



ANNUAL REPORT 2012

PROMOTING FINANCIAL STABILITY & GROWTH

CISNA Vision and Mission

Our Vision is to promote and maintain financial stability and growth in SADC through a sound, harmonised regulatory framework and the effective supervision of NBFIs.

Our Mission is to achieve CISNA's vision through championing a process of collaboration, engagement and co-ordination between regional NBFi regulators and stakeholders.

CISNA will strive to achieve its Mission through:

- pro-actively identifying and mitigating systemic risk;
- harmonising and enhancing regulatory frameworks to facilitate industry growth and access and to ensure consistent, effective supervision/enforcement;
- ensuring regional adherence to applicable global principles, standards and best practise
- fostering liaison, co-operation and exchange of information between regional and international bodies and agencies to develop regional capability, counter money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- facilitating the development of competent and professional regulatory capacity;
- facilitating well informed investors and consumers;
- promoting the development and deepening of non-banking financial markets; and
- promoting adherence to sound corporate governance practises

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Glossary

ANG	Angola
ATS	Automated Trading System
BOT	Botswana
CoSSE	Committee of SADC Stock Exchanges
CSD	Central Securities Depository
CMS	Capital Markets Subcommittee
CISNA	Committee for Insurance, Securities, and Non-Banking Financial Authority
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ESAAMLG	Eastern and Southern Africa Anti Money Laundering Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPW	Gross Premiums Written
IOSCO	International Organisation of Securities Commissions
LES	Lesotho
MLW	Malawi
MMoU	Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding
MRT	Mauritius
MZQ	Mozambique
NAM	Namibia
NBFI	Non Banking Financial Institutions
SA	South Africa
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SWZ	Swaziland
TZ	Tanzania
USD	United States Dollar
WFE	World Federation of Exchanges
ZAM	Zambia
ZIM	Zimbabwe

On behalf of SADC it is my pleasure to introduce CISNA's inaugural annual report. SADC is a regional forum representing 15 member states located in sub-Saharan Africa whose mission is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development. This is achieved through efficient productive systems, deeper cooperation and integration, good governance, and durable peace and security for the region to emerge as a competitive and effective player in international relations and the world economy.

CISNA falls under the SADC Directorate of Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI) which is mandated with the coordination of regional trade and financial liberalisation. The TIFI Directorate also facilitates competitive, diversified industrial development; increased investment and the integration of SADC into the global economy; and fostering of regional integration through the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA). The Directorate's mandate is aimed at contributing to SADC's ultimate objective of poverty eradication in the region.

CISNA contributes to the implementation of the Protocol on Finance and Investment (FIP), which was established by SADC in 2006 to accelerate growth in the SADC region through increased cooperation, coordination and management of macroeconomic, monetary and fiscal policies. Annexure 10 of the FIP sets out the scope of CISNA and brings together the regulatory authorities in SADC member states responsible for the NBFIs. It aims at contributing to the sound regulation, effective supervision and rapid development of the NBFi sector. In addition to SADC's strategies and protocols, CISNA's strategy and mandate should substantially conform to appropriate global best practises as set out by international standard setting bodies. In fulfilling the FIP, SADC Secretariat continues to provide CISNA, to the extent possible, with the necessary resources to undertake various activities and initiatives.

As we move towards regional integration, the work of CISNA is critical in the delivery of financial services to the citizens of SADC. I commend CISNA on delivering to its strategic objectives and those of the overall SADC.

SADC Executive Secretary

2. Chairperson's Report

I have pleasure in presenting the inaugural annual report for CISNA 2012. This annual report is a significant and important milestone as it demonstrates our adherence to the ideals and objectives of SADC. During the period under review, we have made several achievements such as the implementation of the CISNA strategic plan, which includes the development of the Structures, Rules and Procedures document for CISNA.

The bi-annual meetings were held as planned with Angola hosting the first and Mauritius the second. With the exception of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique, all the other SADC member countries were represented at the CISNA meeting.

The Strategic Plan for 2011-15, approved in 2011, continued to guide the activities of CISNA. This was attained through the following CISNA structures, the CISNA Plenary, two plenary subcommittees, four plenary technical committee and four subcommittee technical committees.

In line with CISNA strategy, and for the first time in the history of CISNA, the Executive Officials of CISNA members held their first annual meeting on 3 October 2012 in Mauritius. In terms of the strategy, it is expected of the Executive Officials of members to meet at least once a year to discuss key strategic issues and to reach consensus on matters of mutual interest.

Following the decision of the SADC Committee of Ministers of Finance and Investment mandating the development of Terms of Reference (TOR) and Workplans for all (Finance and Investment Protocol) FIP substructures under the CSTOs, SADC Secretariat prepared a draft CISNA TOR and a Workplan for CISNA's consideration and adoption. The TOR and Workplan, duly aligned to the CSTOs' TOR and Workplan, were tabled for discussion and adopted at the meeting of the CISNA EXCO and Plenary held in October 2012. The TOR clearly outlines the mandate and composition of CISNA, and addresses significant issues relating, inter alia, to governance, funding and reporting. The Workplan, on the other hand, is aimed at prioritising CISNA activities in alignment with the FIP prioritisation exercise, assigning clear roles and responsibilities and allocating resources for proposed activities.

Emanating from the Strategic Plan, the CISNA constitution outlining the CISNA structure, Rules, and Procedures was developed as a template for good governance. In accordance with SADC guidelines, CISNA also developed

and adopted a monitoring and evaluation framework (M & E Framework) as a monitoring tool for the implementation of CISNA Strategic goals for all CISNA structures. All CISNA structures were required to use the framework in reporting on their activities and status of implementation of CISNA strategy going forward.

Regarding the establishment of a permanent secretariat as envisaged in the strategic plan, it was agreed that South Africa would continue assisting CISNA in providing the Secretariat services. South Africa confirmed its commitment in fulfilling the Secretariat duties pending the establishment of a permanent secretary for CISNA to which we continue to be grateful.

CISNA welcomed COSSE's continued participation as a positive step in the region's stock exchanges' integration and close collaboration with CISNA. In addition we appreciate the resources availed to us by cooperating and finance partners.

CISNA Plenary approved the establishment of the Intermediaries and Advisers Technical Committee under the Insurance and Retirement Funds Subcommittee.

CISNA plenary explored possible establishment of a broader CISNA legal technical committee to be responsible for coordination of legal issues and ultimately, the development of a model law for CISNA. The committee would comprise a combination of legal and operational experts drawn from the broader membership of CISNA.

Going forward we will continue to deliver on the strategic plan objectives through the establishment of the necessary structures and effectively implement the CISNA work plans. I wish to express my gratitude to the SADC Secretariat, CSTOs, EXCO, CISNA Secretariat and all members of CISNA for their participation and support.

I.L. Kamuzora
Chairman

3. CISNA Secretariat's Report

I am pleased to report that since the establishment of CISNA in 1998, the Secretariat has remained the driving force behind its continued success under the long-term leadership of Ms Melonie van Zyl. April 2012 witnessed a change in the Secretariat when Melonie handed over the reigns to me as the new Executive Secretariat for CISNA. The Secretariat continues to be the contact point between CISNA and its members, as well as other key stakeholders such as SADC Secretariat, Committee of SADC Stock Exchanges, Committee of Central Bank Governors, Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Working Group, etc. Its office is located within the Financial Services Board, South Africa and its contact detail is CISNA.Secretariat@fsb.co.za. During the year under review the Secretariat coordinated the hosting of two meetings, in Angola in April 2012 and Mauritius in October 2012.

CISNA Plenary

The Secretariat continues to support the CISNA Plenary, which is the highest decision making body of CISNA. The CISNA Plenary comprises of CISNA member states, and is chaired by the Chairperson of CISNA with assistance from the CISNA Vice Chair. During the two meetings, the Secretariat, in conjunction with the host countries, recorded the meeting proceedings and provided feedback on CISNA EXCO related activities. The Plenary meetings are hosted on a rotational basis and its decisions are reached through consensus, failing which by a simple majority. The powers and functions of the CISNA Plenary include the formulation of strategy and policy, endorsement, adoption, approval and ratification of recommendations by CISNA structures, acceptance of new members and observers, sanction of CISNA members, approval of CISNA Annual Report, etc. CISNA Plenary has the following Subcommittees and Technical Committees, and has the authority to constitute any technical committee should this be required:

- Plenary
 - Training Technical Committee
 - Anti-Money Laundering Technical Committee
 - Consumer Education Technical Committee
 - Strategic Planning and Performance Review Committee
- Executive Committee
- Chief Executive Officials of CISNA members
- Insurance and Retirement Funds Subcommittee
 - Technical Committee on Harmonisation (Insurance and Retirement Funds)
 - Market Development Technical Committee (Insurance and Retirement Funds)
- Capital Markets Subcommittee
 - Market Development Technical Committee (Capital Markets- Harmonisation) and

- Legal Technical Committee (Capital Markets).

CISNA Executive Committee

The Secretariat also supported the CISNA Executive Committee which is a body responsible for the oversight of the implementation of the strategic plan of CISNA, execution of the decisions of CISNA Plenary, representation of CISNA at CSTO meetings and the overall oversight of the operation of CISNA structures. CISNA EXCO meets twice a year immediately prior to the CISNA Plenary meetings, and reports to the CISNA Plenary. It is chaired by the Chairperson of CISNA and is comprised of:

- CISNA Chairperson
- CISNA Vice Chairperson
- CISNA Secretariat
- Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons of CISNA Subcommittees
- Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the SPPRC
- Director TIFI (SADC) – ex-officio

CISNA Executive Officials Meeting 2

In accordance with the CISNA Strategic Plan, the Secretariat arranged a meeting of the Executive Officials of the CISNA members in October 2012. The Strategic Plan provides that the Executive Officials meeting should be held at least once a year during one of the bi-annual meetings. The objective of the meeting was to align member states regulatory authority strategies with CISNA strategy and achieve mandatory harmonisation and other key goals at member state level. In particular, the meeting discussed the proposal for the establishment of the permanent Secretariat for CISNA. The meeting is attended by chief executive officers of CISNA members or any person fully mandated to represent a chief executive officer. The meeting was chaired by the CISNA Chairperson. The meeting reports to CISNA Plenary through the CISNA Chairperson.

Funding

Members funded the general operations of CISNA during the period under review, including attendance of meetings. For funding of projects and consultants, CISNA relied on SADC Secretariat to source funding from the latter's international partners. On some occasions, external sources of funding were approached for assistance after consultation with SADC Secretariat. Where such funding was required, it was sourced through the initiation of the CISNA structures or EXCO. All funding offers from third parties are required to be in line with strategic objectives of CISNA and approved by CISNA EXCO. Funding was obtained from SADC Secretariat, for the pensions and insurance harmonisation studies. Additional resources were obtained from FinMark Trust to assist with the harmonisation of the regional micro-insurance industry.

4. Strategic Plan Performance Review

Introduction

After the development of the current five year CISNA strategic plan to 2015, it was resolved to establish the Strategic Planning and Performance Review Committee (SPPRC) as a Plenary Committee tasked primarily with monitoring performance against set targets, and driving projects of significance for CISNA. The SPPRC is headed up by a Chairman, and is strongly supported by the CISNA Secretariat. The other members of the SPPRC include the Vice-Chairman and five other committee members drawn from authorities comprising different aspects of Non-bank Financial Institutions, and from different SADC member states. CISNA EXCO members attend SPPRC meetings in an ex-officio capacity.

The CISNA strategic plan has ten objectives as listed below and SPPRC monitors performance against these.

- a. To harmonise and enhance the effectiveness of regional financial regulatory frameworks.
- b. To ensure regional adoption and adherence to applicable global regulator principles, standards and best practises.
- c. To build the internal capability to ensure that CISNA is able to execute successfully on its mandate.
- d. To foster liaison, co-operation and exchange of information between regional and international bodies and agencies.
- e. To facilitate the development of competent and professional non-banking financial institutions (NBFI) regulatory
- f. To facilitate wider access to non-bank financial products and services.
- g. To facilitate the development of well informed investors and consumers.
- h. To proactively identify and mitigate regional systemic risk
- i. To promote and facilitate the free flow of non-banking financial services.
- j. To promote adherence to best practise corporate governance.

Monitoring of Performance

The SPPRC developed a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for monitoring the implementation of the CISNA Strategic Plan and the same was submitted to CISNA EXCO and Plenary for review and adoption. The SPPRC has been using the M&E framework for preparing status implementation reports of the Strategic Plan for CISNA EXCO and Plenary. For purposes of completing this status implementation report, the SPPRC has been obtaining feedbacks from each of the Plenary Committees

and the Sub-Committees of CISNA. The final draft evaluation report on the Strategic Plan implementation status has been getting presented to EXCO for discussion and comment, before getting the same presented to Plenary for review and adoption and deciding on the way forward, where necessary.

The challenges SPPRC has had in completing the evaluation report on the Strategic Plan implementation status has been with regard to the very poor submission of information by Committees and Sub-Committees. Going forward, this issue will be addressed by identifying the individuals that fail to submit information on time and including their names in the report for the Committee of Senior Treasury Officials.

Driving Projects for CISNA

The SPPRC undertook and drove on behalf of CISNA a number of initiatives and projects. One such project was where the SPPRC developed a concept paper for the establishment of a permanent Secretariat for CISNA. This involved the submission of the draft concept paper to EXCO for discussion and comments and thereafter to the Plenary for review and adoption. The concept paper was also sent to the different authorities that make up CISNA for official responses, which set forth proposals for modalities of funding of the permanent Secretariat. In the final analysis, the decision of the Senior Executive Officials of CISNA authorities to delay the establishment of a permanent Secretariat was adopted. The Financial Services Board (FSB) of South Africa continues to host the CISNA Secretariat in the interim.

The SPPRC also undertook the task of formulating a "CISNA Organisational Structure, Rules, and Procedures" document to cover the modus operandi of the relevant structures. SPPRC carried out research on existing Constitutions for similar organisations and from there prepared a draft structure, rules and procedures for CISNA. The draft document was presented to EXCO for comment and discussion, and the final draft was presented to CISNA Plenary for review and adoption.

