the transaction comprises at least the specified minimum value determined by the JSE according to the Average Daily Value Tier attributable to that security, as set out in the directives.

6.30.5 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

6.30.5.2 table amended with effect from 2 July 2012

6.30.5.2 table amended with effect from 18 January 2016

6.30.5.2 table amended with effect from 1 June 2022

6.30.5.2 table amended with effect from 14 February 2025

6.40 replaced with effect from 17 August 2009 and amended with effect from 2 July 2012.

6.40.1 amended with effect from 14 February 2025

6.40.2 amended with effect from 9 December 2019

6.40.3 Corporate Finance Transaction

A corporate finance transaction is a transaction which must be entered into in writing, requires public notification in the press and complies with the requirements of transaction categories 1 or 2 of Section 9 of the Listing Requirements of the JSE.

6.40.4 Delta Trade.

A delta trade is a transaction where a member trades as an agent or a principal in a single equity security where the transaction transfers the delta hedge –

6.40.4.1 from one member to another member; or

6.40.4.2 from a client of a member to that member; or

6.40.4.3 from a client of a member to another member;

in respect of a derivative transaction which has been reported to either the JSE derivatives trading system or the derivative trade recording system referred to in the directives.

6.40.4 amended with effect from 18 January 2016

6.40.5 Exercise of Options

An exercise of options transaction may be used by a member to exercise an option or to settle a single stock future.

6.40.6 Give-up Trade

6.40.6.1 A give-up trade is a transaction where a member trades in a single equity security as a principal with another member, who trades either as an agent on behalf of a client or as a principal for that member's own account. The purpose of a give-up trade is to pass a trade that has been executed by the first member ("executing member") on the same day or the previous day to the second member ("receiving member") at the price of the original trade. The trade that is given up to the receiving member must have originally been executed by the executing member with the intention of giving it up to the receiving member.

6.40.6.2 The only off book trades that may be the subject of a give-up trade are late trades executed in accordance with the provisions of rules 6.40.7.1, 6.40.7.3 or 6.40.7.4. The executing member and receiving member may give effect to these late trades by means of the executing member trading after hours with a foreign professional market participant and giving up that trade to the receiving member who is either acting on behalf of a client in terms of rules 6.40.7.1 or 6.40.7.3 or trading as a principal for its own account in terms of rule 6.40.7.4. The executing member must report the transaction with the foreign professional market participant as a late trade.

6.40.6.3 A give-up trade may be used to give effect to an arrangement whereby one member has outsourced its trading function on a temporary basis to another member, provided that such arrangement has been approved by the Director: Market Regulation and all such transactions are recorded in a dedicated stock account by the executing member.

6.40.7 Late Trade

A late trade is a transaction where a member trades after trading hours and where the transaction is -

- 6.40.7.1 executed by a member acting on behalf of a client, in fulfilment of an order already entered into the JSE equities trading system, and where the counterparty is a foreign professional market participant; or
- 6.40.7.2 executed by a member for a professional market participant, in fulfilment of an order received prior to the end of the closing auction call session, at a price which can only be established after the closing auction call session; or
- 6.40.7.3 executed by a member acting on behalf of a professional market participant, in fulfilment of an order received after trading hours, where the counterparty is a foreign professional market participant; or
- 6.40.7.4 executed by a member as a principal for its own account where the counterparty is a foreign professional market participant.

6.40.6.2 amended with effect from 2 July 2012
6.40.7.2 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

6.40.8 Matched Principal Trade

A matched principal trade is a transaction where a member trades as a principal with a client, on the same day and at the same average price as transactions in the same equity security executed on the central order book of another exchange in the Republic for the member's own account but in the fulfilment of an order received from the client.

6.40.9 Off Order Book Principal Trade

An off order book principal trade is a transaction where a member trades as a principal in a single equity security with a foreign professional market participant.

6.40.10 Portfolio Transaction

6.40.10.1 A portfolio transaction is a transaction where a member trades as an agent or a principal in a list of equity securities which -

6.40.10.1.1 has a minimum value of R15 million; and

6.40.10.1.2 comprises at least 10 different equity securities none of which exceeds 25% of the total value of the portfolio.

6.40.11 Next Day cancellation of On Book Trade (PC)

A next day cancellation of an on book trade is a transaction where a member cancels a trade executed in the central order book on the previous business day, subject to the provisions of rule 6.50.

6.40.12 Next Day cancellation of a published Off Book Trade (LC)

A next day cancellation of a published off book trade is a transaction where a member cancels a published off book trade submitted to the JSE equities trading system on the previous business day.

6.40.13 Next Day cancellation of a non-published Off Book Trade (NC)

A next day cancellation of a non-published off book trade is a transaction where a member cancels a non-published off book trade submitted to the JSE equities trading system on the previous business day.

6.50 Cancellation of error trades

6.50.1 Despite any other provision of the rules or any directive, the Director: Market Regulation may, where in his opinion an on book trade has been matched as a result of a clear error by a member, grant permission to or instruct the respective members to execute a trade cancellation.

6.50.2 Requests for same day or next day cancellations of on book trades will only be considered by the Director: Market Regulation where the following criteria are met –

6.50.2.1 the trade or trades resulted from an order or orders being submitted to the trading system, the terms of which the person responsible for the order or orders clearly could not have intended to submit at the time of submission, with further reference to rule 6.50.4; and

New 6.40.8 introduced with effect from 1 June 2022

Old 6.40.8 renumbered 6.40.9 amended with effect from 9 December 2019

Old 6.40.9, 6.40.10, 6.40.11 and 6.40.12 renumbered 6.40.10, 6.40.11, 6.40.12 and 6.40.13 respectively with effect from 1 June 2022

Old 6.40.10 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

Old 6.40.11 introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

Old 6.40.12 introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

6.50 and 6.50.1 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

6.50 renamed with effect from 8 July 2022

6.50.2 amended with effect from 26 April 2007 and with effect from 2 July 2012

6.50.2 amended with effect from 8 July 2022

New 6.50.2.1 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

- 6.50.2.2 the request is received by the Director: Market Regulation within 20 minutes from the time of the first error trade that has been executed as a consequence of an erroneous order; and
- 6.50.2.3 the price of the trade or trades for which the trade cancellation is requested is away from the reference price by at least the percentage as prescribed in directive BT 7.8; and
- 6.50.2.4 the difference between the aggregate value of the trades that qualify in terms of rule 6.50.2.3 and the value that would have resulted had such trades been executed at the reference price is R100 000 or more; or
- 6.50.2.5 the quantity of shares traded exceeds 5% of the equity security in issue.
- 6.50.3 Regardless of whether the criteria in rule 6.50.2 have been met, in deciding whether error trades should be cancelled, the Director: Market Regulation will consider the potential adverse market impact of cancelling the trades or deciding that the trades will stand, and will only make the decision to cancel trades if, in his opinion, the cancellation is in the best interests of the market. In determining the potential market impact of a trade cancellation or a decision that trades will stand, and whether the cancellation of error trades is in the best interests of the market, the Director: Market Regulation may take into account various factors, including, but not limited to –
- 6.50.3.1 whether the circumstances enable the Director: Market Regulation to make a decision within a reasonable timeframe, given the information that the Director: Market Regulation would need to consider in the particular circumstances in making the decision and the need to make the decision timeously;
- 6.50.3.2 whether the trades can be cancelled by the affected members and the JSE within a reasonable timeframe and without causing significant disruption to the JSE's systems and operations; and
- 6.50.3.3 the impact on the overall market of either cancelling an erroneous auction price or maintaining an erroneous auction price, if the relevant trades were executed during an auction call session and a decision to cancel trades caused by an error would require all of the uncrossing trades in the relevant auction to be cancelled.
- 6.50.4 In making a determination as to whether an order was clearly submitted in error in terms of rule 6.50.2.1, the Director: Market Regulation will consider various factors, including, but not limited to, the circumstances that caused the erroneous order to be submitted (such as manual input errors, or member trading application or other system malfunctions or disruptions) and the price at which the order was entered relative to the current or recent price for the relevant equity security. The fact that the price of a trade resulting from an order is away from the reference price by at least the percentage set out in the directives, in terms of rule 6.50.2.3, may not, in itself, be sufficient evidence that the person responsible for the order made a clear error in the price or order type when submitting the order. The Director: Market Regulation may take into account various factors in assessing whether the price or order type that was submitted is indicative of a clear error, including, but not limited to, market conditions, the release of news, and corporate actions, that may have impacted on the market price of the relevant equity security at, or recently prior to, the time that the order was submitted.

6.50.2.1 amended with effect from 26 April 2007

Old 6.50.2.1 renumbered 6.50.2.2 and amended with effect from 8 July 2022

Old 6.50.2.2 renumbered 6.50.2.3 and amended with effect from 8 July 2022

Old 6.50.2.3 renumbered 6.50.2.4 and amended with effect from 8 July 2022

Old 6.50.2.4 renumbered 6.50.2.5 with effect from 8 July 2022

6.50.2.2 amended with effect from 26 April 2007 and with effect from 2 July 2012

New 6.50.3 introduced with effect from 2 July 2012

Old 6.50.3 deleted and new 6.50.3 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

Old 6.50.3 renumbered 6.50.4 and amended with effect from 2 July 2012

Old 6.50.4 renumbered 6.60.2 and amended with effect from 8 July 2022

New 6.50.4 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

- 6.50.5 Where an error trade fails to meet one or more of the criteria for cancellation in terms of the rules, the member responsible for the error may request the Director: Market Regulation to initiate a voluntary contra trade request in accordance with the directives, provided that -
- 6.50.5.1 the initiating member has submitted a request in writing to the Director: Market Regulation within the timeframe prescribed in the directives, explaining the reason for the contra trade request;
 - 6.50.5.2 the trade or trades resulted from an order or orders being submitted to the trading system, the terms of which the person responsible for the order or orders clearly could not have intended to submit at the time of submission;
 - 6.50.5.3 the price of the trade or trades for which the contra trade is requested is away from the reference price by at least the percentage as prescribed in directive BT 8.4; and
 - 6.50.5.4 the difference between the aggregate value of the trades executed in error and the value that would have resulted had such trades been executed at the reference price is R100 000 or more.
- 6.50.6 Regardless of whether the criteria in rule 6.50.5 have been met, the Director: Market Regulation will consider the potential operational impact on the JSE and the affected counterparties of facilitating a voluntary contra trade request, and may decline to facilitate such a request if he is of the opinion that facilitating the request will be materially disruptive to the JSE or the affected counterparties. In determining the potential operational impact of a voluntary contra trade request, the Director: Market Regulation may take into account various factors, including, but not limited to, the number of trades that the request relates to and the number of affected counterparties.
- 6.50.7 The JSE shall facilitate a contra trade request by contacting the counterparty and communicating the details of the request. Consent by a counterparty to a contra trade request shall be voluntary. Where a counterparty fails to provide a response to the JSE in the manner and timeframe prescribed in terms of directive BT 8.3, the relevant trade shall stand and shall no longer be eligible for a contra trade in terms of these rules.
- 6.50.8 Same day and next day cancellations of off book trades must be submitted to the JSE equities trading system by the member who was the originator of the off book trade and do not require prior approval from the Director: Market Regulation.

6.60 Transactions declared void or cancelled by the JSE.

- 6.60.1 Where, from a lack of clarity in the published information available at the time of the transaction, a member deals in a quantity or at a price which in the opinion of the Director: Market Regulation is unreasonable, the Director: Market Regulation may declare such transaction void. Such declaration shall be binding on the members who entered into such transaction and on the clients on behalf of, or with, whom the transaction was executed.
- 6.60.2 If, in the opinion of the Director: Market Regulation, an on book or off book trade materially impacts the integrity or orderly operation of the market, or results from the matching of unreasonably low bids or unreasonably high offers described in rule 6.10.12.2, the Director: Market Regulation may instruct members to enter a trade cancellation without having received a formal request to do so from any member.

6.50.5 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

6.50.6 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

6.50.7 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

6.50.8 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

Old 6.60 renumbered 6.70 with effect from 8 July 2022

New 6.60 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

Old 6.60.1 renumbered 6.70.1 with effect from 8 July 2022

New 6.60.1 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

Old 6.60.2 renumbered 6.70.2 with effect from 8 July 2022

New 6.60.2 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

- 6.60.3 In accordance with rule 6.10.7, the Market Controller, in consultation with the Director: Market Regulation, may, in the event of any disruption, failure or malfunction in the operation of the JSE systems, for any reason, or if the JSE systems or markets have been paused, suspended, halted or closed, declare that a transaction effected through the JSE equities trading system is void and, if deemed appropriate, replace a void transaction with another trade, if, in the opinion of the Market Controller and the Director: Market Regulation, such action is necessary to maintain a fair, transparent and orderly market or protect the interests of investors. Such action shall bind a member and a client of a member on behalf of or with whom the void transaction was effected.

6.70 Pre-issued trading

- 6.70.1 A member may only execute transactions in pre-issued securities during the period permitted by the JSE.
- 6.70.2 If the listing in respect of which pre-issued trading has been approved commences, all transactions effected during the period of the pre-issued trading will settle on the same terms as all other transactions in equity securities.
- 6.70.3 If the listing does not commence on the intended commencement date of official trading, every transaction effected under this rule will be void ab initio and neither the member nor a client will have recourse against the JSE or a member, as the case may be, in respect of such transactions.

6.80 Trading halt

- 6.80.1 The Director: Market Regulation, in conjunction with the Director: Issuer Regulation, may declare a trading halt in an equity security in circumstances where the Director: Market Regulation determines that the trading activity in an equity security –
- 6.80.1.1 is being or could be undertaken by persons possessing unpublished price-sensitive information that relates to that security;
 - 6.80.1.2 is being influenced by a manipulative or deceptive trading practice; or
 - 6.80.1.3 may otherwise give rise to an artificial price for that equity security.
- 6.80.2 No member may trade that equity security for the duration of the trading halt but may delete orders from the central order book.

Old 6.60.3 renumbered 6.70.3 with effect from 8 July 2022

New 6.60.3 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

Old 6.70 deleted with effect from 8 July 2022

New 6.70 introduced with effect from 8 July 2022

6.80.1 amended with effect from 8 July 2022

SECTION
7

Section 7: Market conduct

Scope of section

- 7.10 Prevention and detection of market abuse
- 7.20 Reserved

7.10 Prevention and detection of market abuse

- 7.10.1 A member must give consideration to the circumstances of orders placed by clients before entering such orders in the JSE equities trading system and must take reasonable steps to satisfy itself that such orders and any resultant trades will not result in a breach of the provisions of section 80 of the Act (Prohibited trading practices).
- 7.10.2 A member must ensure that all of its employees who are involved in the receipt of orders from clients and the execution of transactions in equity securities on the JSE equities trading system are familiar with the market abuse provisions in sections 77 to 80 of the Act and that those employees receive adequate training and guidance to enable them to recognise and avoid entering into any transaction on behalf of the member or its clients which will result in, or is likely to result in, a breach of those provisions.
- 7.10.3 A member's compliance monitoring procedures must specifically include procedures to monitor orders entered into, and transactions executed on, the JSE equities trading system by the member and its employees, with the objective of identifying and taking appropriate action in relation to orders or trades that, in the reasonable opinion of the member, may constitute a breach of the provisions of sections 78 and 80 of the Act.
- 7.10.4 In formulating and implementing the compliance monitoring procedures referred to in rule 7.10.3, a member is not expected to monitor every order entered into, and every trade executed on, the JSE equities trading system by the member, for the purpose of identifying potential market abuse. Nevertheless, whilst members are encouraged to implement monitoring procedures to detect any activity undertaken by the member's employees or its clients which may constitute a breach of the provisions of sections 78 and 80 of the Act, the procedures should, as a minimum, aim to detect activity which, to a reasonable person observing or reviewing such activity, would constitute a blatant breach of the provisions of sections 78 and 80 of the Act taking into account all relevant factors such as:
- 7.10.4.1 the identity of the parties to the transaction;
 - 7.10.4.2 the perceived intention of the parties to the transaction;
 - 7.10.4.3 the frequency and pattern of transactions over a period of time;
 - 7.10.4.4 the effect of the transaction on market prices or volumes;
 - 7.10.4.5 the size and timing of the transaction; or
 - 7.10.4.6 a combination of two or more of these factors.

7.20 Reserved

7.10 amended with effect from 28 March 2014
7.20 deleted with effect from 28 March 2014

SECTION 8

Section 8: Conduct of business**Scope of section**

- 8.10 General standards of conduct
- 8.20 Marketing and advertising
- 8.30 Unsolicited calls
- 8.40 Personal account trading
- 8.50 Inducements
- 8.60 Client acceptance and maintenance procedures
- 8.65 Transactions in BEE securities
- 8.70 Dealings with a discretionary financial services provider
- 8.75 Conducting business with a nominee
- 8.80 Transactions
- 8.90 Best execution
- 8.100 Members' commissions and fees
- 8.110 Contract notes
- 8.120 Management of JSE authorised investments
- 8.130 Advice on JSE authorised investments
- 8.140 Management of corporate actions
- 8.150 Money broking transactions
- 8.160 Authorisation of investments other than equity securities under other regulation
- 8.170 Acceptance of cash deposits
- 8.180 Client statements

8.10 General standards of conduct

This rule provides for the general standards of conduct which members are required to observe in their dealings with clients and the JSE. The additional standards of conduct relevant to specific regulated services are contained in the rules which deal with those specific services.

8.10.1 Standards of integrity

A member must, in the conduct of its business, observe high standards of integrity and fair dealing. It must –

- 8.10.1.1 not knowingly circulate information which is false or misleading;
- 8.10.1.2 not knowingly countenance any attempt to manipulate the market, nor to influence persons for such a purpose;
- 8.10.1.3 conduct its activities in a manner that is compatible with the objects of the Act and with full respect for the reputation of the JSE; and
- 8.10.1.4 not participate in any dealings with other members, clients, the media or other persons which may be of such a nature as to defame the JSE or any of its officers or employees.

8.10.2 General conduct towards clients

In its dealings with clients, a member must –

- 8.10.2.1 act honestly and fairly;
- 8.10.2.2 act with due skill, care and diligence, and in the interests of clients;
- 8.10.2.3 exercise independent professional judgement;
- 8.10.2.4 act promptly on and in accordance with the instructions of a client, and exercise any discretion in a responsible manner; and
- 8.10.2.5 avoid conflicts of interest and when they cannot be avoided, ensure fair treatment to clients by disclosure, confidentiality or declining to act. A member must not unfairly place its interests above those of its clients.

