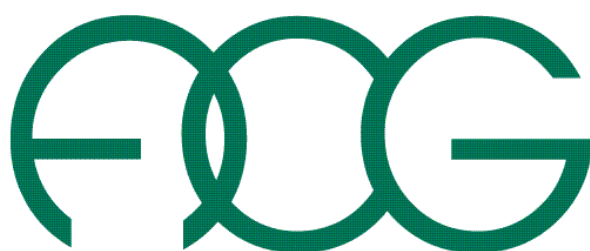


# Member Profiles

-2008-



Asia-Pacific Central Securities Depository Group

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Note\* Some Member Profiles are not renewed, these members' profiles are indicated with 2004 version.  
Two members (i.e. Mongolian Securities Clearing House and Central Depository Co., Ltd. and National Clearing Company of Pakistan limited) are not included in this profile.

# List of ACG Members

Australia:	Australian Securities Exchange
Bangladesh:	Central Depository Bangladesh Limited
China:	China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Ltd. China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd.
Hong Kong:	Hong Kong Monetary Authority Hong Kong Securities Clearing Co., Ltd.
India:	BOI Shareholding Ltd. Central Depository Services (India) Limited National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd. National Securities Depository Limited
Indonesia:	Indonesian Central Securities Depository Indonesian Clearing & Guarantee Corp.
Japan:	Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc. Japan Securities Clearing Corporation
Kazakhstan:	Joint-Stock Company "Central Securities Depository"
Korea:	Korea Securities Depository
Malaysia:	Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn Bhd Bursa Malaysia Securities Clearing Sdn Bhd
Maldives:	Maldives Securities Depository Company Pvt. Ltd.
Mongolia:	Mongolian Securities Clearing House and Central Depository Co., Ltd.
New Zealand:	New Zealand Central Securities Depository Limited
Pakistan:	Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited
Philippines:	Philippine Depository & Trust Corp.
Singapore:	The Central Depository (Pte) Limited
Sri Lanka:	Central Depository Systems (Pvt.) Ltd.
Taiwan:	Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation
Thailand:	Thailand Securities Depository Co., Ltd.
Uzbekistan:	The State Central Securities Depository of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Vietnam:	Vietnam Securities Depository

# Foundation of ACG

The Asia-Pacific Central Securities Depository Group (ACG) was formed in November 1997 as an informal international organization with the objective to facilitate the exchange of information and to promote mutual assistance among member securities depositories and clearing organizations in the Asia Pacific region.

The number of participants as of the end of (September in) 2008 is 30 institutions. ACG General Meeting is held once a year and its venue is decided by hosting members.

ACG also organizes the Cross-Training Seminar each year to provide non-executive officers of members with the opportunity to learn the business operations and various services provided or to be implemented by members in the region.

# Task Forces

## **E**xchange of Information Task Force

The Exchange of Information Task Force is set up to facilitate the exchange of information concerning the securities market of ACG members and promote the mutual assistance and cooperation among members of ACG.

### **Terms of Reference**

- \* Activities to facilitate the exchange of information concerning the securities market of ACG members
- \* Activities to facilitate and promote the mutual assistance and cooperation among members of ACG

## **N**ew Business Task Force

Forming the task force on New Business Initiative is on the purpose of sharing information and experiences on offering the new services to the public; making the joint efforts in the areas of common interest.

### **Terms of Reference**

- \* Sharing information & experience on new service initiatives
- \* Making joint efforts to initiate new services in the areas of common interest
- \* Pursuing development & prosperity of members

## **S**ettlement Risk Management Task Force

This task force is set up to develop the understanding of risk management practices and examine the management of failed trades, plus the activities of the derivative market.

### **Terms of Reference**

- \* Develop the understanding of risk management practices
- \* Examine the management of failed trades
- \* Examine the activities of the derivatives market
- \* Share experience among members

## **T**echnical Task Force

The Technical Task Force is formed to investigate business proposals in relation to technical issues, such as e-commerce and security of system networks.

### **Terms of Reference**

- \* Investigate business proposals in relation to technical issues such as e-commerce and security of system networks

## ASX Settlement and Transfer Corporation (ASTC) and Austraclear

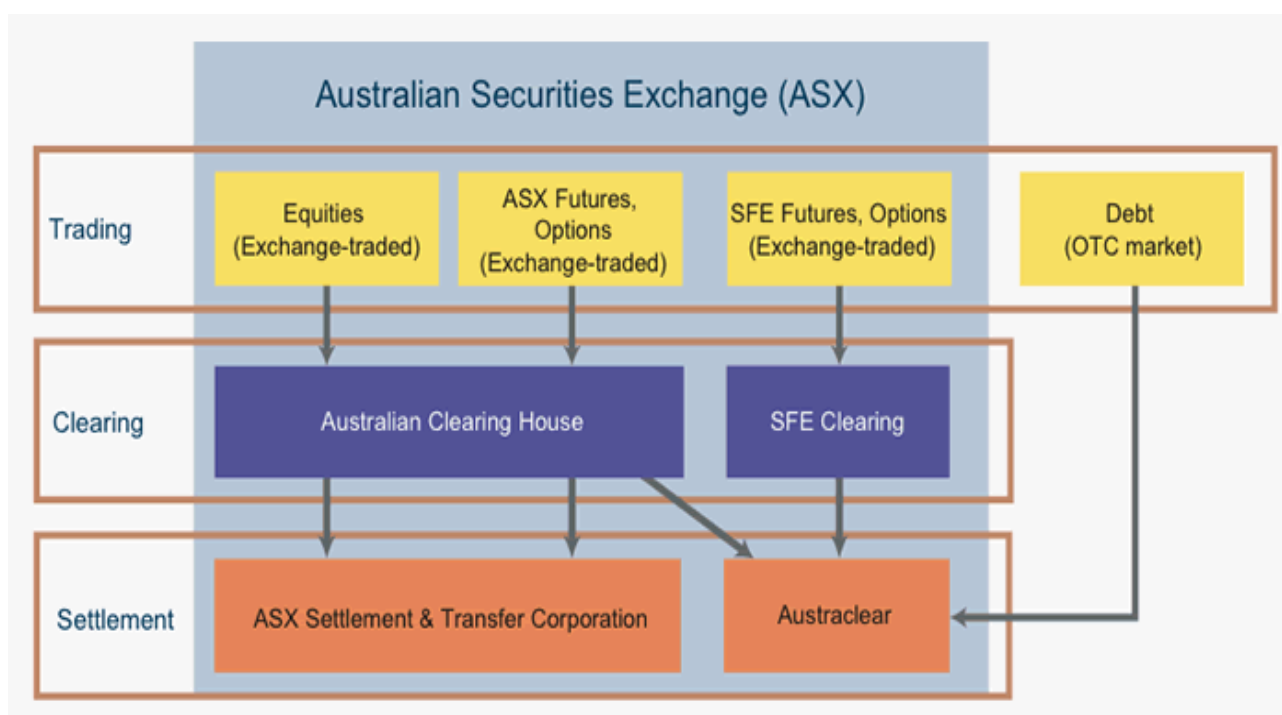
### General Information

ASX Limited (ASX) was created by the merger of the Australian Stock Exchange and SFE Corporation in July 2006. ASX operates under the brand name Australian Securities Exchange.

The operators of clearing and settlement facilities that serve financial markets in Australia are required to be licensed under the *Corporations Act*. There are four main clearing and settlement facility licensees serving Australia's financial markets – Australian Clearing House (ACH), SFE Clearing Corporation (SFECC), ASX Settlement and Transfer Corporation (ASTC) and Austraclear. Following the merger, these licenses are held within the ASX corporate group.

ACH provides central counterparty clearing services to a range of financial products traded on the ASX market, including equities, warrants, listed registered managed investment schemes and equity-related derivatives, while SFECC provides similar services for derivatives traded on the Sydney Futures Exchange (SFE) market. ASTC provides for the settlement of equities and warrants traded on the ASX market. Austraclear offers securities settlement services for over-the-counter trades in debt securities and also provides for cash settlements for derivatives contracts on the SFE market. Cash settlements in relation to derivatives traded on the ASX market can be settled either through ASTC or Austraclear.

**Figure 1: Clearing and Settlement in Australia**



Source: RBA

## **Services Provided**

### **ASX Settlement and Transfer Corporation**

The Clearing House Electronic Subregister System (CHES) is the systemic infrastructure that enables ACH and ASTC to fulfil its license obligations.

CHES is an implementation of the name-on-register model for book-entry transfer and settlement. Under this model transfers of securities constitute a transfer of legal title, in contrast to the more widely used depository model in which transfers constitute a transfer of beneficial interests within a depository nominee. Market transactions are novated and cleared through ACH as the central counterparty (CCP) and a DvP (BIS model 3) T+3 settlement discipline applies. All holdings are fully dematerialised. Participants, banks and issuers' share registries (transfer agents) interact electronically through CHES via proprietary messaging protocol.

Each listed entity maintains an electronic subregister within CHES for each class of its quoted securities. The CHES subregister forms part of an entity's principal register, and it is in this way that legal title may be transferred electronically while maintaining maximum transparency of ownership. Securities holdings are registered in the name of the legal owner and may be held either on the CHES subregister or directly on the principal register, which is known as the "issuer sponsored" subregister. Holdings in CHES are either direct holdings of settlement participants, or holdings of other parties (typically retail investors) who are sponsored by settlement participants. As at September 2008, there were in excess of 10.1 million holdings on CHES subregisters, representing 83% of the total ASX domestic market capitalisation.

In summary, the services provided by ASTC through CHES include the following:

- Electronic transfer of securities held between holdings held on the CHES subregister, and inter-subregister transfers;
- Pre-settlement matching trades between direct and indirect market participants;
- DvP settlement of market transactions in accordance with the BIS Model 3;
- DvP settlement of primary market offerings;
- DvP RTGS settlement of transactions in accordance BIS Model 1 (currently an optional service);
- Maintaining records of sponsorship for holdings on the CHES subregister;
- Providing monthly activity statements for holdings on the CHES subregister;
- Updating holdings on the CHES subregister to reflect allotments arising from corporate actions;
- Maintaining the integrity of holdings pledged to ACH in accordance with its risk management requirements.

## **Austraclear**

Austraclear was originally formed to develop and operate a Central Securities Depository (CSD) for Australian markets, launching its first live electronic settlement system in September 1984. In August 2006, Austraclear implemented its next generation settlement and custody platform – EXIGO.

Austraclear operates a significant Central Securities Depository service in the Asia Pacific region and on average holds over A\$950 billion in securities on a daily basis.

Austraclear provides the following CSD services to the Asia Pacific Region:

- Instantaneous clearing and settlement of transactions for more than 800 Participants;
- Operation of the CSD for owners of debt securities in Australian financial markets;
- Enablement of ownership of the securities to be transferred on a DvP basis by connecting Market Participants and their banks through its network to a central processing site, without buyers and sellers having to exchange documents or cheques;
- Provision of a feeder system into the RBA's real-time gross settlement system (RTGS), enabling the realtime irrevocable settlement of funds.

## **Ownership and Governance**

ASX is a for-profit public listed company, and ASTC, ACH, SFECC and Austraclear are wholly owned subsidiaries of ASX. The board of ASX comprises a Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer, a non-executive Chairman, and seven non-executive directors. ACH, SFECC, ASTC and Austraclear have the same set of directors, comprising four non—executive directors and four directors who are executives of ASX. The Chairman in each case is a non-executive.

## **Regulatory Environment**

ACH, SFECC, ASTC and Austraclear as operators of clearing and settlement facilities servicing financial markets in Australia are licensed under the *Corporations Act*. Participants in ACH, and ACH itself, are contractually bound by the ACH Clearing Rules, which include provisions covering responsibility for counterparty risk, access to clearing facilities, and conduct of clearing participants. Participants in ASTC and ASTC itself are contractually bound by the ASTC Settlement Rules, which among other things govern access to the settlement infrastructure for the purpose of payment, delivery, asset registration, and conduct of settlement participants. Similarly,



participants in Austraclear and Austraclear itself are contractually bound by the Austraclear Regulations, which among other things govern access to the system for the purpose of payment, delivery and asset registration.

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) and the Reserve Bank of Australia regulate ACH, SFECC, ASTC and Austraclear, and are empowered to enforce laws relating to clearing and settlement licensees. All four entities are subject to periodic examinations by ASIC, which has the power to inspect premises and records, and assess each entity's compliance with its obligations. ASIC is empowered to disallow proposed amendments to the clearing rules and settlement rules. For breaches of applicable statutes or regulatory requirements, ASIC may restrict, suspend or terminate the operations of a clearing and facility licensee.

One of the key obligations of licensees is to meet Financial Stability Standards determined by the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA). Two standards were determined by the Bank in 2003: the *Financial Stability Standard for Central Counterparties* and the *Financial Stability Standard for Securities Settlement Facilities*. The aim of these standards is to ensure that licensees operate their facilities in a way that promotes overall stability in the Australian financial system.



# Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (CDBL)



## Business Commencement

CDBL started its depository and book-entry transfer services on 20th October 2003, with Government Securities,

namely Treasury Bills and Bangladesh Government Treasury Bonds issued by the Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank). Weekly auctions of Treasury Bills are held by the Bangladesh Bank and successful bidders are credited their allocation of Treasury Bills to their accounts in the depository. The same process is also applicable for Government Treasury Bonds, auctions of which take place once every two months. Bidders are commercial banks, and presently 39 of them are connected to the Central Depository System (CDS) of CDBL. Banks can transfer ownership of Treasury Bills and Bonds on the CDS to borrow money from each other or settle sale / purchase transactions.

As of 24th April 2004, around US\$ 4.9 billion worth of Treasury Bills were held in custody in the depository representing 100% of Treasury Bills market. All Government Treasury Bonds of 5 and 10 year maturities issued since 28th December 2003, are held in custody in the depository.

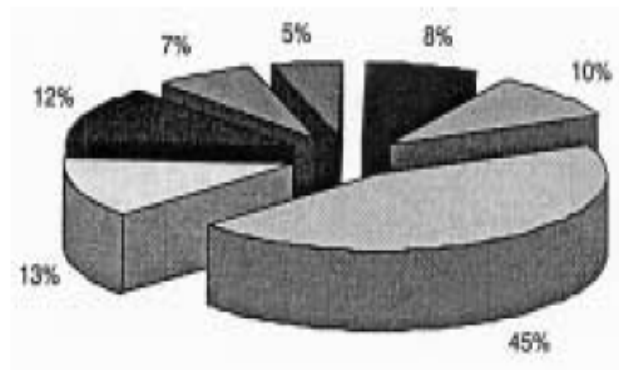
Depository and book-entry transfer services of ordinary shares of companies listed on the Dhaka and Chittagong Stock Exchanges commenced from 24th January 2004, with a pilot stock, namely, Square Pharmaceuticals Limited, the largest manufacturer of pharmaceutical products in Bangladesh. As of 22nd July 2004, depository services are being provided in 3 cities of Bangladesh (Dhaka, Chittagong, and Sylhet) through 67 Depository Participants (DPs) i.e. 59 brokerage houses, 6 custodian banks, and the 2 Stock Exchanges.

As of 22nd July 2004, settlement of Stock Exchange trades of 26 listed securities have started in the depository, and thereafter, it is expected that 4 / 5 more listed securities will enter the depository every month.

## Ownership and Governance

The stake holders of CDBL are 84 institutions covering a broad spectrum of the financial and industrial sectors as follows:

%	Institutions
10	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
45	Local Banks
13	Foreign Banks
12	Listed Companies
7	Stock Exchanges
5	Insurance Companies
8	Other Financial Institutions



Apart from the Managing Director & CEO, as of date, there are 13 Directors on the Board of CDBL, who are all either nominees of shareholder groups or institutions including a director nominated by the ADB.

### Regulatory Environment

The legal basis for CDBL's operations is set out in:

- The Depositories Act 1999;
- Depositories Regulations 2000;
- Depository (User) Regulations 2003; and
- The CDBL Bye Laws.

CDBL is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

### Services Provided

CDBL provides the following services for equity market operations:

- Investor Accounts
- Dematerialization of securities
- Dematerialization of New Issues (IPO)
- Safekeeping of securities dematerialized
- Book-entry transfer of securities traded on the Stock Exchanges
- Book-entry transfer of securities for trades settled outside the Stock Exchanges
- Transfers and Multiple Account Movements
- Pledging, Unpledging and Confiscation
- On Market Trade Affirmations (Payin / Payout from Clearing Accounts of Brokers)
- Corporate Actions e.g. Bonus, Rights Issue, split, etc.
- Freeze and suspension of securities / accounts
- Statutory reporting and management information
- Elimination of securities
- Rematerialization of securities

CDBL provides the following services for Government Securities issued by Bangladesh Bank

- Transmitting the auction allotments of Treasury Bills and Bonds to the buyers accounts
- Repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction facilities
- Account Statements and Management Reports

### Main Initiatives

After just 3 months of the introduction of the CDS in the capital market, the settlement cycle of T+5 of the Stock Exchanges has already been reduced to T+4 by the Securities and Exchange Commission, with plans to further reduce the cycle to T+3 in the near future. The transition to the demat market segment has been orderly, and if this is maintained whilst more and more listed securities enter the demat market segment, investor confidence will progressively rise leading to overall growth of the capital market as a whole.

In the cross border front, CDBL has had an enquiry for providing depository services to the Nepal Stock Exchange (NEPSE) at Katmandu through VSAT linkup. CDBL is able and willing to assist NEPSE in every possible way in the spirit of wholehearted cooperation that exists between the member depositories of the ACG.



# **China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (SD&C)**

## **General Information**

China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (SD&C) was founded as a not-for-profit corporation in March 2001 and commenced its business to provide registration, depository, clearing and settlement services primarily for the trades in Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges. These relevant services used to be handled by clearing and settlement subsidiaries of Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges. The registered capital of SD&C is 1.2 billion RMB Yuan. SD&C's Headquarters is in Beijing, its two branches are located in Shanghai and Shenzhen respectively.

As of the end of 2007, SD&C opened and managed over 138.86 million securities accounts for investors; providing depository and registration services for 1850 securities with total market value of 33.06 trillion RMB; handling over 20.60 million transactions per day on average, with annual gross settlement value of 286.86 trillion RMB.

## **Ownership and Governance**

Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges are the only two shareholders of SD&C, each holding 50% of SD&C's equity. Under the leadership of board of directors, SD&C's management team is responsible for business operations of the company. The board is comprised of 4 executive directors and 2 non-executive directors which are designated from Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchange respectively.

## **Regulatory Environment**

SD&C was established and regulated in accordance with the Securities Law and Company Law of the People's Republic of China, the CSRC Measures for the Administration of Securities Registration and Settlement. SD&C's operations are supervised by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC).

## **Services Provided**

SD&C provides following services:

- **Registration services**

SD&C's registration services include initial registration after IPOs, transfer of title for

exchange trades and non-exchange trades, maintaining and delivery of register of shareholders, corporation actions services such as dividends distribution, on-line proxy voting services, and etc.

- **Securities account services**

SD&C empowers account-opening agents to open securities accounts for retail investors and some institutional investors. For financial institutions and special institutional investors such as investment funds, SD&C serves the customers directly.

- **Depository services**

SD&C provides centralized depository services via an electronic securities book-entry system in a totally dematerialization environment. SD&C has worked together with the China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co. Ltd (CGSDTC) to facilitate cross-market transfer of T-bonds and enterprise bonds between the exchange and inter-bank markets.

- **Clearing and settlement services**

For the exchange trades, SD&C clears the transactions as the Central Counter Party (CCP) between the selling and buying participants via its multilateral netting services. SD&C also provides flexible settlement services and different settlement cycles for specific transactions.

- **Open-ended fund services**

SD&C now offers subscription, redemption and swap of funds units as well as functions such as distribution of benefits and other value-added customer services for domestic open-ended funds via a TA system.

## **Main Initiatives**

SD&C will make efforts in the following areas:

- To strengthen legal foundations, streamline business rules;
- To promote the integration of business and technical systems;
- To build up a robust risk management system with DVP settlement system at its core;
- To introduce more flexible settlement services and improve services level;
- To actively support the construction of a multi-layer capital market and a flourishing bond market.



中央国债登记结算有限责任公司

CHINA GOVERNMENT SECURITIES DEPOSITORY TRUST & CLEARING CO.,LTD.