The SPPRC was also tasked with producing an annual report for the Non-bank Financial Institutions of the SADC region. A draft format of the CISNA annual report was developed, including templates for submission of required information and/or data by the respective authorities.

4. Strategic Plan Performance Review (continued)

The draft documents were submitted to EXCO for discussion and comments, and on to Plenary for review and adoption. The SPPRC has subsequently prepared this annual report, with significant challenges with regard to submission of relevant information and/or data from some authorities in CISNA. As such, the glaring gaps in the report represent CISNA authorities and/or SADC member states that did not submit requested information. This challenge also resulted in delaying the production and release of this report.

5. Sub Committees Reports

5.1 Capital Market Sub Committee

Introduction

The mandate of the Capital Markets Subcommittee of CISNA is to enhance communication and exchange of information amongst authorities and promote sound corporate governance in the non-banking financial institutions. The subcommittee promotes compliance with international standards in particular IOSCO principles, which should lead to harmonisation of Capital Markets regulatory regimes in the region. The subcommittee also strives to encourage cross border cooperation amongst activities. In deepening the capital markets in the region, the subcommittee promotes the development of financial products and services, participation in capacity building and consumer awareness activities. In ensuring financial integrity across the region the subcommittee encourages participation in training workshops related to anti-money laundering issues amongst authorities.

The membership of the Capital Markets Subcommittee is comprised of securities authorities of member states and the structure is such that the subcommittee is directed by a Chairperson with support from a Vice Chairperson. The subcommittee also comprises a market development technical committee. The subcommittee meets biannually or upon the request of the Chairperson. The quorum for CSM meetings is eight member states.

Most jurisdictions rely on the respective main securities legislative framework to be supported by a range of subsidiary rules for effective market regulation. As such SADC capital markets are under the ambit of an independent securities market regulator. However, Malawi and Lesotho are still de facto SEC departments within the central bank. The rest of the other member states have an independent regulator. For Zimbabwe, asset management companies and collective investment schemes are regulated by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. Lesotho and Angola are yet to establish their respective stock exchanges hence both markets are still at an embryonic stage with the respective regulatory frameworks still at developmental stages.

Industry structure and performance

General Market Structure

Member capital markets are dominated by equities trading though a sizeable number of jurisdictions have managed to establish secondary bonds markets. Most bond markets (outside SA) have remained small with limited activity hence trading in a number of SADC capital markets remains dominated by equities. Most bonds

(if any) issued in most SADC markets are not traded on the secondary market since there is no active secondary market in a number of countries.

Market players therefore comprise exchanges, securities dealers, transfer secretaries, custodians, financial advisors, unit trust/collective investment schemes, asset managers and CSD's.

Market Infrastructure

Of the SADC members review, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Swaziland are still utilising manual call over trading systems while the rest have been automated. The latest, BSE ATS was launched on 23 August 2012. Part of CISNA's market developments Sub Committee TOR is to promote compliance by member states to international best practise through efficient and transparent trading systems that can reach out to more potential investors and facilitate cross border investment.

Key Supervision and Surveillance Deficiencies for the Year

There are markets where financial advisory services had not been licensed and the need to regulate this subsector vis-a-vis the impact of their recommendation on decision making has seen Zimbabwe and Swaziland licensing them for the first time. However there are still some unlicensed market players partly due to inadequate subsidiary legislation.

Abuse of safe custody nominee accounts was picked up in a number of jurisdictions hence the reason why directives have been issued during the year to the effect that market players should use licensed custodial services. Some licensed market players have inadequate policies and procedure manuals in place, inadequate ICT systems and this has resulted in some abuse of staff powers as well as trust accounts.

Market players have also resorted to shared management services hence non segregation of duties on the back of challenging macroeconomic environments while their capital inadequacy remains a threat to the industry particularly for stand-alone units. Market players that are subsidiaries to group operating units have survived on the back of performing units within the group. The operating environment hence presents some viability threats. It is on the back of the harsh operating environment that some market players have been caught up in non-permissible activities largely for survival reasons.

Summary of Compliance Activities During the Year

	BOTS	MAL	MAU	NAM	SWAZ	TANZ	ZAM	ZIM	
Activity	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Reason
Inspections	1	2	19		1	20	20	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Routine •High turnover of staff
Investigations		1	2				1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Complaint •Insider Trading •Check on SRO Status
Corrective Orders	1			17			3	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Remedialaction •Segregation of asset
Notices of Cancellations				4				2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Non-compliance •Regulatory interventions
Cancellations				2				4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Non permissible activities •Voluntary •Misconduct
Directives		2	2				1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enforcing custodial services rules •Abuse of Trust accounts
Suspensions	1			3				1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Non compliance •Non permissible products

Note : Member countries that do not appear have not provided information for this section

Market Development Initiatives during The Year

Subsequent to the establishment of independent investor Protection Fund, the Securities Commission of Zimbabwe (SECZ) is facilitating the establishment of Central Securities Depository and automation of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) and the demutualisation of the same. Zimbabwe, together with Swaziland has also embarked upon the regulation of financial advisors. In addition, Namibia launched the Namibia Financial Sector Strategy including a ten year implementation plan developed by regulatory authorities in conjunction with

the private sector. Not many SADC Capital Markets jurisdictions have long term financial sector strategies in place as yet. Tanzania launched an Enterprise Growth Market at the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange and plans are underway to demutualise the exchange whereas Malawi is working on listing government bonds on the stock exchange. Finally, some SADC members (Zimbabwe, Angola, Malawi) are aiming at IOSCO membership while there are noticeable capacity building initiatives by all member states, albeit on limited funding.

Market Performance Highlights (2012)

Exchanges	Value Traded USD'm	Volume Traded (millions)	Market Cap USD'b	Liquidity %	Listings	GDP at Current Prices (USD'b)	Market Cap % of GDP
Botswana Stock Exchange	115.1	409.9	4.6	2.5	39.0	14.4	31.7
Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange	32.4	79.0	1.9	1.7	17.0	28.2	6.8
Johannesburg Stock Exchange	408,629	61,843.7	998.3	40.9	400.0	384.3	259.8
Lusaka Stock Exchange	68.3	2,079.2	9.4	0.7	20.0	20.7	45.4
Malawi Stock Exchange	16.2	667.2	1.1	1.5	14.0	4.3	24.6
Mozambique Stock Exchange	60.5	18.8	1.0	6.0	3.0	14.6	7.0
Namibian Stock Exchange	552.3	578.0	1.3	42.3	32.0	13.1	10.0
Stock Exchange of Mauritius	352.8	304.5	7.1	5.0	88.0	10.5	67.6
Zimbabwe Stock Exchange	448.2	3,513.7	4.0	11.3	79.0	10.8 3	6.7

The JSE remains the largest market after having scooped the 20th largest WFE member exchange position based on Market Capitalisation in January 2012.

Legislative and Regulatory Development

In a bid to ensuring that the rules and regulations governing capital markets are in line with regulatory dynamics, the following SADC jurisdictions; Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia Tanzania and Swaziland, have their amended frameworks at various stages of approval by the relevant authorities. Continuous update of the respective regulatory frameworks is critical for alignment with changing operation and regulatory environments as well as international standards.

Summary Member Funding

Country	Main Source of Funding	Other	Challenges emanating from the existing funding structure
Botswana	Supervisory fees and levies Government Support	Government Subvention	Minimal Capacity building Lack of coordination, minimal capacity building
Malawi	Central Bank		Minimal staffing levels
Namibia	Market levies		
Swaziland	Government subvention		Budgetary constraints
Tanzania	Government subvention		Little budgetary support, most market activities remain unfunded, limited capacity building
Zambia	Government grants	Own income sources	Inadequate funding from Government
Zimbabwe	Market levies	None	Minimal capacity building

Local Regional and International Cooperation

By belonging to CISNA all member state authorities are CISNA MMOU signatories. The table below summarises the other MOUs member authorities have signed locally, regionally and internationally. Such cooperation promotes exchange of information and enforcement in combating securities fraud across the region.

Country	Local	Regional	International
Angola			Comissao De Valores Mobiliarios (CVM) Comissao Do Mercado De Valores Mobiliarios (CMVM) Auditoria Geral Do Mercado De Valores Mobiliarios (AGMVM)
Botswana	Bank of Botswana	FSC Mauritius, NAMFISA, Namibia	
Malawi	Economics Association for Malawi (ECAMA) Society of Accountants in Malawi (SOCAM)	IOSCO-AMERC,GEMC	IOSCO-ordinary member IOSCO-Appendix A signatory
Mauritius	Bank of Mauritius Competitions Commission Mauritius Financial Intelligence Unit Financial Reporting Council Mauritius Revenue Authority Statistics Mauritius	IOSCO-AMERC Financial Stability Board Regional Committee, GEMC	IOSCO AIFMD- European Union(EU) European Economic Area (EEA) Securities Regulators South Asian Securities Regulators Forum
Namibia	FSB -SA, Comissao Do Mercado De Capitais (Angola), NBFIRA, Botswana		
SA			
Swaziland		FSB-SA,COSSE	IOSCO,EMC
Tanzania		East Africa Community, AMERC, GEMC	
Zambia		ESAAMLG, IOSCOIOSCO -AMERC, GEMC	
Zimbabwe	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, Insurance and Pensions Commission, Public Accountants and Auditors Board		IOSCO (Initial membership application submitted).

IOSCO - International Organisation of Securities Commissions

AMERC - Africa Middle East Regional Committee

GEMC - Growth and Emerging Market Committee

Projects and Activities of the Subcommittee during 2012

Market players comprising of exchanges, securities dealers, transfer secretaries, custodians, financial advisors, unit trust/collective investment schemes, asset managers and CSDs all have to adhere to certain rules and practises that would help them operate in the most efficient and effective manner.

To that effect a list of CMS's projects/activities that were at various stages of implementation were embarked on during 2012. These included activities that dealt with corporate governance, code of conduct and risk management and prospectus requirements.

All these activities were to develop requirements for CSD participants as well as develop harmonised minimum requirements for CSD requirements for broker-dealers so that levels of compliance of listing requirements could be in line with the IOSCO principles. The key is to have harmonisation of the qualification of the Investments managers and broker-dealers, harmonisation of CIS requirements for operation of CIS harmonisation of licensing requirements for investment managers and broker-dealers qualifications. .

Conclusion

Challenging macroeconomic environments in a number of SADC member states have persisted posing under capitalisation threats to most market players and leaving them susceptible to weak corporate governance. There is need for the respective regulators to work together with their policy makers in promoting good corporate governance and a conducive operating environment. The

foregoing is compounded by limited supporting legislation to accommodate the developing and challenging operating environment. Some of the required legislation to address this is in draft form leaving some important sectors exposed.

A significant portion of the public lack the requisite financial literacy on capital markets issues hence their inability to make informed decisions. Capacity building and development of markets are in some instances hampered by lack of financial resources. The majority of SADC member markets have small and under developed markets and hence face challenges in attracting larger potential investors and there remains limited investment market options and products.

There have been positive modernisation developments within SADC capital markets and revamping of regulatory frame works in a number of jurisdictions in an effort to align with international best practise demands. Such efforts should improve market transparency, efficiency and visibility for investor protection purposes.

Ongoing efforts to establish and grow bond and commodities markets in a number of SADC countries in a bid to create room for alternative investment options while building muscle for long term funding sources critical of infrastructure rehabilitation within the region.

The growing use of mobile telecommunication platforms by the majority of the populace should enhance the distribution of capital markets products and information dissemination within the SADC region.

5. Sub Committees Reports

5.2 Insurance and Retirement Funds Subcommittee

Introduction

The Insurance & Retirement Funds Sub-Committee of CISNA does, as one of its regular activities, review the performances of the insurance and retirement funds industries in the region. In an effort to measure the performance of the insurance market in the region, CISNA, through its Sub-committee for Insurance and Retirement Funds has been collecting statistics on various insurance market performance indicators from each SADC member country on an annual basis. Analysis of the statistics submitted by member countries followed by compilation of an appropriate narrative report is aimed at enabling readers to appreciate the developments of insurance markets within the region. The main objective of this report is to present an overview of the performance of the SADC regional insurance market as a whole as well as on a country-by-country basis for the year ended 31st December 2012. Finally, the report outlines some recommendations on areas of priority within the region. Whereas SADC consists of a total of fifteen (15) member countries, only twelve (12) of these have been included in this analysis. These are namely (in alphabetical order), Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The three (3) countries excluded in the survey namely, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, and Seychelles, are not active members of CISNA, and have not filed information in respect of their insurance markets' performances.

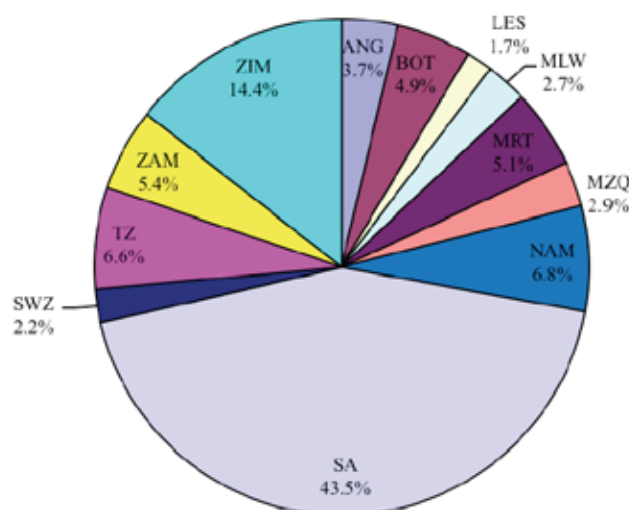
Industry Structure and Performance

Market Structure

Insurers

As at end of 2012, about 409 insurance companies were licensed to transact insurance business in the SADC region (2011: 400). The biggest share of insurers was held by South Africa (43.5%), remotely followed by Zimbabwe (14.4%), and Namibia (6.8%) (see Chart 2.1.1.1 below, as well as the appended Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

Chart 2.1.1.1: % Distribution of Licensed Insurance Companies in SADC Countries, 2012 (Total: 409)



Reinsurers

A total of 42 reinsurance companies were licensed to transact reinsurance business by regulatory authorities within the SADC region (2011: 37) (see Chart 2.1.1.2 below). Of these, 12 were based in South Africa while 10 were in Zimbabwe and Mauritius. Zambia, Namibia and Botswana had each licensed 2 reinsurers. Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi, and Angola had licensed 1 reinsurer each. The rest of the countries had yet to license any reinsurance companies. The appended Tables 2.1 and 2.2 provide more information on licensing status of reinsurers in the region.