8.10.3 Disclosure to clients

8.10.3.1 In rendering a service to a client, any representations made and information provided by a member –

- 8.10.3.1.1 must be factually correct;
- 8.10.3.1.2 must be provided in plain language, avoid uncertainty or confusion and not be misleading;
- 8.10.3.1.3 must be adequate and appropriate in the circumstances of the particular service, taking into account the factually established or reasonably assumed level of knowledge of the client;
- 8.10.3.1.4 must, as regards all amounts, sums, values, charges, fees, remuneration or monetary obligations mentioned or referred to therein, be reflected in specific monetary terms, provided that where any such amount, sum, value, charge, fee, remuneration or monetary obligation is not reasonably pre-determinable, its basis of calculation must be adequately described;
- 8.10.3.1.5 need not be duplicated or repeated to the same client unless material or significant changes affecting that client occur, or the relevant service renders it necessary, in which case a disclosure of the changes must be made to the client without delay.

8.10.3.2 A member –

- 8.10.3.2.1 must disclose full and accurate information about the fees and any other charges that may be levied on clients;

- 8.10.3.2.2 may not disclose any confidential information acquired or obtained from a client about such client, unless the written consent of the client has been obtained beforehand or disclosure of the information is required to further the objects of the Act or is required under any law;
- 8.10.3.2.3 must advise a client in advance of any restrictions or limitations that may affect the access of that client to their assets.
- 8.10.4 Maintenance of client records
- 8.10.4.1 A member must maintain proper, complete, accurate and secure records in relation to the services rendered to its clients.
- 8.10.4.2 A member must have appropriate procedures and systems in place to store and retrieve, in a manner safe from destruction, a record of all –
- 8.10.4.2.1 communications relating to a service rendered to a client, including instructions given by the client to the member;
- 8.10.4.2.2 transaction documentation relating to clients;
- 8.10.4.2.3 contractual arrangements between the member and its clients, including mandates prescribed by the rules; and
- 8.10.4.2.4 client particulars required to be provided in terms of the rules or which are necessary for the effective operation of client accounts.
- 8.10.4.3 The client records in rule 8.10.4.2 may be kept in printed, electronic or voice-recorded format.
- 8.10.4.4 Members need not hold the records in rule 8.10.4.2 themselves but must be capable of making such records available for inspection within seven days.
- 8.10.4.5 All instructions given by clients to execute transactions must be kept for a period of at least six months after the relevant transactions and all other client records in rule 8.10.4.2 must be kept for at least five years after the rendering of the services concerned.
- 8.10.5 Contact with the member
- A member must provide for the necessary resources and functionality to ensure that clients are able to readily contact the member.
- 8.10.6 Waiver of rights
- A member may not request or induce in any manner a client to waive any right or benefit conferred on the client by or in terms of the rules, or recognise, accept or act on any such waiver by the client, and any such waiver is void.
- 8.10.7 Co-operation with regulators
- A member shall deal with the JSE as its regulator in an open and co-operative manner and keep the JSE promptly informed of anything concerning the JSE which might reasonably be expected to be disclosed to it. A member shall also provide reasonable co-operation to any other regulatory body or any law enforcement agency in respect of any matters which are the subject of an investigation by such body or agency relating to an alleged contravention of the Act, or any equivalent foreign legislation or any other law governing the activities of the member.

8.20 Marketing and advertising

Advertising

- 8.20.1 A member may advertise its services to the public provided such advertising –
- 8.20.1.1 is carried out with a due sense of responsibility to the profession and to the public;
- 8.20.1.2 is consistent with the dignity of the profession, is in good taste both as to content and presentation and does not make odious comparisons or belittle JSE products or services or products offered by others, whether members or not, either by

- claiming superiority for the services or performance of a particular member or otherwise; and
- 8.20.1.3 conforms with the accepted norms of legality, decency, honesty and truthfulness and does not contain testimonials or endorsements.
- 8.20.2 Advertising material of a member –
- 8.20.2.1 must provide accurate, complete and unambiguous information about any JSE authorised investment or any regulated service rendered by the member;
- 8.20.2.2 must emphasise the risk of loss and uncertainty of future results;
- 8.20.2.3 must discern fact from opinion; and
- 8.20.2.4 may not be comparative in relation to another member.
- 8.20.3 An advertisement by a member –
- 8.20.3.1 may not contain any statement, promise or forecast which is fraudulent, untrue or misleading;
- 8.20.3.2 must, if it contains performance data (including awards and rankings), include references to their source and date;
- 8.20.3.3 must, if it contains illustrations, forecasts or hypothetical data –
- 8.20.3.3.1 contain support in the form of clearly stated basic assumptions (including, but not limited to, any relevant assumptions in respect of performance, returns, costs and charges) with a reasonable prospect of being met under current circumstances;
- 8.20.3.3.2 make it clear that they are not guaranteed and are provided for illustrative purposes only; and
- 8.20.3.3.3 also contain, where returns or benefits are dependent on the performance of underlying assets or other variable market factors, clear indications of such dependence;
- 8.20.3.4 must, if it contains a warning statement about the risks involved in buying or selling a JSE authorised investment, prominently display such statement; and
- 8.20.3.5 must, if it contains information about past performances, also contain a warning that past performances are not necessarily indicative of future performances; and
- 8.20.3.6 must, if the investment value of a JSE authorised investment mentioned in the advertisement is not guaranteed, contain a warning that no guarantees are provided.

Use of name and logo

- 8.20.4 A member shall not use in publicity, promotional or advertising material, or on its professional stationery, or on its name plates, or on its office premises, any designation other than that designation recognised by the JSE and shall record the fact that it is a “member of the JSE”.

Market recommendation – disclaimer

- 8.20.5 No member shall publish or circulate any written comment which relates to the trading results of a listed company or which may influence the price of the equity securities of any company unless such comment is accompanied by the name of the person or persons who compiled it.
- 8.20.6 Where a newsletter, circular or other publication carries an expression of opinion on a listed company and the member has an interest (other than a casual or arbitrage interest) in that company, the existence of such an interest without specifying names and amounts shall be disclosed in such newsletter, circular or other publication and if a director of the member is a director of the company that shall also be disclosed.

8.30 Unsolicited calls

A member may enter into a transaction with or on behalf of a person where the transaction is as a result of an unsolicited call, provided that the member has complied with the requirements set out in rules 8.10.3 and 8.130.

8.40 Personal account trading

8.40.1 A member must establish and maintain controls and procedures in relation to transactions executed for the direct or indirect benefit of employees of the member, in order to avoid such transactions conflicting with the interests of the member's clients, whether such transactions are executed by the member or by another member.

8.40.2 The controls and procedures in relation to the transactions referred to in rule 8.40.1 should, as a minimum, make provision for the review by the member of those transactions, in order to identify any transactions which are in conflict with the interests of the member's clients.

8.50 Inducements

8.50.1 A member must take reasonable steps to ensure that it and any person acting on its behalf does not offer, give, solicit or accept any incentive, remuneration, consideration, commission, fee or brokerage ("valuable consideration") as an inducement if it is likely to conflict with any duty that the member owes to its clients in respect of regulated services provided to those clients or any duty that the recipient of the inducement owes to its clients.

8.50.2 Without limiting the generality of rule 8.50.1, any valuable consideration offered, given, solicited or accepted as an inducement by a member or any person acting on its behalf, in terms of an agreement with a third party or a client which relates to the provision of regulated services by the member to one or more clients, and which does not directly relate to, and assist in the provision of, such services to such clients or does not otherwise directly benefit the clients of the recipient of such valuable consideration, shall constitute an inducement prohibited in terms of rule 8.50.1.

8.50.3 A member who, in terms of an agreement with a third party, directly or indirectly accepts any valuable consideration as an inducement in respect of a regulated service rendered to a client, or for which the member may become eligible, must disclose to the client in writing before the rendering of such service –

8.50.3.1 the existence of the agreement;

8.50.3.2 the nature, extent, value and frequency of receipt of such valuable consideration to the extent that such information is known prior to the rendering of the service; and

8.50.3.3 the identity of the other person providing or offering the valuable consideration.

8.60 Client acceptance and maintenance procedures

8.60.1 Every member shall ensure that it obtains and maintains sufficient information on each client account and each account operated by a client so as to be able to identify –

8.60.1.1 the client;

8.60.1.2 the account holder of a controlled client account if the account holder is not a client of the member but is a person on whose behalf a client is acting as agent; and

8.60.1.3 the person or persons responsible for placing instructions on the account, subject to rule 8.60.4.

8.60.2 As a minimum, the member shall obtain the following information in respect of each client and the account holder of each controlled client account if the account holder is not a client of the member but is a person on whose behalf a client is acting as agent -

8.60.2.1 full name; and

8.60.2.2 identity number or registration number, as the case may be.

8.60.1.2 amended with effect from 4 February 2011

8.60.2 amended with effect from 4 February 2011

- 8.60.3 In addition to rule 8.60.2, the member shall also obtain the following information in respect of each client -
- 8.60.3.1 physical and postal address;
 - 8.60.3.2 telephone number; and
 - 8.60.3.3 legal status of the client, identifying whether they are a –
 - 8.60.3.3.1 private individual;
 - 8.60.3.3.2 company;
 - 8.60.3.3.3 close corporation;
 - 8.60.3.3.4 private trust;
 - 8.60.3.3.5 partnership;
 - 8.60.3.3.6 joint venture;
 - 8.60.3.3.7 syndicate;
 - 8.60.3.3.8 investment club;
 - 8.60.3.3.9 pension or provident fund;
 - 8.60.3.3.10 mutual fund or collective investment scheme;
 - 8.60.3.3.11 government agency;
 - 8.60.3.3.12 public utility; or
 - 8.60.3.3.13 religious, educational or welfare organisation.
- 8.60.4 Unless the client is a bank or a financial services provider or the foreign regulated equivalent of such entities, the information referred to in rules 8.60.2, 8.60.3.1 and 8.60.3.2 shall also be obtained in respect of the person or persons responsible for placing instructions on a client account if the person placing the instructions is not the individual in whose name the account is held or the account is not in the name of an individual.
- 8.60.5 The information referred to in rules 8.60.2 to 8.60.4, together with any bank account details provided by the client, shall be confirmed by the client in writing and the member shall maintain a record of such confirmation. Any changes to the said information shall be advised by the client in writing to the member as soon as practicable.
- 8.60.6 Before undertaking to execute any transaction for a new client, a member shall, as a minimum, authenticate the identity of such client and maintain a record of the means of such authentication.

8.65 Transactions in BEE securities

- 8.65.1 As trading in BEE securities is restricted to BEE compliant persons, no person may purchase BEE securities unless -
- 8.65.1.1 the person who will be the registered owner; or
 - 8.65.1.2 if the proposed registered owner will be acting as a nominee on behalf of a beneficial owner, the beneficial owner,
- qualifies as a BEE compliant person.
- 8.65.2 A member may not purchase BEE securities for its own account unless the member qualifies as a BEE compliant person and, subject to the manner of verification specified in the relevant BEE ownership scheme, has –
- 8.65.2.1 signed a BEE contract as provided for in these rules; or

8.65 introduced with effect from 4 February 2011

8.65.1 to 8.65.10 introduced with effect from 4 February 2011

8.65.1 amended with effect from 3 July 2015

8.65.2 amended with effect from 3 July 2015

- 8.65.2.2 obtained confirmation from the issuer of the BEE securities or the relevant BEE issuer verification agent that they have accepted the terms and conditions of the BEE ownership scheme and qualify as a BEE compliant person.
- 8.65.3 A member may not sell BEE securities to a client, or purchase BEE securities on behalf of a client unless, subject to the manner of verification specified in the relevant BEE ownership scheme, the member has –
- 8.65.3.1 in respect of a controlled client, -
- 8.65.3.1.1 ensured that the BEE contract has been signed, *inter alia*, by the proposed beneficial owner of the BEE securities and has obtained a copy of a valid BEE certificate if the proposed beneficial owner is not a natural person; or
- 8.65.3.1.2 obtained confirmation from the issuer of the BEE securities or the relevant BEE issuer verification agent that the proposed beneficial owner has accepted the BEE terms and conditions of the BEE ownership scheme and qualifies as a BEE compliant person.
- 8.65.3.2 in respect of a non-controlled client, -
- 8.65.3.2.1 obtained a copy of –
- 8.65.3.2.1.1 the BEE contract signed, *inter alia*, by the proposed registered owner and, if the proposed registered owner will be acting as a nominee on behalf of a proposed beneficial owner, the proposed beneficial owner of the BEE securities; and
- 8.65.3.2.1.2 a valid BEE certificate in respect of the proposed registered owner or proposed beneficial owner, if that person is not a natural person; or
- 8.65.3.2.2 obtained confirmation from the issuer of the BEE securities or the relevant BEE issuer verification agent that the registered owner or proposed beneficial owner, as applicable, has accepted the BEE terms and conditions of the BEE ownership scheme and qualifies as a BEE compliant person.
- 8.65.4 For the purposes of rule 8.65, -
- 8.65.4.1 if the particular rule requires a course of action to be taken in respect of either the registered owner or the beneficial owner of BEE securities, the course of action will be applicable to the beneficial owner if the registered owner is acting as a nominee on behalf of the beneficial owner;
- 8.65.4.2 the proposed registered owner or beneficial owner of BEE securities may be a client or an account holder on whose behalf the client is acting as agent.
- 8.65.5 The procedures to ensure and record that a proposed registered owner or proposed beneficial owner of BEE securities qualifies as a BEE compliant person are set out in Directive BM.
- 8.65.6 In the event that the Settlement Authority identifies a purchase of BEE securities on an account for which the member has not recorded, as required in Directive BM 1, that the proposed registered owner or the proposed beneficial owner is a BEE compliant person, the Settlement Authority will instruct the member to transfer the transaction from that account to the member's misdeals account and the member will assume responsibility for settling the transaction on settlement day.
- 8.65.7 If it is determined that at the time of the purchase of the BEE securities –
- 8.65.7.1 a beneficial owner has not signed a BEE contract in terms of rule 8.65.3.1.1 or that a registered owner and, if applicable, a beneficial owner have not signed a BEE contract in terms of rule 8.65.3.2.1, or

8.65.3 amended with effect from 3 July 2015
8.65.7 amended with effect from 3 July 2015

8.65.7.2 the member has not obtained confirmation from the issuer of the BEE securities or the relevant BEE issuer verification agent that the registered owner or beneficial owner, as applicable, has accepted the BEE terms and conditions of the BEE ownership scheme and qualifies as a BEE compliant person in terms of rule 8.65.3.1.2 or rule 8.65.3.2.2,

the Director: Market Regulation, in his sole discretion, may cancel the purchase transaction of the BEE securities and such cancellation will be binding on the member who executed the transaction and on the registered owner and the beneficial owner, as the case may be.

8.65.8 Where a purchase transaction is cancelled by the Director: Market Regulation, -

8.65.8.1 the member who executed the transaction will be responsible for the recovery of the BEE securities from the registered owner or from the beneficial owner, as the case may be, and will be required to return the transaction consideration to such person;

8.65.8.2 the registered owner or the beneficial owner will be obliged to accept the return of the purchase consideration and will be obliged to dispose of the BEE securities to the member who executed the transaction; and

8.65.8.3 the member will be required to sell the recovered BEE securities to a BEE compliant person in the market for the member's own account as soon as possible.

8.65.9 If the member is unable to sell the recovered BEE securities to a BEE compliant person in the market, the member may offer to dispose of those securities to the issuer, the issuer's nominee or the person who is specified as entitled to purchase such securities in the BEE terms and conditions of the relevant BEE ownership scheme, or their nominee, for the consideration provided for in that issuer's constitution or the BEE terms and conditions of the relevant BEE ownership scheme, as the case may be. The issuer or specified person may accept or reject the member's offer to dispose of the BEE securities. If the issuer or specified person reject the member's offer to dispose of the BEE securities, the member will continue to be required to sell those securities to a BEE compliant person in the market for the member's own account as soon as possible.

8.65.10 If the member or the registered owner or the beneficial owner of BEE securities fails to comply with any of the provisions of rules 8.65.7, 8.65.8 or 8.65.9, the JSE may take any steps or action necessary to ensure that the member, the registered owner and the beneficial owner complies with these rules.

8.70 Dealings with a discretionary financial services provider

A member may not effect a transaction with a person whom the member reasonably believes requires authorisation as a discretionary financial services provider or as a representative in terms of the FAIS Act, without having taken reasonable measures to ascertain that such person has the required authorisation.

8.75 Conducting business with a nominee

A member may not operate a controlled client account on behalf of a person whom the member believes or suspects requires approval to act as a nominee under section 76 of the Act without having taken reasonable measures to ascertain that such person has the necessary approval.

8.80 Transactions

8.80.1 Every member shall transact its business in a just and equitable manner and every transaction, whether for the account of the member effecting it or for the account of a client, must be fulfilled according to the Act, the rules and the directives.

8.80.2 A member represents and warrants to the JSE and to persons with or on behalf of whom the member executes transactions in equity securities, that any person employed by the member to deal with such persons in relation to such transactions, has full authority to act on the member's behalf.

8.75 introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

Old 8.80.2 deleted and 8.80.3 renumbered 8.80.2 with effect from 26 April 2007

8.65.9 amended with effect from 3 July 2015

- 8.80.3 A member may record any telephone conversation between the member, one of its employees and any client or potential client. Such tape recordings or transcripts may be submitted in evidence in any disciplinary proceedings involving the member or one of its employees.

8.90 Best execution

- 8.90.1 When acting for a client in the purchase or sale of equity securities, a member must at all times adhere to the best execution principle taking reasonable care to obtain the result which is the best available for the client, provided that the member must at all times act in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreed mandate from the client.
- 8.90.2 To support the best execution principle, all transactions in equity securities by members must be conducted through the central order book of the JSE equities trading system, unless the execution of an off book trade, which qualifies as such in terms of rule 6.40, is in the best interests of the client.
- 8.90.3 A member may only deal as principal with a client if the member has obtained the prior consent of the client.

8.100 Members' commissions and fees

- 8.100.1 A member may charge for different categories of transactions and–
- 8.100.1.1 in respect of an agency transaction in JSE authorised investments, may charge a commission mutually agreed with the client in advance of such a transaction; and
- 8.100.1.2 in respect of a transaction in JSE authorised investments where a member has dealt as a principal, may charge a fee mutually agreed with the client in advance of such transaction.
- 8.100.2 A member may not make a profit in respect of an agency transaction other than the agreed commission.
- 8.100.3 A member may not make a profit on a matched principal trade other than the agreed fee..
- 8.100.4 An ISP shall be permitted to charge a client a negotiated fee for providing investment services. Such fee may be related to the performance of the client's assets managed by the member or be structured on a percentage of the assets managed or any other basis agreeable to the client.⁵⁷
- 8.100.5 Interest received by a member from JSET in relation to client funds deposited with JSET in terms of the rules must accrue to and must be payable by the member to the clients entitled to such funds, after deduction of such administration fee or other charge as the member may determine. The member must disclose in advance of accepting funds the rate at which such fee or charge will be determined or the manner of calculation of such fee and may, in respect of each statement to a client, disclose the actual fee or charge so deducted. Any subsequent amendment to the rate at which such fee or charge will be determined or the manner of calculation of such fee must be disclosed in advance of such amendment.

