

Regulation (EU) No 236/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council

of 14 March 2012

on short selling and certain aspects of credit default swaps

(Text with EEA relevance)

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**Regulation (EU) No 236/2012 of the European Parliament and of
the Council
of 14 March 2012
on short selling and certain aspects of credit default swaps
(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

(1) At the height of the financial crisis in September 2008, competent authorities in several Member States and supervisory authorities in third countries such as the United States of America and Japan adopted emergency measures to restrict or ban short selling in some or all securities. They acted due to concerns that

at a time of considerable financial instability, short selling could aggravate the downward spiral in the prices of shares, notably in financial institutions, in a way which could ultimately threaten their viability and create systemic risks. The measures adopted by Member States were divergent as the Union lacks a specific common regulatory framework for dealing with short selling issues.

(2) To ensure the proper functioning of the internal market and to improve the conditions of its functioning, in particular with regard to the financial markets, and to ensure a high level of consumer and investor protection, it is therefore appropriate to lay down a common regulatory framework with regard to the requirements and powers relating to short selling and credit default swaps and to ensure greater coordination and consistency between Member States where measures have to be taken in exceptional circumstances. It is necessary to harmonise the rules for short selling and certain aspects of credit default swaps, to prevent the creation of obstacles to the proper functioning of the internal market, as otherwise it is likely that Member States continue taking divergent measures.

(3) It is appropriate and necessary for those rules to take the legislative form of a regulation in order to ensure that provisions directly imposing obligations on private parties to notify and disclose net short positions relating to certain instruments and regarding uncovered short selling are applied in a uniform manner throughout the Union. A regulation is also necessary to confer powers on the European Supervisory Authority (European Securities and Markets Authority) (ESMA) established by Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council to coordinate measures taken by competent authorities or to take measures itself.

(4) The scope of this Regulation should be as broad as possible to provide for a preventive regulatory framework to be used in exceptional circumstances. That framework should cover all financial instruments but should provide for a proportionate response to the risks that short selling of different instruments could represent. It is therefore only in the case of exceptional circumstances that competent authorities and ESMA should be entitled to take measures concerning all types of financial instruments, going beyond the permanent measures that only apply to particular types of instruments where there are clearly identified risks that need to be addressed.

(5) To end the current fragmented situation in which some Member States have taken divergent measures and to restrict the possibility that divergent measures are taken by competent authorities it is important to address the potential risks arising from short selling and credit default swaps in a harmonised manner. The requirements to be imposed should address the identified risks without unduly detracting from the benefits that short selling provides to the quality and efficiency of markets. While in certain situations it could have adverse effects, under normal market conditions, short selling plays an important role in ensuring the proper functioning of financial markets, in particular in the context of market liquidity and efficient price formation.

(6) References in this Regulation to natural and legal persons should include registered business associations without legal personality.

(7) Enhanced transparency relating to significant net short positions in specific financial instruments is likely to be of benefit to both the regulator and market participants. For shares admitted to trading on a trading venue in the Union, a two-tier model that provides for greater transparency of significant net short positions in shares at the appropriate level should be introduced. At the lower threshold, notification of a position should be made privately to the regulators concerned to enable them to monitor and, where necessary, investigate short selling that could create systemic risks, be abusive or create disorderly markets; at the higher threshold, positions should be publicly disclosed to the market in order to provide useful information to other market participants about significant individual short positions in shares.

(8) A requirement to notify regulators of significant net short positions relating to sovereign debt in the Union should be introduced as such notification would provide important information to assist regulators in monitoring whether such positions are in fact creating systemic risks or being used for abusive purposes. Such a requirement should only include private disclosure to regulators as publication of information to the market for such instruments could have a detrimental effect on sovereign debt markets where liquidity is already impaired.

(9) The notification requirements relating to sovereign debt should apply to the debt instruments issued by a Member State and by the Union, including the European Investment Bank, a Member State's government department, agency, special purpose vehicle or international financial institution established by two or more

Member States that issues debt on behalf of a Member State or on behalf of several Member States, such as the European Financial Stability Facility or the prospective European Stability Mechanism. In the case of federal Member States, the notification requirements should also apply to debt instruments issued by a member of the federation. They should not, however, apply to other regional or local bodies or quasi-public bodies in a Member State that issue debt instruments. The objective of debt instruments issued by the Union is to provide balance of payments or financial stability support to Member States or macro-financial assistance to third countries.

(10) In order to ensure comprehensive and effective transparency, it is important that the notification requirements cover not only short positions created by trading shares or sovereign debt on trading venues but also short positions created by trading outside trading venues and net short positions created by the use of derivatives, such as options, futures, index-related instruments, contracts for differences and spread bets relating to shares or sovereign debt.

(11) To be useful to regulators and markets, any transparency regime should provide complete and accurate information about a natural or legal person's positions. In particular, information provided to the regulator or to the market should take into account both short and long positions so as to provide valuable information about the natural or legal person's net short position in shares, sovereign debt and credit default swaps.