5. Sub Committees Reports

5.2 Insurance and Retirement Funds Subcommittee

Brokers

With respect to insurance brokers, about 13,082 insurance brokers were operating in the region as at 31 December 2012 (2011: 11,871). South Africa had the largest number (12,460), while the rest were shared among the other SADC members. The appended Table 3.1 depicts the insurance brokers' trend for the last 5 years under review.

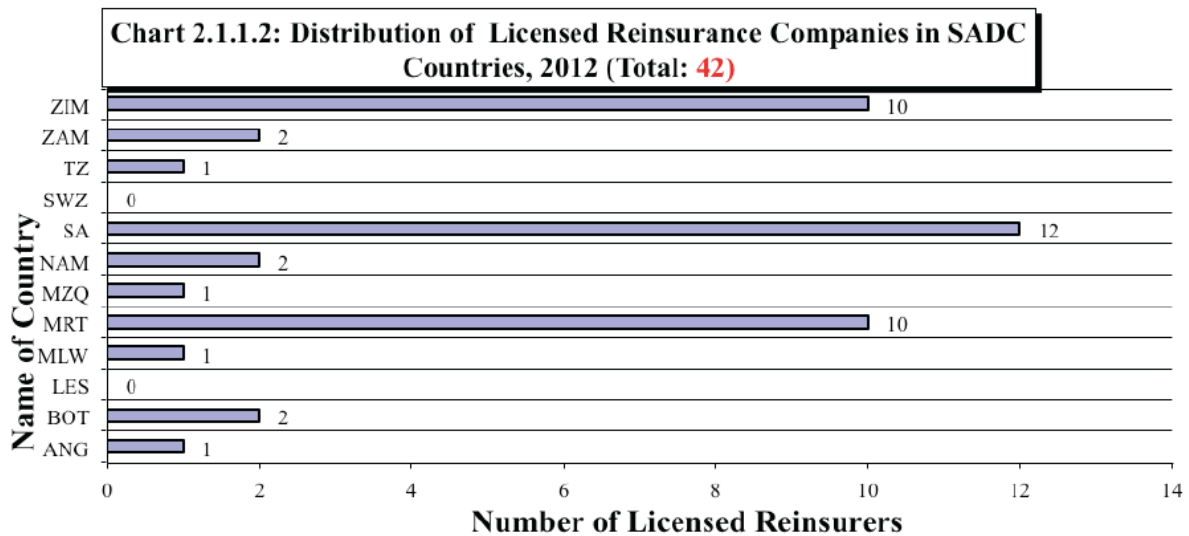
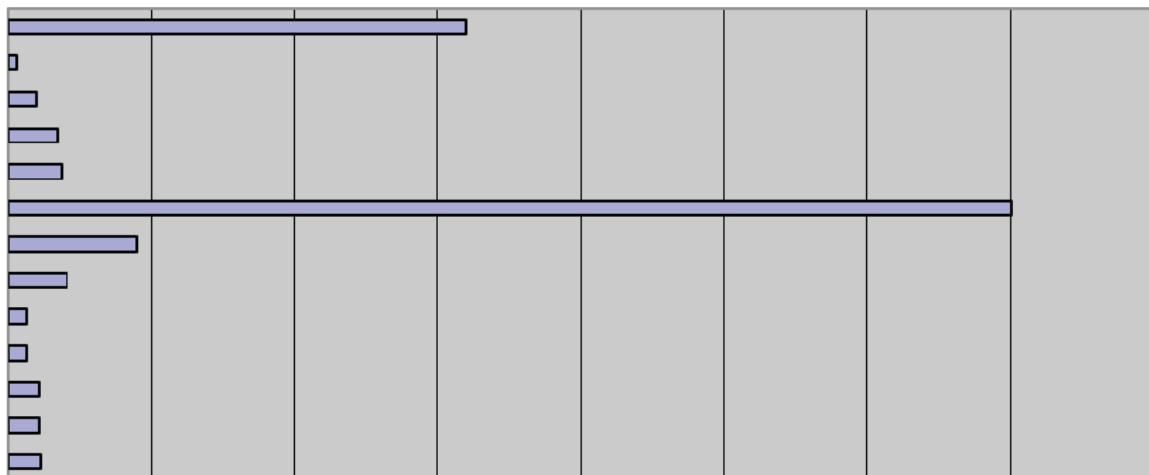


Chart 2.1.1.3 below presents a brokers-to-insurers ratio distribution among the SADC member countries during 2012, while the appended Table 3.2 shows the appropriate trend for the last 5 years. The largest brokers-to-insurers ratio is observed with South Africa whereby an average of 70 brokers serves 1 insurer (2011:64). South African ratio appears exceptional in the SADC region as the ratios for the rest of the countries do not exceed 9:1.

Chart 2.1.1.3: Ratio of Brokers to Insurers in SADC Countries, 2012



Agents

On the insurance agency force, it is observed that 94,612 insurance agents were operating in the region as at 31 December 2012 (2011: 117,174). South Africa had the largest number (88,012), while the rest were shared among the other SADC members. The appended Table 4.1 presents the insurance agents' licensing trend for the last 5 years under review. The largest agents-to-insurers ratio is observed with South Africa whereby an average of 494 agents serve 1 insurer, remotely followed by Namibia (143:1). The ratio for other SADC members did not exceed 28:1. The appended Table 4.2 shows the appropriate trend for the last 5 years

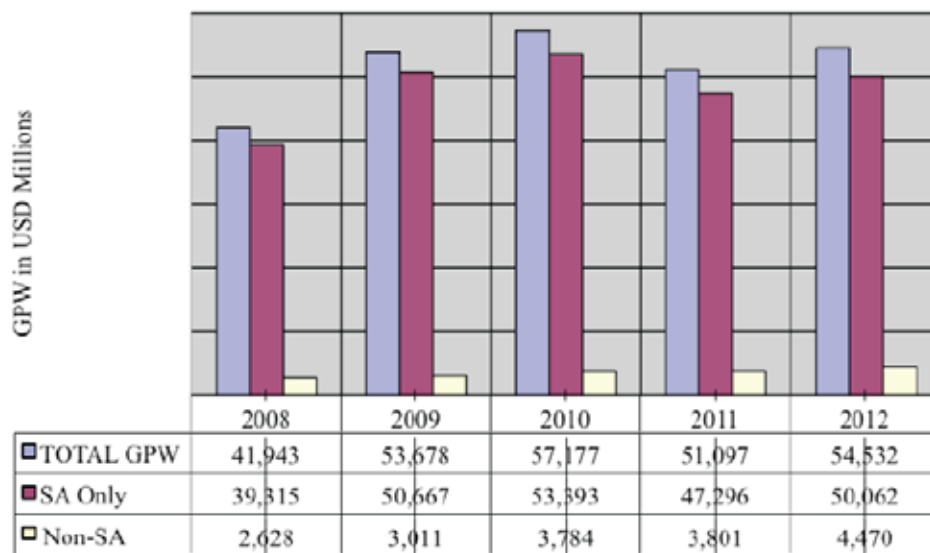
Market Size

The SADC insurance market size in terms of Gross Premiums Written (GPW) is estimated to reach approximately USD 54,532 million in 2012, being a growth of 6.7% compared to USD 51,097 million recorded in the prior year. The 2012 GPW is also higher by 30.0% compared to USD 41,943 million written five years back in 2008.

South Africa held the largest share of the SADC insurance market with GPW of USD 50,062 million in 2012 (2011: 47,296 million), representing 91.8% of the entire market business (2011: 92.6%). It is noted that the South African market GPW experienced a growth of 5.9% over the prior year. This trend was also reflected in the SADC regional market premium volume as indicated above.

Chart 2.1.2 below shows the market growth trends for SADC insurance market during the last 5 years, while the appended Tables 5.1 and 5.2 show the country-by-country distributions.

Chart 2.1.2: Trends of Gross Premiums Written in SADC Countries, 2008-2012 (in USD Millions)



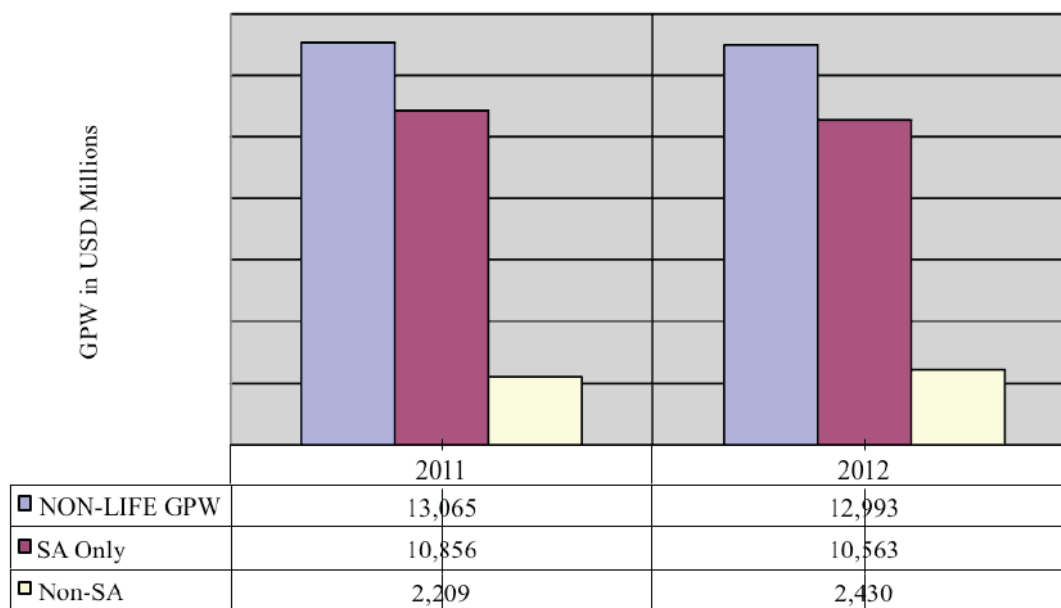
Non-Life Insurance Market Size

Non-Life insurance GPW in the SADC region reached approximately USD 12,993 million in 2012, representing 23.8% of the total GPW (Life and Non-Life). This was a decline of 0.6% compared to USD 13,065 million recorded in the prior year.

South Africa held the largest share of the SADC Non-Life insurance market with GPW of USD 10,563 million in 2012 (2011: 10,856 million), representing 81.3% of the entire market business (2011: 83.1%).

Chart 3.3.2.1 below shows the market growth trends for SADC insurance market during the last 2 years, while the appended Tables 6.1 and 6.2 show the country-by-country distributions.

Chart 2.1.2.1: Volumes of NON-LIFE Gross Premiums Written in SADC Countries, 2011-2012 (in USD Millions)



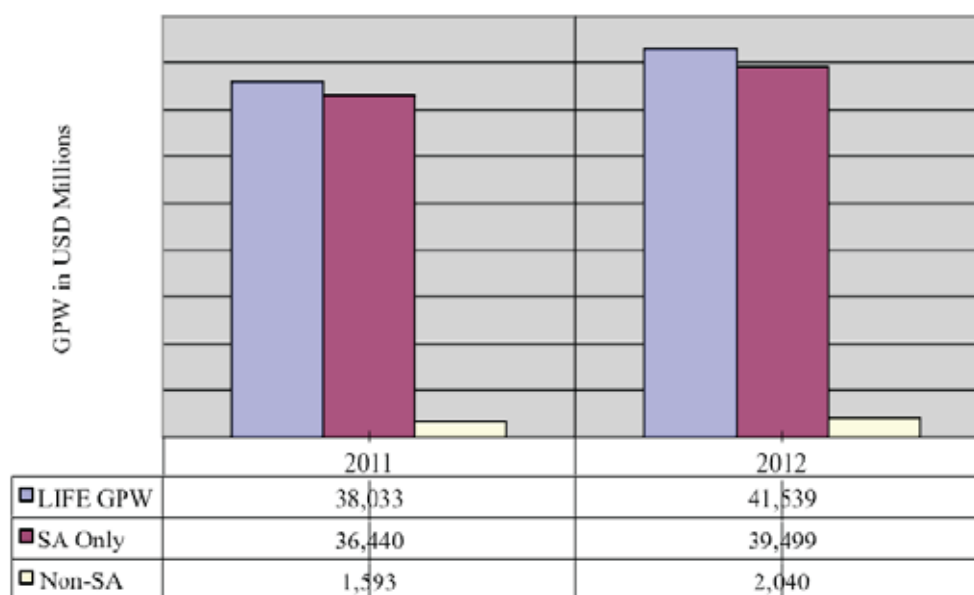
Life Insurance Market Size

Life insurance GPW in the SADC region totalled USD 41,539 million in 2012, representing 76.2% of the total GPW (Life and Non-Life). This was a growth of 9.2% compared to USD 38,033 million recorded in the prior year.

Again, South Africa held the largest share of the SADC Life insurance market with GPW of USD 39,499 million in 2012 (2011: 36,440 million), representing 95.1% of the entire market business (2011: 95.8%).

Chart 2.1.2.2 below shows the market growth trends for SADC insurance market during the last 2 years, while the appended Tables 7.1 and 7.2 show the country-by-country distributions.