8.110 Contract notes

- 8.110.1 In respect of a transaction in equity securities executed through the JSE equities trading system on behalf of or with a client, a member shall, before 12h00 on the business day following the transaction –
- 8.110.1.1 issue to the client a contract note; or
- 8.110.1.2 transmit to the client via electronic means acceptable to the JSE, a confirmation of the transaction.
- 8.110.2 The contract note or electronic confirmation referred to in rule 8.110.1 shall disclose –
- 8.110.2.1 the date and time of the transaction;

8.80.4 renumbered 8.80.3 with effect from 26 April 2007

8.90.2 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

New 8.100.3 introduced with effect from 1 July 2022

Old 8.100.3 and 8.100.4 renumbered 8.100.4 and 8.100.5 respectively with effect from 1 June 2022

Old 8.100.4 amended with effect from 26 April 2007

- 8.110.2.2 the identification number of the transaction;
- 8.110.2.3 the amount and nature of the member's charges in connection with the transaction;
- 8.110.2.4 the price at which the transaction was executed and the total consideration due from or to a client;
- 8.110.2.5 the settlement date of the transaction;
- 8.110.2.6 whether the member acted as an agent or as a principal in the transaction.
- 8.110.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 8.110.2 and subject to rule 10.30.2, with the prior consent of a client, a member may allocate transactions executed for a client to a specifically designated suspense account, either –
- 8.110.3.1 in the name of the client; or
- 8.110.3.2 in the name of an agent appointed by the client to transact on his behalf.
- 8.110.4 A designated suspense account in the name of a client, as referred to in rule 8.110.3.1, may be utilised if the member's client is placing instructions in respect of one or more underlying accounts controlled by the client. A designated suspense account in the name of an agent appointed by a client to transact on his behalf, as referred to in rule 8.110.3.2, may be utilised if a number of the member's clients have appointed an agent to transact on their behalf.
- 8.110.5 If the designated suspense accounts referred to in rules 8.110.3 and 8.110.4 are utilised, the member may allocate transactions in the same equity security on the same day to the accounts of the underlying beneficiaries, at an average price, based on the instructions of the client or the appointed agent respectively.
- 8.110.6 A member may issue contract notes or electronic confirmations reflecting average prices in respect of transactions allocated to the accounts of the underlying beneficiaries in terms of rule 8.110.5, provided that such contract notes or electronic confirmations disclose the fact that the price is an average price and the member has notified the client or, if relevant, the agent appointed by the client that the prices and times of each transaction are available from the member on request.
- 8.110.7 If a member uses one or more suspense accounts for transactions executed on behalf of clients whose equity securities are managed by the member and allocates transactions to such clients at an average price, the member is not required to obtain the consent of the client to allocate transactions at an average price in terms of rule 8.110.3, nor are they required to notify the client that the prices and times of each transaction are available from the member in terms of rule 8.110.6.

8.120 Management of JSE authorised investments

Investment mandates

- 8.120.1 The arrangement whereby an ISP manages JSE authorised investments on behalf of a client must be recorded in a written mandate. The mandate must contain the minimum requirements as prescribed by the JSE and the client must accept the terms of the mandate and communicate such acceptance to the member before acceptance of any JSE authorised investments. The mandate may be in electronic form and its acceptance may be expressed by electronic means, provided that if acceptance occurs otherwise than by electronic means, the expression of acceptance must be evidenced by the physical signature of the client.
- 8.120.2 Every ISP must keep a register of each investment mandate in the form as prescribed by the JSE.

Investment objectives and needs analysis

- 8.120.3 In exercising discretion in the management of JSE authorised investments on behalf of clients, an ISP must –
- 8.120.3.1 obtain information regarding the client's financial situation, investment experience, particular needs and objectives in connection with the services required, to enable the member to make an appropriate investment decision;
- 8.120.3.2 conduct an analysis, based on the information obtained, for the purpose of making an investment decision;

- 8.120.3.3 identify the JSE authorised investments that will suit the client's risk profile and financial needs, subject to the terms of any mandate provided to the member by the client; and
- 8.120.3.4 ensure that any discretion exercised is not for the primary purpose of maximising the income of the member.

Identification of investment management accounts

- 8.120.4 Every ISP must distinguish, in its books of account, those client accounts in respect of which the ISP manages investments, so that they can be easily identified as such at all times.

Management of investments in derivative instruments

- 8.120.5 Despite the fact that a client may have given his general consent to an ISP in an investment mandate to effect transactions in JSE authorised investments on behalf of the client and may have given discretion to the ISP to conduct such transactions, an ISP may not conduct transactions in derivative instruments, whether such investments are equity securities or other JSE authorised investments, without the specific prior consent of the client. Such consent must be obtained from the client in writing and must specifically state that the ISP is authorised to invest in derivative instruments on behalf of the client, as well as indicating whether there are any specific conditions or restrictions applicable to such investments which are not otherwise contained in the mandate.
- 8.120.6 The specific consent to be obtained from the client in respect of transactions in derivative instruments, as referred to in rule 8.120.5, may only be elicited once the ISP has -
 - 8.120.6.1 considered whether such investments are appropriate for the client in relation to the client's financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives; and
 - 8.120.6.2 advised the client, in writing, of the risks associated with trading in derivative instruments.

Management of JSE authorised investments other than equity securities

- 8.120.7 An ISP who manages JSE authorised investments other than equity securities may not effect transactions in such investments on behalf of a client unless the client has given his general consent to such transactions being effected in the mandate referred to in rule 8.120.1.
- 8.120.8 Any decision by an ISP to invest in JSE authorised investments other than equity securities on behalf of a client must be made with due regard to the relevant provisions of the general standards of conduct set out in rule 8.10, particularly the provisions relating to the general conduct towards clients in rule 8.10.2 and disclosure to clients in rule 8.10.3, and the requirements of rule 8.120.3 in relation to investment objectives and a needs analysis.

Management of foreign investments

- 8.120.9 An ISP who manages foreign investments on behalf of a client may not enter into transactions in foreign investments unless –
 - 8.120.9.1 the mandate entered into between the ISP and the client in terms of rule 8.120.1 –
 - 8.120.9.1.1 stipulates that the ISP is authorised to invest in foreign investments;
 - 8.120.9.1.2 contains a statement pertaining to the risks associated with foreign investments, with particular reference to any currency risk;
 - 8.120.9.1.3 states whether there are any jurisdictional restrictions in respect of the particular foreign investments; and
 - 8.120.9.1.4 contains full particulars of the manner in which such foreign investments shall be made and in whose name such investments shall be held or registered;
 - 8.120.9.2 the client has obtained the prescribed tax clearance certificate from the South African Revenue Service, subject to the provisions of rule 8.120.10.

- 8.120.10 An ISP who manages foreign investments may apply to the Exchange Control Department of the South African Reserve Bank to acquire Foreign Portfolio Investments for such percentage as may be determined by the Department of the total assets under the ISP's management. Such Foreign Portfolio Investments shall at all times comply with the regulations which the Department may from time to time determine. The provisions of rule 8.120.9.2 regarding the tax clearance certificate to be obtained by the client from the South African Revenue Service shall not apply to Foreign Portfolio Investments authorised by the Exchange Control Department of the South African Reserve Bank.
- 8.120.11 An ISP who manages foreign investments must, on request by a client, furnish the client with the following information regarding any foreign investments made by the ISP on behalf of the client –
- 8.120.11.1 the name of the licensed external exchange on which the foreign investments are listed, if applicable;
 - 8.120.11.2 the country in which the foreign investments are licensed or registered and the name and address of the relevant licensing or registration authority, if applicable;
 - 8.120.11.3 the name and address of the foreign financial services provider used by the ISP to purchase or hold the foreign investments, if applicable; and
 - 8.120.11.4 the name and address of the regulator of the foreign financial services provider referred to in rule 8.120.11.3 and whether such foreign financial services provider is approved or registered by such regulator.

8.130 Advice on JSE authorised investments

- 8.130.1 In providing advice to a client, other than a professional client, in respect of JSE authorised investments, an ISP must –
- 8.130.1.1 take reasonable steps to obtain information regarding the client's financial situation, investment experience, particular needs and objectives in connection with the services required, to enable the member to provide the client with sound advice;
 - 8.130.1.2 conduct an analysis, based on the information obtained, for the purpose of advising the client;
 - 8.130.1.3 identify the JSE authorised investments that will suit the client's risk profile and financial needs, subject to the terms of any mandate provided to the member by the client;
 - 8.130.1.4 take reasonable steps to ensure that the client understands any advice that has been provided, as well as the nature and material terms and risks involved in the relevant transaction, so as to enable the client to make an informed decision; and
 - 8.130.1.5 ensure that any advice provided is not for the primary purpose of maximising the income of the member.
- 8.130.2 A member may not provide any unsolicited advice to a client with the purpose of encouraging or inducing the client to transact in derivative instruments unless the member has –
- 8.130.2.1 considered whether such investments are appropriate for the client in relation to the client's financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives; and
 - 8.130.2.2 advised the client, in writing, of the risks associated with trading in derivative instruments.

8.140 Management of corporate actions

The arrangement between a member and a controlled client regarding issues pertaining to corporate actions must be recorded in writing. The written arrangement must, as a minimum, incorporate the instructions from

8.130.1 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

8.130.1.4 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

8.130.1.5 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

8.130.2 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

the controlled client and the terms and conditions which will apply to the following issues pertaining to corporate actions -

- 8.140.1 whether the client wishes to receive all company reports, proxy forms, notices, circulars, listing particulars and any other issuer communications, in respect of equity securities of which such client is a beneficial owner;
- 8.140.2 whether the member is entitled and obliged to utilise its discretion in electing particular options in respect of all or certain corporate action events which require such an election to be made;
- 8.140.3 whether the member may utilise its discretion in exercising voting rights on behalf of the client;
- 8.140.4 the means of communication between the member and the client if the member is not granted discretion to act in respect of the issues referred to in rules 8.140.2 and 8.140.3. This will apply to the communication of the relevant issues to the client by the member as well as the client's response thereto;
- 8.140.5 the date and time by which the client is required to make an election, if applicable; and
- 8.140.6 the option which the member may elect if the client fails to advise the member of their election before the deadline specified in rule 8.140.5, if applicable. This could either be the default for election or the member may be entitled to utilise its discretion in electing a particular option.

8.150 Money broking transactions

- 8.150.1 Money broking transactions may only be conducted by a member to whom the JSE has granted specific authorisation to conduct money broking transactions in terms of rule 3.80.
- 8.150.2 The arrangements made by a client with a member to conduct money broking transactions must be recorded in a written mandate. The mandate must contain the minimum requirements either –
 - 8.150.2.1 incorporated in the conditions published by the Registrar of Banks if money broking transactions are conducted in terms of rule 8.150.4.1; or
 - 8.150.2.2 prescribed by the JSE from time to time if money broking transactions are conducted in terms of rule 8.150.4.2
- 8.150.3 The client must accept the terms of the mandate and communicate such acceptance to the member before any funds are accepted for such purpose. The mandate may be in electronic form and its acceptance may be expressed by electronic means, provided that if acceptance occurs otherwise than by electronic means, the expression of acceptance must be evidenced by the physical signature of the client.
- 8.150.4 A member authorised to conduct money broking transactions may open an account with a bank either –
 - 8.150.4.1 in the name of the member, where the clients' funds are pooled in an account maintained by the member and the member forwards account statements to the client; or
 - 8.150.4.2 in the name of the client, with the bank forwarding account statements directly to the client and, for the period dealt with in such account statements, the client's capital remains with the same bank.
- 8.150.5 A member authorised to conduct money broking transactions, who conducts such transactions in terms of rule 8.150.4.1, must conduct such transactions strictly in accordance with and subject to the conditions published by the Registrar of Banks by Notice in the Government Gazette under paragraph (gg) of the definition of "the business of a bank" in section 1 of the Banks Act, 1990 and the rules.
- 8.150.6 A member authorised to conduct money broking transactions, who conducts such transactions in terms of rule 8.150.4.2, must conduct such transactions strictly in accordance with and subject to paragraph (ff) of the definition of "the business of a bank" in section 1 of the Banks Act, 1990 and the rules.
- 8.150.7 In cases where money broking transactions are conducted in the manner set out in rule 8.150.4.2, a member must ensure and procure that account statements forwarded by the bank to the client reflect –

- 8.150.7.1 the amounts invested and withdrawn;
 - 8.150.7.2 the dates and terms of investments, including interest rates and payment details; and
 - 8.150.7.3 the actual amount of the fee charged by the member to the client for the reporting period, reflected in Rand or as a percentage.
- 8.150.8 If a member accepts funds from a client pursuant to a money broking transaction and the proposed deposit with a bank cannot be effected by the close of business on the day on which the funds are received from the client, the funds must be deposited with JSET for same day value pending the deposit of the funds with the relevant bank.

8.160 Authorisation of investments other than equity securities under other regulation

- 8.160.1. Although these rules provide for the JSE authorising ISPs to manage JSE authorised investments other than equity securities, or provide advice on such investments, the authorisation by the JSE under these rules will only apply if –
- 8.160.1.1 in relation to investments which are listed on another JSE market or another exchange, the member is not an authorised user of the other JSE market or other exchange; and
 - 8.160.1.2 the majority of the member's business activities relate to trading in JSE listed securities as an authorised user of any of the JSE markets.
- 8.160.2 If a member is also an authorised user of any of the other JSE markets or of another exchange, any trading or investment activity by such member in securities listed on those markets or exchanges shall be authorised in terms of the rules of those markets or exchanges and shall, therefore, not be subject to authorisation or regulation under these rules.
- 8.160.3 The overriding principle which determines whether the JSE will regulate an ISP's activities in relation to JSE authorised investments other than equity securities, apart from those regulated under any other rules in terms of rule 8.160.2, is that if a member's business is predominantly conducted on the markets provided by the JSE as an authorised user of those markets, the JSE will also assume responsibility for regulating that member's activities in relation to such investments. However, if the Director: Market Regulation determines in terms of rules 8.160.4 to 8.160.7 that the majority of a member's business activities, based on the factors in rule 8.160.5, do not relate to trading in JSE listed securities as an authorised user of the JSE markets, the member will be required to obtain a licence to operate as a financial services provider in terms of the FAIS Act in respect of any advice or intermediary services which it provides to clients relating to investments other than equity securities, and the relevant provisions of the FAIS Act shall apply to such advice or intermediary services.
- 8.160.4 At the time that a member advises the Director: Market Regulation in terms of rule 3.60 of its intention to conduct activity in relation to JSE authorised investments other than equity securities, if the member reasonably believes that those activities may not be authorised by the JSE under these rules, based on the principle in rule 8.160.3 and the factors in rule 8.160.5, the member must advise the Director: Market Regulation accordingly. The Director: Market Regulation may then request such information from the member as is necessary to determine whether the relevant activities will be authorised by the JSE under these rules or not.
- 8.160.5 In order for the Director: Market Regulation to make the determination referred to in rule 8.160.4, the following factors will be considered in relation to the member's activity in JSE listed securities as an authorised user of any of the JSE markets, in comparison to its other areas of business activity in other financial products -
- 8.160.5.1 the value of client assets managed by the member in relation to the respective areas of business activity;
 - 8.160.5.2 the value of transactions in the respective areas of business activity;
 - 8.160.5.3 the revenue earned by the member in the respective areas of business activity; and

8.160.1 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

- 8.160.5.4 any other factors which are deemed by the Director: Market Regulation to be relevant to such determination.
- 8.160.6 After reviewing the information submitted by the member in terms of rule 8.160.5, the Director: Market Regulation will advise the member, in writing, whether the member's activities in relation to JSE authorised investments other than equity securities will be regulated by the JSE under these rules or not.
- 8.160.7 Should the Director: Market Regulation consider that a member's activity in JSE authorised investments other than equity securities may constitute the majority of that member's business activities, the Director: Market Regulation may request such information from the member as is necessary to determine whether such activities will continue to be authorised by the JSE under these rules. The provisions of rule 8.160.6 will then be applied.
- 8.160.8 If the Director: Market Regulation has determined in terms of this rule 8.160 that the JSE will not authorise the member's activities in relation to JSE authorised investments other than equity securities under these rules, the provisions of rules 8.120 and 8.130 will not apply to that member to the extent that those rules relate to such investments, as the member's activities in relation to such investments will instead be regulated under the rules of the other JSE market or the other exchange, or under the FAIS Act, whichever is applicable.

8.170 Acceptance of cash deposits

No member shall knowingly receive or accept a deposit of cash from any person exceeding an amount of R5 000. For the purpose of this rule, "cash" shall mean coin and paper money of the Republic or any other country. A member shall not receive or accept two or more cash amounts exceeding R5 000 in total with the purpose of avoiding compliance with this rule.

8.180 Client statements

- 8.180.1 A member must provide a written statement to a client which complies with rules 8.180.3 and 8.180.4.
- 8.180.2 Statements shall be provided to clients –
- 8.180.2.1 at regular intervals which may not exceed three months, unless the client consents in writing not to receive the statements because they are able to access the information made available by the member through electronic means, such as the internet, on a continuous basis;
 - 8.180.2.2 monthly if the client's portfolio as managed by the member includes any transactions or positions in derivative instruments;
 - 8.180.2.3 at such intervals of less than three months as the client requests, although the member shall not be obliged to provide statements more frequently than monthly; or
 - 8.180.2.4 at such intervals as may be agreed between the member and a professional client.
- 8.180.3 A client statement must contain such information as is reasonably necessary to enable the client to –
- 8.180.3.1 produce a set of financial statements;
 - 8.180.3.2 determine the composition of the JSE authorised investments comprising the portfolio held by the member or for which the member is accountable to the client and the changes thereto over the reporting period, if applicable; and
 - 8.180.3.3 determine the market value of the JSE authorised investments comprising the portfolio held by the member or for which the member is accountable to the client and the changes therein over the reporting period, if applicable.