China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd. (CDC) is a wholly state-owned and nationwide non-bank financial institution. Based on the Central Bond Integrated System (CBIS), CDC undertakes the function of Central Securities Depository for the China Inter-bank Bond Market. Integrated services involving issuance, registration, depository, clearing, settlement and information are provided for virtually almost types of fixed income securities in the Inter-bank Bond Market, such as government bonds, financial debentures, corporate bonds, commercial papers, notes, and asset-backed securities. CDC operates through several departments, each of which serves a specific segment within the market:

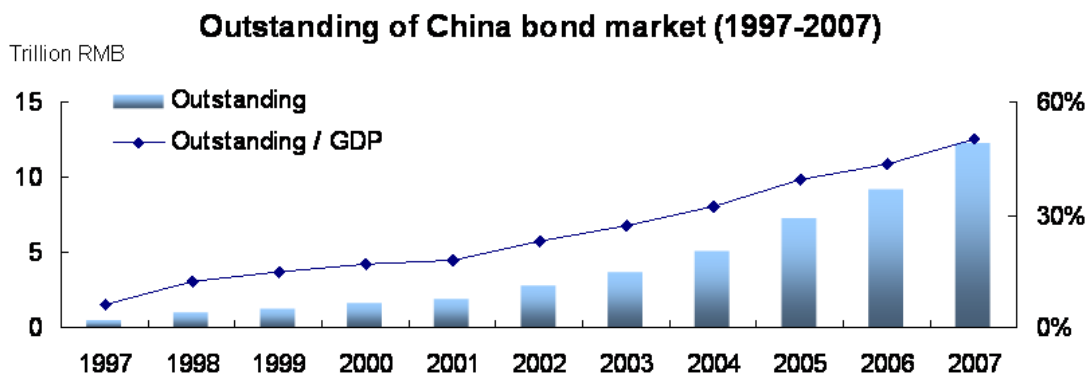
### **Business Scope**

1. Registration, deposit, settlement and cashing of fixed income securities such as government bonds, financial bonds, corporate bonds etc.
2. Technical supports for open market operation system and bond issuance system of PBOC.
3. Registration, deposit and settlement of fund units and assets for bond fund and money fund.
4. Intermediary and information services (ICP service included) for bond market and money market.
5. Research, consulting, training and generalizing for bond market and money market.
6. Custody, clearing, cross border settlement and related international services for foreign currency denominated fixed-income securities.
7. Supervision over the sub-custodians' service.
8. Other functions authorized by MOF and PBOC.

### **Department Functions**

1. General Office: Office administration; public relations; international affairs.
2. R&D Department: Strategic development research, R&D of new products and regulation drafting; editing and publishing Bond Market Research periodical and daily work of Bond Research Association.
3. Customer Service Department: Client consultant service; settlement business monitoring and emergent processing of settlement order; maintenance of OTC system.
4. Issuance Service Department: Bond issuance service and open market operation service and support.
5. Depository Department: Maintenance of depository accounts; bond registration, depository and transfer services.

6. Bond Information Department: Management of China Bond web site ([www.chinabond.com.cn](http://www.chinabond.com.cn)); providing the information consultant and internet services; statistics of bond market.
7. System Department: System integration, construction and operation; construction and management of network communication system; IT system management; and CA certificate management.
8. Software Department: Designing, development and maintenance of application software.
9. Accounting Department: cash transfer of bond business; principal redemption/ interest payment agency service.
10. Auditing Department: Internal business auditing, legal affairs, discipline inspection and supervision.
11. HR Department: Human resources and welfare management, staff training.
12. Training Department: Designing, development and organization of domestic and overseas training projects for market participants.



From: CDC



## Central Moneymarkets Unit

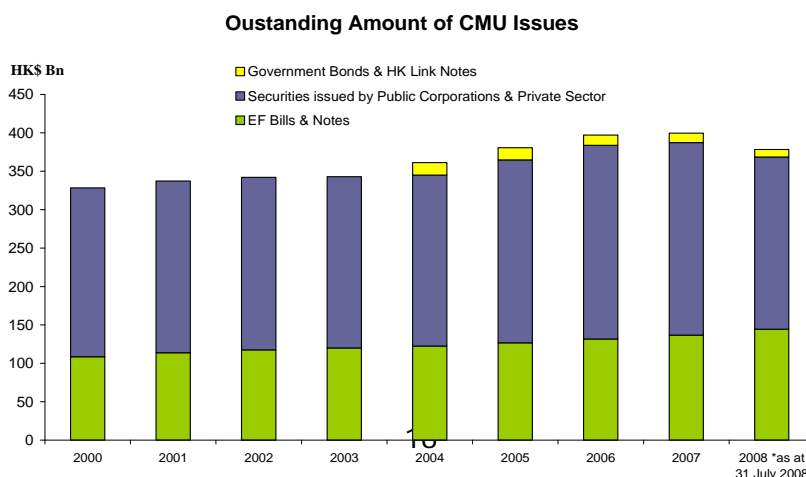
### Introduction

The Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) established the Central Moneymarkets Unit (CMU) in 1990 to provide computerised clearing and settlement facilities for Exchange Fund Bills and Notes. In December 1993, the HKMA extended the service to other Hong Kong dollar debt securities. It offers an efficient, safe and convenient clearing and custodian system for Hong Kong dollar debt instruments. Since December 1994, the CMU has been linked with other regional and international systems. This helps to promote Hong Kong dollar debt securities to overseas investors who can make use of these links to participate in the Hong Kong dollar debt market.

The CMU Service was further extended to non-Hong Kong dollar debt securities from January 1996. In December 1996, a seamless interface between the CMU and the HKD Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) interbank payment system was established. This enables the CMU system to provide for its members real-time and end-of-day Delivery versus Payment (DvP) services. Beside, the CMU was further linked up to the USD, EURO and RMB RTGS systems in December 2000, April 2003 and March 2006 respectively to provide real time DvP capability for US dollar, Euro and renminbi denominated debt securities, as well as intraday and overnight repo facilities for the US dollar and EURO payment systems in Hong Kong.

All debt instruments cleared through the CMU are either immobilised or dematerialised, and transfer of title is effected in computer book entry form. As at end-July 2008, there were 169 CMU Members for the trading of private sector debt securities and 151 Recognized Dealers for the trading of Exchange Fund Bills and Notes (securities issued by HKMA). The total outstanding value of debt securities lodged with CMU was HKD378.2 bn, comprising the following:

	<u>HK\$ bn</u>
Exchanges Fund Bills and Notes	144.5
Securities issued by public and private sector entities	<u>233.7</u>
	378.2





## **Main Scope of Services**

Along with providing CMU Members with securities transfer services, the CMU also offers the following services:

- Collateral Management System
  - Automatic Repo Facility (both intraday and overnight) in both Hong Kong dollar, US dollar and Euro
- Securities Lending Service
  - Securities Lending Programme for debt securities issued by private sector
- Market Making Arrangement for Exchange Fund Bills and Notes
- Issuance Programme for Exchange Fund Bills and Notes
- Arranger, custodian, agent and operator of notes issued by public corporations.
- Real time and End-of-Day DvP for all CMU securities denominated in Hong Kong dollar, US dollar, Euro and renminbi
- Cross-border DvP Settlement via regional CSDs
- Other Custodial Services
  - Paying Agent
  - Securities Lodgement
  - Allotment of tendering
- Income distribution service

## **Cross-border Linkages**

With a view to improving the efficiency of the regional debt market infrastructure, the HKMA has established several linkages with regional central securities depositories (CSDs) and international central securities depositories (ICSDs). Linkages from Euroclear and Clearstream, the two largest ICSDs in the world, to CMU were set up in 1994 to facilitate international investors to hold and settle Hong Kong dollar debt securities through these international networks. In addition to international linkages, the CMU also established links with regional CSDs, including Australia in December 1997, New Zealand in April 1998, and South Korea in September 1999. These linkages, apart from facilitating cross-border holding and settlement of debt securities in HK and overseas, also enlarged the investor base, broaden the domestic debt markets, and reduced settlement risk by facilitating DvP settlement for cross-border securities transactions.

In order to develop the international business of the CMU, the one-way inbound links from Euroclear to CMU, and from Clearstream to CMU were extended to two-way links in November 2002 and January 2003 respectively. These real-time links enabled investors in Hong Kong and other parts of Asia to hold and settle Euroclear and Clearstream debt securities directly via their CMU Members in a secure, DvP environment.

Moreover, the HKMA and the China Government Securities Depository Trust and Clearing Company Limited (CDC) signed an agreement in April 2004 to establish a link between CMU and the Government Securities Book-entry System (GSBS) operated by the CDC. This link enabled authorised investors in Mainland China to hold and settle Hong Kong and foreign debt securities lodged in the CMU.



# Hong Kong Securities Clearing Co., Ltd. (HKSCC)

## Company Overview

Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEx) is the publicly listed holding company of Hong Kong's stock and stock and derivatives exchanges and their associated clearing houses. HKEx listed on Hong Kong's stock exchange on 27 June 2000.

HKEx provides a comprehensive range of products and services for issuers and investors. All its securities and derivatives products are traded electronically, and its capacity for clearing and settlement systems was upgraded in August 2008 to meet future market development needs.

The mission of HKEx is to operate a world-class marketplace for Hong Kong and Mainland China securities and derivatives products. By offering issuers access to international capital markets and maintaining an open, secure, fair, orderly, efficient and transparent marketplace, HKEx contributes to Hong Kong's status as an international financial centre and the premier capital market for China.

### HKEx's subsidiaries

HKEx is the holding company of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited and Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited.

#### *The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (Stock Exchange)*

The Stock Exchange operates and maintains a securities market in Hong Kong and is the primary regulator of Stock Exchange Participants with respect to trading matters and of companies listed on the Main Board and Growth Enterprise Market (GEM) of the Stock Exchange.

#### *Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited (Futures Exchange)*

The Futures Exchange operates and maintains a futures and options market in Hong Kong and is the primary regulator of Futures Exchange Participants with respect to trading matters.

### **Clearing Houses**

Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (HKSCC) and SEHK Options Clearing House Limited provide services for the clearing and settlement of securities and stock option transactions respectively, including trades and transactions effected on, or subject to the rules of, the Stock Exchange. HKFE Clearing Corporation Limited provides services for the clearing and settlement of transactions on the Futures Exchange. All Stock Exchange trades are required to be settled on T+2.

HKSCC provides clearing and settlement services as well as depository and common nominee services.

CCASS/3, the latest generation of the Central Clearing and Settlement System for the securities market, was introduced in phases in 2002 and 2003. The system was built on an open, robust, secure and flexible modularised architecture, and is designed to provide efficient and dynamic clearing and settlement services.

## Regulation

HKEx's rules and regulations are transparent and fair, and will continue to evolve to respond positively to the global development of financial markets. They are aimed at meeting the needs of both local and international investors, and at encouraging and accommodating innovative financial products and services, new types of business and changes in international practice.

HKEx is committed to performing its public duty to ensure its markets are orderly and fair, risks are managed prudently and its operations are consistent with the public interest.

## China Dimension

HKEx's objectives include being the primary market for capital formation by Hong Kong and Mainland China enterprises and the trading of their listed securities. Hong Kong's stock exchange is a market where Mainland enterprises can raise funds effectively in a freely convertible currency. As of the end of 2007, there were 439 Mainland enterprises listed in Hong Kong, comprising 104 H-share companies, 89 red-chip companies and 246 companies that have major operations on the Mainland.

The market capitalisation of H-share and red-chip companies as of the end of 2007 totalled HK\$10,603.95 billion (US\$1,359.48 billion), representing 51.23 per cent of Hong Kong's total market capitalisation. Hong Kong securities market turnover was HK\$21,665.5 billion (US\$ 2,777.63 billion) for the whole year of 2007 of which HK\$10,508.98 billion (US\$1,347.31 billion) or nearly 48.51 per cent was derived from trading in H shares and red chips.

HKEx's Beijing Representative Office was opened on 17 November 2003 under the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement, or CEPA. State Councillor Tang Jiaxuan officiated at the opening ceremony. The principal task of the Beijing Office is to introduce the Hong Kong securities market to Mainland enterprises and encourage Mainland enterprises to list in Hong Kong. The Beijing Office also serves a channel to strengthen HKEx's communication and cooperation with government departments and institutions on the Mainland.

## Securities Market Highlights

The securities and derivatives markets continued its growth momentum and set new records in 2007.

<b>As of the end of 2007</b>	<b>Main Board</b>	<b>Growth Enterprise Market</b>
No. of listed companies	1048	193
Market capitalization (USD billion)	2,632.88	20.65
Total turnover for 2007 (USD billion)	2,757.21	20.42
Average daily for 2007 (USD billion)	11.21	0.083

# **BOI SHAREHOLDING LIMITED**



**Clearing House of the Stock Exchange, Mumbai (BSE Ltd.)**

## **Brief History:**

**BOI Shareholding Ltd. (BOISL)** was established in the year 1989, a joint venture Company by Bank of India (BOI) & Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), as an independent full-fledged Clearing House of the Exchange. Bank of India is one of the top nationalised banks founded in the year 1906. BSE is the oldest Stock Exchange in Asia, established in the year 1875. Since the year 1921, Bank of India, as the sole Clearing Bank of the Exchange, was undertaking clearing and settlement operations for the Exchange. BOISL was incorporated on 14<sup>th</sup> September 1989, with an initial capital of Rs. 1 crore, which was subsequently increased to Rs 2 crore in January 1997. The Bank owns 51% equity in the company, while BSE owns remaining 49%. The company acquires the status of a subsidiary company of Bank of India as its equity holding exceeds 50% in the Company.

The Company set up an exclusive Depository Participant Office for clearing members under NSDL Depository system, in the year 1997. Later, the Company set up Depository Participant Offices under CDSL depository system for the Clearing Members and Retail Investors in the year 1999 & 2003, respectively. The Company also set up an independent DP Office under CDSL as a Custodian of the Exchange to hold demat securities deposited towards Base Capital/Margin etc. by the Clearing Members of the Exchange.

In the year 2002, the Company, obtained ISO certification 9001:2000. It is the first Clearing House in the country to target and achieve the service quality standards and obtain a certification.

In the year 2004, the company made its foray, in franking operations. In the year 2006, the Government of Maharashtra, further assigned it, the exclusive rights for franking of share transfer deed. The Company achieved another milestone, when in the year 2007, the Maharashtra Government, appointed it as an exclusive agent to collect Turnover Stamp Duty from the brokers of the Stock Exchanges in the state, including Commodity Exchanges.

The Company is a member of Asia Pacific Central Securities Depository Group, an association of Clearing Corporation and Depositories from Asian Countries. The Company is also an associate member of South Asian Federation of Exchanges (SAFE), an umbrella group of Stock Exchanges from South Asian region.

The company is having a healthy Balance Sheet. It has declared 100% dividend for the financial year 2006-07 and 2007-08.

## **Services provided by BOISL**

The operations of the Company can be segregated in their major segments i.e.

Clearing & Settlement Operations of the Exchange  
Depository Services  
Franking Operations (Government Business).

The detailed activities are given here under:

### **i) Clearing House Activities**

BOISL, as the Clearing House of BSE, undertakes activities of Clearing & Settlement of funds and securities on behalf of BSE. The trades undertaken by the CM are divided into two segments viz. Rolling & Trade-to-Trade (T2T) Segment (C, Odd Lot or Z-Group). The trades done on a particular day are netted at the BSE and a consolidated file is uploaded to BOISL on T + 1 day. The file contains details of the funds and securities obligations of each CM for the respective settlement.

The clearing members deliver security towards their netted obligation to Clearing House through NSDL and CDSL Depositories by 11.00 a.m. on T+2 basis. For the fund settlement part, Clearing Banks are required to confirm pay-in by Clearing Members by 11:00 a.m. on T+2 basis to BOISL. The payout for funds and securities is done around 12.00 noon same day. At present, there are 17 banks, which function as Clearing Bank with the Exchange.

### **Direct Pay-out to Clients (DPC)**

Direct Payout to Clients (DPC) is a facility wherein payout of demat securities is made directly to the client / beneficiary account, without en-routing it through CM Pool account. All the Clearing Members of BSE can avail this facility.

**Advantages of submitting Direct Payout to Clients:**

- Direct transfer of securities by Clearing House will ensure instant credit of securities to the client accounts at the time of payout, which cut short of transit time.
- CM's need not submit physical DIS slips to their DP's, thus they save money and time.
- Securities will be transferred by Clearing House account directly to clients, hence Clearing members will save on their NSDL / CDSL Pool accounts charges.

**Auto Delivery Order (DO) / Pay-in:**

At the request of the Clearing Member, BOISL generates Auto DO / pay-in file towards security obligation of a Member. These files are uploaded to NSDL / CDSL Depositories. The depositories then sweep the securities from the CM's account as per the delivery obligation contained in the file and deliver it to the Clearing House without any delivery request from the CM's. CM's can avail the Auto pay-in facility in CDSL or NSDL or both the depositories.

**ii) Depository Services:**

BOISL is registered as a Depository Participant with NSDL & CDSL Depositories

In addition to this, BOISL has also empanelled with Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX) as registered Depository Participant for opening of MCX accounts in NSDL & CDSL.

BOISL also provides "*Speed-e*" facility in NSDL & "*Easi / Easiest*" inter-net based facilities in CDSL for Clearing members & clients to view holding / transaction and execute delivery instruction slips (DIS) through Internet system.

**iii) Franking of Stamp duty documents:**

- ◆ The Chief Controlling Revenue authority, Maharashtra State has issued four Franking licenses to BOISL. The three licenses are issued for franking impression of "Special Adhesive Stamp" & one license of "Share Transfer Deed" category.

**Franking of Share Transfer Deed:**

The Stamp authority has authorised BOISL as a sole agent for franking of "*Share Transfer Deed*" in the state of Maharashtra. This is a relief to investor community, as they are able to receive the franking services under one roof at the Exchange.

**Sale of Stamp Papers:**

BOISL obtained the license from Government of Maharashtra for "*Sale of Stamp Papers*". BOISL is authorised to sale Judicial & Non-Judicial Stamp papers.

**Collection of Brokers Turnover Stamp Duty:**

BOISL has been authorised by Government of Maharashtra as the sole agency to collect Stamp Duty on Broker's Turnover recorded in the Exchange in the State. BOISL collects Stamp Duty for Stock and Commodity Exchanges.

**Regulators:**

- |                                  |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| (i) Clearing House Operations    | - | Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) & Exchange. |
| (ii) Depository Participant (DP) | - | SEBI, NSDL & CDSL                                     |
| (iii) Franking                   | - | Government of Maharashtra                             |



# Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL)

## General Information:

Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) is incorporated as a company under The Companies Act, 1956. CDSL received its Certificate of Commencement of Business in February, 1999. From the conception stage itself, CDSL has chosen to benchmark itself against the investor's expectations and concerns. Provision of convenient, dependable and secure services at an affordable cost has been at the heart of CDSL's unwritten contract with all classes of investors. As on August 31, 2008, CDSL has 444 Depository Participants, providing depository services from over 6,000 sites across the country. CDSL services an investor population of 5.3 million that is dispersed over 20,000 Postal Index Number (PIN) locations.

## Ownership:

CDSL is sponsored by the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE) and a cross-section of leading Indian and foreign banks. While 36.61% of the equity capital of CDSL is held by BSE, more than 62% is held by leading banks.

## Regulatory Environment:

The legal basis of CDSL's operations are set out in:

1. The Depositories Act, 1996.
2. The Companies Act, 1956.
3. SEBI (Depositories & Participants) Regulations, 1996.
4. CDSL's Bye-Laws.
5. CDSL's operating instructions.

## Eligible Securities:

1. Equity and Preference shares
2. Debentures
3. Bonds
4. Units of Mutual Funds
5. Government securities
6. Commercial paper
7. Certificates of deposits
8. Pass through certificates
9. Warehouse receipts of commodities

## Services Provided:

1. Beneficial Owner (BO) account opening and maintenance.
2. Dematerialisation and rematerialisation of securities.
3. Settlement of trades through market transfers, off market transfers and inter depository transfers.

4. Direct delivery of securities from the BO account to the Clearing Corporation.
5. Distribution of non-cash corporate actions.
6. Pledge/Unpledge/Invocation of securities.
7. Freezing and unfreezing of accounts and securities.
8. Stock lending and borrowing.
9. Providing beneficial owner information to Issuers at regular intervals.

#### **Value Added Services:**

1. CDSL's internet based facility '*easi*' (electronic access to securities information) enables registered BOs/CMs to view and monitor their demat accounts at a place and time of their choice by simply logging on CDSL's website [www.cdslindia.com](http://www.cdslindia.com).
2. *easiest* (electronic access to securities information and execution of secure transactions) is CDSL's internet based facility which enables BOs/CMs to submit debit instructions through the internet, thereby obviating the need to visit their DP to submit physical instruction slips. *easiest* also provides all the features available in *easi*.
3. A "SMART" way to monitor your account-CDSL has introduced an SMS alert facility SMART (SMS Alerts Related to Transactions), which enables all BOs registered for this facility to receive SMS alerts in case of any debits in their account or any credits due to any IPO or corporate action.

CDSL's thrust on technology upgradation and continued introduction of new features, aimed at satisfying the contemporary needs of users and investors has lead to significant enhancement of CDSL's system capability.

#### **Subsidiaries:**

The provisions of The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), has also made it mandatory for all Mutual Funds in India to comply with the 'Know Your Client' (KYC) norms of the applicants desirous of subscribing to their 'units'. In this regard, CDSL Ventures Limited (CVL), a wholly owned subsidiary of CDSL, has been mandated by the Mutual Fund industry to create the necessary infrastructure in order to handle the KYC on behalf of the Mutual Fund Industry. CVL is handling the work of "Customer profiling and Record Keeping" for issuance of Know Your Client (KYC) acknowledgement to mutual fund investors. This initiative has obviated the need for each Mutual Fund investor to file KYC documents with each fund when investments are made.

Visit [www.cdslindia.com](http://www.cdslindia.com) or [www.cvlindia.com](http://www.cvlindia.com) for further details.



# National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd. (NSCCL)

## Introduction:

The National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd. (NSCCL), was incorporated in August 1995. NSCCL is a wholly owned subsidiary of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE). NSE is the 3rd largest stock Exchange in the world, in the equities segment in terms of number of transactions. It is the largest stock exchange providing online trading facilities to its members across India having a market share of 65% in equity segment and 99% in derivatives segment.