Chart 2.1.2.2: Volumes of LIFE Gross Premiums Written in SADC Countries, 2011-2012 (in USD Millions)



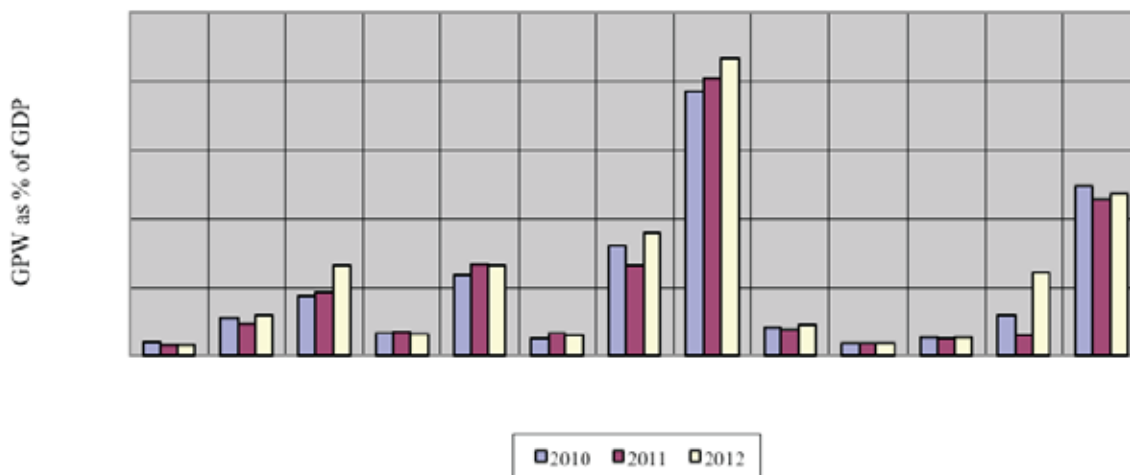
Market Impact

Insurance market impact to the economy can be assessed in terms of insurance market contribution to a country's GDP (insurance penetration ratio). Insurance penetration ratio is the percentage ratio of GPW to national GDP.

As far as insurance contribution to GDP is concerned, the SADC regional average was 11.9% in 2012 (2011:11.4%), being mainly skewed by South Africa's high penetration ratio of 21.7% (2011:20.3%). This compares to a regional penetration ratio of 10.2% recorded five years ago in 2008. Generally, regional-wise and on a country-by-country basis, the insurance market penetration ratios have experienced little growth during the last 5 years. This is mainly attributable to parallel growths recorded in overall economies, thus reducing the impact of insurance market growth in the region as well as within countries.

Chart 2.1.3 below presents a three-year trend in the developments of insurance penetration ratios for the years 2010-2012 for some SADC countries. The appended Table 8 shows a 5 year trend of insurance contribution to the economy.

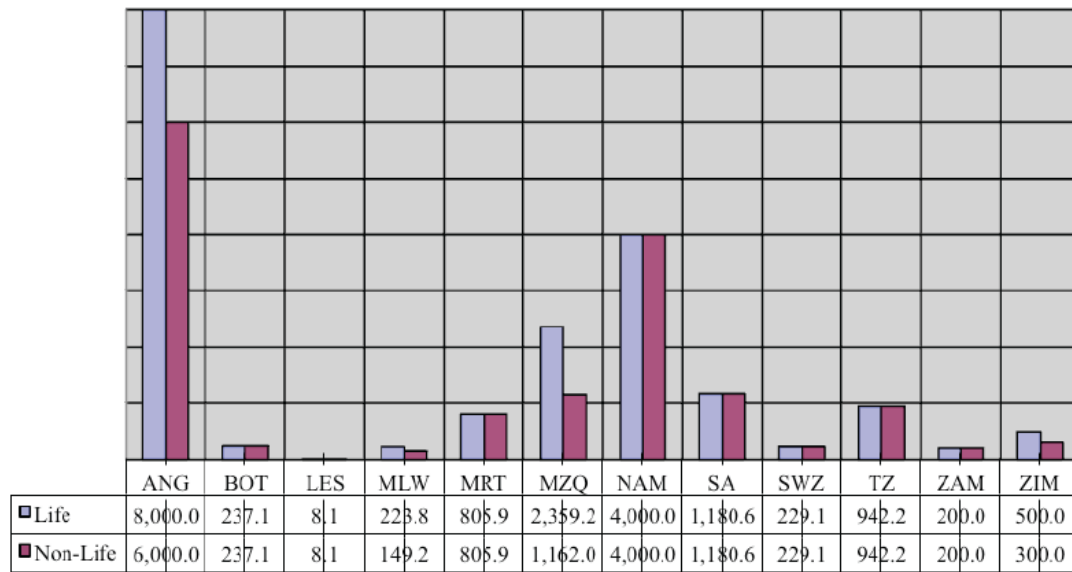
Chart 2.1.3: Developments of Contribution of Insurance to National GDP in SADC Countries, 2008-2010



Insurance Market Capital Requirements:

Chart 2.2 below presents a scenario of country-by-country minimum capital requirements for life and non-life businesses operating within the SADC region for 2012. The appended Tables 9 summarise the individual countries' minimum capital requirements in respect of life insurers, non-life insurers, composite insurers, and reinsurers.

Chart 3.4: Country-by-Country Minimum Capital Requirements for Life and Non-Life Insurance Businesses within SADC region, 2012 (in USD '000)



On the life assurance side, Angola had the highest capital requirements for life companies valued at USD 8,000,000 followed by Namibia (USD 4,000,000) and Mozambique (USD 2,359,000), in that order. Lesotho appeared to have extremely low life assurance capital requirements at USD 8,100.

As in the case of non-life business, again Angola had the highest capital requirements for life companies valued at USD 6,000,000 followed by South Africa (USD 1,180,000) and Mozambique (USD 1,162,000), in that order. Again, Lesotho had extremely low non-life insurance capital requirements at USD 8,100.

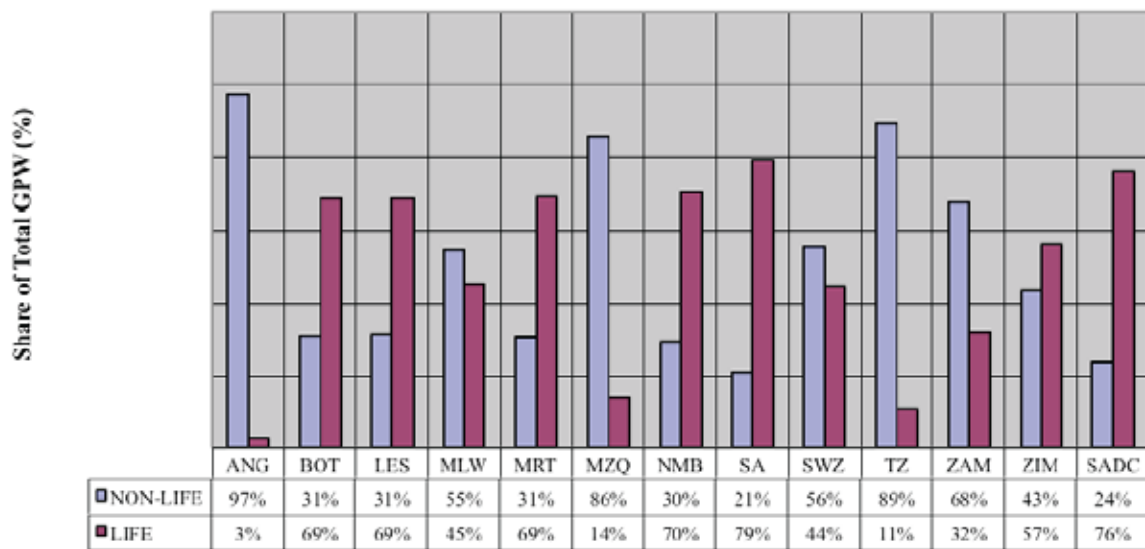
Factors which determine desired levels of capitalisation among the various SADC countries are beyond the scope of this report.

SADC Insurance Market Underwriting Performance:

LIFE & NON-LIFE Insurance Business Portfolio Distribution

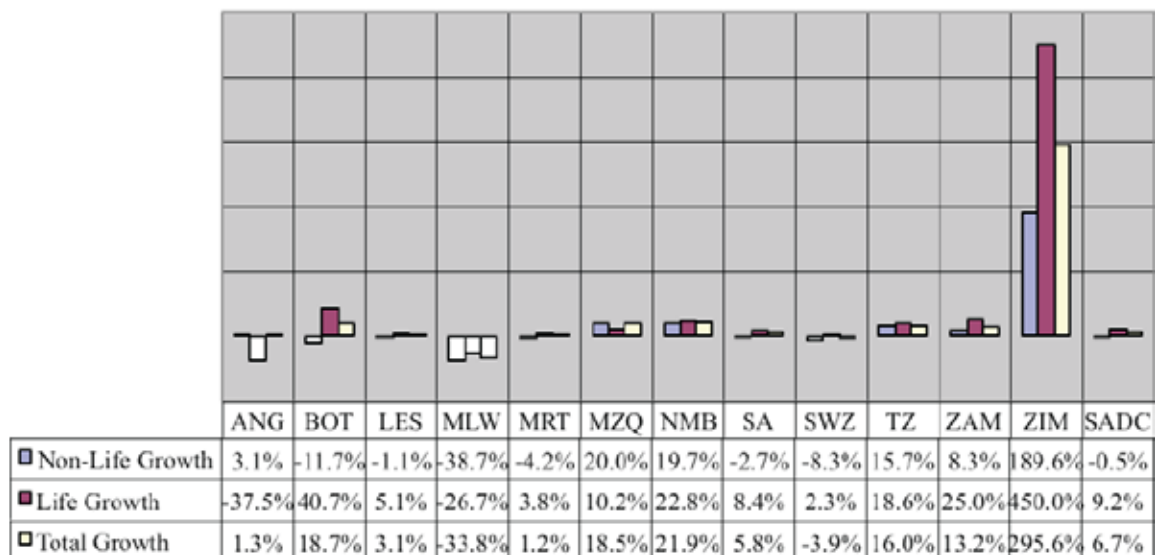
Regionally, Life insurers contributed a greater share of the overall business at 76.2%, while Non-Life business accounted for the remaining 23.8% (see Chart 2.3.1.1 below, as well as the appended Table 10.1). On a country by country scenario, six (6) countries had more of life business than non-life business namely, South Africa, Namibia, Mauritius, Lesotho, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. For the rest of the countries, Non-Life business contributed a larger share of the overall business volume ranging from Malawi (54.9%) to Angola (97.3%). Clearly, these countries need to strategically develop their respective Life assurance industries.

Chart 2.3.1.1: Country by Country Portfolio Distribution - Life and Non-Life Insurance Business for Some SADC Countries, 2012



The region's Non-Life business (gross premium written) declined by 0.5% during the year under review, while its Life portfolio grew by 9.2%, leading to the overall market growth of 6.7% (see Chart 2.3.1.2 below, as well as the appended Table 10.2).

Chart 2.3.1.2: Country by Country Insurance Business GPW Growth Rates by Class in 2012 over Prior Year

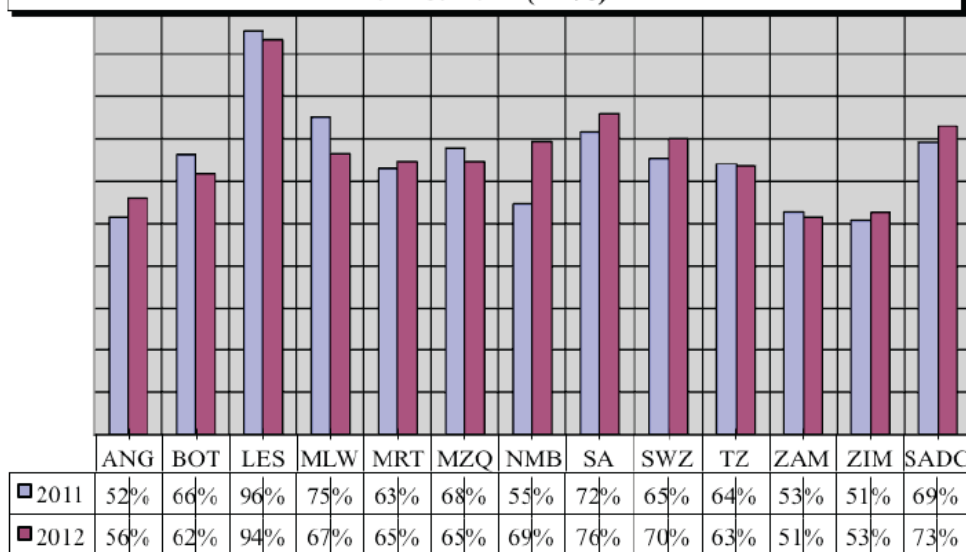


NON-LIFE Insurance Underwriting Performance

Non-Life Market Retention

Non-Life insurance gross premium written in the regional market totalled US \$12,993 million in 2012, of which US \$ 3,496 million constituted outward reinsurance premiums (see appended Table 11.1). The retention rate for the regional market was 73% in 2012 (2011:69%) (see Chart 2.3.2.1 below). On a country-by-country basis, the lowest retention rate during 2012 is noted with Zambia (51%), while the highest retention rate was experienced by Lesotho (94%).