8.180.2.2 amended with effect from 26 April 2007

8.180.2.3 amended with effect from 26 April 2007

8.180.2.4 introduced with effect from 26 April 2007

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- 8.180.4 Pursuant to rule 8.180.3, and to provide the client with the information necessary for them to review the operation of their account and make appropriate investment decisions, a client statement must contain at least the following information:
- 8.180.4.1 the quantity, description and market value of each investment comprising the portfolio held by the member or for which the member is accountable to the client, at the reporting date;
 - 8.180.4.2 the amount of funds held by the member or which have been invested by the member on behalf of the client and for which the member is accountable to the client, at the reporting date;
 - 8.180.4.3 if any of the JSE authorised investments are reflected in a foreign currency, the relevant currency exchange rate at the reporting date must also be reflected;
 - 8.180.4.4 JSE authorised investments purchased or sold during the reporting period;
 - 8.180.4.5 receipts and payments of funds during the reporting period;
 - 8.180.4.6 details of income earned and expenditure incurred during the reporting period;
 - 8.180.4.7 non-cash transactions during the reporting period, including non-cash components of corporate actions and option expiries;
 - 8.180.4.8 JSE authorised investments transferred into and out of the portfolio during the reporting period;
 - 8.180.4.9 identification of those JSE authorised investments which at the reporting date were loaned to any third party but for which the member is still accountable to the client;
 - 8.180.4.10 the quantity, description and market value of any financial products, or the amount of funds, held as collateral by the member on behalf of the client in respect of any loans made by the client;
 - 8.180.4.11 identification of those JSE authorised investments which at the reporting date were utilised to secure loans to the client or borrowings made on behalf of the client;
 - 8.180.4.12 identification of those JSE authorised investments which at the reporting date were utilised as margin in respect of open positions in any financial product;
 - 8.180.4.13 in respect of investments in derivative instruments, a description of the underlying financial product, index, commodity or thing, the expiry month and the exercise or strike price; and
 - 8.180.4.14 if the statement reflects any JSE authorised investments which are not held by the member and for which the member is not accountable to the client, it should clearly indicate that fact in relation to such JSE authorised investments.
- 8.180.5 The information referred to in rule 8.180.4 may be provided to the client in separate statements either during the reporting period or as at the reporting date.
- 8.180.6 A client statement shall be provided either to the client or to an agent or third party nominated by the client in writing.

SECTION
9

Section 9: Client assets

Scope of section

- 9.10 Safeguarding of assets in controlled client accounts
- 9.20 Safeguarding of clients' certificated equity securities
- 9.30 Safeguarding of client assets other than equity securities
- 9.40 Safeguarding of other client funds
- 9.50 Retention of client funds in JSET
- 9.60 Separation of client assets
- 9.70 Borrowing or lending of client assets
- 9.80 Compliance with Exchange Control Regulations

9.10 Safeguarding of assets in controlled client accounts*Control of assets in controlled client accounts*

- 9.10.1 A member may accept from or hold uncertificated equity securities or funds intended for the purchase of equity securities for a controlled client for safekeeping. Such equity securities or funds must be subject to the control of an authorised CSP.

Custody mandates

- 9.10.2 The arrangements made by a controlled client with a member in respect of custody of equity securities and funds must be recorded in a written mandate. The mandate must contain the minimum requirements as prescribed by the JSE. The controlled client must accept the terms of the mandate and communicate such acceptance to the member before any funds or equity securities are accepted from the controlled client. The mandate may be in electronic form and its acceptance may be expressed by electronic means, provided that if acceptance occurs otherwise than by electronic means, the expression of acceptance must be evidenced by the physical signature of the controlled client.
- 9.10.3 A member must keep a register, in a form as prescribed by the JSE, of each mandate.

Safeguarding of controlled clients' equity securities

- 9.10.4 A CSP must –
- 9.10.4.1 keep a nominee register, in terms of criteria prescribed by directive, of the controlled client equity securities that are being held from time to time. Full details of any change must be recorded forthwith in the nominee register;
 - 9.10.4.2 pre-validate equity securities in terms of generally accepted market practice; and
 - 9.10.4.3 dematerialise equity securities that are eligible to be dematerialised in terms of the processes required by the member's CSDP.

For the purpose of this rule, dematerialisation will not be complete until notification has been received from the CSDP that the equity securities are available for electronic settlement.

- 9.10.5 The necessary details of all equity securities of a controlled client must be recorded and stored in a nominee register in the BDA system in a manner which will render it possible at any time thereafter to establish readily the identity of the person entitled to the ownership of those equity securities. Such equity securities must be held in a controlled client custody account with a CSDP.
- 9.10.6 All equity securities received which have been purchased on behalf of controlled clients must be allocated in the nominee register on that day, so as to establish the identity of the client entitled thereto.
- 9.10.7 A CSP that controls a nominee register must balance the equity securities daily with the controlled client custody account at the CSDP. Reconciling differences must be rectified within one day, unless there are circumstances beyond the control of the CSP that prevent a difference from being resolved within one day, in which case the difference must be rectified as soon as is reasonably possible. A monthly certificate must be furnished by the third business day after the BDA system month end to the Director: Market Regulation, confirming that –
- 9.10.7.1 as at the BDA system month end, the equities securities balances in the nominee register have been agreed with the CSDP controlled client custody account balances or, if there are differences, explaining the reasons for such differences; and
 - 9.10.7.2 the equities securities balances in the nominee register have been reconciled daily with the CSDP controlled client custody account balances and that all differences occurring during the month were either rectified within one day or if circumstances beyond the control of the CSP prevented any differences from

9.10.5 amended with effect from 23 July 2013

9.10.7 amended with effect from 23 July 2013

9.10.7 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

- being rectified within one day, those differences were rectified as soon as was reasonably possible; and
- 9.10.7.3 no circumstances have arisen that have resulted in the improper use of controlled clients' equity securities.
- 9.10.8 Where certificated equity securities are received from a controlled client, a dated and signed receipt recording the name, quantity, certificate number and registered holder of the equity security must be issued forthwith.
- 9.10.9 In accordance with section 39 of the Act, a pledge or cession in *securitatem debiti* of equity securities held by a member on behalf of a controlled client must be effected by means of an entry by a CSP in the pledgor or cedent's account in the BDA system specifying –
- 9.10.9.1 the name of the pledgee or cessionary (either the member or a third party);
- 9.10.9.2 the quantity of equity securities pledged or ceded; and
- 9.10.9.3 the date of the entry.
- 9.10.10 A pledge or cession referred to in rule 9.10.9 should not be effected without a written agreement between the parties to the pledge or cession and the member should keep a record of such agreements.

Safeguarding of controlled clients' funds

- 9.10.11 Funds received in respect of or arising from the operation of an account for a controlled client which are not paid over to the client upon receipt of such funds, must be deposited for the account and in the name of the client with JSET.⁶⁵
- 9.10.12 The difference between the total of the funds balances on all controlled client accounts in the books of account of the member as at the close of business on the preceding business day and the total amount held by JSET on behalf of the clients of such member as at the same date must be paid to or received from JSET forthwith.

9.20 Safeguarding of clients' certificated equity securities

- 9.20.1 A member may accept certificated equity securities from a client for safekeeping.
- 9.20.2 The arrangements made by a client with a member for the safekeeping of certificated equity securities must be recorded in a written mandate. The mandate must contain the minimum requirements prescribed by the JSE and the client must accept the terms of the mandate and communicate such acceptance to the member before any certificated equity securities are accepted for such purpose. The mandate may be in electronic form and its acceptance may be expressed by electronic means, provided that if acceptance occurs otherwise than by electronic means, the expression of acceptance must be evidenced by the physical signature of the client.
- 9.20.3 The client must indicate in the mandate whether the certificated equity securities will be registered in his own name or in the name of a nominee company of the member or in the name of any other person other than the member.
- 9.20.4 A member must keep a register of each mandate.
- 9.20.5 A member must keep a record of the certificated equity securities that are being held from time to time in terms of the mandate. Full details of any change in the certificated equity securities held on behalf of a client must be recorded forthwith.
- 9.20.6 Certificated equity securities held in safekeeping for a client must be marked or the necessary details thereof recorded and stored in the BDA system in a manner which will render it possible at any time thereafter to establish readily the identity of the person entitled to the ownership of those securities.

9.10.7.2 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

9.10.9 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

9.10.10 introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

9.10.10 and 9.10.11 renumbered 9.10.11 and 9.10.12 respectively with effect from 28 March 2014

- 9.20.7 Certificated equity securities held in safekeeping by a member must be safeguarded in a manner which protects such securities from unauthorised access and misappropriation.
- 9.20.8 No transfer deed may be attached to any certificated equity securities retained in safekeeping until such securities are prepared for disposal on behalf of the client or for delivery to the client. The name of the issuer of the equity security and the number of shares involved must be inserted on the transfer deed before the registered owner of the equity security signs it. A member may not retain a blank signed transfer deed in respect of certificated equity securities held in safekeeping.
- 9.20.9 A member that holds certificated equity securities in safekeeping must balance the securities monthly with the safekeeping records. A certificate to that effect must be furnished to the Director: Market Regulation on or before the 15th day of the month following the month to which the certificate relates.
- 9.20.10 A member which retains certificated equity securities in safekeeping must satisfy the JSE on an annual basis that they hold adequate insurance cover relative to the value of the securities so held against losses resulting from the negligence, dishonesty or fraud of any person in the employ of such member.
- 9.20.11 Where certificated equity securities are received from a client for retention in safekeeping, a signed receipt recording the name of the equity security, number of securities and certificate number in respect of the securities so received must be issued forthwith.
- 9.20.12 Certificated equity securities belonging to a client which are held as collateral in respect of a loan of funds or securities to the client must be held in the manner set out in this rule 9.20, and –
- 9.20.12.1 a member must record in its safekeeping records those certificated equity securities which are held as collateral for a loan. Full details of any change in the certificated equity securities held must be recorded forthwith in the safekeeping records;
- 9.20.12.2 when certificated equity securities of a client are designated in the member's records as collateral, the client may be required by the member to lodge with it a pledge in such form as may be determined by the member; and
- 9.20.12.3 a member must keep a record or register of the pledges so held.

9.30 Safeguarding of client assets other than equity securities

- 9.30.1 A member may accept client assets other than equity securities from a client for safekeeping or may otherwise assume responsibility for accounting to a client for such assets.
- 9.30.2 The arrangements made by a client with a member for the safekeeping of client assets other than equity securities must be recorded in a written mandate. The mandate must contain the minimum requirements prescribed by the JSE and the client must accept the terms of the mandate and communicate such acceptance to the member before any client assets other than equity securities are accepted for such purpose. The mandate may be in electronic form and its acceptance may be expressed by electronic means, provided that if acceptance occurs otherwise than by electronic means, the expression of acceptance must be evidenced by the physical signature of the client.
- 9.30.3 A member who is responsible for safeguarding client assets other than equity securities must comply with the following requirements -
- 9.30.3.1 the relevant assets must be segregated from the member's own assets at all times. If the assets are held in an account maintained by another financial services provider, including a foreign financial services provider, the account shall either be opened in the client's own name or, if the member opens a single account in respect of transactions executed on behalf of more than one client, the member shall procure that the account is clearly designated in the records of the relevant financial services provider as being an account utilised for investments made by the member on behalf of its clients;

9.30.3.2 a member must maintain proper accounting records in respect of all such assets purchased, sold or held on behalf of clients. These records must be updated forthwith in respect of any transactions in respect of such assets and must clearly identify the owners of all such assets at all times; and

9.30.3.3 a member must balance its clients' holdings in such assets, as reflected in the member's records, with the accounts maintained by the other financial services providers who hold such assets, on a monthly basis. Any differences identified between the respective records must be rectified forthwith.

9.30.4 Funds held by a member on behalf of a client intended for the purchase of JSE authorised investments other than equity securities, which have not been remitted by the member to a third party in order to effect such purchases, must be deposited for the account and in the name of the client with JSET for value on the date of receipt of such funds.

9.30.5 A member who is responsible for safeguarding client assets other than equity securities must implement and maintain an effective system of internal controls to protect such assets and prevent unauthorised access thereto.

9.40 Safeguarding of other client funds

9.40.1 A member may from time to time hold client funds which relate to the regulated services provided by the member but which are not intended for the purchase of JSE authorised investments or are not required to be utilised at the time to meet an obligation of the client to the member which the member in turn owes to a third party.

9.40.2 Client funds held by a member in terms of rule 9.40.1 must be deposited for the account and in the name of the client with JSET for value on the date of receipt of such funds.

9.40.3 For illustrative purposes, client funds which fall within the scope of rule 9.40.1 includes margin or cash collateral obtained by a member from a client in excess of the margin or collateral which the member is required to provide to a third party in relation to transactions or loans in JSE authorised investments executed on behalf of the client.

9.50 Retention of client funds in JSET

9.50.1 Client funds may only be deposited in JSET either –

9.50.1.1 in the circumstances provided for in rules 9.10, 9.30 and 9.40; or

9.50.1.2 if the member is holding funds intended for the purchase of any financial products other than JSE authorised investments.

9.50.2 Funds held by a member or deposited with JSET in terms of rule 9.50.1.2 are not subject to the rules and directives or regulation of the JSE.

9.50.3 Client funds deposited by the member with JSET in terms of rule 9.50.1.1 which are no longer required to be held by the member for any of the purposes set out in rules 9.10, 9.30 and 9.40, must be returned to the client forthwith, unless the client instructs the member to utilise such funds for the purpose of money broking transactions in terms of rule 8.150 or to purchase any financial products other than JSE authorised investments.

9.50.4 Client funds may not be deposited with JSET for the sole purpose of earning interest.

9.60 Separation of client assets

9.60.1 A member must provide for -

9.60.1.1 the separation and identification of the assets of a client and the assets of the member; and

9.60.1.2 the proper accounting for the assets of each client.

9.60.2 A member may not utilise the assets of clients to finance its business activities.

9.30.3.2 amended with effect from 4 February 2011

9.60.3 A member must open and maintain one or more trust bank accounts as prescribed in section 21 of the Act to ensure that any funds received by the member from a client are segregated from the member's own funds from the time that such funds are deposited.

9.70 Borrowing or lending of client assets

A member may not borrow or lend any client assets.

9.80 Compliance with Exchange Control Regulations

A member must ensure that in all its dealings with funds or equity securities belonging to controlled clients, it adheres to the Exchange Control Regulations as determined by the South African Reserve Bank and complies with any directives regarding the operation of non-resident client accounts.

9.60.3 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

SECTION 10

Section 10: Clearing and settlement**Scope of section**

- 10.10 Applicability of Section 10
- 10.20 Settlement assurance
- 10.30 Settlement principles for transactions in equity securities
- 10.40 Settlement Authority
- 10.50 General pre-trade settlement requirements
- 10.60 General settlement provisions
- 10.70 Non-controlled client settlement obligations
- 10.80 Controlled client settlement obligations
- 10.90 Member settlement obligations
- 10.100 Breaches of client settlement obligations
- 10.105 Rolling of settlement
- 10.110 Failed trades
- 10.120 Borrowing of equity securities to prevent a trade from failing
- 10.130 Lending of funds to prevent a trade from failing
- 10.140 Margin on transactions in equity securities
- 10.150 Reserved
- 10.160 Penalties and fees

10.10 Applicability of Section 10

Section 10 is applicable to the clearing of transactions in equity securities and the electronic settlement of such transactions through Strate. This section is binding on members and clients and any agent acting on their behalf.

10.20 Settlement assurance

- 10.20.1 A member must ensure settlement of all transactions in equity securities effected by it through the central order book of the JSE equities trading system.
- 10.20.2 Subject to rule 10.20.3, a member must also ensure settlement of all off book trades in equity securities entered into by it as agent on behalf of a client or as principal with a client.
- 10.20.3 Rule 10.20.2 is not applicable to off book trades where either one or two members are involved and where the clients who are parties to such an off book trade have, between themselves, concluded the terms of the transaction and instructed the member or members to report the transaction through the JSE equities trading system. A client will have no recourse against a member in respect of such transactions.
- 10.20.4 Except in the circumstances set out in rule 10.20.3, any action by a client in respect of a transaction in equity securities will be against the member that effected the transaction on the instruction of such client, and not against any other member or client of such member.
- 10.20.5 A member must make its clients aware of their settlement obligations in terms of the rules. However, if a client is not aware of such settlement obligations, he nevertheless remains bound by the relevant rules.

10.30 Settlement principles for transactions in equity securities

- 10.30.1 All transactions in equity securities must be settled electronically through Strate in accordance with the following principles -
- 10.30.1.1 contract note by contract note;
 - 10.30.1.2 between the ultimate buyer and the ultimate seller;
 - 10.30.1.3 on a rolling and contractual basis, whereby transactions become contractually due to be settled a prescribed number of days after the trade date; and
 - 10.30.1.4 on a net basis per member, per trade type and per equity security, whereby individual contract notes are consolidated and offset into net amounts of securities and funds for settlement.
- 10.30.2 In addition to rule 10.30.1, where ring-fencing of off book trades occurs –
- 10.30.2.1 multiple settlement groups per equity security, per settlement date, per trade type will result;
 - 10.30.2.2 a contract note per trade type will result, with each contract note settling in a settlement group per trade type; and
 - 10.30.2.3 transactions which are ring-fenced may be linked to other transactions on the systems of Strate to indicate a settlement dependency

10.10 amended with effect from 16 October 2008

10.20.2 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

10.20.3 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

10.30.1.4 amended with effect from 16 October 2008

10.30.2 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

10.30.2.3 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.40 Settlement Authority

- 10.40.1 The Settlement Authority will –
- 10.40.1.1 manage the settlement of transactions in equity securities effected through the central order book of the JSE equities trading system and the risks associated with such settlement to ensure that the principles set out in rules 10.20 and 10.30 are adhered to;
 - 10.40.1.2 manage the settlement of transactions in equity securities reported to the JSE equities trading system where ring-fencing has occurred, and the risks associated with such settlement;
 - 10.40.1.3 in its sole discretion and in exceptional circumstances, roll the settlement of a transaction on the basis set out in rule 10.105; and
 - 10.40.1.4 in exceptional circumstances, extend the times referred to in rules 10.60 to 10.110.
- 10.40.2 In order to perform its functions in terms of rule 10.40.1, the Settlement Authority may –
- 10.40.2.1 monitor the settlement obligations of members and their clients;
 - 10.40.2.2 ensure that the settlement obligations of members are met on the settlement date;
 - 10.40.2.3 monitor uncommitted settlements and take appropriate action in respect of such settlements;
 - 10.40.2.4 take action when the settlement of a transaction in equity securities is unlikely to take place on settlement date;
 - 10.40.2.5 buy and sell equity securities through the JSE equities trading system to meet any obligations arising from the management of the settlement process and the risks associated with such process;
 - 10.40.2.6 borrow, as agent, on behalf of a member as undisclosed principal, equity securities from third parties to facilitate the management of the settlement process and the risks associated with such process;
 - 10.40.2.7 levy fees, as prescribed by directive, on members for the loan of equity securities to members in order to facilitate the settlement process;
 - 10.40.2.8 impose penalties, as prescribed by directive, on members for any action or omission by a member which is potentially disruptive and/or has the effect of disrupting the settlement process and the functions of the Settlement Authority;
 - 10.40.2.9 instruct a member or a client (via the member) to roll the settlement of a purchase or sale transaction on the basis set out in rule 10.105;
 - 10.40.2.10 instruct a member or a client (via the member) to close a purchase or sale transaction on the basis set out in rule 10.110; and
 - 10.40.2.11 manage the settlement of off book trades where ring-fencing has occurred.