(12) The calculation of short or long positions should take into account any form of economic interest which a natural or legal person has in relation to the issued share capital of a company or to the issued sovereign debt of a Member State or of the Union. In particular, it should take into account such an economic interest obtained directly or indirectly through the use of derivatives such as options, futures, contracts for differences and spread bets relating to shares or sovereign debt, and indices, baskets of securities and exchange traded funds. In the case of positions relating to sovereign debt it should also take into account credit default swaps relating to sovereign debt issuers.

(13) In addition to the transparency regime provided for in this Regulation, the Commission should consider, in the context of its revision of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments, whether inclusion by investment firms of information about short sales in transaction reports to competent authorities would provide useful supplementary information to enable competent authorities to monitor levels of short selling.

(14) Buying credit default swaps without having a long position in underlying sovereign debt or any assets, portfolio of assets, financial obligations or financial contracts the value of which is correlated to the value of the sovereign debt, can be, economically speaking, equivalent to taking a short position on the underlying debt instrument. The calculation of a net short position in relation to sovereign debt should therefore include credit default swaps relating to an obligation of a sovereign debt issuer. The credit default swap position should be taken into account both for the purposes of determining whether a natural or legal person has a significant net short position relating to sovereign debt that needs to be notified to a competent authority and where a competent authority suspends restrictions on uncovered credit default swap transactions for the purposes of determining the significant uncovered position in a credit default swap relating to a sovereign debt issuer that needs to be notified to the competent authority.

(15) To enable ongoing monitoring of positions, the transparency regime should also include notification or disclosure where a change in a net short position results in an increase or decrease above or below certain thresholds.

(16) In order to be effective, it is important that the transparency regime apply regardless of where the natural or legal person is located, including in a third country, where that person has a significant net short position in a company that has shares admitted to trading on a trading venue in the Union or a net short position in sovereign debt issued by a Member State or by the Union.

(17) The definition of a short sale should not include a repurchase agreement between two parties where one party sells the other a security at a specified price with a commitment to buy the security back at a later date at another specified price or a derivative contract where it is agreed to sell securities at a specified price at a future date. The definition should not include a transfer of securities under a securities lending agreement.

(18) Uncovered short selling of shares and sovereign debt is sometimes viewed as increasing the potential risk of settlement failure and volatility. To reduce such risks it is appropriate to place proportionate

restrictions on uncovered short selling of such instruments. The detailed restrictions should take into account the different arrangements currently used for covered short selling. These include a separate repurchase agreement on the basis of which the person selling a security short buys back an equivalent security in due time to allow settlement of the short sale transaction and includes collateral arrangements if the collateral taker can use the security for settling the short sale transaction. Further examples include rights issues (offerings) of companies to existing shareholders, lending pools and repurchase agreement facilities provided, for instance, by trading venues, clearing systems or central banks.

(19) In relation to uncovered short selling of shares it is necessary for a natural or legal person to have an arrangement with a third party under which the third party has confirmed that the share has been located, which means that the third party confirms that it considers that it can make the share available for settlement when it is due. In order to give this confirmation it is necessary for measures to be taken vis-à-vis third parties for the natural or legal person to have a reasonable expectation that settlement can be effected when it is due. This includes measures such as a third party having allocated the shares for borrowing or purchase so that settlement can be effected when it is due. With regard to short sales to be covered by purchase of the share during the same day this includes confirmation by the third party that it considers the share to be easy to borrow or to purchase. The liquidity of the shares, in particular the level of turnover and the ease with which buying, selling and borrowing can take place with minimum market impact, should be taken into account by ESMA in determining what measures are necessary in order to have a reasonable expectation that settlement can be effected when it is due.

(20) In relation to uncovered short selling of sovereign debt, the fact that a short sale will be covered by the purchase of the sovereign debt during the same day can be considered as an example of offering a reasonable expectation that settlement can be effected when it is due.

(21) Sovereign credit default swaps should be based on the insurable interest principle whilst recognising that there can be interests in a sovereign issuer other than bond ownership. Such interests include hedging against the risk of default of the sovereign issuer where a natural or legal person has a long position in the sovereign debt of that issuer or hedging against the risk of a decline in the value of the sovereign debt where the natural or legal person holds assets or is subject to liabilities which refer to public or private sector entities in the Member State concerned, the value of which is correlated to the value of the sovereign debt. Such assets should include financial contracts, a portfolio of assets or financial obligations, as well as interest rate or currency swap transactions with respect to which the sovereign credit default swap is used as a counterparty risk management tool for hedging exposure on financial and foreign trade contracts. No position or portfolio of positions used in the context of hedging exposures to a sovereign should be considered an uncovered position in a sovereign credit default swap. This includes any exposures to the central, regional and local administration, public sector entities or any exposure guaranteed by any referred entity. Furthermore, exposure to private sector entities established in the Member State concerned should also be included. All exposures should be considered in this context including loans, counterparty credit risk (including potential exposure when regulatory capital is required to such exposure), receivables and guarantees. This also includes indirect exposures to any of the referred entities obtained, inter alia, through exposure to indices, funds or special purpose vehicles.