Chart 2.3.2.1: Country by Country Non-Life Insurance Retention Rates, 2011 & 2012 (in %)



Non-Life Underwriting Expenses

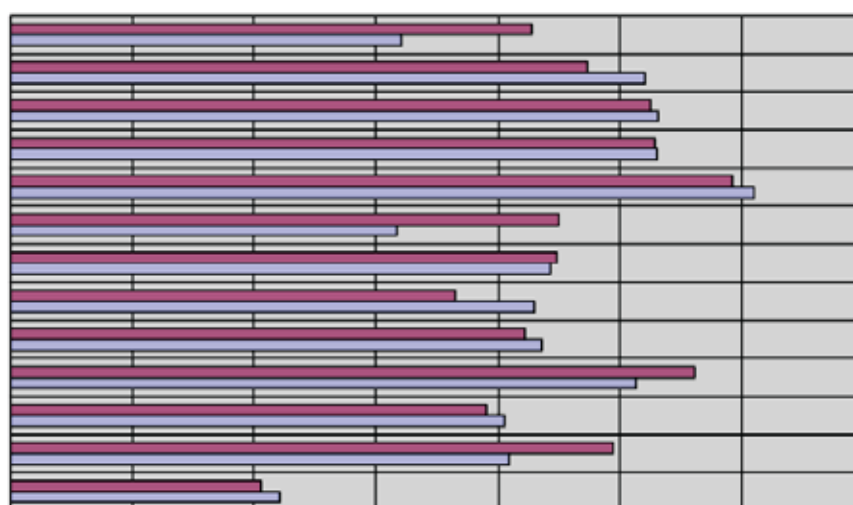
The regional Non-Life market recorded Net Claims Incurred amounting to US\$ 5,111 million during the year under review (see appended Table 11.2). Meanwhile, the market incurred Net Commissions Paid and Management Expenses of US\$ 697 million and US\$ 2,152 million, respectively. Accordingly, the market had an overall Loss Ratio of 54.9% during 2012 (2011:53.2%).

The market also experienced a Net Commission Ratio and a Net Management Expense Ratio of 7.5% and 23.1%, respectively (see appended Table 11.3).

Non-Life Underwriting Result

Regionally, the market had a favourable underwriting result as evidenced by a Combined Ratio of 85.6% attained during the year under review, lower than the standard maximum limit of 100% (see Chart 2.3.2.2 below). It is noted that four (4) countries experienced underwriting losses during the year under review namely, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia.

Chart 2.3.2.2: Country by Country Non-Life Insurance Business Combined Ratios, 2011 & 2012 (in %)

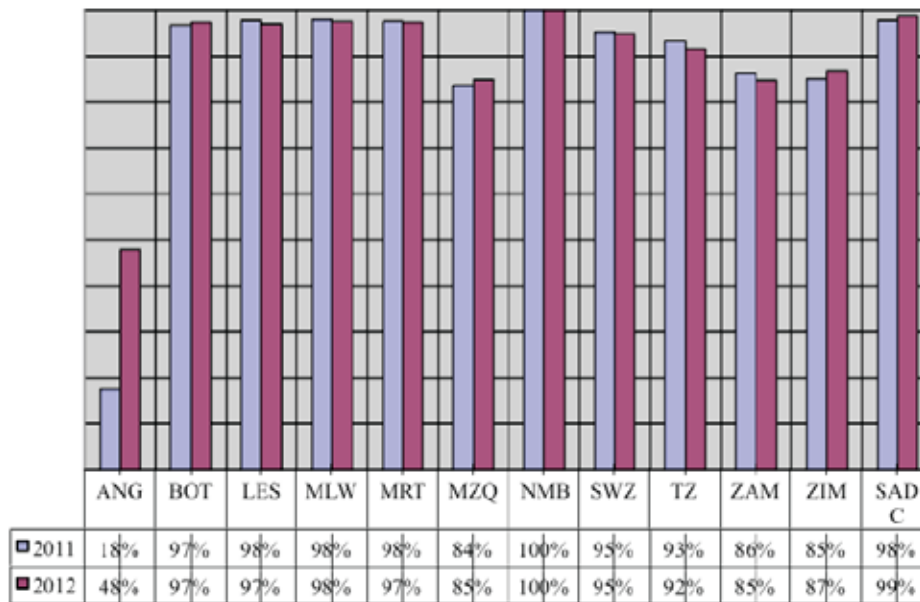


2012 2011

LIFE Assurance Underwriting Performance

Life insurance gross premium written in the regional market totalled US \$ 41,539 million in 2012 (see appended Table 12). The retention rate for most countries was on the higher side of 90%. Chart 2.3.3 below presents life assurance retention rates on a country-by-country basis.

Chart 2.3.3: Country by Country Life Assurance Retention Rates, 2011&2012



SADC Insurers' Financial Strength:

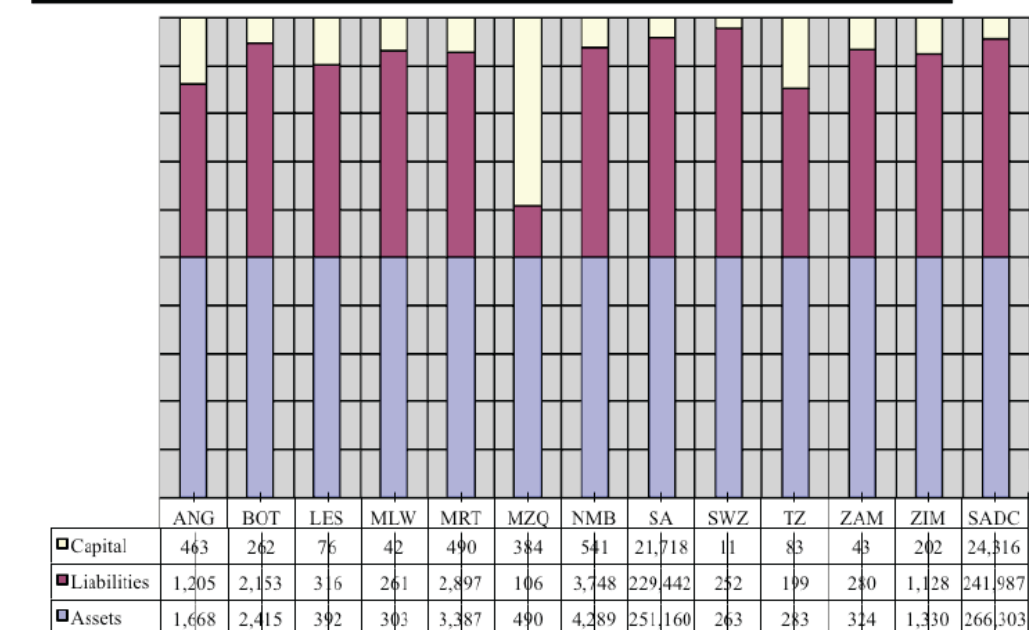
LIFE & NON-LIFE Insurers Condensed Balance Sheet Structures

Chart 2.4.1 below presents the position of insurers' balance sheet structures on a country-by-country basis in a condensed form as at 31st December 2012.

Total assets held by insurers in the region at end of December 2012 amounted to US\$ 266,303 million, a growth of 3.7% compared to total assets of US\$ 256,922 million at end of prior year. Insurers' liabilities also increased by 3.9% to US\$ 241,987 million in 2012 compared to US\$ 232,830 million in 2011. Meanwhile, insurers' net worth in the region stood at US\$ 24,316 million at 31st December 2012, having improved by 0.9% compared to net worth of US\$ 24,091 million at end of prior year (see appended Table 13.1).

It is noted that insurers' total liabilities equalled 90.9% of total assets at 31st December 2012 (while capital & reserves equalled 9.1% of total assets (see Chart 2.4.1 below, as well as the appended Table 13.2). Regionally, insurers' investment assets accounted for 97.3% of total assets at end of December 2012.

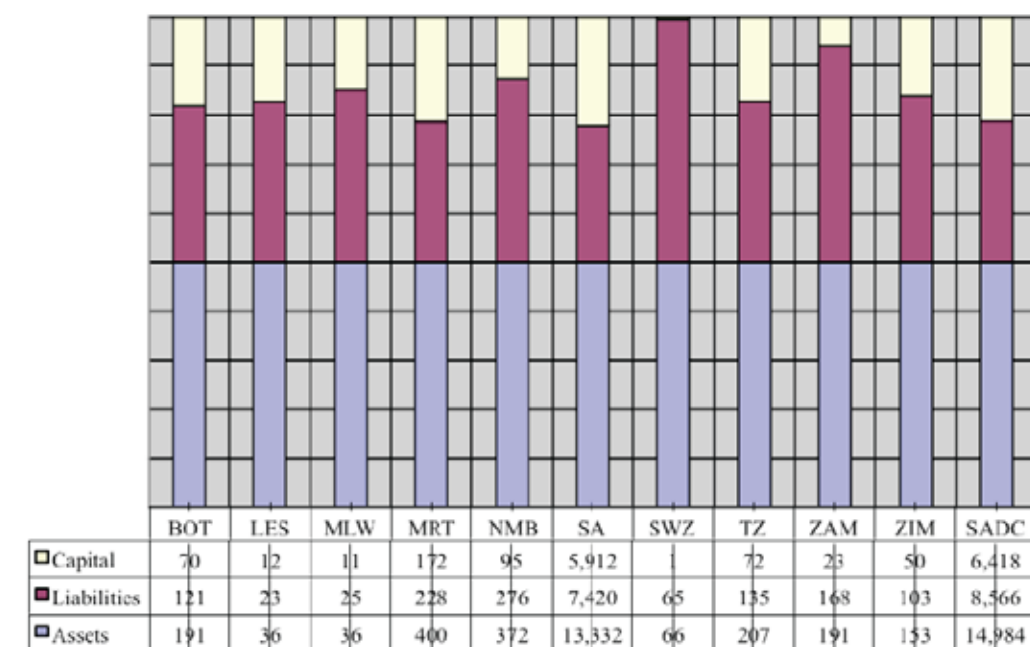
Chart 2.4.1: Country by Country Insurers' Condensed Balance Sheet Structures as at 31 December 2012 (US\$ Million)



NON-LIFE Insurers Condensed Balance Sheet Structures

Chart 2.4.2.1 below presents the position of NON-LIFE insurers' balance sheet structures on a country-by-country basis in a condensed form as at 31st December 2012.

Chart 2.4.2.1: Country by Country NON-LIFE Insurers' Condensed Balance Sheet Structures as at 31 Dec 2012 (US\$ Million)

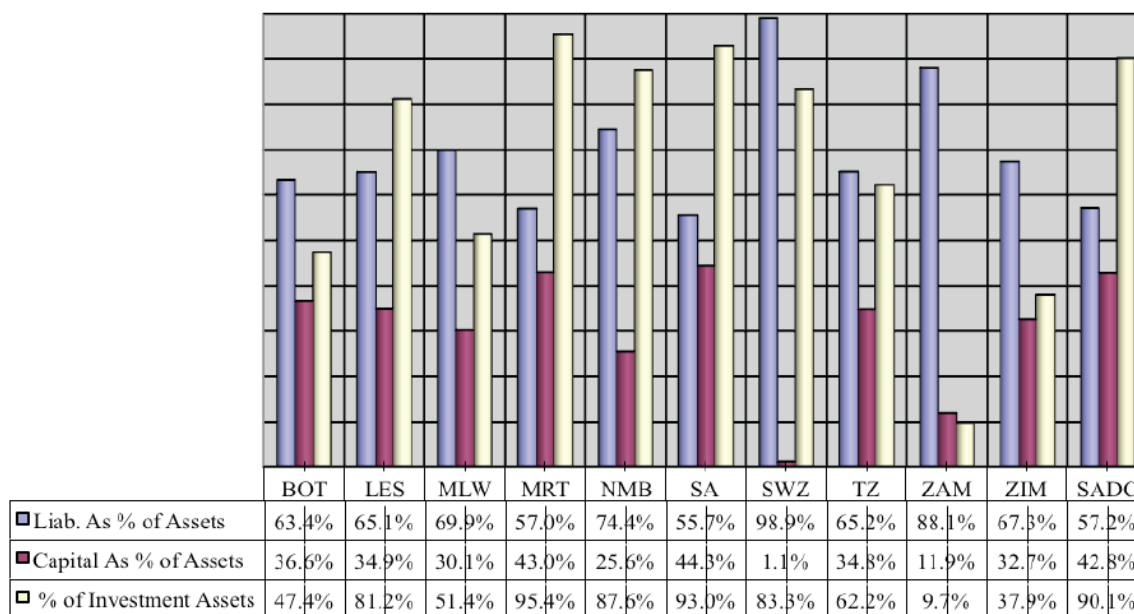


It is noted that two SADC member countries namely, Angola and Mozambique, do not require separate reporting of balance sheets for life and non-life businesses. In view of this, analysis of balance sheet structures is restricted to ten (10) out of the twelve (12) countries involved in this report.

Total assets held by NON-LIFE insurers for the countries included in this analysis at end of December 2012 amounted to US\$ 14,984 million, a growth of 12.4% compared to total assets of US\$ 13,327 million at end of prior year. These insurers' Non-Life liabilities also increased by 6.5% to US\$ 8,566 in 2012 compared to US\$ 8,042 million in 2011. Meanwhile, NON-LIFE insurers' net worth in the region stood at US\$ 6,418 million at 31st December 2012, having improved by 21.4% compared to net worth of US\$ 5,285 million at end of prior year (see appended Table 13.3).

It is noted that NON-LIFE insurers' total liabilities equalled 57.2% of total assets at 31st December 2012, while capital & reserves equalled 42.8% of total assets (see Chart 2.4.2.2 below, as well as the appended Table 13.4). Regionally, NON-LIFE insurers' investment assets accounted for 90.1% of total assets at end of December 2012. On a country by country basis, investment assets' ratio ranged between 9.7% in Zambia to 93.0% in South Africa).