New 10.40.1.3 introduced with effect from 16 October 2008

Existing 10.40.1.3 renumbered 10.40.1.4 with effect from 16 October 2008

New 10.40.2.9 introduced with effect from 16 October 2008

Existing 10.40.2.9 amended and renumbered 10.40.2.10 with effect from 16 October 2008

Existing 10.40.2.10 renumbered 10.40.2.11 with effect from 16 October 2008

10.40.2.11 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

10.50 General pre-trade settlement requirements

- 10.50.1 A client may only place an order with a member to transact in equity securities if –
- 10.50.1.1 in the case of a non-controlled client, the client has appointed a CSDP; and
 - 10.50.1.2 in respect of a sell order –
 - 10.50.1.2.1 the equity securities to be sold are held in uncertificated form by the member's CSDP, in the case of a controlled client, or by the client's CSDP, in the case of a non-controlled client; or
 - 10.50.1.2.2 a controlled client is able to evidence to a member that they own the equity securities to be sold in uncertificated form and that such securities will be available for settlement on settlement date; or
 - 10.50.1.2.3 another transaction has been concluded which provides for an equivalent amount of equity securities being available for settlement on settlement date; or
 - 10.50.1.2.4 a satisfactory borrowing arrangement is in place which provides for an equivalent amount of equity securities being available for settlement on settlement date; or
 - 10.50.1.2.5 a corporate action provides for an equivalent amount of equity securities being available for settlement on settlement date; or
 - 10.50.1.2.6 the equity securities to be sold will be transferred from a foreign register to the local register and such securities will be available for settlement on settlement date
- 10.50.2 A member may only enter an order on the JSE equities trading system or report a trade to the JSE equities trading system if the member has appointed a CSDP, has SWIFT connectivity as prescribed by directive and has taken reasonable steps to satisfy itself that –
- 10.50.2.1 if the client is a non-controlled client, the client has appointed a CSDP and the appointed CSDP has confirmed, in the manner determined by the JSE, that the details of that client held by the CSDP correspond with and match the details of the client held by the member in the BDA system; and
 - 10.50.2.2 in respect of a sell order –
 - 10.50.2.2.1 the equity securities to be sold are held in uncertificated form by the member's CSDP, in the case of a controlled client or proprietary transaction, or by the client's CSDP, in the case of a non-controlled client transaction; or
 - 10.50.2.2.2 a controlled client has evidenced to a member that they own the equity securities to be sold in uncertificated form and that such securities will be available for settlement on settlement date; or
 - 10.50.2.2.3 another transaction has been concluded which provides for an equivalent amount of equity securities being available for settlement on settlement date; or
 - 10.50.2.2.4 a satisfactory borrowing arrangement is in place which provides for an equivalent amount of equity securities being available for settlement on settlement date; or
 - 10.50.2.2.5 a corporate action provides for an equivalent amount of equity securities being available for settlement on settlement date; or

New 10.50.1.2.5 introduced with effect from 16 October 2008

New 10.50.1.2.6 introduced with effect from 11 July 2016

- 10.50.2.2.6 the equity securities to be sold by a client will be transferred from a foreign register to the local register and the client is able to provide evidence to the satisfaction of the member that the transfer of the equity securities from the foreign register will be concluded in time to ensure that such securities will be available for settlement on settlement day.

10.60 General settlement provisions

- 10.60.1 A transaction conducted in equity securities by a member must –
- 10.60.1.1 be allocated to a client or a member's proprietary account on the trade date;
 - 10.60.1.2 be communicated to a client by no later than 12h00 on the business day after the original trade;
 - 10.60.1.3 in the absence of notification from the client to the contrary by no later than 18h00 on the first business day after the trade date, be deemed to have been accepted by the client;
 - 10.60.1.4 be committed to by the CSDP of the member or client by no later than 12h00 on the second business day after the trade date; and
 - 10.60.1.5 be settled on the third business day after the trade date in accordance with the settlement timetable as prescribed by directive.
- 10.60.2 Notwithstanding rules 10.60.1.1 to 10.60.1.3, allocation corrections may not be made after 18h00 on the first business day after the trade date. Any corrections must be communicated to, and accepted by the client within sufficient time to allow for the CSDP of the client to comply with rule 10.60.1.4.
- 10.60.3 If a CSDP of a member has not committed to settle a transaction by 10h00 on the third business day after the trade date or the Settlement Authority has otherwise determined, by that time, that a member will not be able to settle a transaction, the transaction will be a failed trade and will be dealt with in terms of the failed trade procedures as set out in rule 10.110, unless the Settlement Authority rolls the settlement of the transaction to a subsequent date on the basis set out in rule 10.105.
- 10.60.4 Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 10.60.3, if –
- 10.60.4.1 a member advises the Settlement Authority at any stage that the CSDP of the member will not be in a position to settle a transaction on settlement date; and
 - 10.60.4.2 the Settlement Authority is not able to procure that the settlement of the transaction will take place on settlement date or the Settlement Authority does not roll the settlement to a subsequent date;
- the transaction will be declared a failed trade by no later than 09h00 on the next business day and will be dealt with in terms of the failed trade procedures as set out in rule 10.110.

10.70 Non-controlled client settlement obligations

- 10.70.1 The allocation of a transaction to a non-controlled client will result in the member's obligation to settle the transaction being substituted with the client's obligation to settle the transaction through the client's CSDP.

New 10.50.2.2.5 introduced with effect from 16 October 2008

New 10.50.2.2.6 introduced with effect from 11 July 2016

10.60.1.3 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.60.1.4 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.60.1.5 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.60.2 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.60.3 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.60.3 amended with effect from 16 October 2008

10.60.4.1 amended with effect from 16 October 2008

10.60.4.2 amended with effect from 16 October 2008

- 10.70.2 A non-controlled client must, by no later than 12h00 on the first business day after the trade date, give instructions to his CSDP to settle the transaction. In the event of the correction of an allocation of a trade which results in a new confirmation of the trade by the member, the instruction to the CSDP to settle the transaction must be given within sufficient time to allow for the CSDP of such client to commit to settle in accordance with rule 10.70.3.
- 10.70.3 A non-controlled client must endeavour to ensure and procure that his CSDP has committed to settle the transaction on his behalf by no later than 12h00 on the second business day after the trade date
- 10.70.4 If a non-controlled client fails to comply with rule 10.70.3, or the member is advised or otherwise becomes aware, at any stage, that a non-controlled client is unable to settle a transaction, the member may proceed in the manner set out in rule 10.100.
- 10.70.5 In the absence of a commitment from the CSDP of a non-controlled client before 12h00 on the second business day after the trade date, the non-controlled client must nevertheless ensure that his CSDP commits to settle the transaction by 15h00 on the second business day after the trade date.
- 10.70.6 If a non-controlled client fails to meet his obligations in terms of rule 10.70.5, which includes any indication by the non-controlled client, at any stage, that he is unable to settle a transaction, the member will, by no later than 16h00 on the second business day after the trade date, assume the obligation to settle the transaction through the member's CSDP.
- 10.70.7 If a non-controlled client's CSDP has committed to settling a transaction on behalf of the non-controlled client, the non-controlled client may not instruct the CSDP to revoke its commitment to settle the transaction, unless the non-controlled client receives an instruction to do so from the Settlement Authority.

10.80 Controlled client settlement obligations

- 10.80.1 A controlled client must, by no later than 16h00 on the first business day after the trade date, ensure that the member which effected the transaction on behalf of such client will be in a position to settle the transaction on settlement date, either by providing the equity securities or funds required to settle the transaction to the member or by entering into an arrangement with the member to facilitate settlement of the transaction.
- 10.80.2 If a controlled client fails to comply with rule 10.80.1, or the member is advised or otherwise becomes aware, at any stage, that a controlled client is unable to settle a transaction, the member may proceed in the manner set out in rule 10.100.

10.90 Member settlement obligations

- 10.90.1 A member must at all times endeavour to ensure that the settlement of transactions in equity securities effected by the member takes place.
- 10.90.2 The settlement officer of a member must immediately inform the Settlement Authority when any transaction in equity securities is unlikely to settle.
- 10.90.3 No member may, on settlement date, alter or stop payment in respect of a Strate settlement instruction.
- 10.90.4 If a member employs or retains a CSP or a settlement agent to perform its obligations or to take any action in terms of the rules, such member must ensure that the obligations performed or actions taken are in accordance with the rules.

10.70.2 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.70.3 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.70.5 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.70.5 amended with effect from 16 October 2008 and 12 July 2010

10.70.6 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.70.6 amended with effect from 12 July 2010

10.70.7 introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

10.80.1 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

- 10.90.5 A member must, by no later than 12h00 on the second business day after the trade date, ensure that the CSDP of the member has committed to settle the transactions in respect of controlled accounts.
- 10.90.6 If a non-controlled client fails to comply with rule 10.70.3, or the member is advised or otherwise becomes aware, at any stage, that a non-controlled client is unable to settle a transaction, the member must, by no later than 16h00 on the second business day after the trade date, assume the obligation to settle the relevant transaction.
- 10.90.7 A member must, by no later than 18h00 on the second business day after the trade date, ensure that the CSDP of the member commits to settle any transactions, in respect of non-controlled clients, that the member is obliged to settle in terms of rule 10.90.6.
- 10.90.8 If a member's CSDP has committed to settling a transaction on behalf of the member, the member may not instruct the CSDP to revoke its commitment to settle the transaction, unless the member receives an instruction to do so from the Settlement Authority.
- 10.90.9 If a client, at any stage, advises a member, or the member otherwise becomes aware, that the client is not able to settle a transaction, the member must endeavour to enter into an arrangement to ensure that the transaction settles on settlement date. If the member is unable to enter into such arrangement, the member must immediately notify the Settlement Authority.
- 10.90.10 If the Settlement Authority receives notification in terms of rule 10.90.9 and is able to procure the settlement of the transaction by means of the borrowing of equity securities or funds, as the case may be, then the member must by no later than the close of business on the next business day –
- 10.90.10.1 in respect of a sale transaction, buy such securities either for the account of the relevant client or for the member's own account; or
- 10.90.10.2 in respect of a purchase transaction, sell such securities either for the account of the relevant client or for the member's own account;
- in order to ensure the return of the securities or funds to the Settlement Authority.
- 10.90.11 If the Settlement Authority receives notification in terms of rule 10.90.9, and the Settlement Authority either rolls the settlement in terms of rule 10.105 or declares the transaction to be a failed trade in terms of rule 10.60.3, the member must act in accordance with the instructions received from the Settlement Authority in terms of rule 10.105 or rule 10.110, respectively.
- 10.90.12 A member must not use a client's equity securities to settle the obligations of –
- 10.90.12.1 another client; or
- 10.90.12.2 a proprietary position.

10.100 Breaches of client settlement obligations

- 10.100.1 If a client breaches his settlement obligations as set out in the rules, subject to any agreement with the client or notification to the client to the contrary, and to any action taken by the Settlement Authority in terms of the rolling of settlement procedures set out in rule 10.105 or the failed trade procedures set out in rule 10.110, the member may -
- 10.100.1.1 in respect of a sale transaction, buy such equity securities for the account of the client and claim the difference between the selling consideration of such securities and the purchase consideration for such securities;

10.90.5 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.90.6 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.90.7 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.90.6 amended with effect from 12 July 2010

10.90.7 amended with effect from 12 July 2010

10.90.8 introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

10.90.8, 10.90.9, 10.90.10 and 10.90.11 renumbered 10.90.9, 10.90.10,
10.90.11 and 10.90.12 respectively with effect from 28 March 2014

10.90.10 amended with effect from 16 October 2008

10.100.1 amended with effect from 16 October 2008

10.100.1.1 amended with effect from 16 October 2008

- 10.100.1.2 in respect of a purchase transaction, sell such equity securities for the account of the client and claim the difference between the purchase consideration of such securities and the selling consideration for such securities; and
- 10.100.1.3 sell for the account of such client–
- 10.100.1.3.1 so many of any other equity securities belonging to such client and held by or in the custody of such member; or
- 10.100.1.3.2 so many of any other equity securities due to be received by the member on the relevant settlement date in respect of any purchase transaction previously entered into by such client with or through the member,
- as is necessary to realise an amount equal to the amount still owing by the client in respect of such securities, after the sale or purchase of the equity securities in terms of rules 10.100.1.1 and 10.100.1.2, as the case may be.
- 10.100.2 If a member acts in accordance with rule 10.100.1, the timing of the relevant purchases or sales as referred to in rules 10.100.1.1 to 10.100.1.3 and the price at which such transactions are executed should take cognisance of –
- 10.100.2.1 the time at which the breach by the client was or should have been identified by the member;
- 10.100.2.2 any agreement with or notification to the client with regard to the timing of such transactions; and
- 10.100.2.3 the market conditions in relation to the relevant equity security;
- bearing in mind the overriding principle that the client is responsible for meeting his settlement obligations and that if he does not meet those obligations, the member may take reasonable action to mitigate its risk arising out of such a breach of obligations.
- 10.100.3 The client will be liable for any losses, costs and charges incurred, or charges imposed, as a consequence of a breach and the member may charge interest in relation thereto.
- 10.100.4 The client or member, as the case may be, will be liable for the repayment of any corporate action entitlement received in respect of a failed purchase transaction, which entitlement has incorrectly accrued to the failing party

10.105 Rolling of settlement

- 10.105.1 The rolling of settlement will be carried out in the following manner:
- 10.105.1.1 The Settlement Authority will match the transaction for which settlement is being rolled against an opposite transaction or transactions represented by one or more contract notes, being mindful of any apparent implications for the parties concerned.
- 10.105.1.2 The Settlement Authority will advise the failing and non-failing member that the transaction will be rolled to a revised settlement date determined by the Settlement Authority, which should not be more than 3 business days after the settlement date of the original transaction.
- 10.105.1.3 If the non-failing party is a client, the Settlement Authority will transfer the original transaction of the non-failing party to a proprietary account of the non-failing member so that the settlement of the transaction may be rolled

10.100.1.2 amended with effect from 16 October 2008

10.100.3 amended with effect from 16 October 2008

10.100.4 introduced with effect from 11 July 2016

10.105 introduced with effect from 16 October 2008

10.105.1.2 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.105.1.3 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.105.1.4 deleted with effect from 11 July 2016 and 10.105.5 renumbered 10.105.4 and 10.105.1.6 renumbered 10.105.5 accordingly

- 10.105.1.4 The Settlement Authority will book an opposite settlement transaction through Strate between the failing member and the non-failing member for the same quantity and at the same price as the non-failing party's original transaction.
- 10.105.1.5 The Settlement Authority will re-book the settlement transaction through Strate between the failing member and the non-failing member for the same quantity and at the same price as the non-failing party's original transaction for settlement on the revised settlement date.
- 10.105.1.6 If the non-failing party is a client, the Settlement Authority will re-book the original transaction back to the account of the client, but for settlement on the revised settlement date.
- 10.105.1.7 If the failing party is a client, the member that transacted on behalf of the client must re-book the original transaction to the client for settlement on the revised settlement date.
- 10.105.2 If settlement does not take place on the revised settlement date, the transaction may be rolled to a further revised settlement date, as determined by the Settlement Authority, which may not be more than 6 business days after the settlement date of the original transaction. If settlement does not take place on the final revised settlement date, the transaction will be declared to be a failed trade and the affected members must act in accordance with the instructions received from the Settlement Authority in terms of rule 10.110.
- 10.105.3 The non-failing member must, before the close of business on the business day following that on which the rolling of settlement has been completed, submit a statement, in writing, to the Settlement Authority detailing–
- 10.105.3.1 if applicable, any corporate action which the equity security is subject to from the day of the original transaction;
- 10.105.3.2 if applicable, any tax implications that may have arisen; and
- 10.105.3.3 any expenses incurred or income foregone by the member or the client as a consequence of the rolling of settlement, including interest
- 10.105.4 If the equity security of the original transaction is subject to a corporate action and the rolling of settlement results in either of the parties not receiving an entitlement, the claim for the loss of entitlement will be managed by the Settlement Authority so as to, as closely as possible, place the parties in the position that they would have been in had the original transaction not been rolled.
- 10.105.5 The Settlement Authority will, on request, use reasonable endeavours to procure that the purchaser of the equity securities involved in a rolling of settlement will be able to exercise any voting rights attaching to those securities during the period between the original settlement date and the revised settlement date.
- 10.105.6 Any margin taken on the original transaction will be retained by the Settlement Authority until payment of any claims on the rolled settlement has been made.

10.110 Failed trades

- 10.110.1 A failed trade will be dealt with in the following manner:
- 10.110.1.1 The Settlement Authority will match a failed trade against an opposite transaction or transactions represented by one or more contract notes, being mindful of any apparent implications for the parties concerned.
- 10.110.1.2 The Settlement Authority will advise the non-failing member that its transaction has been selected in terms of rule 10.110.1.1.

New 10.105.1.5 introduced with effect from 11 July 2016

New 10.105.1.6 introduced with effect from 11 July 2016

10.105.1.7 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.105.2 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

New 10.105.3.2 introduced with effect from 11 July 2016 and previous 10.105.3.2 renumbered 10.105.3.3

10.110.1 deleted and replaced with effect from 16 October 2008

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- 10.110.1.3 If the non-failing party is a client, the Settlement Authority will transfer the original transaction of the non-failing party to a proprietary account of the non-failing member.
 - 10.110.1.4 The Settlement Authority will book an opposite settlement transaction through Strate between the failing member and the non-failing member for the same quantity and at the same price as the non-failing party's original transaction.
 - 10.110.2 Redress in respect of a failed trade will be dealt with in the following manner:
 - 10.110.2.1 The Settlement Authority, in consultation with the Director: Market Regulation and the Market Controller, will consider the circumstances of the original transaction, the factors which gave rise to its failure to settle and the current prevailing market conditions, and consequently determine the manner in which the matter be most suitably resolved by:
 - 10.110.2.1.1 the non-failing member re-establishing the non-failing party's original transaction by way of re-transacting and recovering any costs from the failing party, on the basis set out in rule 10.110.3; or
 - 10.110.2.1.2 determining appropriate compensation payable by the failing party to the non-failing party on the basis set out in rule 10.110.4.
 - 10.110.2.2 The Settlement Authority will notify the failing member and non-failing member of the decision.
 - 10.110.3 Re-transacting in respect of a failed trade must be dealt with in the following manner:
 - 10.110.3.1 The non-failing member must re-transact the trade in the market for its own account within a period specified by the Settlement Authority and, where the non-failing party is a client, the Settlement Authority will re-book the original transaction to the client's account
 - 10.110.3.2 The non-failing member must, before the close of business on the business day following that on which the re-transaction has been completed, submit a statement, in writing, to the Settlement Authority detailing–
 - 10.110.3.2.1 the date, price and quantity of securities of the original transaction and re-transaction, and the consequential profit or loss;
 - 10.110.3.2.2 if applicable, any corporate action which the equity security is subject to from the day of the original transaction;
 - 10.110.3.2.3 if applicable, any tax implications that may have arisen; and
 - 10.110.3.2.4 any expenses incurred or income foregone by the member or the client as a consequence of the re-transaction, including interest
 - 10.110.3.3 The Settlement Authority will consider the information supplied by the non-failing member and determine the extent of any financial prejudice suffered, if any. Payment will be made to the non-failing member utilizing the margin held in respect of the failing member. Should the margin be insufficient, the failing member must pay any shortfall to the Settlement Authority on the day of receipt of the instruction to do so. In the event that the re-transaction results in a surplus, such surplus is payable to the JSE.
 - 10.110.3.4 In determining the extent of the financial prejudice suffered, the Settlement Authority may review the price of the re-transaction with reference to the principle of best execution.