(22) Since entering into a sovereign credit default swap without underlying exposure to the risk of a decline in the value of the sovereign debt could have an adverse impact on the stability of sovereign debt markets, natural or legal persons should be prohibited from entering into such uncovered credit default swap positions. However, at the very first signal that the sovereign debt market is not functioning properly, the competent authority should be able to suspend such a restriction temporarily. Such a suspension should be based on the belief of the competent authority based on objective grounds following an analysis of the indicators set out in this Regulation. Competent authorities should also be able to use additional indicators.

(23) It is also appropriate to include requirements on central counterparties relating to buy-in procedures and fines for failed settlement of transactions in shares. The buy-in procedures and late settlement requirements should set basic standards relating to settlement discipline. The buy-in and fining requirements should be sufficiently flexible to permit the central counterparty that is responsible for ensuring such procedures are in place to be able to rely on another market participant to perform operationally the buy-in or impose the fine. However, for the proper functioning of financial markets it is essential to address wider aspects of settlement discipline in a horizontal legislative proposal.

(24) Measures relating to sovereign debt and sovereign credit default swaps including increased transparency and restrictions on uncovered short selling should impose requirements which are proportionate and at the

same time avoid an adverse impact on the liquidity of sovereign bond markets and sovereign bond repurchase markets.

(25) Shares are increasingly admitted to trading on different trading venues within the Union and in third countries. Many large companies based in a third country also have shares admitted to trading on a trading venue within the Union. For reasons of efficiency, it is appropriate to exempt securities from certain notification and disclosure requirements, where the principal venue for trading of that instrument is in a third country.

(26) Market making activities play a crucial role in providing liquidity to markets within the Union and market makers need to take short positions to perform that role. Imposing requirements on such activities could severely inhibit their ability to provide liquidity and have a significant adverse impact on the efficiency of the Union markets. Furthermore market makers would not be expected to take significant short positions except for very brief periods. It is therefore appropriate to exempt natural or legal persons involved in such activities from requirements which could impair their ability to perform such a function and therefore adversely affect the Union markets. In order for such requirements to capture equivalent third-country entities a procedure is necessary to assess the equivalence of third-country markets. The exemption should apply to the different types of market-making activity but not to proprietary trading. It is also appropriate to exempt certain primary market operations such as those relating to sovereign debt and stabilisation schemes as they are important activities that assist the efficient functioning of markets. Competent authorities should be notified of the use of exemptions and should have the power to prohibit a natural or legal person from using an exemption if they do not fulfil the relevant criteria in the exemption. Competent authorities should also be able to request information from the natural or legal person to monitor their use of the exemption.

(27) In the case of adverse developments which constitute a serious threat to financial stability or to market confidence in a Member State or the Union, competent authorities should have powers of intervention to require further transparency or to impose temporary restrictions on short selling, credit default swap transactions or other transactions in order to prevent a disorderly decline in the price of a financial instrument. Such measures could be necessary due to a variety of adverse events or developments including not just financial or economic events but also for example natural disasters or terrorist acts. Furthermore, some adverse events or developments requiring measures could arise in a single Member State and have no cross-border implications. Such powers need to be flexible enough to enable competent authorities to deal with a range of different exceptional circumstances. In taking such measures, competent authorities should pay due regard to the principle of proportionality.

(28) As this Regulation addresses only restrictions on short selling and credit default swaps to prevent a disorderly decline in the price of a financial instrument, the need for other types of restrictions such as position limits or restrictions on products, which may give rise to serious investor protection concerns, are more appropriately considered in the context of the Commission's revision of Directive 2004/39/EC.

(29) While competent authorities are usually best placed to monitor market conditions and to react initially to an adverse event or development by deciding if a serious threat to financial stability or to market confidence has arisen and whether it is necessary to take measures to address such a situation, powers in this regard and the conditions and procedures for their use should be harmonised as far as possible.

(30) In the case of a significant fall in the price of a financial instrument on a trading venue a competent authority should also have the ability to restrict temporarily short selling of the financial instrument on that venue within its own jurisdiction or to request that ESMA restrict such short selling in other jurisdictions in order to be able to intervene rapidly where appropriate and for a short period to prevent a disorderly decline in price of the instrument concerned. The competent authority should also be required to notify ESMA of such a decision so that ESMA can immediately inform the competent authorities of other Member States with venues which trade the same instrument, coordinate the taking of measures by those other Member States and, if necessary, assist them in reaching an agreement or take a decision itself, in accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010.