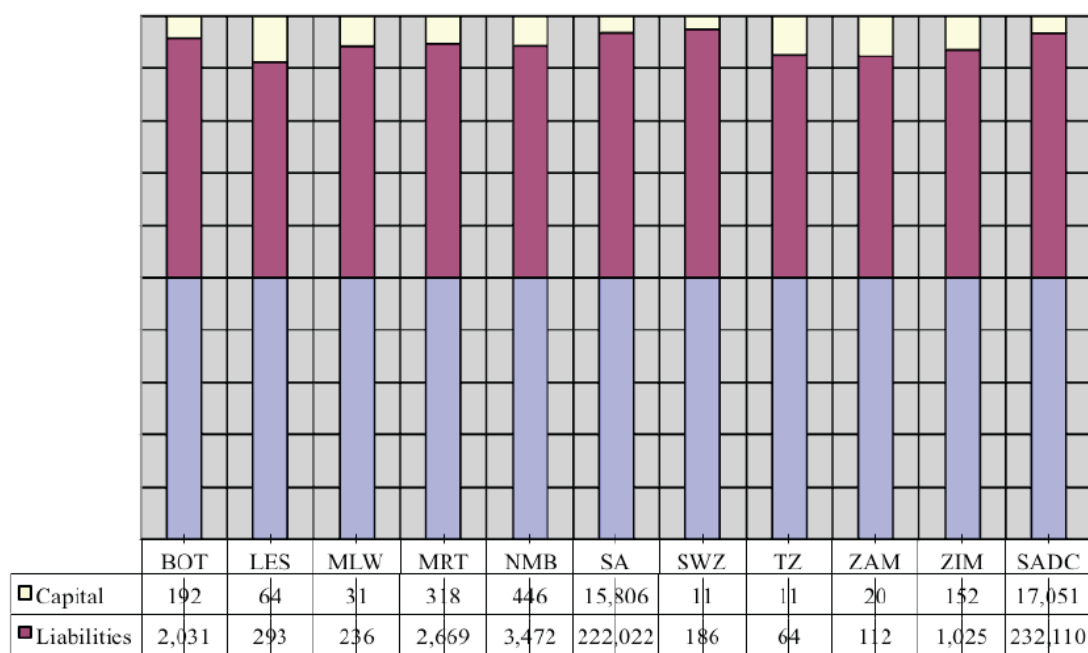
Chart 2.4.2.2: NON-LIFE INSURANCE Liabilities, Capital & Reserves, and Investment Assets as % of NON-LIFE INSURANCE Assets as at 31 Dec 2012



LIFE Insurers Condensed Balance Sheet Structures

Chart 2.4.3.1 below presents the position of LIFE insurers' balance sheet structures on a country-by-country basis in a condensed form as at 31st December 2012.

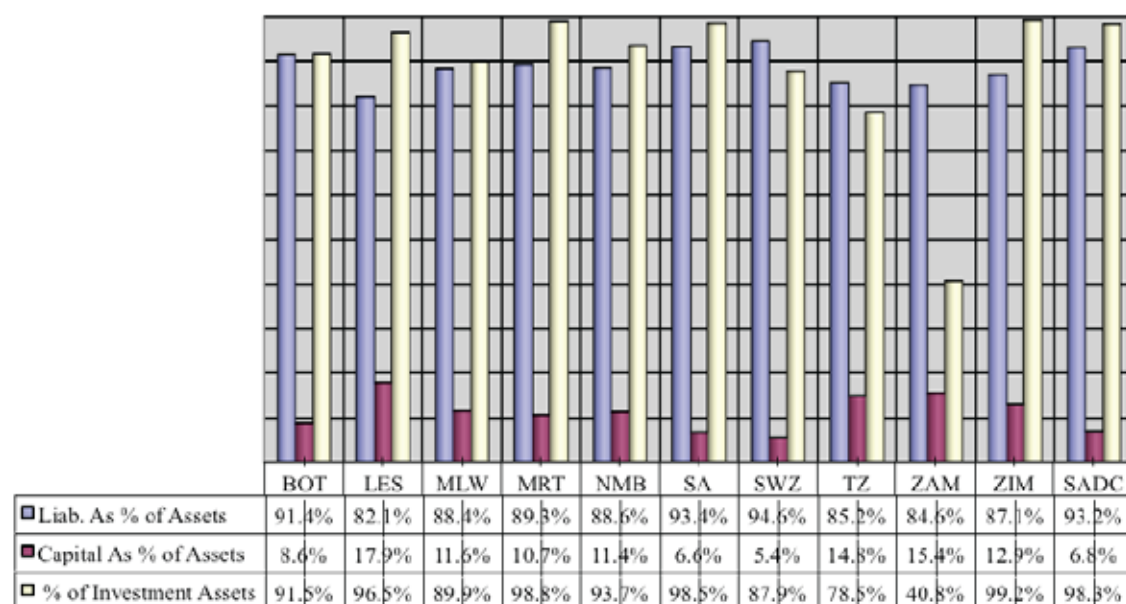
Chart 2.4.3.1: Country by Country Insurers' Condensed Balance Sheet Structures as at 31 December 2012 (US\$ Million)



The analysis of balance sheet structures for LIFE INSURERS also excludes Angola and Mozambique for the reasons stated above. Total assets held by LIFE insurers for the ten countries included in this analysis at end of December 2012 amounted to US\$ 249,161 million, a growth of 3.2% compared to total assets of US\$ 241,505 million at end of prior year. These insurers' Life liabilities also increased by 4.0% to US\$ 232,110 in 2012 compared to US\$ 223,188 million in 2011. Meanwhile, LIFE insurers' net worth in the region stood at US\$ 17,051 million at 31st December 2012, having decreased by 6.9% compared to net worth of US\$ 18,317 million at end of prior year (see appended Table 13.5).

It is noted that LIFE insurers' total liabilities equalled 93.2% of total assets at 31st December 2012, while capital & reserves equalled 6.8% of total assets (see Chart 2.4.3.2 below, as well as the appended Table 13.6). Regionally, LIFE insurers' investment assets accounted for 98.3% of total assets at end of December 2012.

Chart 2.4.3.2: LIFE INSURANCE Liabilities, Capital & Reserves, and Investment Assets as % of LIFE INSURANCE Assets as at 31 December 2012



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report set out to present an overview of the performance of the SADC regional insurance market as a whole as well as on a country-by-country basis for the year ended 31st December 2012. This would enable member countries and other stakeholders to appreciate the development of the market in the region, and thereby plan and implement various strategic measures aimed at enhancing the role of insurance in the socio-economic developments of SADC member countries. Accordingly, the report has attempted to explore the performances of SADC countries' insurance markets in the context of several aspects including, market structure, size, and impact; market capitalisation requirements; underwriting performance; and financial strength. Herein below are the significant findings and recommendations of this report.

The SADC insurance market size in terms of Gross Premiums Written (GPW) is estimated to reach approximately USD 54,532 million in 2012, being a growth of 6.7% compared to USD 51,097 million recorded in the prior year. The 2012 GPW is also higher by 30.0% compared to USD 41,943 million written five years back in 2008. South Africa held the largest share of the SADC insurance market with GPW of USD 50,062 million in 2012 (2011: 47,296 million), representing 91.8% of the entire market business (2011: 92.6%). It is noted that the South African market GPW experienced a growth of 5.9% over the prior year. This trend was also reflected in the SADC regional market premium volume.

Wide disparities have been observed in the levels of insurance penetration amongst SADC member countries. Insurance penetration (insurance contribution to the economy) ranged from 0.8% in Angola to 21.7% in South Africa. There is need for member countries to set up and implement within respective countries strategies aimed at promoting insurance thus boosting insurance sales. In this connection, it is critical that insurance supervisory authorities address poor public confidence in insurance services. Consumer education initiatives should also be deployed more intensively within the individual markets.

Out of the total insurance GPW by insurers in the regional market (US \$ 54,532 million) in 2012, Life insurers contributed a greater share of the overall business at 76.2%, while Non-Life business accounted for the remaining 23.8%. On a country by country scenario, six (6) countries had more of life business than Non-Life business namely, South Africa, Namibia, Mauritius, Lesotho, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. For the rest of the countries, Non-Life business contributed a larger share of the overall business volume. These countries need to strategically develop their respective Life assurance industries. The region's Non-Life business (gross premium written) declined by 0.6% during the year under review, while its Life portfolio grew by 9.2%.

Regionally, the market had a favourable underwriting result as evidenced by a Combined Ratio of 85.6% attained during the year under review, lower than the standard maximum limit of 100%. Four (4) countries experienced underwriting losses during the year under review namely, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia. The combined consolidated balance sheet for both LIFE and NON-LIFE insurers in the region was strong during the year under review:

Total assets held by insurers in the region at end of December 2012 amounted to US\$ 266,303 million, a growth of 3.7% compared to total assets of US\$ 256,922 million at end of prior year; Insurers' net worth in the region stood at US\$ 24,316 million at 31st December 2012, having improved by 0.9% compared to net worth of US\$ 24,091 million at end of prior year; Total investment assets accounted for 97.3% of total assets at end of December 2012.

NON-LIFE insurers consolidated balance sheet remained strong during the year under review:

Total assets held by NON-LIFE insurers for the countries included in this analysis at end of December 2012 amounted to US\$ 14,984 million, a growth of 12.4% compared to total assets of US\$ 13,327 million at end of prior year; NON-LIFE insurers' net worth in the region stood at US\$ 6,418 million at 31st December 2012, having improved by 21.4% compared to net worth of US\$ 5,285 million at end of prior year; NON-LIFE insurers' total liabilities equalled 57.2% of total assets at 31st December 2012, while capital & reserves equalled 42.8% of total assets. NON-LIFE insurers' investment assets accounted for 90.1% of total assets at end of December 2012.

LIFE insurers' consolidated balance sheet was moderately strong during the year under review: Total assets held by LIFE insurers for the ten countries included in this analysis at end of December 2012 amounted to US\$ 249,161 million, a growth of 3.2% compared to total assets of US\$ 241,505 million at end of prior year; LIFE insurers' net worth in the region stood at US\$ 17,051 million at 31st December 2012, having decreased by 6.9% compared to net worth of US\$ 18,317 million at end of prior year; LIFE insurers' total liabilities equalled 93.2% of total assets at 31st December 2012, while capital & reserves equalled 6.8% of total assets; LIFE insurers' investment assets accounted for 98.3% of total assets at end of December 2012.

Consumer Financial Education Technical Committee

Introduction and background

In December 2011, at the CISNA meeting in Zimbabwe, the CISNA Plenary agreed to establish a Consumer Education Technical Committee (CFETC). At the plenary session the following persons and countries were nominated to serve on the CFETC:

- Mr Lyndwill Clarke- Chairperson (SouthAfrica)
- Mr Hastings Mzoma (Malawi)
- Mauritius, Namibia and Mozambique were to confirm their representatives at the next meeting in Angola.

At the Angola meeting in 2012, Swaziland and Zimbabwe were added as members to the committee.

First Meeting

At the first meeting of the CFETC in Angola in April 2012, Mr Clarke was confirmed as Chairperson, with Mr Mzoma as Vice Chairperson, and Mr Mbosa Gamedza from Swaziland was appointed as secretary. It was also agreed that the countries hosting the CISNA meeting would provide secretariat support in future. Terms of reference, accompanied by an action plan, were developed and these documents were subsequently approved by the CISNA plenary for further action.

The following countries volunteered to serve on the CFETC; South Africa, Mauritius, Namibia, Malawi and Mozambique. In May 2012, the first meeting of the CFETC was held in Angola and all volunteered countries were present except Namibia.

Objectives of the CFETC

The main objectives of the CFETC, as outlined in the terms of reference, are:

1. To harmonise consumer financial education for the Non-Banking Financial Institutions in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region
2. To build capacity amongst SADC member institutions to deliver effective consumer financial education programmes
3. To exchange information, in particular, but not limited to best practises initiatives, research and findings related to consumer financial education within the SADC region
4. To coordinate levels of financial literacy through standardised surveys. The above objectives are in line with the objectives of the International Network on Financial Education(INFE), an organisation established by the Organisation for

Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Functions/Scope of Work of the CFETC

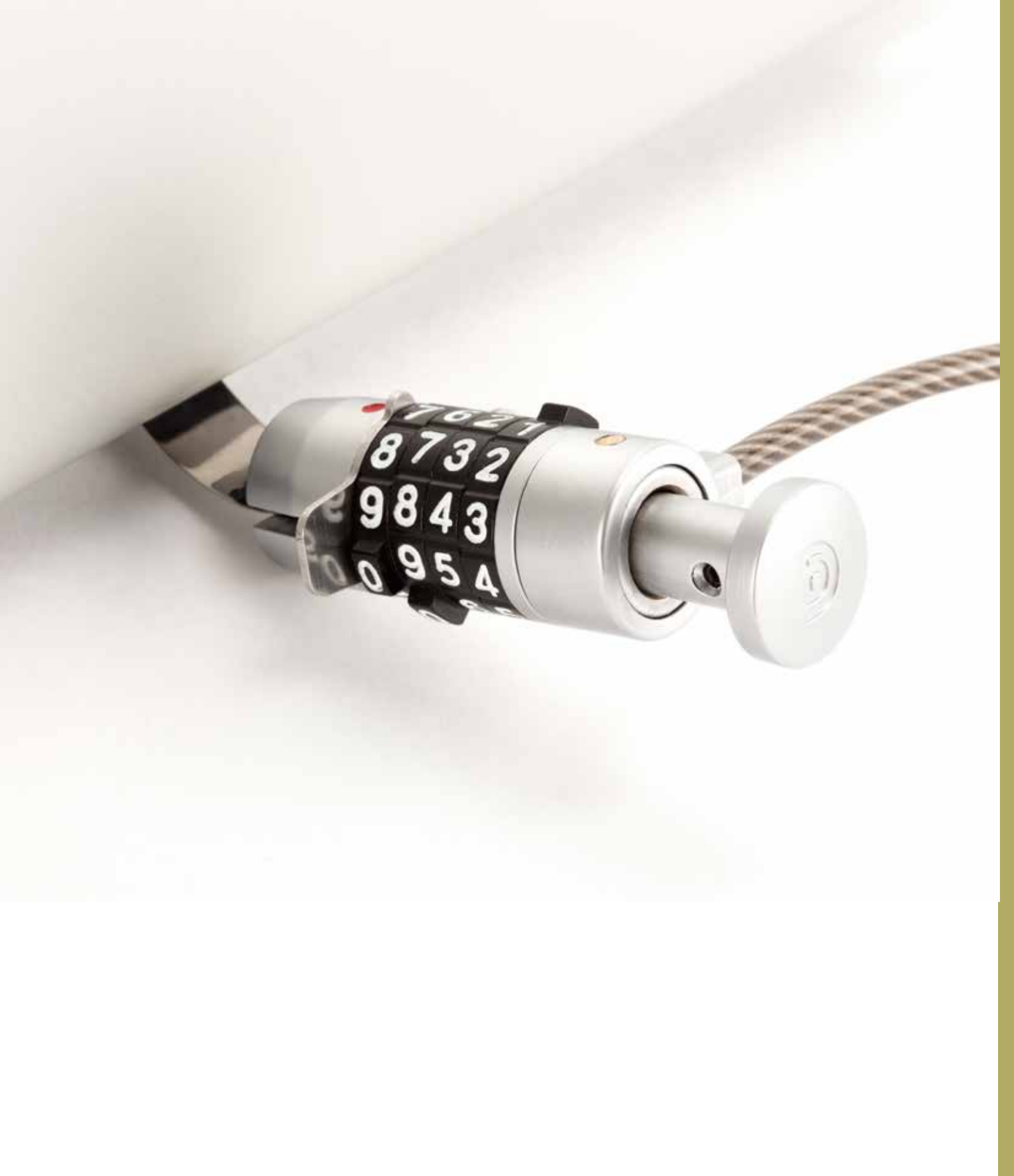
Through formal biannual CISNA meetings and on-going collaboration outside the meetings, members should substantially advance the analytical framework, policy discussions, strategic objectives and implementation strategies on financial literacy, especially with regards, but not limited, to the:

- Development and implementation of national policies and strategies for financial education
- Development, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of specific financial education programmes into, but not limited to schools, communities, vulnerable groups and government institutions
- Development of a survey to establish internal capacity of SADC institutions to deliver consumer financial education programmes
- Development of methodologies for assessing the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of financial education programmes
- Development of an approach for measuring financial literacy and inclusion using international benchmarks and standards

Achievements for 2012

In accordance with the objectives, scope of work and action plan of the CFETC the committee has in 2012:

1. Successfully established a broader forum for discussions at the CISNA meetings, as the meeting attendance grew from five attendees in Angola, to fourteen in Mauritius;
2. Successfully facilitated the CISNA familiarisation programme, hosted by the FSB in South Africa. The programme exposed the participants to the consumer financial education activities of the FSB, other regulators, the financial sector and consumer bodies in South Africa; and provided delegates with the opportunity to share their experiences and challenges regarding consumer financial education in their countries. Fifteen delegates from nine regulatory authorities in eight SADC countries participated in the programme;
3. Drafted a questionnaire to establish the state of consumer financial education in the SADC region. The questionnaire will be distributed to institutions in 2013.



Corporate Profiles Background Information

Corporate Profile Background Information



1. **Name of Authority:** FINANCIAL SERVICES REGULATORY AUTHORITY (FSRA)
The Financial Services Regulatory Authority is an integrated regulator with the mandate to license, regulate and supervise the activities of all non-bank financial institutions in Swaziland.
2. **Country:** Swaziland
3. **Regulated Industry:** Non-Bank Financial Industry
 - Insurer
 - Insurance Broker/Agent
 - Retirement Fund
 - A Provident Fund
 - Fund Administrator
 - The Trustee of a Retirement Fund
 - SACCO
 - Central Securities Depository
 - Collective Investment Scheme
 - Trustee of a Collective Investment Scheme
 - The Manager of a Collective Investment Scheme
 - Investment Advisers
 - Representative of an Investment Adviser
 - Credit Bureau
 - Dealer
 - Representative of a Dealer
 - Medical Aid Scheme
 - A Medical Aid Scheme Provider
 - Nominee
 - A Pawnbroker
 - Securities Exchange
 - A Building Society
4. **Date of Establishment:** 2010
5. **Market Legislation:**
 - Financial Services Regulatory Authority Act, 2010
 - Insurance Act, 2005
 - Insurance Regulations, 2008
 - Retirement Funds Act, 2005
 - The Securities Act, 2009
 - Building Societies Act, 1962
 - Pawn Broking Act, 1894
 - The Hire Purchase Act, 1969
 - The Lotteries Act, 1963
 - The Money Lending and Credit Financing Act, 1991
 - The Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Prevention Act, 2009
6. **Board of Directors:** Chairperson and members are appointed by the Minister of Finance
7. **Chief Executive Officer:** Mr Sandile S. Dlamini
8. **Contact Details:**

P.O. Box 3365
Mbabane
Swaziland
H100

Physical/Postal Address:
5th Floor, Ingcamu Building, Mhlambanyatsi Road, Mbabane
Email: info@fsra.co.sz
Phone: +268 2406 8000
Website: www.rirf.co.sz
www.fsra.co.sz.

Corporate Profile Background Information



1. **Name of Authority:** INSURANCE AND PENSIONS COMMISSION
2. **Country:** Zimbabwe
3. **Regulated Industry:** INSURANCE AND PENSIONS INDUSTRY
4. **Date of Establishment:** 01 January 2006
- 4.2 **Market Legislation:** Insurance Act (Chapter 24:07) and The Respective Regulations
Pension And Provident Funds Act (Chapter 24:09) And The Respective Regulations
5. **Board of Directors:** Chair appointed by Minister of Finance; Members appointed by Ministry of Finance
6. **Chief Executive Officer:** Mrs M.S. Mpofu (Commissioner of Insurance, Pension and Provident Funds)
7. **Contact Details:**
Physical/Postal Address:160 Rhodesville Avenue, Greendale, Harare, Zimbabwe
Email:msmpofu@ipec.co.zw
Phone:443358/361/422 Fax: 443304
Website:www.ipec.co.zw

Corporate Profile Background Information



1. **Name of Authority:** Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority ("NAMFISA")
2. **Country:** Namibia
3. **Regulated Industry:** Pension Funds, Long and Short-term Insurance, Medical Aid Funds, Friendly Societies, UnitsTrust Schemes and Management Companies, Capital Markets and Microlending.
4. **Date of Establishment:** 2001
5. **Market Legislation:**
 - NAMFISA Act, 2001
 - Long-term Insurance Act, 1998
 - Short-term Insurance Act, 1998
 - Inspection of Financial Institutions Act, 1984
 - Investment of Funds Act, 1984
 - Usury Act, 1968
 - Public Accountants and Auditors Act, 1951
 - Participation Bonds Act, 1981
 - Stock Exchange Control Act, 1985
 - Unit Trust Control Act, 1981
 - Friendly Societies Act, 1956
 - Pension Funds Act, 1956
 - Medical Aid Fund Act, 1956
6. **Board of Directors:** Chair appointed by Minister of Finance; Members appointed by Minister of Finance
7. **Chief Executive Officer:** Mr. Phillip Shiimi
8. **Contact Details:**

Physical/Postal Address: 154 Independence Ave, 1st floor, Sanlam Centre, Windhoek, Namibia/PO Box 21250
 Email: pshiimi@namfisa.com.na
 Phone: +264 61 290 5000
 Website: www.namfisa.com.na

Corporate Profile Background Information



1. **Name of Authority:** Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA)
2. **Country:** United Republic of Tanzania
3. **Regulated Industry:** Insurance
4. **Date of Establishment:** 2009 (previously existed as an extra-ministerial department under the Ministry of Finance known as "Insurance Supervisory Department" established in 1997)
5. **Market Legislation:** Insurance Act No. 10 Of 2009 & Insurance Regulations Of 2009
6. **Board of Directors:** Chair appointed by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania; Members appointed by the Minister of Finance
7. **Chief Executive Officer:** Mr. Israel Kamuzora (Commissioner of Insurance and Chief Executive Officer)
8. **Contact Details:**
 Physical/Postal Address: TIRA Building, Block 33, Plot No. 85/2115, Mtendeni Street, Dar Es Salaam
 Email: coi@tira.go.tz
 Phone: +255 22 2132 537
 Website: www.tira.go.tz

Corporate Profile Background Information



1. **Name of Authority:** Financial Services Board
2. **Country:** South Africa
3. **Regulated Industry:** Non-banking Financial Services Industry, including Retirement Funds, Friendly Societies, Long-term and Short-term Insurance, Capital Markets, Collective Investments Schemes, Financial Services and Intermediary Services and Credit Rating Agencies.
4. **Date of Establishment:** 01 April 1991
5. **Market Legislation:**
 - Pension Funds Act, 24 of 1956
 - Friendly Societies Act, 25 of 1956
 - Financial Services Board Act, 97 of 1990
 - Financial Supervision of the Road Accident Fund Act, 8 of 1993
 - Long-term Insurance Act, 52 of 1998
 - Short-term Insurance Act, 53 of 1998
 - Inspection of Financial Institutions Act, 80 of 1998
 - Financial Institutions (Protection of Funds) Act, 28 of 2001
 - Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 37 of 2002
 - Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, 45 of 2002
 - Securities Services Act, 36 of 2004
 - Financial Services Ombudsman Schemes Act, 37 of 2004
 - Supervision of the Financial Institutions Rationalisation Act, 32 of 1996
6. **Board of Directors:** The FSB Board comprises of 12 non-executive Board members from diverse backgrounds appointed by the Minister of Finance with due regard to experience and technical skills. The Board remains primarily responsible for the oversight function over the FSB and for strategic direction and operational performance, financial matters, risk management and compliance. The Board is also the accounting authority of the Office of the Pension Funds Adjudicator (OPFA) and the Office of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Service (FAIS) Ombud.
7. **Chief Executive Officer:** Adv Dube Tshidi
8. **Contact Details:**

Physical Address: Riverwalk Office Park
 41 Matroosberg Road
 Ashlea Gardens
 Extension 6
 Menlo Park, South Africa
 0081

Telephone: +27 12 428 8000
 Fax : +27 12 346 6941
 E-mail address: info@fsb.co.za
 Website address: www.fsb.co.za

Corporate Profile Background Information



1. **Name of Authority:** Capital Market Commission (Comissão do Mercado de Capitais – CMC).
2. **Country:** Angola
3. **Regulated Industry:** Financial Industry (Stock, Bonds, commodities and futures exchanges; Clearing, Depositories and Settlement houses; Financial Intermediation Agents, Brokers and dealers, Independent investment advisors; Securities Issuers; Institutional investors and holders of qualified shareholdings; Guarantees fund; Auditors and financial analysts; Investment companies; Companies managing patrimonies, securitization funds and holdings; Other persons exercising activities related with securities' issue, distribution, trading, registration and deposit).
4. **Date of Establishment:** March 18, 2005
5. **Market Legislation:** Securities Act n. 12/5, Financial Institutions' Act n. 13/5, Legal Procedures for Regulated Market of Public Debt Securities (Presidential Legislative Decree n. 4/13), Legal Procedures for Brokers and Distributors Securities (Presidential Legislative Decree n. 5/13), Legal Procedures for Collective Investment Schemes (Presidential Legislative Decree n. 6/13).
6. **Board of Directors:** Chairman appointed by Angolan President - Augusto Archer Mangureira Members appointed by Angolan President: Mario Nascimento - Office of Administration and Finance, Patricio Vilar - Office of Release and Investments; Mario Gavião - Office of Supervision and Litigation and Vera Daves - Office of Research and Cooperation.
7. **Chief Executive Officer:** N.A.
8. **Contact Details:**
 Physical/Postal Address: Rua Rainha Ginga, nº. 73/B, Edifício Sede BCI, 5 º andar • Luanda • Angola • CP. 5250
 Email: cmcgeral@cmc.gv.ao
 Phone: (+244) 222-370761 • (+244) 222-370178 / Fax: (+244) 222-370806
 Website: www.cmc.gv.ao

Corporate Profile Background Information



1. **Name of Authority:** Non-Bank Financial Institutions Regulatory Authority (aka NBFIRA)
2. **Country:** Botswana
3. **Regulated Industry:** All non-bank financial sectors
4. **Date of Establishment:** By Act of Parliament in 2006, but only started operations in April 2008
5. **Market Legislation:**
 - i) NBFIRA Act, Insurance Industry Act
 - ii) International Insurance Act
 - iii) Pension & Provident Funds Act
 - iv) Botswana Stock Exchange Act
 - v) Collective Investment Undertakings Act
 - vi) Relevant portions of Part XIV of the Income Tax Act; and
 - vii) All Prudential Rules from above Acts
6. **Board of Directors:**

Six (6) independent non-executive Board members, out of which two are ex-officio Board Members, namely the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning and the Governor of the Central Bank.