NSCCL was the first clearing corporation to be established in India and also the first clearing corporation in the country to introduce settlement guarantee. NSCCL was set up with the following objectives:

- to bring and sustain confidence in clearing and settlement of securities;
- to promote and maintain, short and consistent settlement cycles;
- to provide counter-party risk guarantee, and
- to operate a tight risk containment system.

NSCCL commenced clearing operations in April 1996. NSCCL carries out the clearing and settlement of the trades executed in the equities, retail debt market and derivatives segments of the NSE. It also undertakes settlement of transactions on other stock exchanges like, the Over the Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI) and National Commodities Derivatives Exchange of India (NCDEX).

There are 10 Clearing banks, 2 Depositories, 11 Custodians, 785 Trading cum Clearing members in equities segment and 200 Clearing members in derivatives segment.

NSCCL operates a well-defined settlement cycle and there are no deviations or deferments from this cycle. Currently, equity segment trades are settled on a T+2 basis. NSCCL has completed more than 1065 settlements

in equities segment till date, without delays or disruptions. NSCCL has carried out settlement for 378 million transactions in the financial year 2003-04. The value of shares traded during the period in the Equities segment

was USD 242.44 billions and shares worth USD 49.19 billions were settled by delivery. The average value of securities handled per settlement in the equities segment was USD 194.44 millions for the financial year 2003-04 and 99.54% of delivery was effected in dematerialized form.

The trading in derivatives segment at NSE has commenced from June 2000 and currently Index Futures, Index Options, Futures on individual securities, Options on individual securities and Interest Rate Futures are available for trading. The settlement in derivatives segment is on T+1 except for Options on individual securities which is on T+2. In the F&O segment for the financial year 2003-04 the total turnover value was USD 473.47 billions, the number of contracts traded were 56.89 million and the total settlement value for the period was USD 2.73 billions.

## Collateral Management

NSCCL accepts collateral in the form of Cash, approved securities and Fixed Deposit Receipts & Guarantee issued by approved banks. The approved securities are selected on the prudential norms of liquidity and volatility. An appropriate hair-cut is applied for valuation of these securities on daily basis. NSCCL has a facility of debiting the clearing accounts of the members on online basis. The members have a facility to provide the collateral any number of times during the day.



### Risk Management

NSCCL has put in place a comprehensive risk management system, which is constantly upgraded to pre-empt market failures. The Clearing Corporation ensures that trading member obligations are commensurate with their net worth.

Risk containment measures include capital adequacy requirements of members, monitoring of member performance

and track record, stringent margin requirements, position limits based on capital, online monitoring of member positions and automatic disablement from trading when limits are breached, etc.

In the equity segment NSCCL monitors online exposure of the members and alerts are sent to them on crossing 70%, 85%, 95% and 100% of the permissible limit. The moment the member crosses 100% his trading facility is withdrawn immediately. The end of day margins are calculated on the basis value-at-risk (VaR) and collected on T+1 along-with mark to market margins.

In the derivatives segment NSCCL charges online real time and upfront initial margin for all the open positions of a Clearing Member (CM). The position monitoring and margining is carried out through Parallel Risk Management System (PRISM). PRISM is a real-time online Risk Management System. It calculates the position and VaR of the portfolio for every client on a real time basis - at every trade or in the absence of a trade, at every second. PRISM uses SPAN® (Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk) for the purpose of computation of initial margins. The risk parameter files required for margin computations in PRISM are generated six times during the day in order to take into account the intra day volatility changes. Apart from initial margin PRISM also calculates mark to market value of the portfolio. PRISM generates alerts at various intervals like 70% 80%, 90% and 100% of the limits reached by a CM. Once a member breaches the 100% of the limits permitted for the member, the trading facilities shall be automatically withdrawn for that member on an online basis.

### Clearing & Settlement

All the trades in Equity segment are settled on T+2 basis. NSCCL ascertain the net obligations of the members through multilateral netting. The funds and securities obligations are computed at the member level is settled through 10 Clearing banks and 2 Depositories as mentioned above. NSCCL has the facility of direct payout of securities to client's accounts of the members on both the depositories. Financial Institutions (FIs) and Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) have a facility to clear and settle their trades through custodians.

All the derivatives contracts are settled on cash basis. The derivatives products except Options on individual securities are settled on T+1 basis and Options on individual securities are settled on T+2 basis. Financial Institutions (FIs) and Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) have the facility to trade through multiple trading members but can clear and settle through a single clearing member.

### Settlement Guarantee

NSCCL assumes the counter-party risk of each member and guarantees settlement. As on March 31, 2004 the Settlement Guarantee Fund for Capital Market Segment stood at USD 344.64 million. A separate Settlement

Guarantee Fund is maintained for the Futures & Options segment. The corpus of the Fund as on March 31, 2004 stood at USD 968.2 millions.

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## **NSDL** National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) - Brief overview

Although India had a vibrant capital market which is more than a century old, the paper-based settlement of trades caused substantial problems like bad delivery and delayed transfer of title. The enactment of Depositories Act in August 1996 paved the way for establishment of NSDL, the first depository in India. Promoted by institutions of national stature viz.; Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Unit Trust of India (UTI) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) responsible for economic development of the country, NSDL has since established a national infrastructure of international standards that handles most of the securities held and settled in dematerialised form in the Indian capital market. Certain public sector banks and foreign banks also became the shareholders of NSDL.

Using innovative and flexible technology systems, NSDL works to support the investors, brokers, clearing corporations and stock exchanges in the capital market of the country. NSDL aims at ensuring the safety and soundness of Indian marketplaces by developing settlement solutions that increase efficiency, minimise risk and reduce costs. NSDL plays central role in developing products and services that will continue to nurture the growing needs of the financial markets.

In the depository system, securities are held in depository accounts in electronic form, which is more or less similar to holding funds in bank accounts. Transfer of ownership of securities is done through simple account transfers. This method does away with the risks and hassles normally associated with paper based transfers. Consequently, the cost of transacting in the depository environment is considerably lower as compared to transacting in physical certificates.

So far, 276 billion securities worth more than US\$ 550 billion have been dematerialized in NSDL system. NSDL, which holds **more than 80% of the securities** held in dematerialised mode in India, is the largest depository in India. More than 7,700 companies have joined NSDL and 266 Participants service about 9.6 million investors through more than 8,200 locations across about 900 cities/ towns in the country.

NSDL facilitates the following services:

- Account maintenance
- Dematerialisation and Rematerialisation of securities
- Settlement of trades through market transfers, off market transfers & inter-depository transfers
- Distribution of non-cash corporate benefits
- Nomination / Transmission
- Pledge / Hypothecation of securities
- Automatic delivery of securities to Clearing Corporations

## Internet-based and Mobile Services:

Besides providing the basic services provided by a Central Securities Depository (CSD), NSDL has always been in the forefront in providing value added services by introducing internet based & mobile services and taking initiatives towards achieving Straight Through Processing (STP). The details of such services are as under:

**SPEED-e**, a facility which enables the account holders (including clearing members) to submit delivery instructions directly on the internet through SPEED-e website. NSDL set up this infrastructure on the internet in September 2001 with a view to eliminate the need for the users of the depository system to submit paper instruction slips to the Participants. This facility features smart card / e-token based access authentication and digital signature based transaction authorisation for high end users such as clearing members (CMs), sub-brokers etc. and password-based authentication for low-end users.

**IDeAS** (Internet-based Demat Account Statement) enables a client to view the latest balances as well as the transactions that have taken place in the last thirty days in its depository account. IDeAS provide the facility of downloading digitally signed monthly transaction statements for last 12 months and it also enables the subscriber to view total value of its holdings. CMs can view and download the latest balances and transactions in their pool accounts in respect of settlements for the current pay-in date, previous four and next four pay-in dates.

**STEADY** (Securities Trading-information Easy Access and DeliveryY), an initiative for providing the facility to deliver contract notes to custodians/ fund managers electronically. STEADY is a means of transmitting digitally signed trade information with encryption across market participants electronically and efficiently, through Internet.

**SMS Alert facility** enables investors to receive alerts for debits (transfers) to their depository accounts, credits for IPO allotment, sub-division, bonus and failed debit instructions due to insufficient balance. NSDL offers this facility free of cost which has lots of benefits for investors. This facility is available to the investors provided they have given their mobile numbers to their Participants and made a request for this facility.

NSDL has also set-up and is managing the Tax Information Network (TIN) on behalf of the Income Tax Department, Government of India. As a part of the TIN system, NSDL services the applicants for issue of Permanent Account Number (PAN) cards on behalf of the Income Tax Department, receiving TDS returns and tax payment challan data. NSDL has also set up a Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA) on behalf of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) for the New Pension System (NPS) in India.

More details about NSDL are available at [www.nsdl.co.in](http://www.nsdl.co.in).

## **PT. Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI)**

### **KSEI as Securities Depository & Settlement Institution**

PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) was established in Jakarta on December 23, 1997 and obtained its operational license as a Securities Depository and Settlement Institution (LPP) on November 11, 1998. In Indonesia Capital Market structure, KSEI is one of the Self-Regulatory Organizations (SROs), in addition to the Stock Exchange and Clearing & Guarantee Institution

Pursuant to the provisions under Law Number 8 Year 1995 regarding Capital Market, KSEI provides orderly, fair and efficient Securities Central Depository and Transaction settlement services. Its operational activities commenced as of January 9, 1998 by taking over the function of its kind from PT Kliring Deposit Efek Indonesia (KDEI), which once was the Clearing Depository and Settlement Institution. During this era, KSEI performed transaction settlement activities of securities in script form through physical certificate receiving-delivering.

Thereafter, as of July 17, 2000, KSEI, together with the Stock Exchange and the Clearing and Guarantee Institution made a breakthrough by implementing scripless trading in Indonesia capital market. Scripless Trading provides benefit to capital market players, among others are to increase security factor, to reduce transaction settlement risk, to reduce cost and to provide an easier & faster corporate action distribution.

Currently, KSEI shares are owned by the SROs (PT Bursa Efek Indonesia and PT Kliring Penjaminan Efek Indonesia) as much as 26.5%, Securities Companies (33.5%), Custodian Bank (36%), and Registrars (4%).

### **KSEI Service Products**

In accordance with its function, KSEI provides service products comprising of Securities Account administration, Securities transaction settlement, distribution of corporate action proceeds, and other relevant services such as: Post Trade Processing, Pre Matching and central depository service reports.

To assure transaction security and investors' contentment in capital market, all KSEI's activities are performed through C-BEST (The Central Depository and Book Entry Settlement System), Securities depository and transaction settlement system by means of high-technology book-entry. This system is an integrated electronic platform that supports Securities transaction settlement by book-entry in Indonesia capital market. As of June, 2002, KSEI had completed the conversion program of the overall stocks listed on the Stock Exchange, from script form into scripless.

By September, 2008, C-BEST has recorded 422 Shares, 54 Warrants, 2 Rights, 2 Mutual Funds, 219 Corporate Bonds, 71 Government Bonds, 2 Governments Islamic Bonds, 10 Sukuks, 15 Medium Term Notes, 17 Certificate of Bank Indonesia, 7 Promissory Notes, 5 Negotiable Certificates of Deposit and 2 Treasury Bills with a total value of Rp 1,047.89 trillion.

To protect the operational continuity of its service products, KSEI owns a back-up system, Disaster Recovery Center (DRC), which has been implemented as of September 13, 2001. DRC is located in a site separated from the primary system to secure the continual delivery of Central Securities Depository services during an emergency (disaster) condition or disturbance. Currently, DRC system has a capacity and work process identical to those of the primary system enabling both systems to automatically replace one another when either one is collided with disruption.

To maintain proper function of the back-up system, KSEI performs periodical testing through DRC Live Test every six months. Up to April 2008, DRC Live Test has been performed well 10 (ten) times by KSEI.

In line with the increasing number of Securities managed in KSEI's system and considering the security level with its extremely high risk, KSEI has invited independent party to scrutinize the IT Security. Referring to the independent party's recommendation, KSEI has started to perform revitalization on the IT Security to protect network system from outer threat as well as to keep providing comfort to its service users.

### **KSEI Service Users**

KSEI service products are provided for KSEI Account Holders (Securities Companies and Custodian Bank). The total number of Account Holders registered in KSEI as of September 2008 is 158 companies, comprising of 135 Securities Companies and 23 Custodian Banks. The Account Holders record the data of Sub Securities Accounts owned by KSEI Account Holder investor clients, enabling Issuers to directly monitor the ownership of each Securities under KSEI safekeeping. It shows a better transparency and investor protection in Indonesia capital market.

Other than Account Holders, the Issuers, Securities of which registered and kept in KSEI, also take advantage of KSEI's services for Corporate Action distribution process as well as acquiring data of their Securities holders. In its further stage of development, Investment Manager has also used KSEI services through Post Trade Processing (PTP) facility that has been implemented since 2004.

### **KSEI Service Product Development**

In addition to its main task of performing Securities depository and transactions settlement, KSEI keeps innovating to improve service products as well as security and efficiency in the Indonesia capital market, that will bring KSEI parallel with institution of a kind in the world. Certain breakthroughs KSEI made among others were: PTP implementation as of July 2004, enabling Investment Manager to communicate with Exchange member and Custodian Bank through single platform of C-BEST. The PTP facility was a preliminary step to Straight Through Processing as the standardization of global transaction settlement process for Indonesia capital market industry.

KSEI's active role in encouraging development of the capital market industry, especially the Mutual Fund industry, is carried out by providing Mutual Fund e-monitoring system application to facilitate periodic reporting process to Bapepam-LK, imposed on Mutual Fund transaction made by Custodian Bank as of January 2004. Since January 2005, further developments have been made on the system in form of additional features including the alert function for the purpose of monitoring by Bapepam-LK; and Corporate Bond price references as a reference for Investment Managers in calculating the Net Assets Value of Mutual Fund managed.

Also, KSEI provides a facility best-known as Online Research and Centralized Historical Data (ORCHiD), enabling Account Holders to process data from C-BEST for the purpose of analysis making, reporting or auditing. Another facility designed so-called Data Tabulation Center (DTC), which is one of ORCHiD's menus, supports ORCHiD as the C-BEST Data Processing Center as well. In order to support the capital market achievement, KSEI also disseminates information to all service users by providing effective and updated dissemination service of information regarding corporate action and other improvements by means of electronic mail (e-mail) as well as information access namely "Emiten Area." This facility helps issuer obtain relevant information concerning their issued stocks, including daily adjustments of Securities ownership, list of Securities holders and Securities pledged as collateral.

As of May 2006, as the Sub Registry of Bank Indonesia, KSEI has included Surat Utang Negara (SUN – Government Bonds) depository and transaction settlement services in C-BEST. As of March, 28 2007, another improvement has been made by KSEI by facilitating Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI – Certificate of Bank Indonesia) depository and transaction settlement services. Such thing can happen as C-BEST KSEI owns has been integrated with BI-SSSS (BI-S4) owned by Bank Indonesia, enabling ideal single communication platform for SUN & SBI trading by KSEI's service users.

At year-end 2007, KSEI gave contribution to the implementation plan of Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) issuance in Indonesia Capital Market. Therefore, KSEI has prepared a set of regulations as well as operational techniques concerning this Mutual Fund depository. Recently, there are 2 (two) ETFs in C-BEST available for being transacted at PT Bursa Efek Indonesia as of December 18, 2007. With the variety of Securities recorded in C-BEST system, hopefully, KSEI can provide a better central depository service products that can improve benefits to service users generally.

Likewise, KSEI keeps making performance improvement of transaction settlement process in capital market by providing automation facility for Pre-matching activity of Over The Counter (OTC) transaction. With this facility, being available as of April 2008, KSEI's Account Holder can perform OTC transaction settlement efficiently and reduce manual pre-matching activity as well as anticipate adjourment of transaction settlement process currently exists.

In order to enhance our services to KSEI's participants, in September 2008 KSEI officially become SWIFT (*Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication*) member and KSEI will utilize the SWIFT network as the supporting communication platform to C-BEST. In the first phase KSEI will disseminate the Corporate Action Event to KSEI's participants having SWIFT connection to their clients.

## **KSEI Service Product Satisfaction Optimization**

To materialize KSEI's commitment in providing service products of international quality standard, on April 2001, for the first time, KSEI acquired the ISO 9002 Certificate. Strong commitment toward the quality continued by conducting conversion of ISO 9002 version 1994 Certificate into the ISO 9001 version 2000 Certificate achieved on July 2003. It remained persistent on the second renewal audit of ISO 900:2000 certification on April 2007. Up to now, independent certification body continues to conduct periodic renewal audit to follow up the implementation of ISO 9001:2000 requirements that serves as KSEI's quality standard and to ensure that the KSEI management has performed proper monitoring upon the running work process.

Additionally, in order to provide optimum service to its service users, KSEI carries out routine customer survey annually. This annual activity is intended to measure KSEI's service user satisfaction by means of questionnaires distribution activity and focus group discussions supported by independent institution, followed-up by action plan making to find out service user requirements, as well as the solutions.

## **KSEI Socialization Programs**

In order to increase the number of capital market investors and to provide promotion medium as well as to develop the capital market, KSEI actively participates on capital market development by involving KSEI's service users and relevant associations in various activities such as: Capital workshop, seminar and interactive talk show about investing in capital market.

## **Further Development Program**

The next development focuses on investor, by providing Investor Area facility to enable investor to obtain information of Securities position, Securities movement and other reports. However, The application of Investor Area facility is optional to KSEI's Account Holder, and it is Account Holder who has the authority to grant the access to its client-investors. The main program of this facility is to provide protection to investor as well as to create transparency in capital market. Bapepam-LK has given an approval upon this facility through letter ref.#: S-3709/BL/2007 dated June 26, 2007. Accordingly, KSEI is currently conducting "rule making rule" process to become the basis of law for such facility implementation.

KSEI is currently developing REPO (Repurchase Agreement) module that enable KSEI's participant to settle their REPO transaction in C-BEST.

In order to provide an integrated system to achieve a wide STP market that will reduce human intervention, currently KSEI is preparing an interface facility that allow our participants' back office system communicating directly to C-BEST.

Hopefully, activities and developments KSEI makes can serve as a single communication platform for the operational activities of capital market players in Indonesia. As it will make the Indonesia capital market, as a whole, earn greater confidence from both domestic and international investors that finally will improve Indonesian economy and investment.

## **PT Kliring Penjaminan Efek Indonesia (Indonesian Clearing & Guarantee Corp. (KPEI))**

### General Information

PT Kliring Penjaminan Efek Indonesia (Indonesian Clearing & Guarantee Corp. (KPEI)) was established in 1996 based on the Law No. 8/1995 concerning Capital Market and provide an orderly, appropriate and efficient of clearing and guarantee of stock exchange settlement in Indonesian Capital Market. Moreover, The Capital Market Supervisory Agency (Bapepam) issued the Operational License to KPEI on 1 June 1996 which officially allowed KPEI to perform the clearing and guarantee of stock exchange settlement in the Indonesian Capital Market.

KPEI is known as the Central Counterparty (CCP) in the Indonesian Capital Market. As the CCP, KPEI will be the only seller for each buyer and the only buyer for each seller at every stock exchange transaction performed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. Furthermore, as the clearing and guarantee institution, KPEI was designed to mitigate every risk that might arise from the settlement of stock exchange transaction and to perform the guarantee process for the transaction. Based on that, KPEI is required to drive the investors trust to their capital market transactions. As a result, the capital market will give significant contribution to the Indonesian economic growth.

KPEI is wholly-owned by Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX). In concert with IDX and Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI), KPEI is recognized as the Self Regulatory Organizations (SROs). SROs have the obligation to develop and maintain the Indonesian Capital Market industry.

KPEI has six (6) division and fifteen (15) departments. The capital structures of KPEI are as follows:

1. The authorized capital of KPEI is in amount of USD 6 million.
2. The subscribed and paid up capital of KPEI are in amount of USD 1.5 million.

Indonesia owns one stock exchange and entitled as Indonesia Stock Exchange. In 2000, by implementing the scripless trading, the percentage of securities immobilized became 100%. Furthermore, the amount of cash settlement until October 2008 is in amount of USD 19.01 billion. Then, the total revenue/expenses and net income of KPEI until October 2008 are in amount of USD 7.3 million.

### Regulatory

All the operational process of clearing and guarantee of stock exchange settlement activities are performed under the Law No. 8/ 1995 concerning the Capital Market, the Government Regulation No. 45/1995 and the Rules of Supervisory Board of Capital Market and Financial Institution (Bapepam-LK).

### Business Scope

As the Clearing and Guarantee Institution, KPEI provides the services as follows:

- The orderly, appropriate and sufficient of clearing and guarantee of stock exchange settlement services.
- The securities borrowing and lending services.



## Participant

Participant to all KPEI activities are as follows:

### 1. The Clearing Member

The Clearing Members are the Stock Exchange Members, which is based on the assessment of KPEI, particularly on the aspect of credit risk, fit and proper to become the Clearing Members.

### 2. The Custodian Bank

The Custodian Bank is the public bank which has the approval from Bapepam as custodian. The Custodian Bank is become a part of KPEI's participant when the Custodian Bank proceeds as the Lender in the KPEI Securities Borrowing and Lending (SBL) activities.