(31) Where an adverse event or development extends beyond a single Member State or has other cross-border implications, for example if a financial instrument is admitted to trading on different trading venues in a number of different Member States, close consultation and cooperation between competent authorities is essential. ESMA should perform a key coordination role in such a situation and should try to ensure consistency between competent authorities. The composition of ESMA, which includes representatives of

competent authorities, will assist it in the performance of such a role. In addition, competent authorities should have power to take measures where they have an interest in intervening.

(32) In addition to coordinating measures by competent authorities, ESMA should ensure that measures are taken by competent authorities only where necessary and proportionate. ESMA should be able to give opinions to competent authorities on the use of powers of intervention.

(33) While competent authorities will often be best placed to monitor and to react quickly to an adverse event or development, ESMA should also have the power to take measures where short selling and other related activities threaten the orderly functioning and integrity of financial markets or the stability of the whole or part of the financial system in the Union, where there are cross-border implications and competent authorities have not taken sufficient measures to address the threat. ESMA should consult the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) established by Regulation (EU) No 1092/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on European Union macro-prudential oversight of the financial system and establishing a European Systemic Risk Board where possible, and other relevant authorities where such a measure could have effects beyond the financial markets, as could be the case for commodity derivatives which are used to hedge physical positions.

(34) ESMA's powers under this Regulation to restrict short selling and other related activities in exceptional circumstances are in accordance with Article 9(5) of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010. Those powers should be without prejudice to the powers of ESMA in an emergency situation under Article 18 of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010. In particular, ESMA should be able to adopt individual decisions requiring competent authorities to take measures or individual decisions addressed to financial market participants under Article 18 of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010.

(35) References in this Regulation to Articles 18 and 38 of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010 are of a declaratory nature. Those articles apply even in the absence of such references.

(36) Powers of intervention of competent authorities and ESMA to restrict short selling, credit default swaps and other transactions should be only of a temporary nature and should be exercised only for such a period and to the extent necessary to deal with the specific threat.

(37) Because of the specific risks which can arise from the use of credit default swaps, such transactions require close monitoring by competent authorities. In particular, competent authorities should, in exceptional cases, have the power to require information from natural or legal persons entering into such transactions about the purpose for which the transaction is entered into.

(38) ESMA should be given power to conduct an inquiry into an issue or practice relating to short selling or the use of credit default swaps to assess whether that issue or practice poses any potential threat to financial stability or to market confidence. ESMA should publish a report setting out its findings where it conducts such an inquiry.

(39) As some of the provisions of this Regulation apply to natural or legal persons and actions in third countries, it is necessary that competent authorities and supervisory authorities in third countries cooperate in certain situations. Competent authorities should therefore enter into arrangements with supervisory authorities in third countries. ESMA should coordinate the development of such cooperation arrangements and the exchange between competent authorities of information received from third countries.

(40) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (Charter), in particular the right to the protection of personal data provided for in Article 16 TFEU and in Article 8 of the Charter. Transparency regarding significant net short positions, including public disclosure above a certain threshold, where provided for under this Regulation, is necessary for reasons of financial market stability and investor protection. Such transparency will enable regulators to monitor the use of short selling in connection with abusive strategies and the implications of short selling on the proper functioning of the markets. In addition, such transparency could help reduce information asymmetries, ensuring that all market participants are adequately informed about the extent to which short selling is affecting prices. Any exchange or transmission of information by competent authorities should take place in accordance with the rules on the transfer of personal data as laid down in Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to

the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. Any exchange or transmission of information by ESMA should take place in accordance with the rules on the transfer of personal data as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data, which should be fully applicable to the processing of personal data for the purposes of this Regulation.

(41) Taking into consideration the principles set out in the Commission's Communication on reinforcing sanctioning regimes in the financial services sector and legal acts of the Union adopted as a follow-up to that Communication, Member States should lay down rules on penalties and administrative measures applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and should ensure that they are implemented. Those penalties and administrative measures should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. They should be based on guidelines adopted by ESMA to promote convergence and cross-sector consistency of penalty regimes in the financial sector.

(42) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers. The Commission should keep the European Parliament informed of progress relating to decisions determining the equivalence of third-country legal and supervisory frameworks with requirements of this Regulation.

(43) The power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of details concerning calculating short positions, where a natural or legal person has an uncovered position in a credit default swap, notification or disclosure thresholds and further specification of criteria and factors for determining in which cases an adverse event or development creates a serious threat to financial stability or to market confidence in a Member State or the Union. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at the level of experts of the relevant institutions, authorities and agencies, where appropriate. The Commission, when preparing and drawing up delegated acts, should ensure a simultaneous, timely and appropriate transmission of relevant documents to the European Parliament and to the Council.

(44) The Commission should submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council assessing the appropriateness of the notification and public disclosure thresholds provided for, the operation of the restrictions and requirements relating to the transparency of net short positions, and whether any other restrictions or conditions on short selling or credit default swaps are appropriate.