The Chairman and Members are all appointed by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, whilst the Deputy Chair elected by other Board Members. Ex-officio Board members can neither be appointed Chairpersons, nor elected Deputy Chairpersons
7. **Chief Executive Officer:** Mr Oaitse M Ramasedi
8. **Contact Details:**

Physical: Third Floor, Exponential Building, Plot 54351, CBD, Gaborone
 Postal Address: P/Bag 00314, Gaborone, Botswana
 Email: tmakwaeba@nbfira.org.bw
 Phone: (+267) 310 2595 / (+267) 368 6100
 Website: www.nbfira.org.bw

Corporate Profile Background Information



1. **Name of Authority:** Securities and Exchange Commission
2. **Country :** Zambia
3. **Regulated Industry:** Capital Markets
4. **Date of Establishment:** 26th August, 1993
5. **Market Legislation:**
Securities Act 354 Vol.20 of the Laws of Zambia
: Statutory Instrument No. 82 Securities (Licensing, Fees and Levies) (Amendment) Rules
6. Board of Directors : Chairman and members appointed by The Minister of Finance
7. **Chief Executive Officer:** Dr. E. D. Wala Chabala
8. **Contact Details:**
P. O. Box 35165
Lusaka
Zambia
9. **Physical Address :** Plot No. 3827, Parliament Road, Olympia
Email: info@seczambia.org.zm
Phone: + 260 211 222 368
+ 260 211 227 01
Fax: + 260 211 225 443
Website: www.seczambia.org.zm

Corporate Profile Background Information



1. **Name of Authority:** The Securities Commission of Zimbabwe
2. **Country:** Zimbabwe
3. **Regulated Industry:**
Securities Dealers, Securities Investment Advisors, Securities Trustees, Securities Investment Management, Securities Custodians, Securities Transfer Secretaries
4. **Date of Establishment:** 2008
5. **Market Legislation:**
 - Securities Act [Chapter 24:25] promulgated in 2004 and operationalised in 2008
 - Statutory Instrument 100 of 2010, Securities (Registration, Licensing and Corporate Governance) Rules
6. **Mandate:**
 - Registers, supervises, and regulates securities exchanges;
 - License, supervise and regulate licensed capital markets players;
 - Regulates trading and dealing in securities.
7. **Board of Directors:**
SECZ is headed by a Non-Executive Board of Commissioners which is appointed by the Minister of Finance. The Board is responsible for overall policy direction and leadership to the Commission.
8. **Operational Structure / Secretariat:**
The day to day management of the Commission is done by the Secretariat which is headed by the Chief Executive Officer.
9. **Chief Executive Officer:** Tafadzwa Chinamo
10. **Contact Details:**
Office
The Securities Commission of Zimbabwe
20 York Avenue
Newlands
Harare
Zimbabwe

Postal Address
P.O Box H.G 263
Highlands
Harare
Zimbabwe

Telephone +263 – 4 – 776067 / 166 / 511 / 560 / 166

E-mail : seczim@seczim.co.zw
Web: www.seczim.co.zw

Corporate Profile Background Information



Country	Seychelles
Industry	Capital Markets and Insurance
Regulator	Seychelles International Business Authority (SIBA)
Date of establishment	1994
Market Legislation	Securities Act, 2007 Mutual and Hedge Fund Act, 2008 Insurance Act, 2008
Governance	In accordance with Section 5 of the Seychelles International Business Authority Act 1994, SIBA is administered by a board of Board of Directors.

Regulatory Structure / Mandate

The Seychelles International Business Authority Act 1994 specifies and regulates the functions of SIBA as an Authority and provides for matters relating to the management and operation of SIBA.

In accordance with Section 4 of the Seychelles International Business Authority Act 1994, the objects of SIBA are as follows:

- 1) To monitor, supervise and coordinate the conduct of international business activities from within Seychelles;
- 2) To compile and disseminate information on Seychelles as a Centre for International Business activities;
- 3) To carry out the functions of an Authority or Registrar for the purpose of any written law;
- 4) Where it is required under or in connection with any written law for the purpose of which it has been designated as the Authority, to provide such infrastructural and ancillary facilities as are necessary for the purpose of the written laws;
- 5) To ensure that international business activities are transacted in conformity with the laws of Seychelles and established norms of good and honourable conduct and to preserve and maintain the good repute of Seychelles as a Centre for international business activities;
- 6) To advise the Government generally on matters relating to international business activities.



Appendices

Members Capital Markets Profile

Appendix A

NAMFISA - Namibia

NXS Overall Index	984
NXS Local Index	274
NXS Overall Market Capitalisation (N\$'m)	1,357,247
Local Market Cap (N\$'m)	11,057
NXS Overall volume traded (millions)	109
NXS Overall value traded (N\$'m)	4,017
NXS Local volume traded (millions)	39
NXS Local value traded (N\$'m)	507
Total NXS Listings	34
NXS Overall Board Listings	20
NXS Local Board Listings	7
NXS Developmental Capital Board Listings	7

Asset Management and Unit Trusts

Total Asset under Management – Investment Managers (N\$'m)	109.119
Total Assets under Management – Unit Trusts (N\$'m)	32.106
Number of approved companies	53
Number of active companies	40
Number of dormant companies	13

Market Players

Stock Brokers	4
Sponsors	2
Custodians (Commercial Banks)	3
Transfer Secretaries	1
Investment Advisors	52

Appendix B

FSC- MAURITIUS

There are two exchanges regulated by the FSC namely, the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd (SEM) and The Global Board of Trade Ltd ('GBOT'). SEM operates two markets namely the Official Market and the Development and Enterprise ('DEM') in the equities segment.

Market Statistics (31 December 2012)

	Official Market	Development & Enterprise Market ('DEM')	GBOT
Number of listings	65	47	
Turnover (USD'millions)	306	47	4,419
Volume ('millions)	228	77	166,950 (in Lots)
Capital Raised (million R's)	5,846	500	
Market Capitalisation (USD'millions)	5,669	1,430	
Foreign Trade (Foreign Portfolio Flows – million R's)	100	62	

Source: SEM Factbook 2013 & Bourse Africa Ltd

SEM range of products spectrum of financial instrument available includes shares, bonds, depository receipts, convertible instruments among others. There are five market indices on SEM and the SEMDEX is the barometer index. The main index on DEM is the DEMEX. GBOT is the first international multi class exchange in Mauritius which offers and trades in three segments:

- The Commodity Derivatives Segment
- The Currency Derivatives Segment
- The Equity Segment

For the Commodity Derivatives Segment, three contracts namely gold, silver and crude oil (WTI) are offered while the Currency Derivatives Segment has five currency pairs namely EURO / USD, GBP / USD, JPY / USD, USD / MUR and ZAR / USD.

Licensed Market Players

Representatives of Investment Dealers	39
All categories of investment dealers	19
Foreign Investment Dealers	2
CIS Custodians and 7 non-CIS Custodians	1
Non-CIS Custodians	7
Registrars and Transfer Agents	6
Investment Advisors	29
CIS Managers	21
CIS Administrators	3

Appendix C

SEC-Zambia

Below is a table that shows the performance of the Zambian Capital Markets as at 31st December 2012:

Market Performance Indicators	31/12/2012
LuSE All Share Index	3620.7
Market Capitalisation USD billion	9.399
Market Capitalisation/GDP ratio (%)	52.79
Volume(millions)	2079
Turnover (USD millions)	73.4
Turnover /Market Capitalisation (%)	0.73%
Number of brokers	6
Trades in Bonds	182
Turnover(bonds)(ZMK' billions)	1630.8

Licensing of Market Players

As at 31st December 2012, the numbers of entities and individuals which were authorised, registered or otherwise lawfully conducting business on the securities sector were as follows:

Dealers	16
Dealers Representatives	30
Investment Advisers	7
Investment Advisers Representatives	9
Securities Exchanges	2

As at 31st December 2012, the Issuers of Securities were as follows:

Listed Equity Issuers	21
Listed Corporate Bonds	8
Quoted equity Issues	8
Collective Investment Schemes	8
Quoted Fund	1

Appendix D

(i) CMC - Angola

Overview of the Angolan Securities Market

The Capital Markets Commission ('CMC') is working towards the establishment of a capital markets in Angola. Consequently, work is underway to put in place a number of legal systems to regulate the market and legal proposition have been made for the supervisory process.

As such the Angolan securities market ('MVM') is currently underpinned by the three financial instruments mostly of sovereign debt, namely, Treasury bills, Government bonds and central bank securities. However these are all traded on the primary market

(ii) Lesotho

Overview of Lesotho Capital markets

The capital market is still at the nascent stage and remains largely underdeveloped. The development of Lesotho's capital market commenced with the issuance of medium and long term tradable government bonds in 2010 as a result of the new public debt management strategy adopted by Government to raise funds for budgetary operations. Tenors for treasury bonds in issue range from 3, 5, 7 and 10 years. The downside to the success of these securities is lack of secondary trading.

There is currently no legal framework that is focused on capital markets regulations. Regulations available are still in draft form and are continuously being reviewed to regulate at minimum an Over the counter market as running a fully fledged exchanged has proved to be costly at the moment.

Appendix E

Reserve Bank of Malawi

Market Performance Highlights

Traded Value (USD)	16,183,918.70
Traded Volume	667,221,045
Number of listed Companies	14
Malawi All Share Index (MASI)	6015 .51
Annual Performance (%)	-44.34
Domestic Share Index	4725.51
Domestic Share Index Performance (%)	-44.61
Foreign Share Index	854.67
Foreign Share Index Performance (%)	-20.70
Market Capitalisation (USD)	10,570.53

Licensees	
Stock Exchange	1
Asset Management Companies	7
Stock Brokers	4
Unit Trusts	1
Investment Trust / Closed end Schemes	1
Transfer Secretaries	5
Investment advisors	2

Market in USD terms was eroded as a result of the devaluation of the Kwacha by 49% on 7th May 2012 and subsequent depreciation by 53.77% thereafter. The Kwacha had depreciated by 102.77% by the end of the year.

The Reserve Bank of Malawi is close to signing the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MMoU) on cooperation and exchange of information, an instrument used by securities regulators around the world to combat cross border fraud and misconduct, a first global benchmark for cooperation amongst securities regulators critical to fighting breaches of securities and derivatives laws.

Appendix E

Financial Services Board-South Africa

Products

Cash Equities

Number of listings	400
Turnover (USD millions)	27,972
Volume(millions)	3.819

Capital Raised	9,295
Market Capitalisation-local register (USD millions)	998,344
Number of Indices	110
Industrial Index	37,678.45
Mining Index	33,297.42
Net Inflow (USD millions)	-399
Liquidity Ratio	43.1
Foreign Trade %	15

Cash Bonds

Numberof listings	1452
Volume (millions)	22,933,371
CapitalRaised('millions)	674,864
MarketCapitalisation- localregister (USD millions)	1870879
Net Inflow (USD millions)	89290
Foreign Trade % 2	0.72

Equity Derivatives

Amount of Trading Members	131
Amount of contracts cleared	553
Amount of Clearing Members	9
Turnover (USD millions)	400,591
Initial margin held 31Dec2012 (USD million)	1,060

Interest Rate and Currency Derivatives

Amount of Trading Members	100
Amountof Contracts Cleared	280
Amountof Clearing Members	6
Turnover (USD millions)	16,784
Initial Margin Held 31Dec 2012 (USD million)	270

Interest Rate and Currency Derivatives	
Amount of Trading Members	100
Amount of Contracts Cleared	280
Amount of Clearing Members	6
Turnover (USD'millions)	16,784
Initial Margin Held 31 Dec 2012 (USD million)	270

Commodity Derivatives	
Amount of Trading Members	20
Amount of Contracts Cleared	82
Amount of Clearing Members	4
Turnover (USD millions)	39,294
Initial Margin Held 31 Dec 2012 (USD'million)	139

Licensing / Market Participants	
Securities Dealers	
Commodity Derivatives Members	100
Equity Derivatives Members	126
Interest Rate & Currency Derivatives Members	98
Equity Members	61
Commodity Derivatives Dealers	549
Equity Derivative Dealers	560
Interest Rate & Currency Derivatives Dealers	515
Equity Traders	659

As per the outcome of the World Economic Forum's 2011/2012 Global Competitiveness Review, the JSE was for the second successive year, ranked first in terms of regulation of securities exchanges.

Collective Investment Schemes		
Collective Investment Schemes in:	Number of approved portfolios in 2012	Total assets under management in 2012 (Rbn)
Securities (local)	1 042	1 349
Securities (foreign)	308	143
Property	6	50*
Participation Bonds	5**	4

*JSE Market Capitalisation of Collective Investment Schemes in Property

**Number of approved schemes

Appendix F

The Securities Commission of Zimbabwe Key Market Highlights

	Year Ended.
	31.12.12
Industrial Index	152.40
Mining Index	65.12
Volumes Traded (m' shares)	3,513.18
Foreign (m' shares)	1,614.24
Value (USD\$m)	448.18
Foreign (USD\$m)	364.33
Market Cap (USD\$b)	3.96
Number of Listed Companies	79

Licensing of Market Players

A summary of licensing activities by the Securities Commission for the year ending 31 December 2012 is as shown below:

Licences	Licensee	Number	Status
Licences Issued			
Issued	Securities dealers Individuals	32	
Issued	Securities Dealers Firms	14	
Issued	Custodians	5	
Issued	Transfer Secretaries	3	
Issued	Investment Advisors	16	
Cancellations			
Cancelled	Securities Dealers Individuals	2	Misconduct
Notices of Cancellations	Securities Dealing Firms	2	Failure to Meet minimum Licensing Requirements
Cancelled	Securities Dealing Firms	2	Non-permissible Activities
Suspensions			
Suspended	Dealing Firms	1	Failure to Meet Licensing Requirements

The licensing process however continues throughout the year.

Appendix G

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Asset Management Companies

Total Funds under Management	USD' millions	Asset Allocation (%)
Money Market Investments	457.89	25.16
Quoted Equity Investments	760.17	41.77
Bonds	22.57	1.24
Property	502.87	27.63
Other	76.50	4.20
Total Funds under Management	1,820	100
Annual Growth	14.47%	
Contribution to Total Funds under Management (%)	Institutional Clients	84
	Individual clients	16
Market share distribution (%)	Top 3 AMC's	83.85
	Other 13 AMC's	16.15

Collective Investment Schemes

Type of fund	Number of funds	Total Net Asset Value (USD' millions)
Money Market Fund	10	62.3
Equity Market Fund	20	7.1
Balance Hybrid Fund	5	6.6
Gold Fund	2	2.3
Real Property Fund	1	0.2
Total	38	78.5

Appendix H

NBFIRA – BOTSWANA

Asset Under Management (USD)

Collective Investment Undertakings	686,111,772
Non Collective Investment Undertakings	5,452,362,340
Total	6,138,474,112

Type and Number of Participants under Supervision

Securities Dealers (Individuals)	5
Securities Dealers (Firms)	4
Custodians	3
CIU Managers	6
Asset Managers	13
Custodians	3
Investment Advisors	22
Registered not licensed Pawn shops	9
Transfer Secretaries	6

The absence of licensing Regulations covering asset managers, custodians and trustees makes it possible to hold only registration supervisory status rather than licensed regulatory status.