## KPEI Services

### ● *Clearing*

The clearing process is the process to determine the rights and obligation as the result of stock exchange transactions (money and/or stock). KPEI uses two approaches to perform the clearing process which are (1) netting and (2) trade for trade. The clearing and guarantee in KPEI only perform the stock exchange transaction products, such as:

1. Equity: The Clearing process for equity product is performed by using electronic clearing and guarantee system (e-CLEARs).
2. Bonds: The Clearing process for bonds product is performed by using electronic bonds clearing system (e-BOCS).
3. Derivative: The Clearing process for derivative product is performed by using Risk Monitoring on Line (RMOL) system.

### ● *Settlement*

Settlement of the stock exchange transaction is performed on T+3 for the regular market and T+0 for the cash market. For the negotiation market, the clearing will be performed by trade for trade mechanism and the settlement will be performed at T+3 as well. KPEI does not support the guarantee activities at the negotiation market.

### ● *Risk Management*

KPEI has set a comprehensive risk management scheme to preempt the market default. The schemes of risk management KPEI are as follow:

1. Membership requirement for the Clearing Members.
2. Net Adjusted Working Capital.
3. Collateral Management.
4. Trading Limit.
5. Alternative Cash Settlement.
6. Guarantee Funds.

### ● *Securities Borrowing and Lending (SBL)*

KPEI provides SBL process in Indonesian Capital Market. SBL is a facility which allows the borrowing and lending of securities through KPEI. This facility is built to enhance the liquidity and minimize the risk of settlement failures on the stock exchange. On October 2008, there are 101 KPEI SBL's members and 104 eligible securities.



# Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc. (JASDEC)

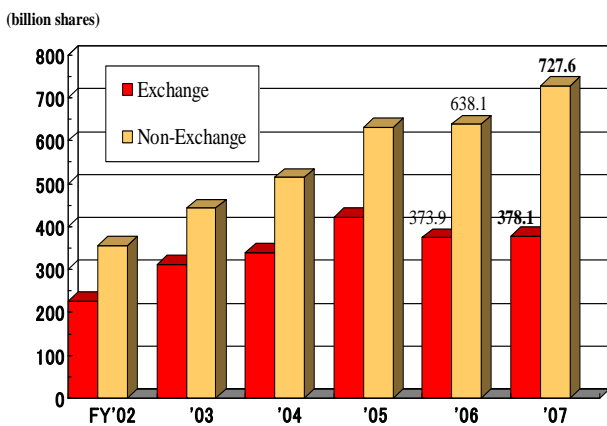
## General Information

JASDEC was established as a stock corporation in June 2002 and commenced its business to provide the depository and book-entry transfer services for stock certificates and other securities by taking over all the businesses of the nonprofit organization which had been established in December 1984.

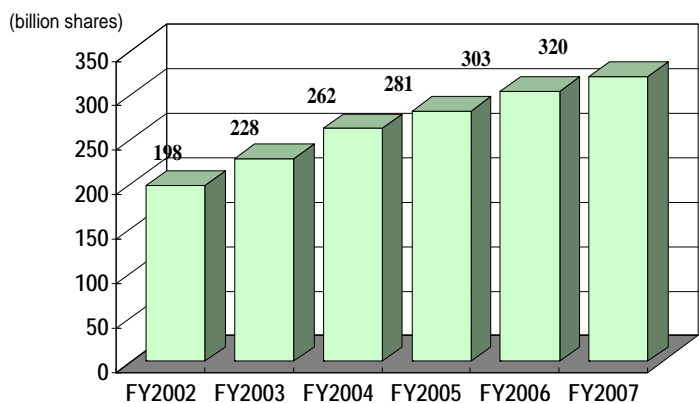
In June 2003, JASDEC established a wholly-owned subsidiary, JASDEC DVP Clearing Corporation (JDCC) which undertakes central counterparty services for DVP settlement for non-exchange transaction deliveries (NETD) in JASDEC, the volume exceeded 727 billion in shares while the transfer volume on exchange trade was 378 billion (as of March 2008).

The number of shares in custody for JASDEC as of the end of March 2008 reached 320 billion, represented 84.2% of shares in custody of the entire domestic stock market.

## Exchange Trade & Non-Exchange Trade Transfers



## Growth of Shares in Custody



## Ownership and Governance

The major shareholders of JASDEC are the Tokyo Stock Exchange (21.82%), the Japan Securities Dealers Association (11.9%) and other participants of JASDEC: securities companies, banks, and other financial companies.

The board of JASDEC is comprised of 5 internal directors and 14 directors with 3 auditors from participants of JASDEC. Furthermore, the Business Operations Committee and Sub-Committees consisted of shareholders have been created to reflect their opinions in consideration of IT-related issues and any operational conducts or policies of JASDEC.



## Regulatory Environment

Currently, JASDEC is designated and regulated under the Law Concerning Central Securities Depository and Book-Entry Transfer of Stock Certificates and Other Securities (the CSD Law). Due to the Stock Settlement Rationalization Law introduced in June 2004, the Law Concerning Book-Entry Transfer of Corporate Bonds, Stocks, and Other Securities (the new CSD Law) will come into force in June 2009 which allows commencement of dematerialization of stock certificates, the final phase on series of dematerialization of securities project in Japan.

## Services Provided

JASDEC provides following services:

- Safekeeping of securities
- Book-entry transfer of securities
- Deposit and withdrawal of securities
- Notification of beneficial shareholders information to issuing companies
- Income collection service and conversion agency service for corporate convertible bonds
- Dividend payments and proxy services for foreign stocks
- Pre-settlement matching service for the delivery of securities with the settlement data between institutional investors and securities companies
- Provision of database for lost stock certificates

## Main Initiatives

JASDEC has been advancing dematerialization of each type of securities, one of ongoing major issues regarding the reform of securities clearing and settlement system in Japan. The progress in series of dematerialization of securities is as follows:

- ◇ **Eligible Securities Already Dematerialized**
  - Dematerialized Commercial Paper (March 2003)
  - Corporate Bonds and Municipal Bonds (January 2006)
  - Investment Trust (January 2007)
  - Exchange Traded Fund (January 2008)
- ◇ **Eligible Securities going to be Dematerialized in January 2009**
  - Stocks Listed on Stock Exchanges(Domestic)
  - Preferred Investment Securities
  - Certificates of Real Estate Investment Trust
  - Corporate Bonds with subscription Warrant of New Shares / CB



# Japan Securities Clearing Corporation

## General Information

In January 2003, Japan Securities Clearing Corporation (JSCC) was licensed to conduct the Securities Obligation Assumption Business (current Financial Instruments Obligation Assumption Business based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) for the first time in Japan and commenced its operations. As a unified clearing organization in Japan, JSCC provides services relating to the assumption of obligations in connection with all cash transactions that are executed at any of the stock exchanges in Japan, as well as futures and options transactions that are executed at the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (TSE).

In addition, JSCC is entrusted by other clearing organizations with the task of monitoring the financial standing of clearing participants. This enables the consolidation of the liaison channels of participants. JSCC strives to improve convenience and contribute to the efficient operation of clearing organizations.

## Ownership and Governance

As JSCC was established by consolidating clearing functions of all Japanese stock exchanges (6 exchanges), its shareholders are those exchanges. The biggest shareholder is TSE who holds 86.3% of shares.

Regarding the management, the majority of its board of directors consists of representatives from users (securities companies) and other third parties to reflect users' needs, and this allows us to maintain the governance of a public nature and neutrality.

## Clearing Participant Qualifications

There are four categories of clearing qualifications: Cash Products, JGB Futures & Options on JGB Futures, Index Futures & Options, and Securities Options. Within each of these categories are two classes: principal clearing qualifications and agency clearing qualifications. Agency clearing qualifications allow clearing for the trades of other participants as well as its own trades.

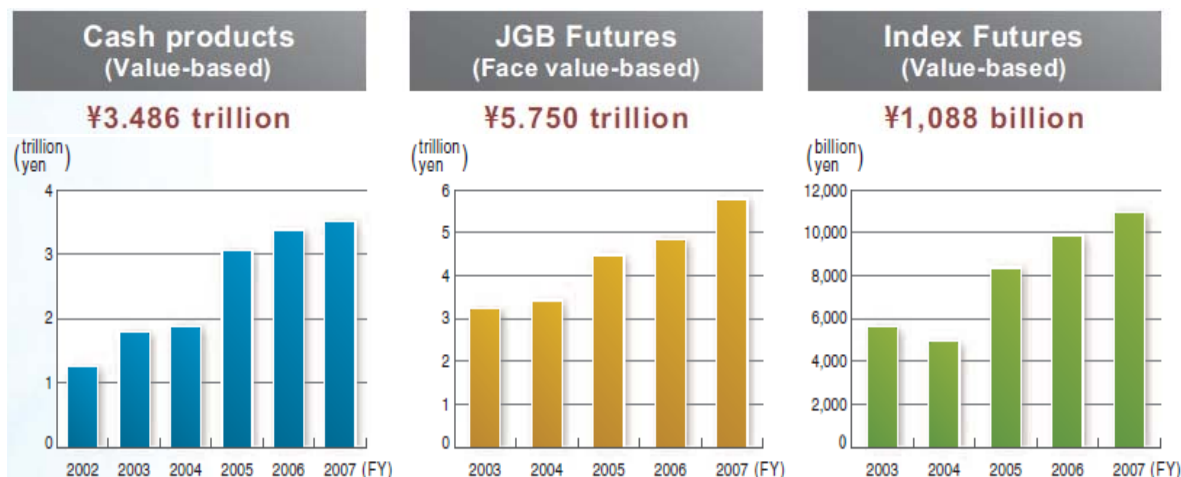
**Number of clearing qualified corporations by category and class (As of August 1, 2008)**

	Cash Products	JGB Futures & Options on JGB Futures	Index Futures & Options	Securities Options
<b>Principal clearing</b>	114	156	104	101
<b>Agency clearing</b>	5	1	1	1

## Major Services

### (1) Assumption of obligation

The daily average values of obligation assumption for cash products, JGB futures, and index futures all reached record highs in fiscal year 2007.



### (2) Guarantee of settlement

#### (3) Netting of funds and securities for transfer

#### (4) DVP settlement

#### (5) Position transfer system

#### (6) Instructions for transfers of funds and securities sent to CSDs and settlement banks

#### (7) Monitoring of financial conditions of clearing participants

#### (8) Services to Securities Infrastructures

- ◇ Services relating to various monitoring procedures
- ◇ Services relating to Surety Bond management operations

## Financial resources for loss recovery in case of a Participant's Default

In the event that JSCC incurs loss as the result of a default by a clearing participant, the loss is compensated for in the following order:

<b>First priority</b>	Deposits of the defaulting participant (clearing funds, etc.)
<b>Second priority</b>	Loss compensation by stock exchanges (default compensation reserve fund, etc.) (Cash products: approximately ¥10.8 billion; derivatives: approximately ¥10.4 billion)
<b>Third priority</b>	Shareholders' equity of JSCC (approximately ¥10.6 billion)*
<b>Fourth priority</b>	Special clearing charge collected from other participant

\* As of March 31, 2008



### **General information**

Central Securities Depository (next as CSD) was established in 1997 on the basis of the relevant department of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan. CSD is a non-profit and unique organization carrying out depository activity within the Republic of Kazakhstan. It provides custody, clearing and settlement of securities and money transfer services.

On the 31.12.2007 a capital of CSD was 682,7 mln KZT or \$ 5,7 mln (US). Shares of CSD are distributed among the securities market professional participants and international financial organizations.

CSD is authorized depository for government securities issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan and local executive bodies (Akimats). Government securities and corporate securities that are traded on Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (KASE) as well as securities of international financial organizations as specified by the KASE Rules must be held at CSD. CSD also acts as settlement entity for OTC market. All securities held in the CSD are dematerialized.

### **Ownership and Governance**

The major shareholders of CSD are the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (49,79%), Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (38,68%) and other securities market professional participants such as commercial banks and brokerage companies. Number of shareholders are 25.

Central Securities Depository's Control and Managerial bodies are formed in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan On Joint-Stock Companies, and include:

- Superior Body – Shareholders' General Meeting,
- Control Body - Board of Directors consisting of the representatives of the shareholders, clients and the regulatory authority,
- Executive Body - Administrative Board,

### **Regulatory Environment**

The Government supervises the Central Securities Depository's activities on behalf of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on regulation and supervision of financial market and financial organizations.

Licenses of the Central Depository:

- For activity to maintain register for securities holders;
- For registration of the following banking operations:
  - Transfer operations: implementation of client's instructions on payment and money transfer;
  - opening and maintenance of legal entities' accounts
  - opening and maintenance of correspondent accounts of banks and organizations which implement another types of bank transactions.
- For opening accounts abroad (Clearstream).

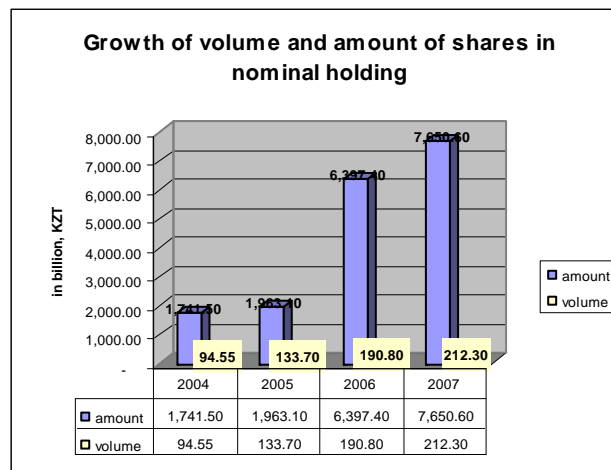
## Services Provided

CSD provides following services:

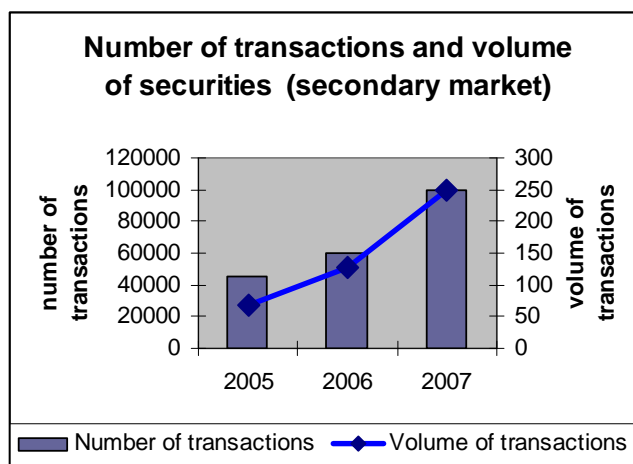
1. Provision of nominee holder services for other nominal holders;
2. Settlement of trades with financial instruments conducted on Stock Exchange and OTC transactions involving CSD participants;
3. Depository servicing of public securities;
4. Provides consultancy, information and other services, which don't contradict with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
5. Clearing of trades with financial instruments both for financial instruments as well as money;
6. Maintenance of the register of securities holders;
7. Central Securities Depository carries out certain types of banking operations:
  - functions of a centralized organization, providing settlement between brokers and dealers;
  - paying agent functions for income payment and redemptions of financial instruments;
  - opening of banking accounts for participants, designated for money transfers for trades with financial instruments, as well as receipt of income payments and redemptions.

## Main Initiatives

Central Securities Depository reached 7,65 trillion tenge or \$ 63.75 billion (US) by nominal holding of securities in the end of 2007. It means that index of nominal holding raised on 20% in comparison with 2006.



As of number of transactions in the secondary market, the CSD reached 100 142 and the volume of transactions was \$ 248.4 billion (US). These indices increased on 84% in comparison with 2006.





## **KSD Profile**

### **General Information**

The Korea Securities Depository (KSD) is in charge of a wide range of securities-related businesses including securities issuance, deposit, settlement, and entitlement processing in its capacity as a sole central securities depository in Korea. KSD is a statutory entity with public characteristics, held by 67 shareholders as of the end of 2007. The shareholders consist of securities companies, banks, insurance companies, investment & trust companies, and other financial organizations. The number of participants in the KSD system currently stands at 1,000, mostly financial organizations. KSD is headquartered in Seoul with five branches nationwide.

As the roles performed by KSD directly affect the national financial and securities market, a series of strict measures are in place to secure fairness and transparency in its operations. The entities that oversee KSD businesses include the Ministry of Strategy and Finance (MoSF), the Financial Services Commission (FSC) and the Financial Supervisory Service (FSS).

### **KSD Services**

#### 1) Centralized Custody

Securities holdings of KSD participants are held in custody on a fungible basis. Entitlement processing for the deposited securities is also included in this service.

#### 2) Book-entry Transfer

KSD transfers the rights that are entitled to deposited securities across accounts resulting from transaction, pledging, and so forth. Deliveries across accounts carry the same legal effect as physical deliveries pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act.

#### 3) Cross-border Securities Deposit & Settlement

KSD provides such services as centralized deposit, settlement, and entitlement processing through the accounts it holds with foreign sub-custodians and CSDs.

#### 4) Transfer Agent Service

KSD provides transfer agent services to issuing companies on a contractual basis. These services cover such areas as administration of shareholders' book, securities issuance, delivery, and reporting. Being smoothly linked with the CSD services of KSD, KSD's transfer agent services stand out in expertise, contributing to shareholder rights protection and operational efficiency enhancement.

#### 5) Bond Registration

As a registrar under the Public & Corporate Bond Registration Act, KSD records details of issued bonds and the rights deriving therefrom for bondholders and parties involved.

#### 6) Separate Safe Custody

Separate Safe Custody service differs from ordinary types of deposit because securities under Separate Safe Custody are placed in envelopes separately from other securities for each applicant, not on a fungible basis.

#### 7) Fund Services

KSD has established a fund infrastructure called FundNet, which processes all fund-related operations from creation to redemption. FundNet is composed of two systems : Fund Establishment & Redemption System and Fund Asset Deposit & Settlement System. FundNet has enhanced efficiency and transparency in the fund industry of Korea.

#### 8) Tax Withholding

KSD is mandated to collect taxes for securities transactions on KRX and for interest income accrued to deposited bonds.

#### 9) Others

KSD provides various value-added services including SLB intermediary service, Repo agent service, collateral management service for OTC derivatives, etc.

*For further details, please visit [www.ksd.or.kr/eng](http://www.ksd.or.kr/eng).*

## **BURSA MALAYSIA DEPOSITORY SDN BHD**

### **General Information**

The Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn Bhd (“Bursa Depository”), [formerly known as Malaysian Central Depository Sdn Bhd (“MCD”)], a wholly-owned subsidiary company of Bursa Malaysia Berhad (“Bursa Malaysia”) [formerly known as Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange Berhad (“KLSE”)], was established on 14 April 1990 and commenced operations on 13 November 1992 to facilitate the clearing and settlement of securities traded on the stock exchange. The principal activity of Bursa Depository is the operation and maintenance of a Central Depository System (“CDS”) in respect of shares, stock bonds, debentures or other securities of any corporation. The CDS, by effecting the immobilisation of certificates, has created a scripless trading environment for Bursa Malaysia.

Investors use the CDS for safekeeping of shares, and also for custodian and pledging services. Participating organisations, or stockbroking companies, are appointed as Authorised Depository Agents (“ADAs”) to provide CDS facilities and services to the investing public. All investors, whether individual or corporate, are required to open CDS accounts with an ADA if they wish to trade in prescribed securities.

Members of the banking community (i.e. commercial and merchant banks, finance companies), certain government institutional investors, insurance companies, unit trusts and other institutional investors also participate in the CDS as Authorised Direct Members (“ADMs”). The CDS further interacts with other users such as issuers, registrars, issuing houses, Bursa Malaysia Securities Clearing Sdn Bhd [formerly known as Securities Clearing Automated Network Services Sdn Bhd (“SCANS”)] and Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad (formerly known as Malaysia Securities Exchange Berhad).

### **Ownership and Governance**

Bursa Depository has an authorised capital of RM50 million with a paid-up capital of RM25 million. On 2 March 2006, Bursa Malaysia acquired the remaining stake from the Association of Banks in Malaysia (“ABMMCD Holdings”), hence, Bursa Depository is now 100% owned by Bursa Malaysia.

### **Regulatory Environment**

The Securities Industry (Central Depositories) Act 1991 authorised the establishment of a Central Depository and provides the legal framework and safeguards for users and participants in CDS. Bursa Depository is regulated by the Securities Commission and Ministry of Finance, Malaysia.

### **Services Provided**

Bursa Depository provides CDS services, such as the following:

- ☆ Safekeeping of securities
- ☆ Opening of CDS accounts
- ☆ Updating of CDS accounts’ particulars
- ☆ Suspension / release of suspension of securities / CDS accounts
- ☆ Electronic transfers of securities
- ☆ Acceptance of deposits
- ☆ Provide Record of Depositors to registrars
- ☆ Bulk Transfer
- ☆ Verification of allotment records for corporate action purposes
- ☆ Electronic Share Application (“ESA”), a facility that allows for application of Initial Public Offering (“IPO”) through Automated Teller Machines (“ATMs”) of participating financial institutions.