(45) Since the objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, although competent authorities are better placed to monitor, and have better knowledge of, market developments, the overall impact of the problems relating to short selling and credit default swaps can be fully perceived only in a Union context, and can therefore be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

(46) Since some Member States have already put in place restrictions on short selling and since this Regulation provides for delegated acts and binding technical standards which should be adopted before it can be usefully applied, it is necessary to provide for a sufficient period of time for transitional purposes. Since it is essential to specify, before 1 November 2012, key non-essential elements which will facilitate compliance by market participants with this Regulation and enforcement by competent authorities, it is also necessary to provide the Commission with the means to adopt the technical standards and delegated acts before that date,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to the following:

- (a) financial instruments within the meaning of point (a) of Article 2(1) that are admitted to trading on a trading venue in Gibraltar, including such instruments when traded outside a trading venue;
- (b) derivatives referred to in paragraph 46(4) to (10) of Schedule 2 to the Act that relate to a financial instrument referred to in point (a) or to an issuer of such a financial instrument, including such derivatives when traded outside a trading venue;
- (c) debt instruments issued by Gibraltar and derivatives referred to in paragraph 46(4) to (10) of Schedule 2 to the Act that relate or are referenced to debt instruments issued by Gibraltar.

2. Articles 18, 20 and 23 to 30 shall apply to all financial instruments within the meaning of point (a) of Article 2(1).

Article 2

Definitions

1. For the purpose of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (a) ‘financial instrument’ means an instrument listed in paragraph 46 of Schedule 2 to the Act;
- (b) ‘short sale’ in relation to a share or debt instrument means any sale of the share or debt instrument which the seller does not own at the time of entering into the agreement to sell including such a sale where at the time of entering into the agreement to sell the seller has borrowed or agreed to borrow the share or debt instrument for delivery at settlement, not including:
 - (i) a sale by either party under a repurchase agreement where one party has agreed to sell the other a security at a specified price with a commitment from the other party to sell the security back at a later date at another specified price;
 - (ii) a transfer of securities under a securities lending agreement; or
 - (iii) entry into a futures contract or other derivative contract where it is agreed to sell securities at a specified price at a future date;
- (c) ‘credit default swap’ means a derivative contract in which one party pays a fee to another party in return for a payment or other benefit in the case of a credit event relating to a reference entity and of any other default, relating to that derivative contract, which has a similar economic effect;
- (d) “sovereign issuer” means Gibraltar, including any government department, or an agency or a special purpose vehicle of Gibraltar;
- (e) ‘sovereign credit default swap’ means a credit default swap where a payment or other benefit will be paid in the case of a credit event or default relating to a sovereign issuer;
- (f) ‘sovereign debt’ means a debt instrument issued by a sovereign issuer;
- (g) ‘issued sovereign debt’ means the total of sovereign debt issued by a sovereign issuer that has not been redeemed;
- (h) ‘issued share capital’ in relation to a company, means the total of ordinary and any preference shares issued by the company but does not include convertible debt securities;
- (i) *Omitted*
- (j) *Omitted*
- (k)

‘market making activities’ means the activities of an investment firm, a credit institution, a third-country entity, or a firm as referred to in point (ka), which is a member of a trading venue or of a market in a third country, the legal and supervisory framework of which has been declared equivalent by the Commission pursuant to Article 17(2) as it had effect before IP completion day, or by the Minister in accordance with that paragraph as amended, where it deals as principal in a financial instrument, whether traded on or outside a trading venue, in any of the following capacities:

(i) by posting firm, simultaneous two-way quotes of comparable size and at competitive prices, with the result of providing liquidity on a regular and ongoing basis to the market;

(ii) as part of its usual business, by fulfilling orders initiated by clients or in response to clients’ requests to trade;

(iii) by hedging positions arising from the fulfilment of tasks under points (i) and (ii);

(ka) for the purposes of point (k), the firms referred to in this point are firms which provide investment services or perform investment activities consisting exclusively in dealing on own account on markets in financial futures or options or other derivatives and on cash markets for the sole purpose of hedging positions on derivatives markets or which deal for the accounts of other members of those markets or make prices for them and which are guaranteed by clearing members of the same markets, where responsibility for ensuring the performance of contracts entered into by such firms is assumed by clearing members of the same markets;

(l) “trading venue” means–

(i) a Gibraltar regulated market within the meaning of Article 2.1(13)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014;

(ii) a Gibraltar MTF within the meaning of Article 2.1(14)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014;

(m) ‘principal venue’ in relation to a share means the venue for the trading of that share with the highest turnover;

(n) ‘authorised primary dealer’ means a natural or legal person who has signed an agreement with a sovereign issuer or who has been formally recognised as a primary dealer by or on behalf of a sovereign issuer and who, in accordance with that agreement or recognition, has committed to dealing as principal in connection with primary and secondary market operations relating to debt issued by that issuer;

(o) ‘central counterparty’ means a legal entity which interposes itself between the counterparties to the contracts traded within one or more financial markets, becoming the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer and which is responsible for the operation of a clearing system;