10.110.1.3 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.110.1.4 deleted and 10.110.1.5 renumbered accordingly with effect from 11 July 2016

10.110.2 deleted and replaced with effect from 16 October 2008

10.110.3 introduced with effect from 16 October 2008

10.110.3.1 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

New 10.110.3.2.3 introduced and previous 10.110.3.2.3 renumbered 10.110.3.2.4 with effect from 11 July 2016

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- 10.110.3.5 Any margin taken on the original transaction will be retained by the Settlement Authority until payment of any claims on the re-transaction has been made.
- 10.110.4 Compensation in respect of a failed trade will be dealt with in the following manner:
- 10.110.4.1 In determining the compensation referred to in rule 10.110.2.1.2, the following factors may be considered –
- 10.110.4.1.1 the price at which the equity securities were originally transacted;
 - 10.110.4.1.2 the prevailing market conditions at the time the equity securities were originally transacted;
 - 10.110.4.1.3 the circumstances of the original transaction;
 - 10.110.4.1.4 the nature and pattern of trading in the equity security since the original transaction;
 - 10.110.4.1.5 the current market conditions;
 - 10.110.4.1.6 any publicly available information regarding the equity security or the issuer of the equity security;
 - 10.110.4.1.7 any corporate action which the equity security is subject to from the day of the original transaction;
 - 10.110.4.1.8 any expenses incurred or income foregone by the member or the client as a consequence of the failed trade, including interest; and
 - 10.110.4.1.9 any other factors deemed relevant.
- 10.110.5 The non-failing member must, before the close of business on the business day after notification in terms of rule 10.110.2.2, submit a statement, in writing, to the Settlement Authority detailing –
- 10.110.5.1 if applicable, any corporate action which the equity security is subject to from the day of the original transaction; and
 - 10.110.5.2 any expenses incurred or income foregone by the member or the client as a consequence of the failed trade, including interest.
- 10.110.6 Where it is determined that it is appropriate to compensate the non-failing party in respect of a failed trade, compensation will be paid to the non-failing member utilizing the margin held in respect of the failing member. Should the margin be insufficient, the failing member must pay any shortfall to the Settlement Authority on the day of receipt of the instruction to do so.
- 10.110.7 Any margin taken on the original transaction will be retained by the Settlement Authority until payment of any compensation has been made.
- 10.120 Borrowing of equity securities to prevent a trade from failing**
- 10.120.1 If a member –
- 10.120.1.1 is not able to comply with rule 10.90.7 in respect of a sale transaction; or
 - 10.120.1.2 at any time notifies the Settlement Authority, or the Settlement Authority becomes aware, that the member will not be able to settle a sale transaction on settlement date,
- the Settlement Authority will endeavour to borrow, as agent, on behalf of the member as undisclosed principal, the equity securities required by the member to comply with its obligations to settle the transaction.
- 10.120.2 The arrangement whereby the Settlement Authority facilitates the borrowing of equity securities on behalf of the member to enable the member to settle a transaction will be on the terms and conditions set out in the directives.

10.110.4 introduced with effect from 16 October 2008
 10.110.5 introduced with effect from 16 October 2008
 10.110.6 introduced with effect from 16 October 2008
 10.110.7 introduced with effect from 16 October 2008

10.120.3 A member must make good any corporate action arising on the loaned equity securities during the loan period and the effects of taxation in the hands of the lender, where applicable, within 3 days of the payment date of the relevant corporate action.

10.120.4 A client will be responsible for the payment of any costs that may be incurred by the member as a result of the member having borrowed the equity securities to effect settlement (including costs related to manufactured dividends and other similar costs), and any penalty imposed on the member by the Settlement Authority, where the client failed to deliver the equity securities required to settle the transaction.

10.130 Lending of funds to prevent a trade from failing

10.130.1 If a member –

10.130.1.1 is not able to comply with rule 10.90.7 in respect of a purchase transaction; or

10.130.1.2 at any time notifies the Settlement Authority, or the Settlement Authority becomes aware, that the member will not be able to settle a purchase transaction on settlement date,

the Settlement Authority may, on the terms and conditions set out in the directives, lend to the member the funds required by the member to comply with its obligations to settle the transaction.

10.130.2 A client will be responsible for the payment of any costs that may be incurred by the member as a result of the member having borrowed the funds to effect settlement, and any penalty imposed on the member by the Settlement Authority, where the client failed to pay the funds required to settle the transaction.

10.140 Margin on transactions in equity securities

10.140.1 A member will be required to provide margin to the JSE as contemplated in rule 10.140.2 in respect of unsettled transactions in equity securities.

10.140.2 Margin is payable by a member before 12h00 on the second business day after the trade –

10.140.2.1 in respect of a non-controlled client transaction where, by end of day on the first business day after the trade date, the CSDP of the non-controlled client has not committed to settle the transaction on behalf of that client;

10.140.2.2 in respect of a controlled client sale transaction where, by end of day on the first business day after the trade date, the controlled client –

10.140.2.2.1 does not have sufficient equity securities in the custody of the member or the member's CSP for the transaction to settle on settlement date;

10.140.2.2.2 has not entered into a securities borrowing arrangement to facilitate settlement of the sale on settlement date, as reflected on the BDA system;

10.140.2.2.3 has not concluded a purchase transaction which is due to settle on or before the settlement date of the sale and which will provide sufficient equity securities for the sale to settle on settlement date; or

10.120.3 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

New 10.120.3 introduced with effect from 16 October 2008

Existing 10.120.3 renumbered 10.120.4 with effect from 16 October 2008

10.140.2 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.140.2.1 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.140.2.2 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.140.2.2.2 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.140.2.2.3 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

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- 10.140.2.2.4 does not have a corporate action equity share entitlement that will provide sufficient equity securities for the sale to settle on settlement date;
 - 10.140.2.3 in respect of a controlled client purchase transaction where, by end of day on the first business day after the trade date, the controlled client –
 - 10.140.2.3.1 does not have sufficient funds in the custody of the member or the member's CSP for the transaction to settle on settlement date;
 - 10.140.2.3.2 has not concluded a sale transaction which is due to settle on or before the settlement date of the purchase and which will provide sufficient funds for the purchase to settle on settlement date; or
 - 10.140.2.3.3 does not have a corporate action cash entitlement that will provide sufficient funds for the purchase to settle on settlement date;
 - 10.140.2.4 in respect of a sale transaction for the member's own account where, by end of day on the first business day after the trade date, the member –
 - 10.140.2.4.1 does not have sufficient equity securities available for the transaction to settle on settlement date;
 - 10.140.2.4.2 has not entered into a securities borrowing arrangement to facilitate settlement of the sale on settlement date, as reflected on the BDA system;
 - 10.140.2.4.3 has not concluded a purchase transaction which is due to settle on or before the settlement date of the sale and which will provide sufficient equity securities for the sale to settle on settlement date; or
 - 10.140.2.4.4 does not have a corporate action equity share entitlement that will provide sufficient equity securities for the sale to settle on settlement date;

New 10.140.2.2.4 introduced with effect from 11 July 2016

10.140.2.3 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.140.2.3.1 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.140.2.3.2 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

New 10.140.2.3.3 introduced with effect from 11 July 2016

10.140.2.4 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.140.2.4.2 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

10.140.2.4.3 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

New 10.140.2.4.4 introduced with effect from 11 July 2016

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- 10.140.2.5 in respect of a purchase transaction for the member's own account where the member has not concluded a sale transaction due to settle on the settlement date of the purchase which will provide sufficient funds for the purchase to settle on settlement date.
- 10.140.3 Margin is calculated in accordance with principles set out in the directives and is payable and repayable on such dates as may be prescribed in the directives.
- 10.140.4 To the extent that margin payable by a member relates to transactions on a client's account, the member may request the client to fund that portion of the margin which relates to that client. Any margin which a client has funded will be held by the JSE as collateral posted by the client and will only be used by the JSE to meet the obligations of such client arising from unsettled transactions on that client's account. The member must refund the client forthwith upon the repayment of margin to the member by the JSE.
- 10.150 Reserved**
- 10.160 Penalties and fees**
- 10.160.1 The Settlement Authority may –
- 10.160.1.1 impose a penalty on a member which fails to effect instructions or settlement in accordance with the settlement timetable, as prescribed by directive; and
- 10.160.1.2 charge any member the fees associated with settlement of equity securities, as prescribed by directive.
- 10.160.2 The penalty referred to in rule 10.160.1.1 is levied in accordance with a schedule as prescribed by directive.
- 10.160.3 Payment of the penalty imposed or fees charged in terms of rule 10.160.1 must be made to the Settlement Authority within 5 business days of notification.
- 10.160.4 A client is responsible for the payment of any penalty or fees imposed on the member by the Settlement Authority where the client is in breach of his settlement obligations.

10.140.4 amended with effect from 28 October 2016
10.150 deleted with effect from 16 October 2008
10.160.4 amended with effect from 16 October 2008

<p>SECTION</p> <p>11</p>
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Section 11: Complaints and disputes

Scope of section

Complaints

- 11.10 Client complaints
- 11.20 Internal complaint handling procedures
- 11.30 Timeous response to complaints
- 11.40 Redress
- 11.50 Recording of complaints
- 11.60 Unresolved client complaints

Disputes

- 11.70 Applicability of dispute resolution rules
- 11.80 Reporting of a dispute
- 11.90 Declaration of a dispute
- 11.100 Consideration by an ombud
- 11.110 Costs
- 11.120 Limitation of Liability
- 11.130 Member complaints against the JSE

*Complaints***11.10 Client complaints**

- 11.10.1 For the purposes of Section 11 of the rules, a client complaint is defined as a complaint in relation to the provision of regulated services, in which the client alleges that he has suffered, or is likely to suffer, financial prejudice as a result of the member –
- 11.10.1.1 contravening or failing to comply with any instruction given by the client, or any agreement or mandate entered into with the client;
 - 11.10.1.2 contravening or failing to comply with the rules and the directives;
 - 11.10.1.3 acting dishonestly, negligently or recklessly; or
 - 11.10.1.4 treating the client unreasonably or unfairly.
- 11.10.2 Every member must establish and maintain appropriate procedures for the handling of client complaints.

11.20 Internal complaint handling procedures

- 11.20.1 A member's internal complaint handling procedures must provide for –
- 11.20.1.1 information regarding the JSE Ombud Scheme to be provided to a client at the time that the member notifies the client of the member's decision in terms of rule 11.20.1.5, which information must include the existence of the Scheme, the Scheme's contact details, and the procedure for lodging an unresolved complaint with the Scheme in terms of rule 11.60;
 - 11.20.1.2 the receipt of oral or written complaints;
 - 11.20.1.3 the appropriate investigation of complaints;
 - 11.20.1.4 an appropriate decision-making process in relation to the response to a client complaint;
 - 11.20.1.5 notification of the decision to the client; and
 - 11.20.1.6 the recording of complaints.
- 11.20.2 A member's internal complaint handling procedures must be designed to ensure that –
- 11.20.2.1 all complaints are handled fairly, effectively and promptly;
 - 11.20.2.2 recurring or systemic problems are identified, investigated and remedied;
 - 11.20.2.3 the number of unresolved complaints referred to the JSE in terms of the rule 11.60 are minimised;
 - 11.20.2.4 complaints are investigated by an employee of sufficient competence who, where appropriate, was not directly involved in the matter which is the subject of a complaint;
 - 11.20.2.5 the employee responsible for the resolution of complaints has the necessary authority to resolve complaints or has ready access to an employee who has the necessary authority; and
 - 11.20.2.6 relevant employees are aware of the member's internal complaint handling procedures and comply with them.

New 11.10.1 introduced with effect from 25 June 2007

11.10.1 renumbered 11.10.1.1 with effect from 25 June 2007

11.10.2 renumbered 11.10.1.2 with effect from 25 June 2007

11.10.3 renumbered 11.10.1.3 with effect from 25 June 2007

11.10.4 amended and renumbered 11.10.1.4 with effect from 25 June 2007

New 11.10.2 introduced with effect from 25 June 2007

New 11.20.1.1 introduced with effect from 4 August 2023

Old 11.20.1.1 to 11.20.1.5 renumbered 11.20.1.2 to 11.20.1.6 respectively with effect from 4 August 2023

11.30 Timeous response to complaints

A member must respond to a client complaint within 4 weeks of receiving the complaint in terms of rules 11.20.1.1 or, within such period, provide the complainant with an appropriate explanation as to why the member is not, at that time, in a position to respond and must indicate by when the member will respond.

11.40 Redress

11.40.1 Where a member decides that redress in the form of compensation is appropriate in resolving a complaint, the member must provide the complainant with fair compensation and must comply with any offer of compensation made by it which the complainant accepts.

11.40.2 Where a member decides that redress in a form other than compensation is appropriate in resolving a complaint, the member must provide the redress as soon as practicable.

11.50 Recording of complaints

11.50.1 A member must maintain a record of all client complaints. The record of each complaint must include –

11.50.1.1 the identity of the complainant;

11.50.1.2 the substance of the complaint; and

11.50.1.3 all correspondence in relation to the complaint.

11.50.2 The records referred to in rule 11.50.1 must be retained by the member for a period of 5 years from the date of receipt of the complaint.

11.60 Unresolved client complaints

11.60.1 A client complaint will be deemed to be unresolved if the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution of the complaint proposed by the member.

11.60.2 A complainant may lodge an unresolved complaint, in writing, with the Director: Market Regulation, giving full particulars of the matter concerned.

11.60.3 In order for an unresolved complaint to be considered by the JSE Market Regulation Division, the complaint must be lodged with the Director: Market Regulation within 4 weeks of the receipt by the complainant of the member's response referred to in rule 11.30 and within 6 months of the conduct by the member giving rise to the complaint.

11.60.4 An unresolved complaint which is lodged subsequent to the period referred to in rule 11.60.3 will be considered, provided that failure to lodge the complaint within the relevant period was through no fault of the client.

11.60.5 The JSE Market Regulation Division may request the member and the complainant to provide copies of all relevant correspondence and documentation that is required to review the complaint.

11.60.6 The JSE Market Regulation Division will endeavour to facilitate a resolution of the complaint between the member and the complainant.

11.60.7 If the JSE Market Regulation Division is unable to facilitate a resolution of the complaint within 4 weeks of lodgement of the complaint with it, the Director: Market Regulation will refer the unresolved complaint to the Company Secretary of the JSE to be dealt with in terms of the dispute resolution rules.

*Disputes***11.70 Applicability of dispute resolution rules**

11.70.1 Rules 11.70 to 11.120 ("the dispute resolution rules") are intended to facilitate the equitable and expeditious settlement of disputes that –

11.70.1.1 a client has with a member, in respect of an unresolved complaint;

11.30 amended with effect from 25 June 2007

11.60.3 amended with effect from 25 June 2007

- 11.70.1.2 a member has with another member, in respect of transactions in equity securities; or
- 11.70.1.3 a member has with a client, in respect of transactions in equity securities.
- 11.70.2 The dispute resolution rules only apply –
- 11.70.2.1 where the amount in dispute is in excess of R2 000;
- 11.70.2.2 where the dispute is not the subject of existing litigation;
- 11.70.2.3 in the case of a dispute that a client has with a member, where the amount in dispute either does not exceed R500 000 or, where the amount in dispute exceeds R500 000, if the consent of both parties to proceed has been obtained;
- 11.70.2.4 in the case of a dispute that a member has with another member, if the members are able to evidence to the satisfaction of the Director: Market Regulation that reasonable endeavours have been made by the said members to resolve the dispute, and the consent of both parties to proceed has been obtained;
- 11.70.2.5 in the case of a dispute that a member has with a client, if the consent of the client to proceed has been obtained.

11.80 Reporting of a dispute

- 11.80.1 An unresolved client complaint that the JSE Market Regulation Division is not able to resolve in terms of rule 11.60 will be reported as a dispute by the Director: Market Regulation to the Company Secretary of the JSE if the client elects to follow the dispute resolution process.
- 11.80.2 A dispute between two members in respect of transactions in equity securities must be reported in writing, by either member, to the Company Secretary of the JSE within 1 week of the circumstance giving rise to the dispute having arisen.
- 11.80.3 A dispute that a member has with a client in respect of transactions in equity securities must be reported, in writing by, the member, to the Company Secretary of the JSE within 6 months of the circumstance giving rise to the dispute having arisen.
- 11.80.4 The Company Secretary of the JSE may, at any time, request any of the parties to a dispute to furnish him with such further information relating to the dispute as may be required.

11.90 Declaration of a dispute

A dispute reported in terms of rule 11.80 will, subject to criteria set out in rule 11.70.2 having been met, be declared a dispute by the Company Secretary and will be referred by the Company Secretary to a duly appointed ombud for consideration.

11.100 Consideration by an ombud

- 11.100.1 The Ombud Committee will appoint an ombud to consider a dispute, who is a retired judge of the High Court of South Africa or a Senior Counsel.
- 11.100.2 Within 3 weeks of the dispute having been referred to the ombud for consideration, the claimant must set out the subject matter of the claim in a written statement, including all the material facts, and furnish this statement, along with all relevant documentation upon which the claim is based, to the ombud.
- 11.100.3 The ombud may require the claimant to expand upon his statement of claim or provide further evidence or particulars as he deems necessary within such reasonable time as is specified by the ombud.
- 11.100.4 The other party to the dispute, hereafter referred to as the defendant, must be provided with a copy of the written statement of claim by the ombud. The defendant must furnish the ombud with his written response to the statement of claim within 3 weeks of having received such. In addition to the defendant's written response, the defendant must attach thereto all other evidence relating to the dispute.