**Bursa Depository Registered Address:**

15th Floor, Exchange Square  
Bukit Kewangan  
50200 Kuala Lumpur  
Malaysia

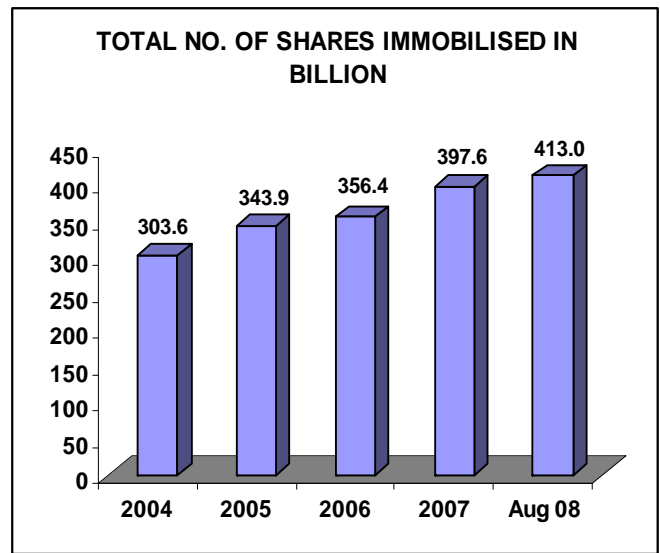
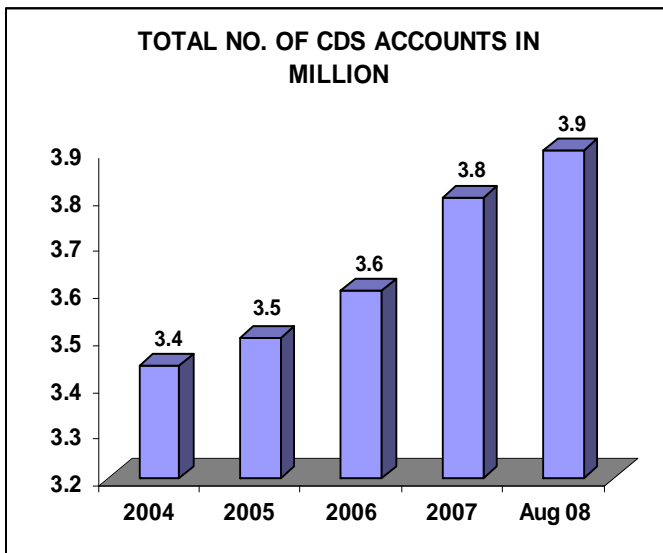
Tel. No. : 6 03 2034 7000

Fax. No. : 6 03 2026 3684

e-mail : [enquiries@bursamalaysia.com](mailto:enquiries@bursamalaysia.com)

**Bursa Malaysia Depository Nominees Sdn Bhd**

Pursuant to Section 21 of the Securities Industry (Central Depositories Act) 1991, all shares deposited with Bursa Depository are registered in the name of Bursa Malaysia Depository Nominees Sdn Bhd (“Bursa Depository Nominees”) (formerly known as Malaysian Central Depository Nominees Sdn Bhd) that acts as a bare trustee in relation to the deposited securities. Bursa Depository Nominees is a wholly-owned subsidiary company of Bursa Depository.



For further details, please visits  
[www.bursamalaysia.com](http://www.bursamalaysia.com)

# BURSA MALAYSIA SECURITIES CLEARING SDN BHD

## General Information

Bursa Malaysia Securities Clearing Sdn Bhd (Bursa Clearing (S)), was incorporated on 12 November 1983 and commenced operations in March 1984 as the Clearing House appointed by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. Bursa Clearing (S) provides clearing and settlement facilities for contracts done between Clearing Participants. The objective of Bursa Clearing (S) is to provide Clearing Participants with facilities for clearing contracts done between them, and for delivering securities to and receiving securities from each other, and for receiving or paying any amounts payable to or payable by such Clearing Participants in connection with any of the stockbroking transactions. Bursa Clearing (S) is a Central Counterparty but not a Central Securities Depository.

Clearing Participantship of Bursa Clearing (S) is divided into two (2) categories:

### a. Trading Clearing Participant (“TCP”)

TCPs are stockbroking companies which are also a Participating Organisation of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

### b. Non-Trading Clearing Participant (“NTCP”)

NTCPs are resident banks and financial institutions which have been admitted as participants of Bursa Clearing (S) after having met criteria as set out in the Rules of Bursa Clearing (S).

## Ownership and Governance

Bursa Clearing (S) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bursa Malaysia Berhad, the listed holding company, with a paid-up capital of RM 50 million.

## Regulatory Environment

Bursa Clearing (S) is the approved clearing house for the clearing and settlement of transactions in securities, pursuant to Section 9 of the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007, and falls under the regulatory oversight of the Securities Commission of Malaysia.

## Services Provided

Bursa Clearing (S) provides the following services:

### Clearing and Settlement of Contracts Executed on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad

The clearing and settlement of contracts executed on the Exchange are based on the Fixed Delivery and Settlement System (FDSS), whereby the settlement is on rolling T+3. The financial settlement of securities is done on a net basis, whereas securities is settled gross. Settlement is Delivery versus Payment (“DvP”) Model 2.

### Institutional Settlement Service (“ISS”)

ISS is an optional service whereby NTCPs are able to clear and settle directly with Bursa Clearing (S). Settlement of ISS transaction is on rolling T+3, and on a Delivery versus Payment (“DvP”) basis. The main objective of ISS is to reduce the settlement risk exposure of institutional investors. Both Novated Contracts and Direct Business Contracts are eligible for ISS settlement.

### Securities Borrowing and Lending (“SBL”)

SBL is a facility which allows the borrowing and lending of securities through Bursa Clearing (S) as the Central Lending Agency (CLA). This facility will provide participants the ability to borrow securities to execute Regulated Short Selling (RSS) and also to cover potential trade settlement failure due to inability to deliver securities on settlement date.

### Central Matching Facility (“CMF”)

CMF is a facility provided by Bursa Clearing (S) to facilitate the matching of trade and settlement details for institutional trades between TCPs and NTCPs. CMF allows TCPs and NTCPs to electronically match trade and settlement details and provide automation for ISS transactions that have been successfully matched.

### Bursa Clearing (S) Tariffs

- i. Novated Contract: 0.03% of value of contract, payable by both buying and selling parties, subject to a maximum cap of RM1,000.00 per contract.
- ii. Direct Business Contract: 0.03% of value of contract, payable by both buying and selling parties, subject to a minimum cap of RM10.00 and maximum cap of RM1,000.00 per contract.
- iii. ISS: RM25.00 per ISS confirmation / affirmation.

### Bursa Clearing (S) Registered Address

15th Floor, Exchange Square  
Bukit Kewangan  
50200 Kuala Lumpur  
Malaysia  
Tel. No. : 6 03 2034 7000  
Fax. No. : 6 03 2026 3715  
e-mail : [patrick\\_kong@bursamalaysia.com](mailto:patrick_kong@bursamalaysia.com)

For further details, please visit [www.bursamalaysia.com](http://www.bursamalaysia.com)

## **MALDIVES SECURITIES DEPOSITORY COMPANY PVT LTD**

### **VISION**

To be a leading national institution providing quality services to capital markets stimulating economic growth

### **MISSION**

To provide secure and dependable clearing, settlement and depository services to the capital markets in an efficient and cost effective manner.

### **OBJECTIVES**

To operate a central depository for the Maldivian stock market.

To provide an efficient clearing and settlement system to enable the Maldivian stock market to meet international standards.

### **HISTORY**

Stock trading was started in 2002 by the Capital Markets section of the Maldives Monetary Authority. Transfer of shares was a cumbersome procedure as the physical certificated has to be handed over by the seller and sent to the issuer. The issuer will make the transfer and a physical certificate for the buyer will be issued. To improve these arrangements the Maldives Securities Depository (MSD) was established and operated by the Capital Markets section, on 14th of April 2004. With the legislation of a new Securities Act of 2006 the Capital Market section became the Capital Markets Development Authority, the market regulator and the operation of the MSD was transferred to the private sector on the 23rd of January 2008 with the establishment of the Maldives Securities Depository Company Pvt. Ltd. (MSD).

### **GOVERNANCE**

The MSD is a subsidiary company of the Maldives Stock Exchange Company Pvt. Ltd. (MSE) which was established as a private company at the same time. The MSE is the majority shareholder and one listed company, the State Trading Organisation Plc, is a minority shareholder.

### **OPERATIONS**

MSD is the only Central Securities Depository in the Maldives and was established to speed up settlement of trades for the MSE. The MSD manages and operates a Central Depository System to hold shares in trust in dematerialised form for the shareholders in listed companies.

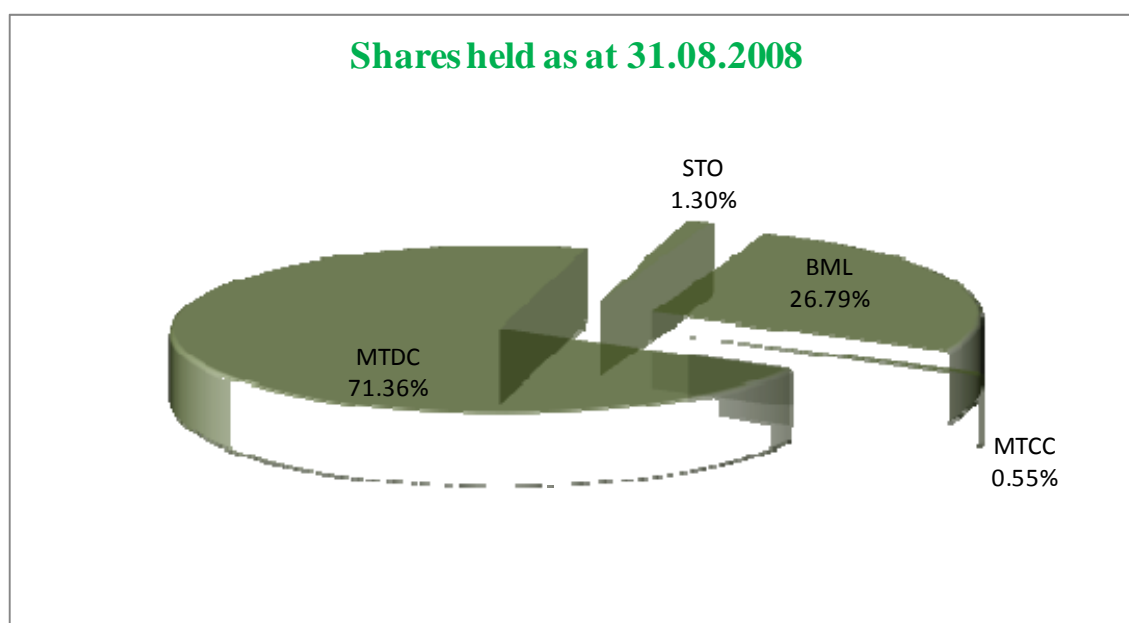
MSD provides an efficient central clearing and settlement system for the securities traded on the Maldives Stock Exchange. Through MSD computerized system, securities are transferred from one client account to another by book entry, resulting in scrip-less trading with settlement two days after trading. The MSD maintains accounts for investors with the shares registered in the name of the depository. MSD has an agreement with each listed company in which the listed company is required to treat the MSD account holders equally with the shareholders on the company register.

## MSD FACILITIES

1. Provides dematerialised securities accounts for investors.
2. Facilitates deposits and withdrawals of certificated shares.
3. Provide account holders information to the issuer and the investor.
4. Facilitates settlement of share trading and transfer of ownership, without physical transfers or certificates.
5. Where permitted under the Securities Act, facilitates private share transfers between certificated accounts and between dematerialised accounts.

## STATISTICS (AS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> AUGUST 2008)

ISSUING COMPANIES	NO OF SHARES (as at 31 Aug 2008)	AS A PERCENTAGE	MARKET PRICE (MRF) of 31 Aug 2008	VALUE OF SHARES (MRF)	VALUE OF SHARES US (\$)
BML	120,984	26.79	190.00	22,986,960.00	1,788,868.48
MTCC	2,505	0.55	200.00	501,000.00	38,988.33
MTDC	322,275	71.36	353.00	113,763,075.00	8,853,157.59
STO	5,860	1.30	500.00	2,930,000.00	228,015.56
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>451,624</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>140,181,035.00</b>	<b>10,909,029.96</b>



STO – State Trading Organisation Plc.

BML – Bank of Maldives Plc.

MTCC – Maldives Transport and Contracting Company Plc

MTDC – Maldives Tourism Development Corporation Plc.

# New Zealand Central Securities Depository

## 1. Ownership

New Zealand Central Securities Depository Limited (NZCSD) is a custodian, fully owned by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

NZCSD becomes the legal owner of the securities on the respective registers and holds securities on behalf of members of the Austraclear system which is operated by the Reserve Bank. The

Austraclear system is a real time clearing and settlement system that provides a secure paperless settlement environment through the electronic transfer of funds and securities. NZCSD and the Austraclear System have been in operation in New Zealand since June 1990.

The rights and obligations of members to each other and the rights and obligations of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand as operator of the Austraclear System are governed by a mutual contract entered into by all members. This contract is known as the Austraclear Rules. Copies are available on our Internet [www.rbnz.govt.nz/payment&settlements/austraclear](http://www.rbnz.govt.nz/payment&settlements/austraclear)

The inventory of securities held in the depository currently stands at around NZ\$100 billion of which NZ\$15 billion is NZ equities and NZ\$85 billion is fixed interest securities. These holdings have been relatively static over the last three years. Austraclear processes around 1,100 transactions per day which equates to around six billion dollars in daily transaction value.

## 2. Services Provided

Services Provided by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand through its NZCSD subsidiary are:

Irrevocable Security transfer between members.

Delivery versus Payment (DVP), Real Time Gross Settlement for the following registered security types:

- Certificates of Deposit
- Bonds and Treasury Bills
- Notes
- Equities

Irrevocable Security transfer between members.

Irrevocable Cash Transfers - between members.

FX Confirmations - electronic matching/confirmation of FX trades.

- For any currency pairs
- Settlement of any NZD leg

Electronic Tender Facility

SWIFTInterface allowing the direct transfer of transactions from member's internal systems to the Austraclear system.

- Host to Host Light Interface allowing members to transfer transactions from member's internal systems to the Austraclear system.

- FTP Transaction Status file - provides the member with a regular site update of the status of all external transactions. The file is transferred using FTP protocol. HTH Lite combined with the FTP transaction status file provide a near real time batched STP solution for members.
- Electronic creation and registration of discount securities (provided they are held solely in NZCSD).

### 3. Fee structure

The fee structure is made up of three parts. A joining fee, an annual subscription and transaction fees. The level of joining fees and annual subscription depend on the extent of functions required and the means of access to the System.

Transaction fees are the same for each membership class. See website page for a copy of current fee schedule.

### 4. Membership

*The Reserve Bank will favourably consider an application for Austraclear membership from any institution (domestic or foreign) which, in the opinion of the Reserve Bank, is of good standing and has the necessary resources to meet its obligations as a member.*

*The Austraclear System has 207 members in New Zealand and Australia. Membership members: banks, brokers, corporates, fund managers and Nominated Trust Members .*

### 5. System resilience

Back-up and recovery arrangements are such that even in the most extreme disaster scenario, the maximum system outage would be two hours.

### 6. Enquiries

These may be directed to:

Mike Wolyncewicz, Chief Financial Officer

Financial Services Group (0064 4) 471 3826

Email - wolyncewiczm@rbnz.govt.nz

or

Adrienne Barlow, Manager Payment and Settlement Services

Financial Services Group (0064 4) 471 3629

Email – Adrienne.barlow@rbnz.govt.nz

or

Fax for the attention of the above (0064 4) 471 3860



The Ultimate Custodian

## Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited (CDCPL)

### General Information

CDCPL is the only depository in Pakistan having its branches in Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Hyderabad and Faisalabad and is incorporated as a public limited company (un-listed) on January 23, 1993. It started operations in September 1997. The market allows both physical and scripless settlement, but a very high proportion of traded securities have been immobilized in the Central Depository System. Approximately 99% of the market settlement is in book entry form. Conversion onto the CDS is stipulated to take five days. Investors have the option to withdraw the securities in physical form. Physical settlement is not allowed for securities live on CDS.

### Regulatory Environment

- Regulated by the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan
- A for profit organization established under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 and licensed under the Central Depository Companies (Establishment and Regulations) Rules 1996.
- Book entry settlement is governed under the Central Depositories Act 1997 and the Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited Regulations.

### The Composition of CDCPL Shareholding

Shareholders	% of Shareholding
Stock Exchanges	52.30 %
Banks	21.35 %
Non Banking Financial Institutions	13.50 %
Foreign Institution	10.00 %
Others	2.85 %

CDC board comprises of 11 directors of which ten representing the share holders and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

### Core Services provided

1. Deposit of securities
2. Custody of securities
3. Transfer of securities
4. Pledging of securities
5. Withdrawal of securities
6. Corporate Action
  - a. Bonus
  - b. Merger / De-Merger



- c. Split / Consolidation
  - d. Credit of Paid Rights
7. Initial Public Offerings
  8. Services to Open end Mutual Funds

## Diversification in Service Portfolio

### Trustee and Custodial Services (T&C)

CDCPL started Trustee and Custodian Services for Open-End and Closed-End Mutual Funds in 2002. It has become the largest and most preferred T&C services provider in the private sector, boasting a clientele of the country's leading Asset Management Companies.

The main operations of the Trustee & Custodial Services include safekeeping of assets, settlement of cash and securities transactions made by fund managers and to ensure compliance of constitutional documents and relevant laws.

### Investor Account Services

IAS operations started in 1999 and have flourished as an important service in the portfolio of services being offered by CDCPL.

By providing secure custody of securities, which was the prime concern of investors in the Pakistani capital market, Investor Account Services has enabled individual and corporate investors to open direct accounts with CDCPL and to avail the variety of services which includes book entry transfers, Pledging of securities, withdrawal of securities and access to account information through IVR, Web and SMS.

### Share Registrar Services

CDCPL launched Share Registrar Services during April 2008 to the issuers whereby CDCPL provides the facility of maintaining computerized Members Register, processing of transfer of securities on Members Register and handling of corporate actions activities such as cash dividends, bonus and rights issues etc.

## International Affiliations

CDCPL is an active member of the following regional and international bodies / entities:

- ACG** Asia Pacific Central Securities Depositories Group
- ISSA** International Securities Services Association
- ANNA** Association of National Numbering Agencies
- SAFE** South Asian Association of Exchanges



# PDTC

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## Philippine Depository & Trust Corp.

### MAIN ADDRESS

6767 Ayala Avenue

Makati City

Philippines

Tel: 63 (0) 2 893 5636

Fax: 63 (0) 2 893 5591

Email: [pcd\\_helpdesk@pcd.com.ph](mailto:pcd_helpdesk@pcd.com.ph)

Web: [www.pcd.com.ph](http://www.pcd.com.ph)

### KEY PERSONNEL

Vicente B. Castillo

Chairman

Roy B. Lacsamana

President & COO

Theresa S. Reyes

Vice-President

### OWNERSHIP

A share swap was recently undertaken under which the shareholders of the former Philippine Central Depository, Inc. exchanged their shares in PDTC with shares in Philippine Dealing System Holdings Corp. (PDS).

Tax clearance of the said share swap is currently being secured and as soon as said clearance is issued and other documentation are completed, Philippine Depository & Trust Corp. (PDTC) shall be a wholly-owned subsidiary. The PDS is structured as the holding company that will manage the Fixed Income Exchange Infrastructure, a key significant project of the financial market reforms program. The PDS is owned by the Bankers Association of the Philippines and its member banks (38%), Philippine Stock Exchange (12.22%), other insurance companies, issuers and other investors (26.43%), technology provider (10%), Philippine American Life Insurance Company (5%), Financial Executives of the Philippines (3.8%), Investment House Association of the Philippines (2.5%) and Social Security System (2%).

### GENERAL INFORMATION

PDTC started as the Philippine Central Depository, Inc. in 31 March 1995 as the first and only central securities depository in the country. Its operation made possible the building of an automated infrastructure that facilitated and reduced risks in debt and equities securities settlement. Since its establishment, it pioneered scripless, or paperless, trading for equities and debt instruments in the local financial market. Eight years later, PCD has undergone a reorganization intended to make it more attuned to the changing financial market environment. Under a reorganized PDTC, custodianship and registry services for scripless securities shall be offered. For this purpose, PDTC applied for and obtained an approval in principle from the Bangko Sentral

ng Pilipinas (BSP) to operate as a trust bank and a quasi-bank.

### REGULATORY OBJECTIVES

PDTC aims to be the premier provider of registry, depository and custody services for the Philippine fixed income and equity securities. PDTC also commits to promote public trust by ensuring the effective delivery, safekeeping and administration of securities holdings of client investors and to enhance the stability of the Philippine financial system by being part of the integrated securities settlement system.

### ACTIVITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

PDTC provides the following services:

1. Depository services;
2. Nominee services;
3. Custody services of fixed income securities and equity securities; and
4. Registry services of private scripless fixed income securities and equity securities.

### ACCOUNTABILITY

The primary regulator of PDTC is the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas. The Securities and Exchange Commission shall also regulate PDTC's depository and registry functions.



# The Central Depository (Pte) Limited (CDP)

## Overview

CDP is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Singapore Exchange with a capital of SGD 100 million. It provides integrated clearing, settlement and depository services to investors in the Singapore market.

