

## MEDIA RELEASE



International Organization of Securities Commissions  
Organisation internationale des commissions de valeurs  
Organização Internacional das Comissões de Valores  
Organización Internacional de Comisiones de Valores  
المنظمة الدولية لهيئات الأوراق المالية

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### **IOSCO members report having mostly implemented secondary market principles**

A report published today by the IOSCO Assessment Committee (AC) indicates that the implementation of the IOSCO Secondary and Other Market Principles is generally high across most of the member jurisdictions that the committee reviewed.

The report on [\*IOSCO Standards Implementation Monitoring \(ISIM\) on Secondary and Other Market Principles\*](#) is based on an AC Review of 40 IOSCO member jurisdictions from both emerging and advanced markets. The ISIM program calls for participating members to report the results of their self-assessments regarding the status of the implementation of selected IOSCO Principles and Standards.

The main objective of the Review was to establish a global overview of the status of implementation of each of the five Secondary and Other Market Principles by participating member jurisdictions, based on their self-assessments.

The Review identified gaps in the implementation of the five market principles, particularly in nascent and emerging market jurisdictions. The Review also offered examples of good practices in implementing these principles. The scope of the Review was limited to authorized exchanges and is based on information as of 15 October 2018.

The Secondary and Other Market Principles form part of IOSCO's *38 Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation*, which provide core elements of an essential regulatory framework for securities regulations.

The five principles (IOSCO Principles 33-37) seek to promote fair, efficient and transparent markets. Principles 33 and 34 refer to authorization, oversight and ongoing supervision requirements; Principle 35 covers transparency requirements; Principle 36 covers detection and deterring market misconduct; and Principle 37 deals with managing risks, such as monitoring large exposures, default procedures and short selling.

The gaps revealed during the Review indicate the need for the respective jurisdictions to consider further reforms to strengthen the implementation of the IOSCO principles.

## **NOTES TO THE EDITORS**

### **About IOSCO**

1. IOSCO is the leading international policy forum for securities regulators and is recognized as the global standard setter for securities regulation. The organization's membership regulates more than 95% of the world's securities markets in more than 115 jurisdictions and it continues to expand.
2. The IOSCO Board is the governing and standard-setting body of the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), and is made up of 34 securities regulators. Mr. Ashley Alder, the Chief Executive Officer of the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) of Hong Kong, is the Chair of the IOSCO Board. The members of the IOSCO Board are the securities regulatory authorities of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands (observer), Ontario, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Quebec, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America (both the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission and U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission). The Chair of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and the Chair of IOSCO's Affiliate Members Consultative Committee are also observers.
3. The Growth and Emerging Markets (GEM) Committee is the largest committee within IOSCO, representing close to 80 per cent of the IOSCO membership, including 11 of the G20 members. Dr. Obaid Al Zaabi, Chief Executive Officer, Securities and Commodities Authority, United Arab Emirates, is the Chair of the GEM Committee. The committee brings members from growth and emerging markets together and communicates members' views and facilitates their contribution across IOSCO and at other global regulatory discussions. The GEM Committee's strategic priorities are focused, among others, on risks and vulnerabilities assessments, policy and development work affecting emerging markets, and regulatory capacity building.

4. IOSCO aims through its permanent structures:

- to cooperate in developing, implementing and promoting adherence to internationally recognized and consistent standards of regulation, oversight and enforcement in order to protect investors, maintain fair, efficient and transparent markets, and seek to address systemic risks;
- to enhance investor protection and promote investor confidence in the integrity of securities markets, through strengthened information exchange and cooperation in enforcement against misconduct and in supervision of markets and market intermediaries; and
- to exchange information at both global and regional levels on their respective experiences in order to assist the development of markets, strengthen market infrastructure and implement appropriate regulation.

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