11.100.1 amended with effect from 4 August 2023

11.100.4 amended with effect from 25 June 2007

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- 11.100.5 The ombud may require the defendant to expand upon his response or provide further evidence or particulars as he deems necessary within such reasonable time as specified by the ombud and may require the claimant to provide a written reply to the defendant's response within such reasonable time as he may specify.
- 11.100.6 The ombud may at his discretion decide that a number of disputes based on similar occurrences or similar facts be consolidated and treated as a single dispute.
- 11.100.7 After ascertaining the parties' availability, the ombud will, subject to rule 11.100.8 furnish the parties with written notification of the date on which the dispute will be heard.
- 11.100.8 The ombud may make a decision regarding any issues relating to the dispute or consider the dispute on the basis of the documents submitted in terms of rules 11.100.2 to 11.100.5 without the necessity of a hearing.
- 11.100.9 The dispute resolution proceedings will be conducted without legal representation of any of the parties, unless the ombud in his sole discretion decides otherwise.
- 11.100.10 The ombud, in reaching a decision, may consult with any third party regarding any issue relating to the dispute. The ombud has the discretion to call upon any third party to participate in the dispute resolution proceedings.
- 11.100.11 The ombud must apply principles of equity, where appropriate, when dealing with a dispute..
- 11.100.12 The ombud will, after having considered the information as presented to him by the parties and such other information as he may request, make his decision within 3 weeks of having considered the dispute. The ombud must, at the request of any party to the dispute, provide written reasons for his decision. .
- 11.100.13 The ombud's decision will be furnished to the parties in writing.
- 11.100.14 The ombud is not obliged to provide a ruling on a dispute if he is of the view that the dispute is of such a complex nature that it cannot be resolved expeditiously by means of the dispute resolution process and can only be properly considered by a court of law.
- 11.100.15 Any decision made in terms of rule 11.100.13 must be complied with by the party against whom the decision is made within one week of the decision having been made by the ombud. .
- 11.100.16 If a member against whom the ombud has made an adverse finding is unable to satisfy his obligations, as provided for in the ombud's decision, within the prescribed period, this member, after the JSE has considered the reasons for its inability to satisfy the ombud's decision, may be declared a defaulter by the JSE. The claimant will be permitted to lodge a claim against the JSE Guarantee Fund for the fulfilment of the member's obligations in terms of the ombud's decision. The JSE will have a subsequent claim against the member for the amount of the member's obligations to the claimant, as provided for in the ombud's decision, which the JSE Guarantee Fund has satisfied.
- 11.100.17 Unless the JSE, the ombud and the parties to the dispute agree otherwise, the identity of the parties, the nature of the evidence and the details of the ombud's deliberations and finding, and all other information pertaining to the proceedings, will be kept confidential by all parties thereto, unless disclosure by the JSE is required by law.

11.100.7 amended with effect from 25 June 2007

New 11.100.8 introduced with effect from 25 June 2007

11.100.8 renumbered 11.100.9 with effect from 25 June 2007

11.100.9 renumbered 11.100.10 with effect from 25 June 2007

New 11.100.11 introduced with effect from 4 August 2023

11.100.10 amended and renumbered 11.100.11 with effect from 25 June 2007

Old 11.100.11 to 11.100.16 renumbered to 11.100.12 to 11.100.7 respectively with effect from 4 August 2023

11.100.11 renumbered 11.100.12 with effect from 25 June 2007

11.100.12 renumbered 11.100.13 with effect from 25 June 2007

11.100.13 amended and renumbered 11.100.14 with effect from 25 June 2007

New 11.100.15 amended with effect from 4 August 2023

11.100.14 renumbered 11.100.15 with effect from 25 June 2007

11.100.15 renumbered 11.100.16 with effect from 25 June 2007

11.100.18 The ombud's engagement may be terminated by the Ombud Committee in accordance with rule 2.20.4.2.3.

11.110 Costs of the proceedings

11.110.1 The parties to any dispute resolution proceeding in terms of rule 11.100 may be required to pay to the JSE, before the proceedings commence, such amount as the JSE may determine as a deposit to cover a portion of the costs of the proceedings.

11.110.2 The ombud may, as part of his award and as he deems appropriate in the circumstances, make an order on costs which may include an order against the unsuccessful party for payment of all the costs of the proceedings.

11.120 Limitation of liability

No officer, employee or representative of the JSE or any member of the controlling body, or the ombud appointed in terms of these rules shall be liable for any loss sustained by, or damage caused to any person as a result of anything done or omitted by them in the bona fide or negligent performance of any function under or in terms of this rule 11.

11.130 Member complaints against the JSE

11.130.1 Subject to rule 11.130.2, if a member wishes to lodge a complaint against the JSE in respect of the exercise by the JSE of any exchange functions in terms of section 10 of the Act and the member requires a written response to their complaint, the member should lodge the complaint in writing with the JSE Company Secretary.

11.130.2 If a member wishes to lodge a complaint against the JSE in respect of conduct by the JSE which, in the opinion of the member, evidences a failure by the JSE to avoid or otherwise appropriately manage a potential conflict between the JSE's regulatory functions and its commercial functions, the member should lodge the complaint in writing with the JSE Company Secretary for the attention of the Chairman of the SRO Oversight Committee.

11.130.3 The JSE or the Chairman of the SRO Oversight Committee will respond to a complaint received in terms of rule 11.130.1 or 11.130.2 respectively within 4 weeks of receiving the complaint or, within such period, will provide the complainant with an appropriate explanation as to why they are not, at that time, in a position to respond and will indicate by when they will respond.

11.100.18 introduced with effect from 4 August 2023

Old 11.110.1 deleted with effect from 25 June 2007

11.110.2 amended and renumbered 11.110.1 with effect from 25 June 2007

11.110.3 deleted with effect from 25 June 2007

11.110.4 renumbered 11.110.2 with effect from 25 June 2007

11.120 replaced with effect from 25 June 2007

11.130 introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

<p>SECTION</p> <p>12</p>
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Section 12: Supervision and enforcement

Scope of section

- 12.10 Surveillance and investigation by the JSE Market Regulation Division
- 12.15 Reporting and assistance by the JSE Market Regulation Division – Financial Intelligence Centre Act
- 12.20 Use of information obtained by the JSE Market Regulation Division and referral to another authority
- 12.30 Improper conduct
- 12.40 Disciplinary procedures
- 12.50 Procedure and evidence – Disciplinary matters
- 12.60 Disciplinary matters – Penalties
- 12.70 Urgent issues
- 12.80 Involuntary termination of membership –Supervision and control
- 12.90 JSE's powers of publication

12.10 Surveillance and investigation by the JSE Market Regulation Division**12.10.1 Surveillance**

The JSE Market Regulation Division may set up and maintain systems for:

- 12.10.1.1 monitoring compliance by members with the Act, the rules and the directives;
- 12.10.1.2 the surveillance of any matter relevant for the purposes of the Act, the rules and the directives; and
- 12.10.1.3 supervising compliance by members with the Financial Intelligence Centre Act.

12.10.2 Investigation

12.10.2.1 The Director: Market Regulation, and any other person designated by him, may -

- 12.10.2.1.1 investigate any JSE related activities of any person who at the relevant time was a member or an employee of a member;
- 12.10.2.1.2 investigate whether that member or any of its employees complies with the Act, the rules, the directives and the Financial Intelligence Centre Act;
- 12.10.2.1.3 investigate whether the member is trading in such a manner that there is a danger that such member may not be able to meet its commitments to clients, other members or a settlement system;
- 12.10.2.1.4 investigate whether such member is conducting its business in a manner which could be detrimental to the interest, good name or welfare of the JSE or its members; and
- 12.10.2.1.5 require any person who is subject to the jurisdiction of the JSE and who is believed to be able to furnish any information on the subject of any investigation or to have in his or her possession or under his or her control any book, document, tape or electronic record or other object which has a bearing on the subject of the investigation, to produce such book, document, tape or electronic record or other object or to appear at a time and place specified, to be questioned by any of the abovementioned persons, to furnish such information or to produce such book, document, tape, electronic record or other object, provided that the subject of the investigation has first been put to such person.

12.10.2.2 The Director: Market Regulation may delegate the power granted to him in terms of rule 12.10.2.1 to any member of the Market Regulation Division.

12.15 Reporting and assistance by the JSE Market Regulation Division – Financial Intelligence Centre Act

The Director: Market Regulation will report to the Registrar any non-compliance by a member or its employees with the duties imposed on the member and its employees in terms of the Financial Intelligence Centre Act if the Director: Market Regulation becomes aware of such non-compliance through the surveillance and investigation procedures undertaken in terms of rule 12.10. The JSE Market Regulation Division will also assist the Registrar in any enforcement action that may be taken by the Registrar against a member or its employees in relation to non-compliance with the Financial Intelligence Centre Act.

12.10.1.3 amended with effect from 28 March 2014
12.15 introduced with effect from 1 December 2010

12.20 Use of information obtained by the JSE Market Regulation Division and referral to another authority

- 12.20.1 Any information, document, book, tape or electronic record or other object obtained by the JSE Market Regulation Division, whether by investigation or otherwise, may be used in evidence in any disciplinary proceedings contemplated in rule 12.40 and may be furnished by the JSE Market Regulation Division to any other body which may have jurisdiction over the matter under consideration, whether outside or within the Republic.
- 12.20.2 If the JSE Market Regulation Division become aware of any possible contravention of law by a person over whom the JSE does not have jurisdiction, the JSE Market Regulation Division may refer such matter to the appropriate authority or authorities, whether outside or within the Republic.

12.30 Improper conduct

The following acts and practices whether of commission or omission on the part of any person who at the time of the alleged act or practice was a member or employee of a member shall constitute improper conduct, provided that the acts and practices so specified are not intended to be a complete list of acts and practices which may constitute improper conduct:

- 12.30.1 committing or attempting to commit any act which is dishonest or fraudulent;
- 12.30.2 being a party to, or facilitating or conducting a transaction which is fictitious or has a dishonest or unlawful motive;
- 12.30.3 contravening, attempting to contravene, or failing to comply with any one or more provision of the Act, a rule or a directive;
- 12.30.4 negligently or recklessly conducting the business or affairs of the member in such a way that actual or potential prejudice is, or may be, caused to the JSE, any other member, a client of a member or the general public. The failure by a member to introduce appropriate and reasonable safeguards or controls to avoid such prejudice may be treated, where appropriate, as constituting either negligence or recklessness;
- 12.30.5 committing or attempting to commit any act which is detrimental to the interest, good name or welfare of the JSE or its members;
- 12.30.6 knowingly obstructing the business of the JSE or its members;
- 12.30.7 failing, when requested, to assist the JSE Market Regulation Division in the exercise of its duties, including but not limited to, failure without sufficient cause to provide information in accordance with rule 12.10.2.1.5.

12.40 Disciplinary procedures**12.40.1 Conclusion of investigation**

On conclusion of any investigation in terms of rule 12.10 and if, after having considered all the relevant information in his possession, the Director: Market Regulation is of the opinion that there are grounds for an allegation of improper conduct, the Director: Market Regulation may prefer a formal charge against such person ("the respondent") setting out a brief statement of facts constituting the alleged offence. Such charge shall be referred to a Disciplinary Committee, to be heard in terms of the rules. Such charge may further, in the discretion of the Director: Market Regulation, make provision for an admission of guilt.

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- 12.40.2 Reserved.
- 12.40.3 **Preferring charges to be heard by a Disciplinary Committee**
- 12.40.3.1 Where the Director: Market Regulation has preferred a formal charge against a respondent, the charge sheet shall, in addition to the matters listed in rule 12.40.1, be in a form prescribed by the Director: Market Regulation, be signed by the Director: Market Regulation or his Deputy, and be served on the respondent in such manner as the Director: Market Regulation may determine.
- 12.40.3.2 Where the Director: Market Regulation has decided to make provision for an admission of guilt, he shall stipulate:
- 12.40.3.2.1 the amount of the fine payable pursuant to the admission of guilt and any required contribution towards the JSE's costs as well as the period within which such amounts must be paid. In determining the amount of such fine and where the person has benefited financially as a result of the alleged transgression, the Director: Market Regulation shall take such benefit into consideration. The admission of guilt may, in particular, provide for the fine to be suspended for a period;
- 12.40.3.2.2 the manner and time in which the admission of guilt may be made, which time shall not be a period in excess of 10 weeks from the date on which the charge sheet is served on the respondent; and
- 12.40.3.2.3 whether the terms of the admission of guilt should be published in a JSE Gazette and in the media.
- 12.40.3.3 A respondent:
- 12.40.3.3.1 may, if the respondent is given an opportunity to sign an admission of guilt, admit guilt to such charges within the period set out in the charge sheet; or
- 12.40.3.3.2 may within 4 weeks after receipt of the charge sheet request particulars to the charges, to which the Director: Market Regulation must respond within 4 weeks after receipt of such request; and
- 12.40.3.3.3 shall, if no admission of guilt is tendered by the Director: Market Regulation or if the respondent decides not to admit guilt to the charges, file a defence to such charges on or before 10 weeks after the date on which the charge sheet was served on the respondent or within 4 weeks after the date on which the JSE has responded to the request for further particulars, whichever is later.
- 12.40.3.4 Thereafter the chairman of the Disciplinary Committee shall determine the date on which the charges shall be heard, which date shall not without good reason be later than six months after the charge sheet was served on the respondent.
- 12.40.3.5 No extension of the time periods set out in rule 12.40.3, including the date for the hearing of the charges, shall be allowed without good reason. Furthermore, no such extension shall be allowed without the consent of the chairman of the Disciplinary Committee.

12.40.1 amended with effect from 28 April 2017

12.40.2 deleted with effect from 28 April 2017

12.40.3. and 12.40.4 amended with effect from 28 April 2017

12.40.4 Disciplinary Committee

12.40.4.1 The Director: Market Regulation may from time to time appoint one or more Disciplinary Committees each comprised of three members.

12.40.4.2 The members of a Disciplinary Committee shall be:

12.40.4.2.1 a retired judge, or a practising or retired senior counsel, or a practising or retired attorney with not less than fifteen years experience. Such person shall act as chairman of the Disciplinary Committee;

12.40.4.2.2 a professional person appointed by reason of that person's knowledge of financial services as it relates to the matter under consideration; and

12.40.4.2.3 a person appointed by reason of that person's knowledge or experience of stockbroking.

12.50 Procedure and evidence – Disciplinary Matters

12.50.1 Any charges preferred shall be decided on a balance of probabilities.

12.50.2 In a hearing before a Disciplinary Committee:

12.50.2.1 the chairman of the Disciplinary Committee shall decide all matters of law which may arise during the hearing, and whether any matter constitutes a question of law or a question of fact, but all three members of the Disciplinary Committee shall by a simple majority decide all other matters arising during the hearing;

12.50.2.2 the chairman of the Disciplinary Committee shall determine the procedure which the Disciplinary Committee shall follow both in respect of preliminary issues and in respect of the hearing itself, subject to the rules and to the principles of natural justice;

12.50.2.3 the JSE may instruct attorneys or counsel to prefer and prosecute the charges on behalf of the JSE, or the charges may be prosecuted by an employee of the JSE; and

12.50.2.4 the respondent is entitled to be legally represented at the respondent's own cost.

12.50.3 If a respondent without good cause fails to attend a hearing before a Disciplinary Committee at the time and place stated in the charge sheet, the Disciplinary Committee may proceed with its consideration of the charge in the absence of the respondent.

12.50.4 If, at any stage during a hearing before the Disciplinary Committee, one or more of the members of the Disciplinary Committee dies or retires or becomes otherwise incapable of acting or is absent, the hearing shall, where the remaining members constitute a majority of the body before whom the hearing was commenced, proceed before such remaining members and, provided that the remaining members are in agreement, their finding shall be the finding of the Disciplinary Committee. In any other case, the matter shall be heard de novo.

12.50.5 If a Disciplinary Committee finds a respondent guilty of an offence, the Disciplinary Committee shall have the powers set out in and shall apply rule 12.60.

12.50.6 A person charged is entitled to be supplied with a record of the hearing of such charges, and any person who has made oral representations is entitled to be supplied with a record of that portion of the proceedings which related to that person's oral representations.

12.50.7 The JSE may make available to the Institute such documents, including extracts from meetings, verbatim records of proceedings and exhibits, as are presented at any disciplinary hearing against a stockbroker or former stockbroker.

12.40.4 amended with effect from 28 April 2017

12.50 amended with effect from 28 April 2017

- 12.50.8 Whenever the Institute or any committee of the Institute investigates or deals with any complaint against a stockbroker or former stockbroker and finds such person guilty on one or more of the charges laid against such person:
- 12.50.8.1 the JSE Market Regulation Division is authorised at any time at the expense of the JSE to apply to and obtain from the Institute a copy of the relevant extracts from the minutes of meetings of the Institute and its committees and the verbatim record of any proceedings at enquiries or hearings in respect of such complaint, as well as copies of any relevant documents, including correspondence, and, where applicable and practicable, exhibits tabled at such enquiries or hearings. All of the documents so made available to the JSE shall be retained by the JSE Market Regulation Division for its own purposes; and
- 12.50.8.2 the Director: Market Regulation may consider and take cognisance of such documents for the purpose of initiating, investigating or adjudicating on any complaint against the stockbroker or former stockbroker or any member of the JSE with which such stockbroker or former stockbroker was in any way associated, and all such documents may be admitted in any proceedings under the rules as if the facts stated therein had been led as evidence in the proceedings in terms of the rules.

12.60 Disciplinary matters – Penalties.

- 12.60.1 When any person has been found guilty of improper conduct by a Disciplinary Committee pursuant to the rules, the Disciplinary Committee -
- 12.60.1.1 may warn or impose a reprimand, censure or fine upon the respondent, which fine shall in respect of each contravention not exceed R7.5 million, or such other amount as may be stipulated in the Act;
- 12.60.1.2 shall in determining an appropriate penalty take into account:
- 12.60.1.2.1 any previous conviction in terms of the rules of the JSE, the by-laws of the Institute or in a court of law;
- 12.60.1.2.2 the harm or prejudice which is caused by the offence;
- 12.60.1.2.3 any other aggravating or mitigating circumstances; and
- 12.60.1.2.4 where it is possible that the membership of the respondent may be terminated, the representations of such person in this regard;
- 12.60.1.3 may, on such conditions as the Disciplinary Committee may deem fit, terminate the membership of a member who has been found guilty of improper conduct or in the case of an employee of a member, require such member to hold a disciplinary enquiry to consider terminating or suspending the employment of such person;
- 12.60.1.4 may direct a member to prevent or relieve an employee of that member from carrying out any specified activity, function or duty for such reasonable period as the Disciplinary Committee deems appropriate;
- 12.60.1.5 may find that an officer or a registered securities trader does not meet the fit and proper requirements set out in rule 4.10;
- 12.60.1.6 may direct a member to ensure that any sanction imposed by the Disciplinary Committee on an employee of that member is complied with by such employee;
- 12.60.1.7 may make a fair and reasonable order as to costs; and
- 12.60.1.8 may order that particulars of the offence and finding of the Disciplinary Committee and the penalty imposed be published, provided that if publication is ordered, the respondent shall be given an opportunity to make representations to the Disciplinary Committee in this regard.