SGX, one of the Asia-Pacific's leading integrated Exchange in securities and derivatives, was inaugurated on 1 December 1999, following the merger of former Stock Exchange of Singapore and Singapore Monetary Exchange. On 23 November 2000, SGX became the first exchange in Asia-Pacific to be listed via a public offer and a private placement. Listed on our bourse, our stock is a component of benchmark indices such as the MSCI Singapore Free Index and the Straits Times Index.

## Our Legal Framework

CDP is registered under the Companies (Central Depository System) Regulations 1993 as pertaining to the Companies (Amendments) Act No. 22 of 1993. As an approved Clearing House, we are regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore, under the Securities and Futures Act, which came into effect on 1 October 2002.

## As a Clearing House

CDP acts as the central counterparty (CCP) to all our clearing members. ie. Trades are novated to CDP which guarantees the settlement of the trades. The CCP system has brought significant benefits to our marketplace in terms of reduced costs and risks. To realise further benefits from the CCP system, we extended multilateral netting to institutional trade settlement between our clearing members and their institutional clients. We could do so as clearing and depository services are integrated within CDP.

To secure the guarantee which we give as the central counterparty, we have a Clearing Fund which comprises contributions from our clearing members, insurance coverage, CDP contributions and a CDP Standby line of credit. CDP's guarantee for DVP is supported by various undertakings and bank guarantees given by our settlement banks and CDP's appointed clearing bank.

## As a Depository

As the central securities depository in Singapore, CDP acts as a central nominee for its account holders. All immobilised certificates are registered in the name of CDP.

Investors can opt to maintain accounts directly with CDP or with clearing members and other financial institutions, which in turn maintain accounts with the depository. Settlement of trades is conducted by CDP via book-entry.

The depository has two categories of participants, namely direct account holders and depository agents (DAs).

Investors can either custodise their securities in a direct account with CDP or in sub-accounts with the DAs, which include clearing members and approved financial institutions such as bank nominees.

DAs are given access to CDP's sub-accounting system, which enables them to maintain separate securities accounts for their private or institutional clients. The identities of these sub-account holders are known only to the respective DAs, ensuring the confidentiality and anonymity of their clients.

Depository services provided by CDP include:

- Periodic statements to investors on securities account balances
- Deposit of securities
- Transfer of securities
- Withdrawal of securities
- Statements to account holders following entries made to their securities accounts.
- New issue and distribution service
- Distribution of entitlements
- Rights Applications
- Takeover Offers
- Redemption of debt securities
- Provision of shareholdings' information to issuers
- Despatch of annual reports/circulars

Other value-added services provided by CDP include:

- Securities Borrowing and Lending
  - Allows investors to earn a fee on the securities kept with CDP
- Direct Crediting Service
  - Allows investors to receive direct credit of cash distribution to bank account on payment date
- CDP Automated Phone Service
  - Allows investors to check shareholdings and IPO results over the phone
- CDP Internet Service
  - Allows investors to access shareholdings, assess personal securities portfolio and update personal particulars electronically

CDP is committed to providing highly efficient and reliable services, and continually strives to meet the evolving needs of investors and market participants.



# Central Depository Systems (Pvt.) Limited (CDS)

## The Organization

The Central Depository Systems (Pvt.) Limited (CDS) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) and is responsible for the clearing & settlement of secondary market transactions concluded on the CSE. Incorporated on 30th August 1991, the CDS commenced operations on 2nd September 1991 and became fully operational by 30th June 1992. CDS is registered as a “Market Intermediary” under the Securities & Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka Act No. 36 of 1987, as amended. The CDS is a member of the Asia-Pacific Central Securities Depository Group (ACG). The Board of Directors of the CSE is appointed to the Board of the CDS.

Prior to trading their Securities through the Automated Trading System (ATS) of the CSE, a holder of the Securities is required to open a securities account with the CDS and deposit (lodge) such securities in that account. On depositing the Securities the account holder in effect transfers ownership of the securities to the CDS, while retaining the beneficial interest.

CDS thereupon gives notice of the said transfer of securities to the Secretary/Registrar of the Listed Company to which such Securities relate and the company is required to register the transfer in the books of the company, subject to the provisions in the CDS Rules.

Upon the due registration of the transfer of securities the said transfer is entered in the register of members of the Listed Company. The respective CDS account holder, for whose benefit such Securities are held by CDS, is entitled to enjoy all rights and privileges and is subject to all such duties and obligations as a registered holder of those Securities, as also specified in the Companies Act No. 17 of 1982, as amended.

All listed securities are not fully de-materialized but it is mandatory to use the CDS for purposes of secondary market trading. The CDS acts as a depository for all listed securities and approx. 50% of equity shares and 38% of Debt Securities are currently held through the CDS.

## Main Services offered by CDS

The main services of CDS include;

- maintaining securities in a scripless form to facilitate their trading in the CSE
- clearing of securities on account of trades carried out through CSE
- co-ordinating the settlement of funds between Participants through the settlement bank of the CDS
- the opening and maintenance of securities accounts for investors, deposit of securities in such accounts, withdrawal of securities and facilitating the transfer of securities between securities accounts in CDS
- facilitating Securities Borrowing & Lending (SBL) by the account holders through participants
- the provision of entitlement schedules and other reports to listed companies in respect of CDS account holders
- co-ordinating the transfer of securities in CDS pertaining to the take over of listed companies and/or

## 2004 Ver.

de-listing of listed securities

- the provision of CDS account statements to account holders on a periodic basis

### Participant Status

Member firms of the CSE and Custodian Banks are eligible to obtain participant status of the CDS. Fifteen Stock Broking firms (members of the CSE), Three Trading Members (members of the CSE), and sixteen custodian banks (registered under the Banking Act and who provide custodial services for investors) have been granted participatory status in the CDS, enabling them to directly utilize the facilities and services offered by the CDS.

### Settlement of Transactions

The settlement process for transactions on equities is in the form of a two tiered rolling system. A buyer of equities is required to settle the buying broker the value of a purchase within trade day plus five market days (T+5). On account of a sale, the client will receive his sale proceeds from his participant on trade day plus six market days (T+6). The inter-participant settlement of all equity transactions falls on trade day plus six market days (T+6) through the nominated Settlement Bank of the CDS.

The settlement process for transactions on Corporate Debt Securities is in the form of a single tiered rolling system and falls on trade day plus one market day (T+1). This means that buyers shall pay the buying Broker on trade day plus one market day (T+1) and the Selling Participant will settle the sellers on trade day plus one market day (T+1). The inter-participant settlement on Corporate Debt Securities falls on trade day plus one market day (T+1) through the nominated settlement bank of the CDS.

### OPERATIONAL STATISTICS FOR LAST FIVE YEARS (1999 – 2003)

YEAR	ACCOUNTS OPENED	DEPOSITS	WITHDRAWALS	TRANSFERS	TRADES
1999	12,239	60,021	574	12,189	206,745
2000	10,574	42,967	494	9,802	160,838
2001	5,067	24,718	404	11,201	160,094
2002	11,016	62,010	447	14,110	283,926
2003	21,440	95,878	471	15,349	484,091

NUMBER OF SECURITIES HELD IN CUSTODY		
	Apr-04	Apr-03
Domestic	2,995,139,799	2,263,955,726
Foreign	675,325,753	671,560,808
Total	3,670,465,552	2,935,516,534



## Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation

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### ■ Overview

Taiwan Depository and Clearing Corporation (TDCC) is the sole institution offering securities custody and book-entry services in Taiwan. It was established in October 1989 which was known as Taiwan Securities Central Depository (TSCD) prior to the merger with Debt Instruments Depository and Clearing (DIDC) on March 27, 2006. The pay-in capital of TDCC currently amounts to USD 87 million and the major shareholder is Taiwan Stock Exchange (TSEC) with 50.43% ownership.

### ■ Organization Structure

After the merger with DIDC, TDCC is divided into two individual business groups, the Equities Business Group and Fixed Income Business Group, including 14 departments, to undertake the back-office operations for both capital and money markets.

### ■ Main Services

The Equities Business Group mainly conducts services originally provided by TSCD, which include securities custody, registration of dematerialized securities, clearing and settlement of emerging stocks, book-entry operation for securities settlement, pledge and distribution, and mutual fund services.

On the other hand, the Fixed Income Business Group provides the services of custody, registration, clearing, settlement and payment processing for underwriting and redemption of fixed income instruments.

### ■ Eligible Securities

- stocks
- convertible bonds, exchangeable corporate bonds and conversion certificate of bonds
- corporate bonds
- beneficiary certificates and ABS
- warrants and warrant bonds
- stock option certificates
- NCD, CP, BA&TA, ABCP and etc.

### ■ Participants

There are 1,713 participants in TDCC as of the end of August, 2008.

### ■ Account Structure

The depository and book-entry system of TDCC is a two-tier structure legally. But in practice, the operations are proceeded in one-tier computer processing. Entrusted by the participants, TDCC maintains 13,881,853 investor accounts under 1,713 participant accounts as of the end of August, 2008.



## ■ Bills Clearing & Settlement System

The bills clearing & settlement system(BCSS) was launched in April, 2004, formerly belonged to DIDC. After April, 2004, it is mandatory by law that the clearing and settlement of short term bills should be processed through BCSS. The main characteristics of BCSS are DVP, RTGS, online redemption, and book entry services. Therefore, the deposit, registration, underwriting, settlement, redemption, and pledge operations concerning short-term bills are mostly through BCSS system. The launch of this system does improve the security and efficiency of the financial market in Taiwan.

## ■ Fund Clear System

Starting to provide mutual fund services in 2005, TDCC established Fund Clear system (www.fundclear.com.tw) to provide services for offshore funds. The system consists of information reporting platform, information declaring platform, and information transmission and cash payment platform.

In addition, to comply with the regulation that the Fund Clear system is the official reporting and declaring website for futures trust funds from the end of 2007, TDCC enhanced the system to provide information reporting and declaring services for futures trust funds.

## ■ Dematerialisation

As a registrar of uncertificated securities, TDCC launched book-entry services for eligible securities in Jan. 12th ,2001, and has endeavored to establish a throughout dematerialization process control mechanism and also smoothly facilitated the book entry operations. Moreover, from July, 2006, it is mandatory to issue IPO and SPO of shares and corporate bonds in dematerialization forms, which is the milestone of dematerialisation in Taiwan. As of the end of August, 2008, the ratio of uncertificated securities was 35.47% of total securities under custody.

## ■ Statistics

Capital	USD 91 Million		
Book Entry Operation (2008/8/1-31)	TWSE 66,834,717,401 shares	GTSM 9,308,630,191shares	Emerging Stocks 211,887,054shares
	TWSE 7,044,050 transaction	GTSM 1,447,069 transaction	Emerging Stocks 34,517 transaction
Securities under custody	Equities	USD 619Billion	
	Fixed income instruments	Bonds	USD34.54 Billion
		Bills	USD24.84 Billion
Ratio of listed securities under custody	TSEC 92.01%	GTSM 97.24%	Emerging Stocks 81.07%
Fund Clear System	Number of Offshore Funds Approved		863
	Total Amount of Offshore Funds Reported		USD 50 Billion

As of the end of August, 2008

### Vision (2007-2009)

To be a valued partner in the financial market offering excellent services.

### Mission (2007-2009)

We are committed to strengthening post-trade business and infrastructure with efficient, highly professional procedures that meet international standards and exceed our customers' expectations.

### Operations

The Thailand Securities Depository Co. Ltd. (TSD) is a subsidiary of The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET). The TSD was established on November 16, 1994 with a registered capital of THB 200 million, and commenced operations on January 1, 1995. The TSD provides four types of securities post trade services;

1. Securities Depository Services: acts as the central securities depository for stocks and bonds using a secured and efficient scripless system.

Members: 1. Brokers            2. Custodian Banks    3. Issuers

4. Any juristic person specified by the SET.

System: Dematerialized.

Types of Securities in SDC: Treasury notes, Bill of exchange, Promissory notes, Other debt instruments issued by state authorities, Common stocks, Preferred stocks, Unsecured bonds, Unsecured convertible debentures, Unsecured short-term debentures, Unit trusts, Warrants, Short-term warrants, Derivatives warrants, Options, Transferable Subscription Rights, Depository Receipts.

2. Securities Clearing and Settlement Service: acts as the sole clearing house for securities trading in Thailand by utilizing an internationally-accepted multilateral netting mode of settlement and extra providing a gross settlement mode for debt instrument.

Members: 1. General Members/Clearing Fund Members (i.e. Brokers)

2. Associate Members/Non-Clearing Fund Members (i.e. Custodian Banks)

Market	Settlement Cycle	Method	Guarantee
Equities (SET& mai)	T+3	Multilateral Netting (>THB 50 Million)	Yes
	T+1 to T+3	Gross Settlement	No
Debt instruments - BEX	T+2	Multilateral Netting	Yes
	T+1 to T+2	Gross Settlement (>THB 10 Million)	No
- OTC	Real Time	Gross Settlement	No

Risk Management: Financial Surveillance System, Settlement Cap, Early Warning System, SBL, Buy-in System, Clearing Fund, etc.

3. Securities and Fund Registration Services: acts as the registrar for common stocks, preferred stocks, bonds, debentures, as well as mutual funds (MF), retirement mutual funds (RMF), long-term equity funds (LTF), and provident funds (PVF).
4. Broker Operation Services: provides back-office operations for securities companies.

Main Services: 1. Full Service    2. Application Service    3. Backup Service

## Statistical Highlights

### 1. Securities Depository

As of December 31, 2007

	2006	2007
<i>Number of Depository Participants (Participants)</i>	621	624
- Brokers	39	39
- Custodians	37	35
- Issuers	527	534
- Others	18	16
<i>Number of Securities Deposited in the Securities Depository System (Securities)</i>		
- Common Stocks and Corporate Bonds	1,003	1,057
- Government Bonds	460	446

### 2. Securities Clearing and Settlement

	2006	2007
<i>Number of Participants in the Clearing House (Participants)</i>	84	88
<i>The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)</i>		
- Total Value of Securities Clearing and Settlement (THB million)	695,059	713,599
- Total Volume of Securities Clearing and Settlement (Million Shares)	300,568	268,184
- Total Transactions of Securities Clearing and Settlement (Thousand Transactions)	2,319	2,392
<i>Market for Alternative Investment (MAI)</i>		
- Total Value of Securities Clearing and Settlement (THB million)	4,250	11,410
- Total Volume of Securities Clearing and Settlement (Million Shares)	2,789	8,024
- Total Transactions of Securities Clearing and Settlement (Thousand Transactions)	96	164
<i>Bond Electronic Exchange (BEX)</i>		
- Total Value of Securities Clearing and Settlement (THB million)	289	151
- Total Volume of Securities Clearing and Settlement (Million Shares)	0.20	0.23
- Total Transactions of Securities Clearing and Settlement (Thousand Transactions)	0.21	0.21
<i>Thailand Futures Exchange (TFEX)</i>		
- Total Number of Participants (Participants)	23	25
- Total Volume of Margin Requirement (THB Million)	395	702

### 3. Securities Registration

	2006	2007
<i>Number of Companies in the Securities Registration System (Companies)</i>	590	582
<i>Number of Securities in the Securities Registration System (Securities)</i>	748	766
- Securities Listed in The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)	572	591
- Securities Listed in The Market For Alternative Investment (MAI)	44	57
- Bonds in Bond Electronic Exchange (BEX)	12	20
- Securities traded Over the Counter (OTC)	120	82

### 4. Fund Registration

	2006	2007
Number of Mutual Funds in the Fund Registration System	18	9
Number of Retirement Mutual Funds (RMFs) in the Fund Registration System	22	22
Number of Long-term Equity Funds (LTFs) in the Fund Registration System	13	22
Number of Provident Funds in the Fund Registration System	99	100

### Back Office Services Bureau (BSB)

	2006	2007
<i>Cash Market</i>		
- Number of Brokers Using Full Service of BSB	18	16*
- Number of Brokers Using BSB as a Backup-Site	1	1
- Number of Brokers Using Application Service of BSB	1	1
<i>Derivatives Market</i>		
- Number of Brokers Using Full Service of BSB	22	21
- Number of Brokers Using Application Service of BSB	2	2

\* In 2007, 3 out of 16 brokers used back office service only for corporate debentures trading on The Stock Exchange of Thailand.



## The State Central Securities Depository of the Republic of Uzbekistan

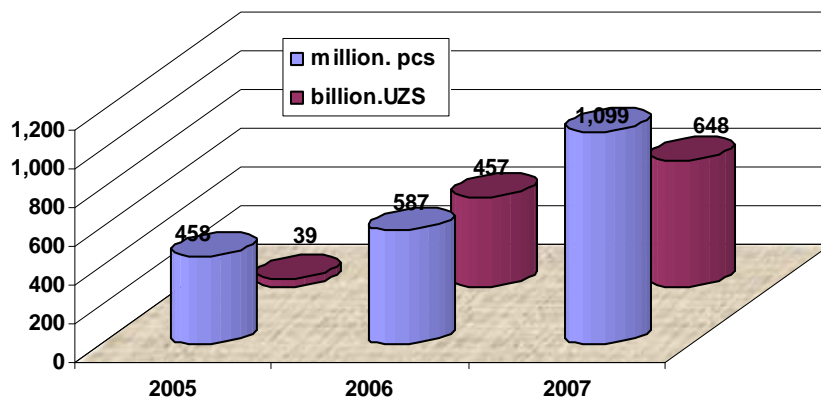
### General information

Stock market of the Republic of Uzbekistan had been formed on the basis of critical analysis of information on similar markets of other countries, primarily, those of Western Europe where independent and different approaches were formed in relation to the securities markets.

With adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On Activity of Depositories in the Securities Market» in 1998 establishment of two-tier depository system of the Republic of Uzbekistan consisting of the Central Depository - state unitary enterprise (first tier) and depositories was started.

On July 22, 2008 the new Law on a Securities market in Republic Uzbekistan has come into force.

The comparative diagram of securities taken into account



## **Regulatory Environment**

According to the new Law on a Securities market, register institutes are abolished, and formation of registers for the established date for all issuers of corporate securities will be carried out by the Central depository. With a view of preparation of the Central depository to acceptance the above mentioned functions, during 2007, activity on development of legal documents, preparation of experts, technical and program resources for created new division of the Central depository on formation registers of securities, was carried out.

## **Services Provided**

- Statement on the account of issue securities, except State securities;
- Storage of issue paperless securities, except State securities;
- Conducting registers of shareholders and registers of corporate bonds owners as the central registrar;
- Accounting the state rights on transferred securities for storage, and securities rights of the authorized bodies on securities management;
- Conducting correspondent accounts of depositories;
- Confirmation of presence and authenticity taking place at it on securities storage of exchange and off-exchange trades participants before trades;
- Maintenance of securities delivery taking place at it stored to participants of exchange and off-exchange trades on arranged deal at the tenders to transactions;
- Storage of the documents, confirming issue of the issue-securities, except State securities;
- The account of allowed securities for circulation on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which have been issued by non-residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- The account of allowed securities which have been let out by residents of Republic of Uzbekistan to the circulation outside of territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- The account of the rights to let out securities and belonging to investment funds;
- Conducting united database of shareholders;
- Gathering and information ordering about movement of issue-securities (except State securities) under DEPO accounts in depositories.

## **Main Initiatives**

In the fourth quarter 2007, the Central depository began interaction with Association of National Numbering Agencies (ANNA) and National Depository Center (NDC) of Russia on questions for appropriation of international identification codes ISIN and CFI for Uzbek securities.

As agreed with the Center for coordination and control over functioning of a securities market of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Realization functions of Substitute Numbering Agency for the Republic of Uzbekistan will make NDC. Further, functions of National Numbering Agency on the Republic of Uzbekistan will be delegated to the Central depository.



## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Vietnam Securities Depository (VSD) is a non-profit organization that was established in 2005 and officially commenced its operations from May 2006. VSD was formally launched in July 2006, and is headquartered in Hanoi with a branch in Hochiminh City.

VSD is the sole CSD in Vietnam to provide securities registration, depository, clearing and settlement services and other post-trade services for the securities market. VSD is a legal entity whose operational expenses are covered by the State budget, and is directly under the State Securities Commission (SSC).

## 2. MAJOR SERVICES

### 2.1. Securities registration

In accordance with the Securities Law, securities of public companies have to be centrally registered with VSD who is the single central registrar for securities of all (listed and unlisted) public companies.

Securities registration and management of registration information are the basis for VSD to accept securities to be centrally deposited at VSD, and at the same time manage ownership transfers for all securities registered at VSD.

### 2.2. Corporate action processing

Corporate action processing services provided by VSD include voting right; entitlement to bond interest and principle, and cash dividend; entitlement to stock dividend and bonus stock; right issue; conversion of convertible bonds; other rights governed by applicable laws.

#### *Rights allocation principle:*

Rights of deposited securities owners are processed through the depository members (DMs) where they open accounts. Cash and securities will be allocated to the cash account and securities account in the book-entry form in turn by VSD and DMs.

As for undeposited securities owners, their rights are directly processed at issuers or at VSD if VSD is authorized by issuers.

With reference to Government bonds, VSD is presently the single agent to make payment of interest and principle of government bonds listed on the Stock Exchange and the Securities Trading Centre.