(p) “trading day” in relation to a trading venue, means a day during which the trading venue concerned is open for trading;

(q) “turnover”, in relation to a financial instrument, means the sum of the results of multiplying the number of units of that instrument exchanged between buyers and sellers in a defined period of time, pursuant to transactions taking place on a trading venue or otherwise, by the unit price applicable to each transaction;

(r) “the Act” means the Financial Services Act 2019;

(s) “competent authority” means:

(i)

in relation to Gibraltar, the GFSC;

- (ii) in relation to an EEA State, the authority which has been designated by that EEA State as its competent authority for the purposes of Article 32 of this Regulation as it applies in the EEA; and
- (iii) in relation to a third country which is not an EEA State, the supervisory authority which exercises functions equivalent to those exercised by the GFSC under this Regulation;
- (t) “credit institution” has the meaning given in Article 2.1(19) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014;
- (u) “GFSC” means the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission;
- (v) “investment firm” has the meaning given in Article 2.1(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014;
- (w) “the Minister” means the Minister with responsibility for financial services;
- (x) references to a “third country” (including in expressions including the words “third country”) are to be read as references to a country or territory other than Gibraltar.

2.The Minister may be regulations amend paragraph 1 and, in particular, specify when a natural or legal person is considered to own a financial instrument for the purposes of the definition of short sale in paragraph 1(b).

Article 3

Short and long positions

1.For the purposes of this Regulation, a position resulting from either of the following shall be considered to be a short position relating to issued share capital or issued sovereign debt:

- (a) a short sale of a share issued by a company or of a debt instrument issued by a sovereign issuer;
- (b) entering into a transaction which creates or relates to a financial instrument other than an instrument referred to in point (a) where the effect or one of the effects of the transaction is to confer a financial advantage on the natural or legal person entering into that transaction in the event of a decrease in the price or value of the share or debt instrument.

2.For the purposes of this Regulation, a position resulting from either of the following shall be considered to be a long position relating to issued share capital or issued sovereign debt:

- (a) holding a share issued by a company or a debt instrument issued by a sovereign issuer;
- (b) entering into a transaction which creates or relates to a financial instrument other than an instrument referred to in point (a) where the effect or one of the effects of the transaction is to confer a financial advantage on the natural or legal person entering into that transaction in the event of an increase in the price or value of the share or debt instrument.

3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2, the calculation of a short or a long position, in respect of any position held by the relevant person indirectly, including through or by way of any index, basket of securities or any interest in any exchange traded fund or similar entity, shall be determined by the natural or legal person in question acting reasonably having regard to publicly available information as to the composition of the relevant index or basket of securities, or of the interests held by the relevant exchange traded fund or similar entity. In calculating such a short or long position, no person shall be required to obtain any real-time information as to such composition from any person.

For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2 the calculation of a short or long position relating to sovereign debt shall include any sovereign credit default swap that relates to the sovereign issuer.

4. For the purposes of this Regulation, the position remaining after deducting any long position that a natural or legal person holds in relation to the issued share capital from any short position that that natural or legal person holds in relation to that capital shall be considered a net short position in relation to the issued share capital of the company concerned.

5. For the purposes of this Regulation, the position remaining after deducting any long position that a natural or legal person holds in relation to issued sovereign debt and any long position in debt instruments of a sovereign issuer the pricing of which is highly correlated to the pricing of the given sovereign debt from any short position that that natural or legal person holds in relation to the same sovereign debt shall be considered a net short position in relation to the issued sovereign debt of the sovereign issuer concerned.

6. The calculation of sovereign debt under paragraphs 1 to 5 shall be for each single sovereign issuer even if separate entities issue sovereign debt on behalf of the sovereign issuer.

7. The Minister may by regulations specify:

- (a) cases in which a natural or legal person is considered to hold a share or debt instrument for the purposes of paragraph 2;
- (b) cases in which a natural or legal person has a net short position for the purposes of paragraphs 4 and 5 and the method of calculation of such position;
- (c) the method of calculating positions for the purposes of paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 when different entities in a group have long or short positions or for fund management activities relating to separate funds.

For the purposes of point (c) of the first subparagraph, the method of calculation shall take into account, in particular, whether different investment strategies are pursued in relation to a particular issuer through more than one separate fund managed by the same fund manager, whether the same investment strategy is pursued in relation to a particular issuer through more than one fund, and whether more than one portfolio within the same entity is managed on a discretionary basis pursuing the same investment strategy in relation to a particular issuer.

Article 4

Uncovered position in a sovereign credit default swap

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, a natural or legal person shall be considered to have an uncovered position in a sovereign credit default swap where the sovereign credit default swap does not serve to hedge against:

- (a) the risk of default of the issuer where the natural or legal person has a long position in the sovereign debt of that issuer to which the sovereign credit default swap relates; or
- (b) the risk of a decline of the value of the sovereign debt where the natural or legal person holds assets or is subject to liabilities, including but not limited to financial contracts, a portfolio of assets or financial obligations the value of which is correlated to the value of the sovereign debt.