12.60 amended with effect from 28 April 2017

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- 12.60.2 A Disciplinary Committee may impose any one or more of the penalties referred to in rule 12.60.1.
- 12.60.3 Any penalty or part thereof may be suspended on such conditions as the Disciplinary Committee may determine.
- 12.60.4 If a member or an employee of a member fails to pay any fine imposed by a Disciplinary Committee, within 7 days after being informed of the amount of the fine, the JSE may, after serving notice of not less than 3 days on such person, calculated from the expiration of the last of the 7 days within which payment must be made, -
- 12.60.4.1 recover such fine from such member or employee, as the case may be, in a court of competent jurisdiction;
- 12.60.4.2 terminate the membership of such member on such conditions as the JSE may deem fit, or in the case of an employee of a member, require such member to hold a disciplinary enquiry to consider terminating or suspending the employment of such person; and/or
- 12.60.4.3 direct a member to prevent or relieve an employee of that member from carrying out any specified activity, function or duty for such reasonable period as the JSE deems appropriate.
- 12.60.5 The whole or any part of any fine paid to the JSE pursuant to the rules shall first be applied to cover any external costs incurred by the JSE in enforcing the provisions of the rules that have not been recovered through a cost order that has been granted by the Disciplinary Committee. The balance of any fine paid to the JSE pursuant to the rules shall be paid into the JSE Guarantee Fund. Any costs paid to the JSE pursuant to an award made by a Disciplinary Committee shall be paid into the general funds of the JSE..
- 12.60.6 A Disciplinary Committee may, upon good cause shown and subject to such conditions as the Disciplinary Committee may impose, vary or modify any penalty which it may have previously imposed on any person provided that in modifying or varying such penalty, the Disciplinary Committee shall under no circumstances increase such penalty.
- 12.60.7 A report of the findings of a Disciplinary Committee will be forwarded to the Registrar, by the JSE, within 30 days after the completion of the proceedings.
- 12.60.8 Should any termination of the membership of a member be suspended as a result of an appeal being lodged in terms of the Act, such suspension may be made subject to such conditions as the JSE may determine. Any member whose membership has been terminated and who lodges an appeal in terms of the Act shall simultaneously inform the Director: Market Regulation that an appeal has been lodged.

12.70 Urgent issues

- 12.70.1 In order to ensure that the business of the JSE is carried on with due regard to the public interest, the Chairman may from time to time appoint one or more Urgent Issues Committees. The Chief Executive Officer or the acting Chief Executive Officer, the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman of the JSE and at least two other members of the controlling body shall constitute an Urgent Issues Committee.
- 12.70.2 An Urgent Issues Committee shall consider whether a member is operating in such a manner that there is imminent danger that such member may be unable to meet its commitments to clients, other members or to a settlement system of the JSE or any other exchange, or that it is conducting business in a manner which could be detrimental to the interests of the JSE or to the interests of the members of the JSE and the public.
- 12.70.3 If an Urgent Issues Committee resolves by a two-thirds majority that an investigation into the affairs of a member in terms of the rules has revealed that the member is operating in such a manner that there is such imminent danger as is referred to in rule 12.70.2, the Urgent Issues Committee may call upon senior representatives of the member to attend a meeting of the Urgent Issues Committee, which meeting may be called on not less than one hour's notice, to hear the concerns of the Urgent Issues Committee and to discuss how such concerns may be resolved.

12.60.5 amended with effect from 10 January 2023

- 12.70.4 With the agreement of the member concerned or, if the outcome of such meeting fails to satisfy the Urgent Issues Committee with regard to the above, the Urgent Issues Committee may by a two-thirds majority and subject to rule 12.70 -
- 12.70.4.1 prohibit such member from trading;
 - 12.70.4.2 restrict the trading activities of such member in such manner as it deems fit, including the application of rule 12.70.5; and/or
 - 12.70.4.3 give such member such instructions as it may deem necessary in the interests of the member's clients or other members or any settlement system of the JSE or any other exchange.
- 12.70.5 The Urgent Issues Committee may during the period of any order in terms of rule 12.70.4 appoint a registered public accountant and auditor or a stockbroker, member or employee of the JSE to supervise and control the activities of the member, at the member's cost. Such member may further be prohibited from entering into JSE transactions without the prior consent of the person appointed, which consent may be given upon such terms and conditions as the Urgent Issues Committee or the said appointee shall determine.
- 12.70.6 Any action taken by an Urgent Issues Committee in terms of this rule may continue until such time as that Committee is satisfied as to the financial position and business conduct of the member in question.

12.80 Involuntary termination of membership – Supervision and control

- 12.80.1 If, after provisional termination of membership in terms of rule 3.140 and at any stage prior to the final termination of membership, the JSE is of the opinion that the interests of clients, other members or the JSE may not be adequately protected by the member, the JSE may direct that such action is taken by the member or that such supervision or control is executed by the JSE as is deemed necessary to ensure that –
- 12.80.1.1 the member meets all of its obligations to its clients timeously, including the return of client assets to the clients; and
 - 12.80.1.2 the member settles all transactions which have not been settled at the date of provisional termination of membership.
- 12.80.2 The intervention by the JSE referred to in rule 12.80.1 may, in appropriate circumstances, involve the JSE following the procedures set out in rule 13.30.2., as if the member had been declared to be in default.
- 12.80.3 The JSE may appoint one or more employees of the JSE or another member, or a registered public accountant and auditor, to exercise the supervision and control of the member's activities provided for in this rule 12.80, at the member's cost.

12.90 JSE's powers of publication

- 12.90.1 The JSE may in its discretion and in such manner as it may deem fit, notify the public of any fact that the JSE considers to be in the public interest, including, but not limited to, the name of the member or employee of a member who has been found guilty of any charge and of the sentence imposed on such person.
- 12.90.2 No action or other proceeding shall in any circumstances be taken by any member or employee of a member referred to in any notification referred to in rule 12.90.1, or in a JSE Gazette, against the JSE or any controlling body or committee member or employee thereof or any person publishing or circulating the same.

12.80.2 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

<p>SECTION</p> <p>13</p>
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Section 13: Default

Scope of section

- 13.10 Default of a member
- 13.20 Consequences of default
- 13.30 Settlement of open transactions in equity securities
- 13.40 Return of client assets
- 13.50 Recovery of losses and costs

13.10 Default of a member

- 13.10.1 A member shall default if –
- 13.10.1.1 subject to rule 13.10.2, it is unable to meet its commitments to another member, the JSE, a JSE settlement system or a non-member, arising out of a transaction or a JSE settlement system instruction; or
 - 13.10.1.2 the JSE, in its sole discretion, considers that it has defaulted.
- 13.10.2 If a member is unable to meet its obligation to pay margin to the JSE in terms of rule 10.140, the failure to pay such margin on the due date shall not automatically result in a default but the JSE may, after considering the risk and potential impact to the JSE, other members and clients arising from the failure to pay margin, determine that the member is in default.
- 13.10.3 If a member is unable to meet its commitments in terms of rule 13.10.1.1 or the JSE considers that the member has defaulted in terms of rule 13.10.1.2 or 13.10.2, the JSE Executive will declare the member to be in default.

13.20 Consequences of default

- 13.20.1 Once a member has been declared to be in default -
- 13.20.1.1 its membership shall be provisionally terminated. A defaulting member shall continue to be bound by the provisions of the rules and the directives, but will not retain any of the rights attached to membership; and
 - 13.20.1.2 a notice to the effect that the member has been declared to be in default shall be provided to all members.
- 13.20.2 Without limiting or detracting from any other remedies and rights which the JSE may have against a member, upon a member being declared to be in default –
- 13.20.2.1 the member shall, save as provided in this rule, be suspended from trading;
 - 13.20.2.2 any amount payable by the JSE to the member arising from any suretyship, cession, pledge or other security or any other cause shall be set off against any amount payable by the member in terms of rule 2.160., including related penalties imposed by the JSE;
 - 13.20.2.3 the member shall hand over to the JSE –
 - 13.20.2.3.1 such financial records of the member as the Director: Market Regulation deems necessary for the identification, protection and return of client assets and to facilitate the settlement of outstanding transactions in equity securities; and
 - 13.20.2.3.2 the control of all client assets;
 but the JSE shall not withhold from the defaulting member reasonable access to the financial records of such member.
- 13.20.3 The JSE is entitled to recover any amounts due by the defaulting member to the JSE in terms of rule 2.160. from the assets of the defaulting member.

13.30 Settlement of open transactions in equity securities

- 13.30.1 For the purpose of Section 13, open transactions in equity securities for settlement –
- 13.30.1.1 includes all transactions which have been concluded by the defaulting member through the central order book of the JSE equities trading system; and

13.10.1.1 amended with effect from 11 July 2016

New 13.10.2 introduced with effect from 11 July 2016

Previous 13.10.2 renumbered 13.10.3 accordingly and amended with effect from 11 July 2016

13.20.2.2 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

13.20.3 amended with effect from 28 March 2014

- 13.30.1.2 excludes all off book trades which have been submitted to the JSE equities trading system by the defaulting member.
- 13.30.2 The closing of transactions of the defaulting member shall be dealt with as follows:
- 13.30.2.1 The JSE shall use its best endeavours to procure that all open transactions in terms of rule 13.30.1.1 between the defaulting member and other members and non-members are settled, by taking such steps as may reasonably be necessary;
- 13.30.2.2 In procuring settlement of these open transactions, the JSE shall require clients of the defaulting member to meet their settlement obligations in respect of all open transactions executed on their behalf;
- 13.30.2.3 Where possible, any funds or equity securities held by the defaulting member or its CSP on behalf of controlled clients or received by the defaulting member or the JSE from controlled clients subsequent to the default, which are required to effect settlement of open transactions conducted on behalf of those clients, will be applied by the JSE to settle such transactions;
- 13.30.2.4 In attempting to procure that open transactions are settled in terms of rule 13.30.2.1, the JSE shall be entitled to buy in or sell out equity securities which cannot be either delivered or paid for by the defaulting member or its client, in those instances where the Settlement Authority is able to, and deems it appropriate to, procure the settlement of a transaction by means of the borrowing of equity securities or funds;
- 13.30.2.5 If the JSE is unable to procure the settlement of any open transactions in terms of rule 13.30.1.1, the failed trade procedures set out in rule 10.110 will be applied.
- 13.30.3 Should a defaulting member have off book trades which have not settled –
- 13.30.3.1 the JSE will not permit a transaction to settle if a non-controlled client's CSDP has not committed to settling the transaction;
- 13.30.3.2 the non-controlled client will be contractually bound to deliver the equity securities or funds required to settle the transaction; and
- 13.30.3.3 the JSE will not be responsible for borrowing equity securities or funds to effect settlement if a party to the transaction has not fulfilled its obligations in respect thereof.
- 13.30.4 Any loss or costs incurred by the JSE in buying in or selling out equity securities in terms of rule 13.30.2.4, or in otherwise procuring the settlement of open transactions, shall, in the first instance, be recovered by the JSE from any guarantees or any margin provided by the defaulting member in respect of the JSE settlement systems.
- 13.30.5 Any loss or costs which cannot be recovered by the JSE in terms of rule 13.30.4 shall be recovered by selling so many of any other equity securities belonging to the defaulting member and held by or in the custody of the defaulting member or its CSP, as is necessary to realise an amount equal to the amount still owing to the JSE by the defaulting member.
- 13.30.6 In the event that the JSE is unable to recover any loss or costs in terms of rules 13.30.4 or 13.30.5 and such loss or costs were incurred in either settling or closing transactions concluded by the defaulting member on behalf of a client, the JSE may, notwithstanding anything else contained in these rules, claim such loss or costs from the client.
- 13.30.7 Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 13.30.6, any claim by the defaulting member or the JSE against a client of the defaulting member in terms of rule 13.30.6 shall be reduced by the amount of margin paid by the client to the defaulting member in respect of the particular transactions in terms of rule 10.140.

13.30.1.2 amended with effect from 2 July 2012
 13.30.3 amended with effect from 2 July 2012

13.30.8 In the event that a client of the defaulting member is unable to meet its settlement obligations in terms of rule 13.30.2.2, the provisions of rule 10.100 shall apply. If the Settlement Authority is able to procure the settlement of the transaction by means of the borrowing of equity securities or funds, as the case may be, the JSE shall be entitled to proceed in terms rule 10.90.9 by concluding the relevant purchase or sale transactions for the account of the client.

13.30.9 Any amount claimed from a client by the JSE in terms of rules 13.30.6 and 13.30.7 may be recovered directly out of any funds or equity securities held by the defaulting member or its CSP on behalf of the client.

13.40 Return of client assets

13.40.1 The JSE Executive may grant authority to the Director: Market Regulation to assume control of the client assets referred to in rule 13.20.2.3.2.

13.40.2 The Director: Market Regulation shall take reasonable steps to ensure that –

13.40.2.1 any client assets under the control of the defaulting member are identified as the client's property; and

13.40.2.2 only client assets identified as belonging to the client and which are unencumbered are returned to the client or to his order, if so authorised by the client in writing.

13.40.3 The client shall warrant in writing to the Director: Market Regulation that he is the lawful owner of any client assets before such assets are returned to him in terms of rule 13.40.2.

13.40.4 In the event of a shortfall in clients' equity securities held by the defaulting member that is the result of a difference between the aggregate quantity of equity securities of a particular kind reflected in the member's BDA nominee register and the aggregate quantity of equity securities of the same kind reflected in the controlled client custody account at the member's CSDP, such shortfall shall be borne by all of the clients who hold equity securities of that kind collectively, in proportion to the interest allocated to each of the clients in the BDA nominee register at the time immediately preceding the occurrence of the default.¹³⁴

13.40.5 Before any client assets are returned to the client, the client shall indemnify the Director: Market Regulation in writing for any loss sustained by or damage caused to any person, including, but not limited to the client, as a result of anything done or omitted by the Director: Market Regulation in the bona fide exercise of any power, or performance of any duty or function under or by virtue of the above rules, as a result of the return of such assets to the client and the alienation by the client of such returned assets in respect of which he is not the lawful owner.¹³⁵

13.40.6 Where client assets are returned to clients in terms of rule 13.40.3 and it is thereafter established that ownership of such assets does not vest in the client, the client shall immediately return such assets to the control of the Director: Market Regulation, upon written notification of the Director. Where such returned client assets have been alienated by the client, the client shall immediately and in so far as he is able to, effect the return of such assets to the control of the Director: Market Regulation, upon written notification by the Director.

13.40.7 The JSE shall be entitled to recover the costs of returning clients assets to the client from the defaulting member.

13.50 Recovery of losses or costs by the JSE

Any losses or costs incurred by the JSE in relation to any action taken in terms of these default rules that the JSE is unable to recover from the defaulting member, including out of the guarantee or margin referred to in rule 13.30.4, may be recovered out of any capital adequacy guarantees issued in terms of the directives.

13.40.4 introduced with effect from 28 March 2014

13.40.4, 13.40.5 and 13.40.6 renumbered 13.40.5, 13.40.6 and 13.40.7 respectively with effect from 28 March 2014

SECTION
14

Section 14: Transitional provisions

Scope of section

- 14.10 Authorisations and approvals
- 14.20 Prevention and detection of market abuse

14.10 Authorisations and approvals

- 14.10.1 Any member who was authorised to operate as a broking member (equities) as at the date of introduction of rule 3.50 is deemed to be authorised to perform trading services.
- 14.10.2 Any member who was authorised to operate managed accounts as at the date of introduction of rule 3.60 is deemed to be authorised to perform investment services.
- 14.10.3 Any member who was authorised to operate as a custody and settlement member as at the date of introduction of rule 3.70 is deemed to be authorised to perform custody services.

14.20 Prevention and detection of market abuse

Members will have 12 months from the date of the approval by the registrar of the amended rules 7.10.2 to 7.10.4 within which to conduct the relevant training and formulate and implement the compliance monitoring procedures referred to in those rules.

14.20 introduced with effect from 28 March 2014
14.20 amended with effect from 20 February 2015

SECTION
15

Section 15: Krugerrands

Scope of section

15.10 Dealings in Krugerrands

15.10 Dealings in Krugerrands

- 15.10.1 The provisions of the Act and the rules and directives which apply to transactions in equity securities, where applicable, apply also to transactions in Krugerrands.
- 15.10.2 Transactions in Krugerrands will be subject to the condition that no client will be entitled to claim or demand from a member Krugerrands which can be related to or identified with any specific transaction, nor may a client of a selling member insist that the Krugerrands it delivers must be delivered to a specific member in settlement of a particular transaction.
- 15.10.3 A contract note must be issued by a member to its client in respect of each transaction in Krugerrands.
- 15.10.4 Deliveries of Krugerrands must be effected directly between members on any business day of the new settlement period during the hours laid down in JSE directives. A purchasing member is not obliged to accept a part delivery in respect of a Krugerrand transaction.
- 15.10.5 When making delivery to the receiving member, the delivering member must affix its member's rubber stamp to and sign each of the two delivery slips produced by the delivering member in pursuance of the transaction. Upon acceptance of the Krugerrands, the receiving member must affix its member's rubber stamp to and countersign each of the two delivery slips, and retain one copy for its records. The deliverer's copy must be returned to the delivering member. Payment in respect of such deliveries must be effected by the electronic transfer of funds as arranged between the delivering member and the receiving member.
- 15.10.6 Acceptance of delivery of coins by the member or client constitutes an acknowledgement by such member or client that the coins have been inspected and are genuine, provided that such release of responsibility in respect of Krugerrands held in safe custody will only become effective upon acceptance by a client of Krugerrands out of safekeeping. Upon such acceptance of delivery, payment must be made by the member to the seller. Where a client enters into an agreement with a member to hold the Krugerrands in safekeeping in terms of rule 15.10.8, the purchaser must pay the member against an acknowledgement by the member that the coins have so been placed in safekeeping.
- 15.10.7 Krugerrands purchased on behalf of clients, on coming into possession of a member, must be allocated in the member's records as soon as is practicable so as to establish the identity of the purchaser entitled thereto and, except in the case where an arrangement exists as envisaged in rule 15.10.8, must thereafter without delay be delivered, if they are fully paid for, or offered for delivery, if they are not fully paid for, to the purchaser or to his order.
- 15.10.8 Where a member and a client enter into an agreement which authorises such member to hold Krugerrands in safekeeping, on behalf of the client, the following provisions apply:
- 15.10.8.1 the arrangement must be recorded in a form of mandate which must contain the minimum requirements prescribed by the JSE unless such a mandate already exists in respect of certificated equity securities held in safekeeping in terms of rule 9.20;
- 15.10.8.2 the Krugerrands must be deposited by the member in a safe custody container with a banking institution or with a non-bank storage facility specialising in the safekeeping of valuable goods, including Krugerrands, or, alternatively, in a suitable container in the member's safe or in the member's safe in a strongroom;
- 15.10.8.3 the member must keep a register of each mandate and a safe custody ledger of the Krugerrands that are being held from time to time in terms of the mandates.
- 15.10.9 A member must record all transactions in Krugerrands in its books on the same basis as a record is maintained in respect of transactions in equity securities, save that it is not obliged to enter coin movements in a securities scrip register but may use a separate register for that purpose.

15.10.5 amended with effect from 22 March 2024.

15.10.8.2 amended with effect from 22 March 2024.

15.10.9 amended with effect from 22 March 2024.

SECTION
16

Section 16: Repeal of rules

Upon the approval of these Rules by the Registrar, the rules of JSE Limited, which applied prior to the approval of these Rules are repealed.