## **2.3 Securities Depository**

### *Account management at VSD:*

According to the Securities law, securities of public companies have to be deposited with VSD before selling. Securities deposited at VSD is fungibly managed and under the two-layered model: Investors deposit their securities at DMs and DMs redeposit investors' securities with VSD.

### *Account management at DMs:*

DMs open individual securities depository accounts for and manage assets of each clients separately.

### *VSD's depository services include:*

- Securities depository
- Securities withdrawal
- Transfer of securities
- Pledge and pledge release

Whenever Investors want to deposit, withdraw, transfer or pledge their securities deposited at VSD, they have to submit their requests at the DM where they open depository accounts.

VSD and its DMs manage investors' holdings in the book-entry depository account system. The transfer of deposited securities ownership is made in book-entry form without transfers of physical certificates.

## **2.4 Securities Clearing and Settlement**

### *Settlement of securities transactions:*

Securities delivery is made through VSD, and cash payment is done through the settlement bank. Settlements has to be complied with the DVP principle.

### *Settlement modes:*

Multi-lateral netting settlement and trade by trade settlements are used by VSD. VSD makes settlement for listed securities based on the trading results provided by HOSE and HASTC from T+1 to T+3 (one to three working days after the trading day) depends on types of securities and trading methods.

### *Settlement default management:*

Members of VSD are responsible for their settlement obligations. If members fail to fulfill their obligations, the following settlement default management measures, which are basically complied with international standards, will be taken by VSD to prevent risks. As for shortage of securities, members of VSD can borrow or get support from other members of VSD, from their clients or from other eligible sources. In case of fund shortage, depends on the shortage amount, members of VSD can borrow from the Compensation Fund (contributed by DMs) or from the Settlement Bank.

# History of ACG

- Nov. 1997 The 1<sup>st</sup> General Meeting of ACG was held in Hong Kong, hosted by Hong Kong Securities Clearing Co., Ltd., attended by 17 CSDs and clearing organizations in 14 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.  
(Since then, the General Meeting of ACG has been held once a year, hosted by one of ACG members.)
- Nov. 1998 Central Depository Systems (Pvt.) Ltd., Sri Lanka, joined ACG.
- May. 1999 The 1<sup>st</sup> Cross-Training Seminar of ACG was organized by Exchange of Information Task Force, held in Taipei, Taiwan, hosted by Taiwan Securities Central Depository.  
(Since then, Cross-Training Seminar of ACG has been organized once a year, hosted by one of ACG members.)
- Feb. 2000 Central Depository Bangladesh Limited, Bangladesh, joined ACG.
- Mar. 2000 Securities Clearing Automated Network Services, Malaysia, joined ACG.
- Nov. 2000 Central Depository Services (India) Limited, India and National Securities Clearing Corporation, India, joined ACG.
- Mar. 2001 Hong Kong Monetary Authority joined ACG.
- Sep. 2001 Indonesian Clearing & Guarantee Corp. and The State Central Securities Depository of the Republic of Uzbekistan joined ACG.
- Nov. 2004 BOI Shareholding Ltd., India, joined ACG.
- Dec. 2005 Mongolian Securities Clearing House and Central Depository Co., Ltd. joined ACG.
- Nov. 2006 China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co., Ltd. , Japan Securities Clearing Corporation, Maldives Securities Depository Pvt. Ltd. and National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited joined ACG.
- Sep. 2007 Vietnam Securities Depository and Joint-Stock Company "Central Securities Depository", Kazakhstan, joined ACG.
- Jun. 2008 The 10<sup>th</sup> Cross-Training Seminar of ACG was organized by Exchange of Information Task Force, held in Indonesia jointly hosted by Indonesian Central Securities Depository and Indonesian Clearing & Guarantee Corp.



## ACG General Meetings

	Schedule		Venue		Hosting Members
1 <sup>st</sup>	1997	November 27-28	Hong Kong		HKSCC
2 <sup>nd</sup>	1998	November 9-10	India	Mumbai	NSDL
3 <sup>rd</sup>	1999	November 4-5	New Zealand	Wellington	NZCSD
4 <sup>th</sup>	2000	November 1-3	Korea	Seoul	KSD
5 <sup>th</sup>	2001	September 24-25	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	MCD & SCANS
6 <sup>th</sup>	2002	November 18-19	Thailand	Bangkok	TSD
7 <sup>th</sup>	2003	October 2-3	Indonesia	Bali	KSEI & KPEI
8 <sup>th</sup>	2004	November 1-2	Taiwan	Taipei	TDCC
9 <sup>th</sup>	2005	November 10-11	Japan	Tokyo	JASDEC & JSSC
10 <sup>th</sup>	2006	November 9-10	Pakistan	Karachi	CDC Pakistan
11 <sup>th</sup>	2007	September 2-4	China	Beijing	SD&C
12 <sup>th</sup>	2008	November 9-11	Singapore		SGX

## ACG Cross-Training Seminars

	Schedule		Venue		Hosting Members
1 <sup>st</sup>	1999	May 10-13	Taiwan	Taipei	TSCD
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2000	June 26-28	Indonesia	Jakarta	KSEI
3 <sup>rd</sup>	2001	July 19-21	Japan	Tokyo	JASDEC & JSSC
4 <sup>th</sup>	2002	November 18-19	India	Mumbai	NSDL
5 <sup>th</sup>	2003	September 3-5	Korea	Seoul	KSD
6 <sup>th</sup>	2004	May 11-14	Singapore		HKMA & HKEx
7 <sup>th</sup>	2005	May 17-19	Taiwan	Taipei	TDCC
8 <sup>th</sup>	2006	June 27-28	Thailand	Bangkok	TSD
9 <sup>th</sup>	2007	July 5-6	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Bursa Malaysia
10 <sup>th</sup>	2008	June 1-5	Indonesia	Bali	KSEI & KPEI



ACG General Meeting in Singapore in November 2008

# Contact Us

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55/F, Two International Finance Centre,  
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WEB: <http://www.ksei.co.id>

### **Indonesian Clearing & Guarantee Corp.**

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TEL : +62-21-5299-5650  
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## JAPAN:

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## MALAYSIA:

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WEB: <http://www.pcd.com.ph>

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WEB: <http://www.vsd.vn>

1	Name	Austraclear Limited	ASX Settlement & Transfer Corporation (ASTC)	China Government Securities Depository Trust & Clearing Co.,Ltd.
2	Country/region	Australia	Australia	China
3	Capital	A\$8.25 million (US\$11.8 million)	A\$5 million (US\$7.1 million)	RMB 480 million (USD 70 million)
4	Main Shareholders and share ownership	100% ASX Limited	100% ASX Limited	state-owned enterprise
5	Types and number of Participants	Associate Participant 172; Full Participant 202; Public Trust 343; Special Purpose 97	54 - clearing & settlement; 47 settlement only	Total: 7095 Banks: 1070 Securities Companies: 112 Insurance Companies: 113 Funds: 688 Others: 5112
6	Range of Services Provided	CSD; electronic trade confirmation and settlement (BIS Model 1); electronic cash transfers; registry services; Issuing & Paying Agency (IPA); cross border linkages; electronic conveyancing and settlement	electronic transfer of securities; electronic subregister; DvP settlement of market transactions (BIS Model 1 & 3); pre-settlement matching of trades; DvP of Initial Public Offerings and other capital raisings; intra-day recalculation; takeover acceptance; automated corporate action balance maintenance; automated counterparty protection for corporate actions; collateral maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Registration, depository, settlement and principal redemption/interest payment agency services for government bonds, financial debentures, corporate bonds and other fixed-income securities</li> <li>● Technical support for the Open Market Operation system and the bond issuing system of People's Bank of China.</li> <li>● Registration, depository and settlement services for bond funds and money market funds.</li> <li>● Information consultant and internet services for bond market and money market.</li> <li>● Research, consultant service, training and media for bond market and money market.</li> <li>● Depository and cross-border settlement for fixed-income securities of foreign currency, and services for related settlement and international business.</li> <li>● Supervision over sub-depository of securities by approved of authorities.</li> <li>● Other business approved by People's Bank of China and Ministry of Finance.</li> </ul>
7	Eligible Securities	Bonds; Registered Notes (Fixed interest & Commercial paper), government and non-government securities, bank bills; promissory notes; certificates of deposit.	Cash Equities; Fixed Interest; Warrants; Debt-Hybrid	Government Bonds, Central Bank Bonds, Financial Bonds, Corporate Bonds, ABS/MBS, Commercial Papers, Middle Term Notes, Foreign Bonds, etc.
8	Value of Securities in Custody	AUD 983.9 billion (@ 30 June 2008)	AUD 1254 billion (@ 30 June 2008)	RMB¥ 4650 billion (Government Bonds) RMB¥ 3659 billion (Central Bank Bonds) RMB¥ 3227 billion (Financial Bonds) RMB¥ 798 billion (Others)
9	Amount of Cash Settles	approx. AUD 60 billion per day (cash and securities)	AUD 6.5 billion (average daily value settled for 12 months to 30 June 2008)	28.4 trillion RMB
10	Percentage of Securities Immobilized / Dematerialized	100%	100%	100%
11	Memorandum of Understanding / Business Agreement	Not publicly disclosed.	Not publicly disclosed.	-
12	Total Revenue / Expenses and Net income	Revenue A\$26.8 million (US\$38.3 million) Expenses A\$10.9 million (US\$15.6 million) Net income A\$15.9 million (US\$22.8 million)	Not publicly disclosed.	-
13	Number of Officers and Employees	15	15	Total 136 staff
14	Stock Exchanges	N/A	ASX Limited	National Interbank Funding Center
15	Settlement Period	T	T+3	T+0
16	Other CSDs or Clearing Organization	N/A	N/A	China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited

1	Name	China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited	Hong Kong Monetary Authority - Central Money Markets Unit	Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (HKSCC)
2	Country/region	China	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
3	Capital	1.2 billion RMB (1,752million US\$)	N.A.	N/A (HKSCC is a subsidiary of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEX))
4	Main Shareholders and share ownership	Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange each holds 50% of SD&C equity.	The Central Money Markets Unit (CMU) is a section within the Payment Operations Division of the Financial Infrastructure Department of the HKMA	Total: 2 shares HKEX : 1 share *HKEC Nominees Ltd : 1 share *Remark : Nominee shareholder in trust for HKEX
5	Types and number of Participants	Total:102 Securities Companies:102	No. of Recognised Dealers: 151 and No. of CMU Members : 169 (as of July 2008)	As at 31/12/2007 Total: 19,571 (i) Clearing Agency Participants: 1 (ii) Custodian Participants: 39 (iii) Direct Clearing Participants: 442 (iv) General Clearing Participants: 2 (v) Investor Participants: 19081 (vi) Stock Lender Participants: 0 (vii) Stock Pledge Participants: 6
6	Range of Services Provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registration services initial registration after IPOs, transfer of title for exchange trade and non-exchange trade, maintaining and delivery of register of shareholders, corporation action services, on-line proxy voting service.</li> <li>Securities account services</li> <li>Depository services centralized depository services facilitate cross-market bonds transfer.</li> <li>Clearing and settlement services clearing the transactions as CCP, flexible settlement cycles, flexible settlement cycles, multilateral netting services.</li> <li>Open-ended fund services offers subscription, redemption and swap of funds units, distribution of benefits and other value-added customer services.</li> </ul>	Collateral management service, Immobilized securities safekeeping and book-entry operation, collateral management system, securities lending and borrowing service, clearing and settlement of debt securities, cross-border linkage service with ICSDs/CSDs, income distribution, tender and allotment of Exchange Fund Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Clearing &amp; Settlement System (CCASS) for listed securities on Stock Exchange of HK, which is a computerised book-entry Clearing and Settlement System based on the immobilisation of share certificates in the CCASS Depository</li> <li>Nominees Services for all eligible CCASS securities</li> <li>Dividend / Cash / Interest payments, Voting, Rights/ Warrant exercises, tendering of fund notes</li> <li>Depository Services for share custody; share deposits and withdrawals for eligible CCASS securities</li> <li>Others</li> <li>Electronic IPOs</li> </ul>
7	Eligible Securities	A Shares and B Shares listed on stock exchanges, Corporate Bond, Exchange Traded Fund, Close-end Fund, mutual Fund, Warrants.	Exchange Fund Bills and Notes, private and public sector debt securities	Ordinary shares, Preference shares, Registered / Derivative warrants, CBBC, Rights, Debt securities, Unit trust funds, iShares and Nasdaq stocks
8	Value of Securities in Custody	US\$ 26.568 billion (Stock) US\$ 529 billion (Bonds) US\$ 97 billion (Close-ended Funds) *US\$=6.85RMB *as of the end of June 2008	Exchange Fund Bills and Notes=USD18.5bn and private and public sector debt securities=USD30bn (as of July 2008)	HKD10,438.86 (USD1338.32) billions as at 31/12/2007
9	Amount of Cash Settles	8.18 trillion RMB (1.19 trillion US\$)	N.A.	HKD4,567.7 (USD585.6) billions being the money obligations after netting for transactions of CNS trades for whole year of 2007
10	Percentage of Securities Immobilized / Dematerialized	Stocks:100% Bonds: 100% ETF:100% Close-ended Funds 100% Warrants:100%	100% as all securities are either immobilized or dematerialized.	74.95% of issued shares are admitted into CCASS as at 31/12/2007
11	Memorandum of Understanding / Business Agreement	Memorandum of Understanding: KSD (November,2002) JSSC (October,2003) OMX (February,2004) HKSCC (September,2004) Clearstream (June,2005) JSEDEC (June,2005) Euroclear (November, 2005) Computershare (December, 2005) DTCC (June,2007)		Memorandum of Understanding between China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation and HKSCC on 20/09/2004
12	Total Revenue / Expenses and Netincome	N.A	The CMU is part of the HKMA and there's no separate account for CMU.	No data available for HKSCC. For HKEX : Operating income : HK\$8,390m (USD1,076m) Operating expenses: HK\$1,411m (USD181m) Net Income: HK\$6,169m (USD791m)
13	Number of Officers and Employees	455 staff in total	13	HKSCC is one of subsidiaries of HKEX. HKEX employed a total no. of 837 staff as at 31/12/07
14	Stock Exchanges	Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shenzhen Stock Exchange.	N.A.	1 stock exchange : Stock Exchange of Hong Kong
15	Settlement Period	T+1(A Shares,Convertible Bonds,ETF,Closed-ended Fund), T+1(Government Bonds,Corporate Bonds), T+1(Warrants), T+3(B Shares).	From T+0 to T+2	T+2 for all listed securities on Stock Exchange of Hong Kong
16	Other CSDs or Clearing Organization	China Government Securities Depository Trust and Clearing CO.,LTD for Inter-bank bond market.	Hong Kong Securities Clearing Co.,Ltd	N/A



Central Depository Services (India) Limited	PT. Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) - Indonesian Central Securities Depository	Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc.
Mumbai/India	Indonesia	Japan
1045 million INR (26.13million US\$)	US\$ 26.81 million	4.25 billion yen (42million US\$)
Total 104.5million shares. Bombay Stock Exchange Limited 36.61%, HDFC Bank Ltd. 14.36%, State Bank of India 9.57%, Bank of India 9.57%, Bank of Baroda 9.57%, several other prominent Banks, a regional Exchange.	Total 1,590 shares: - 31.5% securities company - 36% Custodian Bank - 4% Securities Administration Agencies - 27.5% Stock Exchange (IDX) and Clearing House (KPEI) - 1% Treasury stock	Total 8,500 shares, Tokyo Stoch Exchange 21.82%,Japan Securities Dealers Association 11.9%,Nomura Holdings 5.7%,The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd 4.24%
Total:444 Banks:38 Custodians:10 Stock Brokers:380 Clearing House/Clearing Corporation:13 Others:3	- 465 issuers - 135 securities companies - 23 custodian banks - 4 payment banks	Total:286 Securities Companies:227 Banks:35 Stock Exchanges:14 Insuransu Companies:7 Securities Finance Companies:3
Maintaining Beneficial owner(BO) accounts through Depository Participants(DPs). Securities: The DPs create/open BO accounts for the investors in the system for holding securities. The Issuers of securities or their Registrars & Share Transfer Agents(RTA's) have established electronic connectivity with CDSL to carry out activities like confirmation of dematerialisation/rematerialisationrequests, Corporate Actions such as issue of additional securities, redemption, rematerialisation,pledge/unpledge, etc. of securities. In order to facilitate delivery of securities for settlement transactions, the Clearing House/Clearing Corporations of Stock Exchanges are electronically connected with CDSL. Commodities: The DPs create/open beneficial owner accounts for the investors in the system for holding Warehouse receipts. The Warehouses/safe deposit vaults holding commodities through their agents who have established electronic connectivity with CDSL to carry out activities like conversion of physical warehouse receipts into electronic form, conversion of electronic warehouse receipts into physical form, renewal, pledge/unpledge, etc. of electronic warehouse receipts. In order to facilitate delivery of commodities, the Commodity Exchanges are electronically connected with CDSL.	- Asset management: member, account, securities maintenance - Central depository services: securities deposit, securities withdrawal, securities & cash reconciliation - Transaction settlement services: settlement of Stock Exchange transaction & OTC transaction - Corporate action services: - Mandatory conversion: announcement, record snapshot balance, entitlement calculation, proceed distribution - Voluntary conversion: announcement, right/warrant exercise, proceed distribution - Post trade processing & Pre matching - Reporting	*Immobilized Securities Safekeeping and Book-entry Operations *Dematerialized Securities Book-entry Operations *Custody Process of shareholder notification to issuing companies (Stock) Transmit income taxation information from participant to paying agent (PA) and claim PA to distribute income to participant (Corporate Bond) Conversion agency/Income collection (CB) Dividend payments and proxy services (Foreign Stock) *Matching Services Post-Trade and Pre-settlement matching service (PSMS) *Other Services Provision of database for lost stocks (SITRAS)
Securities: Ordinary Shares, Preference Shares, Participating Preference Shares, Cumulative Preference Shares, Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares, Units, Mutual Funds(Open Ended Mutual Funds, Close Ended Mutual Funds), Warrants, Debentures, Pass Through Certificates, Zero Coupon Bonds, Commercial Papers, Certificate of Deposits, Bonds (Central & State Governments), Government Securities, Promissory Notes. Commodities: Warehouse receipts of commodities like Rice, Guar Seeds, Guar Gum, etc. and Precious metals like Gold, Silver, etc.	Equity, warrant, rights, ETF, corporate bonds, government bonds, certificate of Bank Indonesia, treasury bills, Islamic bonds, government Islamic bonds, medium term notes, promissory notes.	Dematerialized Commercial Paper,Corporate Bonds and Municipal Bonds,Investment Trust,Exchange Traded Fund,Stocks listed on stock exchanges,Preferred investment securities,Certificates of Real Estate Investment Trust,Convertible Bonds,Corporate bonds with subscription warrant to new shares
INR 59,66,070million(US\$ 149151.75 million) *1US\$=40INR* as on end March 2008.	As of 19 September 2008: EQUITY: US\$ 100,554,194,078 WARRANT: US\$ 369,117,689 MUTUAL FUND (ETF): US\$ 71,532,229 CORPORATE BOND: US\$ 8,090,762,787 ISLAMIC BONDS: US\$ 272,523,962 GOVERNMENT BOND: US\$ 1,729,834,292 GOVERNMENT ISLAMIC BOND: US\$ 3,674,121 MEDIUM TERM NOTES: US\$ 256,123,771 PROMISSORY NOTES: US\$ 25,756,124 CERTIFICATE OF BANK INDONESIA: US\$ 211,075,612 TREASURY BILLS: US\$ 11,938,232	US\$ 3.402 billion (Stock) US\$ 2.426 billion (Straight Bond) US\$ 1,065 billion (Investment Trust) US\$ 204 billion (Commercial Paper) US\$ 92 billion (Other Securities) *1US\$=99.35JPY *as od end-March 2008
Securities settled as on year ended March 2008. 38,31,786million INR (95794.65million US\$)	\$388,702,684.37	4.5 trillion YEN (457.3trilion US\$)
Dematerialised: 11.42% value and 14.84% volume of all listed equity shares as on year ended March 2008.	100%	Stocks:84.3%
Memorandum of Understanding: DTCC KSD Euroclear TDCC NDC JASDEC		Memorandum of Understanding: DTCC (August, 2003) TDCC (November, 2004) KSD (February, 2005) SD&C (June, 2005) CDC Pakistan (April, 2008) CDSL (may, 2008) NSDL (May, 2008) TSD (July, 2008) Business Collaboration Agreement: KSD (November, 2007)
As on year ended March 2008 Operating Income: 784.400million INR (19.61million US\$) Operating Expense: 265.946million INR (6.65million US\$) Net Income: 367.543million INR (9.19million US\$)	Total Revenue: US\$ 14.25 million Total Expense: US\$ 6.68 million Total Net Income: US\$ 7.66 million	Operating Income: 26billion YEN (259million US\$) Operating Expense: 21billion YEN (216million US\$) Net Income: 1,547million YEN (15,448million US\$)
Total 140 staff	Total 90 staffs	Total 185 staff
Total 18 Stock Exchanges (Bombay Stock Exchange Limited(BSE), National Stock Exchange of India Limited(NSE) and 16 other Regional Stock Exchanges) Total 22 Commodity Exchanges (National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited(NCDEX), Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited(MCX), National Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited(NMCE) and 19 Regional Commodity specific Exchanges)	Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX)	5 stock exchanges(Tokyo,Osaka,Nagoya,Fukuoka,Sapporo)and JASDAQ
T+2	T+3 (Stock), T+2 (Bonds)	T+3(Stocks) T+3(Corporate Bond) T+2(CP)
Depository: National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) Clearing Organisation: BOI Shareholding Limited (BOISL), National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited (NSCCL), The Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL)	KPEI (the clearing and guarantee institution)	The Bank of Japan for Government bonds Depository, Japan Securities Clearing Corporation(CCP for Exchange tradings), JASDEC DVP Clearing Corporation(CCP for non-exchange tradings)