2. The Minister may by regulations specify:

- (a) cases in which a sovereign credit default swap transaction is considered to be hedging against a default risk or the risk of a decline of the value of the sovereign debt, and the method of calculation of an uncovered position in a sovereign credit default swap;
- (b) the method of calculating positions where different entities in a group have long or short positions or for fund management activities relating to separate funds.

CHAPTER II

TRANSPARENCY OF NET SHORT POSITIONS

Article 5

Notification to competent authorities of significant net short positions in shares

1.A natural or legal person who has a net short position in relation to the issued share capital of a company that has shares admitted to trading on a trading venue shall notify the GFSC, in accordance with Article 9, where the position reaches or falls below a relevant notification threshold referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

2.A relevant notification threshold is a percentage that equals 0,2 % of the issued share capital of the company concerned and each 0,1 % above that.

3.*Omitted*

4.The Minister may by regulations modify the thresholds referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, taking into account the developments in financial markets.

Article 6

Public disclosure of significant net short positions in shares

1.A natural or legal person who has a net short position in relation to the issued share capital of a company that has shares admitted to trading on a trading venue shall disclose details of that position to the public, in accordance with Article 9, where the position reaches or falls below a relevant publication threshold referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

2.A relevant publication threshold is a percentage that equals 0,5 % of the issued share capital of the company concerned and each 0,1 % above that.

3.*Omitted*

4.The Minister may by regulations modify the thresholds referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, taking into account the developments in financial markets.

5.This Article is without prejudice to laws, regulations and administrative provisions adopted in relation to takeover bids, merger transactions and other transactions affecting the ownership or control of companies that require disclosure of short positions beyond the requirements of this Article.

Article 7

Notification to competent authorities of significant net short positions in sovereign debt

1.A natural or legal person who has a net short position relating to issued sovereign debt shall notify the GFSC, in accordance with Article 9, where such a position reaches or falls below the relevant notification thresholds for the sovereign issuer.

2.The relevant notification thresholds shall consist of an initial amount and then additional incremental levels in relation to the sovereign issuer, as specified in the measures taken by the Commission in accordance with paragraph 3 before IP completion day, or in regulations made by the Minister in accordance with that paragraph as amended. The GFSC shall publish on its website the notification thresholds for Gibraltar.

3.The Minister may by regulations specify the amounts and incremental levels referred to in paragraph 2.

The Minister shall:

- (a) ensure that the thresholds are not set at such a level as to require notification of positions which are of minimal value;
- (b) take into account the total amount of outstanding issued sovereign debt for the sovereign issuer, and the average size of positions held by market participants relating to the sovereign debt of the sovereign issuer; and
- (c) take into account the liquidity of the sovereign bond market.

Article 8

Notification to competent authorities of uncovered positions in sovereign credit default swaps

Where the GFSC suspends restrictions in accordance with Article 14(2), a natural or legal person who has an uncovered position in a sovereign credit default swap shall notify the GFSC where such a position reaches or falls below the relevant notification thresholds for the sovereign issuer, as specified in accordance with Article 7.

Article 9

Method of notification and disclosure

1.Any notification or disclosure under Article 5, 6, 7 or 8 shall set out details of the identity of the natural or legal person who holds the relevant position, the size of the relevant position, the issuer in relation to which the relevant position is held and the date on which the relevant position was created, changed or ceased to be held.

For the purposes of Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8, natural and legal persons that hold significant net short positions shall keep, for a period of 5 years, records of the gross positions which make a significant net short position.

2.The relevant time for calculation of a net short position shall be at midnight at the end of the trading day on which the natural or legal person holds the relevant position. That time shall apply to all transactions irrespective of the means of trading used, including transactions executed through manual or automated trading, and irrespective of whether the transactions have taken place during normal trading hours. The notification or disclosure shall be made not later than at 15.30 on the following trading day. The times specified in this paragraph shall be calculated according to the time in Gibraltar.

3.The notification of information to the GFSC shall ensure the confidentiality of the information and incorporate mechanisms for authenticating the source of the notification.

4.The public disclosure of information set out in Article 6 shall be made in a manner ensuring fast access to information on a non-discriminatory basis. That information shall be posted on a central website operated or supervised by the GFSC.

5.The Minister may make technical standards specifying the details of the information to be provided for the purposes of paragraph 1.

6.For the purposes of paragraph 4, the Minister may make technical standards specifying the means by which information may be disclosed to the public.

Article 10

Application of notification and disclosure requirements

The notification and disclosure requirements under Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 apply to natural or legal persons domiciled or established in Gibraltar or a third country.