1	Name	Japan Securities Clearing Corporation	"Central Securities Depository" JSC	Korea Securities Depository (KSD)
2	Country/region	Japan	Republic of Kazakhstan	Republic of Korea
3	Capital	3.0 billion yen ( 29.9 million U.S.\$*) including capital surplus of 1.3 billion yen *calculated at TTM rate as of March 31, 2008. (1U.S.\$=100.19JPY) The same rate applies below	682.7 mln KZT or \$ 5.7 mln (US)	USD 523.2 million as of the end of 2007
4	Main Shareholders and share ownership	Total 30,000 shares, Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. 86.3%	National Bank of Republic of Kazakhstan (49,79%), Kazakhstan stock Exchange (38,68%)	Korea Exchange, securities-related organizations securities companies, etc.
5	Types and number of Participants	Total:177 Financial instruments:119 Banks:47 Shinkin banks:4 Securities finance companies:3 Life insurance companies:1 Others:3	Total shares 300: Government Organization - 1 Stock Exchange - 1 banks - 14 brokerage companies - 9	1,000 participants as of the end of 2007 KSD participants are securities companies, financial institutions, etc.
6	Range of Services Provided	*Assumption of obligation *Guarantee of settlement *Netting of funds and securities for transfer *DVP settlement *Instructions for transfers of funds and securities sent to CSDs and settlement banks *Monitoring of financial conditions of clearing participants *Services to Securities Infrastructures Services relating to various monitoring procedures Services relating to Surety Bond management operations	1. Provision of nominee holder services for participants. 2. Settlement of trades with financial instruments conducted on organized securities market and OTC transactions involving CSD participants. 3. Depository servicing of public securities. 4. Provides consultancy, information and other services, which don't contradict legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. 5. Clearing of trades with financial instruments both for financial instruments as well as money. 6. Maintenance of the register of security holders. The Central Depository carries out certain types of banking operations: * functions of a centralized organization, providing settlement between brokers and dealers; * paying agent functions for income payment and redemptions of financial instruments; * opening of banking accounts for participants, designated for money transfers for trades with financial instruments, as well as receipt of income payments and redemptions.	Centralized deposit of securities Book-entry transfer of securities Deposit and book-entry transfer of securities through mutual account opening with foreign entities that play similar roles with KSD Transfer agent service Separate custody of securities Settlement of securities transactions Bond registration services, etc.
7	Eligible Securities	Cash products traded on all Japanese stock exchanges and derivatives traded on TSE.	public bonds: -notes of Kazakhstan National Bank -securities of the Ministry of Finance -municipal securities -euronotes * corporate securities: -foreign securities -shares -bonds	Securities listed on the Stock Market Stocks listed on the KOSDAQ Market Bonds issued by registration whose registrar is KSD or the Bank of Korea Short-term monetary instruments including CDs and CPs Indirect Investment Beneficiary Certificates Other securities deemed appropriate by KSD
8	Value of Securities in Custody		\$ 63.6 mlrd (US)	About US\$ 2 trillion
9	Amount of Cash Settles	The daily average values of obligation assumption as follows: US\$ 3,486 billion (Cash products) US\$ 5,750 billion (JGB Futures) US\$ 1,088 billion (Index Futures)	57.1 billion KZT or \$ 0.47 billion (US)	Stocks : about US\$132.52 billion Bonds : about US\$ 2,191 billion
10	Percentage of Securities Immobilized / Dematerialized		100%	Immobilized : stocks-72.48% / bonds-96.53% Dematerialized : stocks-79.82% / bonds-98.56%
11	Memorandum of Understanding / Business Agreement	Memorandum of Understanding: TDCC(June, 2007) Business Collaboration Agreement: JASDEC DVP Clearing Corporation(December, 2003) JASDEC(December, 2003) JGBCC(June, 2004)	NDC (Republic of Azerbaijan)	1) Taiwan Securities Central Depository (later renamed as TDCC) (March 30, 2000) 2) Japan Securities Clearing Corp.(later renamed as JSSC) (July 27, 2001) 3) State Central Securities Depository of the Republic of Uzbekistan (May 16, 2002) 4) China Securities Depository & Clearing Corporation Ltd. (November 1, 2002) 5) Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (February 9, 2004) 6) Japan Securities Depository Center (February 21, 2005) 7) Stock Exchange of Thailand, Thailand Securities Depository (June 27, 2005) 8) Indonesian Clearing & Guarantee Corp. (August 19, 2005) 9) Vietnam Securities Depository (November 24, 2006) 10) Central Depository of Securities Ltd. (November 7, 2007) 11) Thailand Securities Depository (November 12, 2007) 12) Central Securities Depository of Republic of Kazakhstan (October 2, 2008)
12	Total Revenue / Expenses and Netincome	Operating Revenues: 11.8billion yen (118million US\$) Operating Expense: 6.6billion yen (66million US\$) Net Income: 3.1billion yen (31million US\$)	Net Income: 215.7 mln KZT or \$ 1.8 mln (US) Operating income: 593.2 mln KZT or \$ 4.92 (US) Operating expenses: 324.9 mln KZT or \$ 2.71 (US)	Total Revenues: US\$147,878,204 / Total Expenses: US\$97,827,397 Net Income: US\$92,155,028 (as of the end of 2007)
13	Number of Officers and Employees	Total 20 staff	45	450
14	Stock Exchanges	6 stock exchanges(Tokyo,Osaka, JASDAQ,Nagoya,Fukuoka and Sapporo)	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange	Korea Exchange
15	Settlement Period	T+3	T+3, T+0	T+2
16	Other CSDs or Clearing Organization	The Bank of Japan for settlement of funds, Japan Securities Depository Center Inc.(CSD), JASDEC DVP Clearing Corporation(CCP for non-exchange tradings)		None



Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn Bhd	Bursa Malaysia Securities Clearing Sdn Bhd	Maldives Securities Depository Company Pvt. Ltd.	New Zealand Central Securities Depository Limited
Malaysia	Malaysia	Republic of Maldives	New Zealand
Authorised capital of RM50 million Paid-up capital of RM25 million	RM50 million (USD14.7 million)	Mvf 5,000,000 (389,105 US\$)	NZD1.9 billion (being capital of Reserve Bank of New Zealand. NZCSD is wholly owned by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand)
Wholly-owned subsidiary of Bursa Malaysia Berhad	Bursa Malaysia Berhad, 100%	90% Maldives Stock Exchange Company Pvt Ltd 10% State Trading Organisation Plc	
Total : 61 Authorised Depository Agents (ADAs) : 36 Authorised Direct Members (ADMs) : 25	Trading Clearing Participant (TCP) - 34 Non-Trading Clearing Participant (NTCP) - 9	Dealing Companies: 4 Brokers: 9 Issuing Companies: 5 Banks: 1 Stock Exchanges: 1 Total: 20	Full Members 64, Associate Members 47 Nominated Trusts 96
a) Operate and maintain the Central Depository System (CDS) for central handling of deposited securities. b) Safekeeping of jumbo certificates immobilised in the name of Bursa Malaysia Depository Nominees Sdn Bhd. c) Effect electronic book-entry delivery of securities for the purpose of trade settlement. d) CDS account opening, updating, suspension / release of suspension. e) Electronic transfer of securities. f) Acceptance of deposit of share certificates from shareholders. g) Produce and provide Record of Depositors (ROD) to share registrars. h) Verification of allotment records for corporate action purposes. i) Electronic Share Application ("ESA"), a facility that allows for application of Initial Public Offering ("IPO") through Automated Teller Machines ("ATM") of participating financial institutions.	* Clearing and Settlement of Contracts Executed on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad * Institutional Settlement Service (ISS) * Central Matching Facility (CMF) * Securities Borrowing and Lending (SBL)	1-Securities Account Opening 2-securities deposit 3-Electronic transfers of securities 4-Physical share transfer 5-Pledges of securities 6-Provide record of deposited shareholders information to issuing companies 7-Withdrawal of securities 8-Corporate Actions a-Bonus b-Split 10-Periodic statements to investors on securities account balances 9-Clearing and Settlement of Securities Trading	Corporate Actions, Fixed Interest Tenders, FX matching, Settlement of bonds & treasury bills, notes, equities
a) Equities securities such as shares b) Non equities securities such as Bonds, Warrants, Rights Issues, Call Warrants c) Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) d) Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT)	Ordinary Shares Preference Shares Debentures/Debtenture Stocks Loan Stocks Warrants/Transferable Subscription Rights (TSRs) Call Warrants Property Trusts Close-end Funds Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)	All kinds of securities which are governed by the Maldives Securities Act 2006.	Bonds, treasury bills, notes, equities
As at 26/9/2008, total market value of securities immobilised : RM 772.2 billion	Not Applicable	Mvf 140,181,035 (10,909,030 US\$) - Shares	NZD 85 million Fixed Interest NZD 15 Million Equities
Not applicable	Value of share cleared and settled as at 31 December 2007 is RM581.7 billion (USD171 billion)	Mvf 509,127.84 (39,620.84 US\$)	NZD 6 billion per day
As at 26/9/2008, immobilization rate is 99.9%	Not Applicable	BML 26.79%, MTCC 0.55% MTDC 71.36%, STO 1.30%	Equities - 25% of market capitalised, Fixed Interest 95%(estimate of all issues)
None	Not Applicable	Tripartite Agreement:(December, 2006) Dealing companies (AS, FO, ISB, SBM) BML Agreements with issuing companies: STO (February, 2007) MTCC (February, 2007) BML (March, 2007) MTDC (March, 2007) DEK (September, 2007) ACG Membership (May, 2006)	HKMA
As at 31/8/2008 Total Income : RM 38.8 million Total Operating Expenses : RM 18.9 million Net Income : RM 19.9 million	Not Applicable	Operating Income: Mvf 44,822.45 (-3,488.13 US\$) Operating Expense: Mvf 1,028,000 (80,000 US\$) Net Loss: Mvf -983,177.55 (-76,511.87 US\$)	Total revenue NZD4.4 million Expenses NZD3.4 million Net income NZD 1 million
48	Total 619 employees as at 31 December 2007, all employed under the listed holding company, Bursa Malaysia Berhad, with 8 running the Clearing House function for securities.	Two Officers and a Manager	10
Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad	Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad	Maldives Stock Exchange (MSE)	2 NZX & ASX
T + 3	T+3 (Securities)	T+2 (shares)	current day or future dated.
Bursa Malaysia Securities Clearing Sdn Bhd	Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn Bhd	Bank of Maldives Plc	Faster: Equity settlement platform of NZX

1	Name	The Central Depository (Pte) Limited	Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited (CDCPL)	Taiwan Depository and Clearing Corporation
2	Country/region	Singapore	Pakistan	Taiwan
3	Capital	N/A	PKR 500,000,000 (USD 6.53 Million) as of August 31, 2008	NT 2,909,101,000(USD 91 million) (As of the end of 2007)
4	Main Shareholders and share ownership	100% owned by Singapore Exchange Limited	Stock Exchanges 52.30% Banks 21.85% Foreign Institution 10.00% Non Banking FIs 11.35% Others 4.50%	-TWSE-50.43% -YuanTa Securities Finance-13.96% -Financial institutions and individuals-35.61% (As of the end of 2007)
5	Types and number of Participants	Brokers - 25 Bank Nominees - 28 Banks/Merchant Banks/Trustee - 6 Merchant Bank Nominees - 2 Finance Companies - 5	Account Holders / Participants 591	Total:1,713 Broker:126 Custodian Bank:36 Issuing Company:1,443 Bill Dealer:53 Clearing and Settlement Bank:15 Others:40 (As of the end of August, 2008)
6	Range of Services Provided	*Immobilized Securities Safekeeping and Book-entry Operations *Electronic Securities Book-entry Operations *Custody Process of shareholder notification to issuing companies (Stock) Dividend payments and proxy services (Foreign Stock) *Matching Services Post-Trade and Pre-settlement matching service (PSMS)	# Core Depository Services # Other Services Investor Account Services Trustee & Custodial Services Shares Registrar Services	1.Equity -securities custody -registration of dematerialized securities -clearing and settlement of emerging stocks -book-entry operation for securities settlement, pledge and distribution -mutual fund services. 2.Fixed Income -custody -registration -clearing and settlement -payment processing for underwriting and redemption
7	Eligible Securities	Securities listed or quoted on Singapore Exchange Limited.	# Shares / Certificates # Debt Instruments # Open End Mutual Fund - Units	--stocks --convertible bonds, exchangeable corporate bonds and conversion certificate of bonds --corporate bonds --beneficiary certificates and ABS --warrants and warrant bonds --stock option certificates --NCD, CP, BA&TA, ABCP and etc.
8	Value of Securities in Custody	N/A	PKR 2,098 billion (USD 30.67 billion)	-Equity:NT 19,810 billion(USD 619 billion) -Bonds:NT 1,116 billion(USD 34.53 billion) -Bills:NT 795 billion(USD 24.84 E9billion) (As of the end of August, 2008)
9	Amount of Cash Settles	N/A	N/A	NA
10	Percentage of Securities Immobilized / Dematerialized	CDP is 100% immobilized, not dematerialized.	80.10% Immobilized (Excluding Government Holdings) 65.48% Immobilized (Including Government Holdings)	35.47%(As of the end of August, 2008)
11	Memorandum of Understanding / Business Agreement	Please refer to SGX website. www.sgx.com MOUs with SGX: Taiwan Futures Exchange -12 December 2007 Financial Affairs Office of the People's Government of Liaoning Province (Liaoning-FAO) - 23 June 2006 Ho Chi Minh City Securities Markets - 27 Feb 2007 The Ho Chi Minh City Securities Trading Center (HoSTC) - 27 Feb 07 Zhejiang Financial Affairs Office (FAO) of the Zhejiang Provincial Government in China - 15 Nov 2005 Manama, Bahrain - 14 Oct 06 Karachi Stock Exchange - 22 Oct 08 Fujian Development and Reform Commission Office (FDRC) of the Fujian Provincial Government in China - 3 Nov 08 Jakarta Stock Exchange - 24 Jan 05 Wuxi Municipal People's Government (WMPG) of Jiangsu Province in China - 21 Feb 06 Hanoi Securities Trading Center (HASTC) - 2 April 07 Financial Affairs Office of the People's Government of Liaoning Province (Liaoning-FAO) - 23 Jun 06 Mongolian Stock Exchange (MSE) - 10 April 06	CDCPL signed MoU with: - Thailand Securities Depository Co. Ltd (TSD) - The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC) - Japan Securities Depository Centre, Inc. (JASDEC)	1.KSD(March,2000) 2.DTCC(August, 2003) 3.JASDEC(Nov. 2004) 4.JSSC(Nov. 2004) 5.CBLC(Dec., 2005) 6.CDP(Dec., 2006) 7.NSDL(Jan., 2007) 8.TSD(April, 2007) 9.MSCH&CD(April, 2007) 10.DBAG(May, 2007) 11.JISCC(June, 2007) 12.CDSL(February, 2008) 13.VSD(May, 2008)
12	Total Revenue / Expenses and Net Income	N/A	Total Revenue PKR 1,130.36 million (USD 16.53 million) Total Expenses PKR 565.38 million (USD 8.27 million) Net Income (before tax) PKR 565 million (USD 8.26 million) Net Income PKR 397.88 million (USD 5.82 million)	NT3,829,524,000(USD 119 million) NT2,064,434,000(USD 65 million) NT1,516,456,000(USD 47 million) (As of the end of 2007)
13	Number of Officers and Employees	122 as at 31 Oct 08	Total Numbers of Permanent Employees are 358	493 (As of the end of 2007)
14	Stock Exchanges	Singapore Exchange Limited	# The Karachi Stock Exchange (Guarantee) Limited. # Lahore Stock Exchange (Guarantee) Limited. # Islamabad Stock Exchange (Guarantee) Limited.	Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (TWSE) GreTai Securities Market (GTSM)
15	Settlement Period	T+3	T+2	T+2
16	Other CSDs or Clearing Organization	Nil	National Clearing Company of Pakistan Limited (NCCPL)	The Central Bank of the Republic of China(Taiwan) for government bonds

NOTE: All figures are as of 30th June 2008 except where mentioned otherwise

Thailand Securities Depository Co., Ltd. (TSD)	The State Central Securities Depository of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Vietnam Securities Depository (VSD)
Thailand	Republic of Uzbekistan	Vietnam
200 million Baht (5.90 million US\$)	585500 USD	N/A
Stock Exchange 100%	100% Government	100% state ownership
Total: 624 Securities Companies: 39 Banks: 35 Issuers: 534 Other: 16	1. Clearing company - 1 2. Central depository - 1 3. Broker's houses - 77 4. Commercial depositories - 39 5. Privatized invest funds -2 6. Investment funds - 8 7. Off-exchange organizes - 2	Total: 100 Securities Companies: 91 Domestic custodian banks: 2 Foreign custodian banks: 5 Direct account holders: 2
Major business: * Depository center * Clearing house * Securities and fund registration * Broker Operation Services	*Statement on the account of issue securities, except State securities ; *Storage of issue paperless securities, except State securities; *Conducting registers of shareholders and registers of corporate bonds owners as the central registrar; *Accounting the state rights on transferred securities for storage, and securities rights of the authorized bodies on securities management; *Conducting correspondent accounts of depositories; *Confirmation of presence and authenticity taking place at it on securities storage of exchange and off-exchange trades participants before tenders; *Maintenance of securities delivery taking place at it stored to participants of exchange and off-exchange trades on arranged deal at the tenders to transactions; *Storage of the documents, confirming issue of the issue-securities, except State securities; *The account of allowed securities for circulation on the territory of Republic of Uzbekistan, which have been issued by non-residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan; *The account of allowed securities which have been let out by residents of Republic of Uzbekistan to the circulation outside of territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan *The account of the rights to let out securities and belonging to investment funds; *Conducting United database of shareholders; *Gathering and information ordering about movement of issue-securities (except State depositories.	* Providing registration and depository for securities traded on Hochiminh Stock Exchange (HOSE) and Hanoi Securities Trading Centre (HASTC) * Clearing and settling transactions of securities traded on HOSE and HASTC * Acting as a transfer agent and handling corporate actions for issuers whose securities are listed on HOSE and HASTC * Providing registration, depository and transfer agent services for other securities as requested by issuers and accepted by VSD * Providing other services supporting for the securities transactions * Registering for the guaranteed transactions of deposited securities
Stock exchange listed stocks, government and corporate bonds, warrant, Unit trusts, derivative warrants, Exchange traded fund (ETF), transferable subscription rights and depository receipts	Stacks, Bonds	Dematerialized stocks of public companies, Corporate and Government Bonds, Investment certificates
4,174,585.27 million Baht (123,198.62 million US\$): Equity 40,535.08 million Baht (1,196.25 million US\$): Corporate bond 2,482,663.87 million Baht (73,267.34 million US\$): Government bond	NO	USD 2,704 mi (Equities) USD 9,670 mi (bonds) USD 131 mi (certificates) (in par value)
695,059 milion Baht (23,552,074.22 million US\$)	NO	- 5 mi USD (1st Q+2nd Q 2008)
% of Securities Dematerialized by volume: Equity: 76.93% Government bonds: 73.12 % Corporate bonds: 10.52%	Dematerialized stocks - 99,76% Immobilized stocks - 0.24 %, Dematerialized bonds - 100%	100%
Memorandum of Understanding: TDCC (April 13, 2007) VSD (July 6, 2007) CDC Pakistan (September 4, 2007) KSD (November 12, 2007) JASDEC (July 18, 2008)	KSD NDC(Russia) Central Depository of Tatarstan	Memorandum of Understanding: KSD (Nov, 2006) TSD (July, 2007) TDCC (May, 2008)
Total revenues: 850.23 million Baht (25.09 million US\$) Total expenses: 761.97 million Baht (22.49 million US\$) Net profit: 63.58 million Baht (1.88 million US\$)	TotalRevenue - 659953 USD Expensesand - 548596 USD, Netincome - 111357 USD	VSD is a state-owned agency and its accounting system is subject to the principle applying for state organizations.
Total: 191 staff	Staff 81	Total 120 staff
Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) Market for Alternative Investment (mai) Bond Electronic Exchange (BEX)	Stock Exchange "Toshkent"	HOSE HASTC
T+3 (Stocks), T+2 (Government and corporate bonds)	T+1, T+2, T+3, T+4, T+5	T+1 & T+3 (equities), T+1 (bonds), T+3 (investment certificates)
Thailand Clearing House Co., Ltd., the subsidiary of TSD, acting as clearing house for derivatives	NO	None

Data as of December 28, 2007: 1 US\$ = 33.8850 Baht