Article 11

Omitted

CHAPTER III

UNCOVERED SHORT SALES

Article 12

Restrictions on uncovered short sales in shares

1.A natural or legal person may enter into a short sale of a share admitted to trading on a trading venue only where one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- (a) the natural or legal person has borrowed the share or has made alternative provisions resulting in a similar legal effect;
- (b) the natural or legal person has entered into an agreement to borrow the share or has another absolutely enforceable claim under contract or property law to be transferred ownership of a corresponding number of securities of the same class so that settlement can be effected when it is due;
- (c) the natural or legal person has an arrangement with a third party under which that third party has confirmed that the share has been located and has taken measures vis-à-vis third parties necessary for the natural or legal person to have a reasonable expectation that settlement can be effected when it is due.

2.For the purposes of paragraph 1, the Minister may make technical standards to determine the types of agreements, arrangements and measures that adequately ensure that the share will be available for settlement. In determining what measures are necessary to have a reasonable expectation that settlement can be effected when it is due, the Minister shall take into account, inter alia, the intraday trading and the liquidity of the shares.

Article 13

Restrictions on uncovered short sales in sovereign debt

1.A natural or legal person may enter into a short sale of sovereign debt only where one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- (a) the natural or legal person has borrowed the sovereign debt or has made alternative provisions resulting in a similar legal effect;
- (b) the natural or legal person has entered into an agreement to borrow the sovereign debt or has another absolutely enforceable claim under contract or property law to be transferred ownership of a corresponding number of securities of the same class so that settlement can be effected when it is due;
- (c) the natural or legal person has an arrangement with a third party under which that third party has confirmed that the sovereign debt has been located or otherwise has a reasonable expectation that settlement can be effected when it is due.

2.The restrictions in paragraph 1 do not apply if the transaction serves to hedge a long position in debt instruments of an issuer, the pricing of which has a high correlation with the pricing of the given sovereign debt.

3.Where the liquidity of sovereign debt falls below the threshold determined in accordance with the methodology referred to in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 918/2012 or in regulations made by the Minister under paragraph 4, the restrictions referred to in paragraph 1 may be temporarily suspended by the GFSC.

A suspension shall be valid for an initial period not exceeding 6 months from the date of its publication on the website of the GFSC. The suspension may be renewed for periods not exceeding 6 months if the grounds for the suspension continue to apply. If the suspension is not renewed by the end of the initial period or of any subsequent renewal period it shall automatically expire.

4.The Minister may by regulations specify the parameters and methods for calculating the threshold of liquidity referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article in relation to issued sovereign debt.

The parameters and methods to calculate the threshold shall be set in such a way that where it is reached, it represents a significant decline relative to the average level of liquidity for the sovereign debt concerned.

The threshold shall be defined based on objective criteria specific to the relevant sovereign debt market, including the total amount of outstanding issued sovereign debt for the sovereign issuer.

5.For the purposes of paragraph 1, the Minister may make implementing technical standards to determine the types of agreements or arrangements that adequately ensure that the sovereign debt will be available for settlement. The Minister shall, in particular, take into account the need to preserve liquidity of markets, especially sovereign bond and sovereign bond repurchase markets.

Article 14

Restrictions on uncovered sovereign credit default swaps

1.A natural or legal person may enter into sovereign credit default swap transactions only where that transaction does not lead to an uncovered position in a sovereign credit default swap as referred to in Article 4.

2.The GFSC may temporarily suspend restrictions referred to in paragraph 1, where it has objective grounds for believing that its sovereign debt market is not functioning properly and that such restrictions might have a negative impact on the sovereign credit default swap market, especially by increasing the cost of borrowing for sovereign issuers or affecting the the sovereign issuer's ability to issue new debt. Those grounds shall be based on the following indicators:

- (a) a high or rising interest rate on the sovereign debt;

- (b) a widening of interest rate spreads on the sovereign debt compared to the sovereign debt of other sovereign issuers;
- (c) a widening of the sovereign credit default swap spreads compared to the own curve and compared to other sovereign issuers;
- (d) the timeliness of the return of the price of the sovereign debt to its original equilibrium after a large trade;
- (e) the amounts of sovereign debt that can be traded.

The GFSC may also use indicators other than those set out in points (a) to (e) of the first subparagraph.

A suspension shall be valid for an initial period not exceeding 12 months from the date of its publication on the website of the GFSC. The suspension may be renewed for periods not exceeding 6 months if the grounds for the suspension continue to apply. If the suspension is not renewed by the end of the initial period or of any subsequent renewal period, it shall automatically expire.

Article 15

Buy-in procedures

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CHAPTER IV

EXEMPTIONS

Article 16

Exemption where the principal trading venue is in a third country

1. Articles 5, 6, 12 and 15 shall not apply to shares of a company admitted to trading on a trading venue in Gibraltar where the principal venue for the trading of the shares is located in a third country.

2. Where the shares of a company are traded on a trading venue in Gibraltar and a venue located in a third country, the GFSC shall determine, at least every two years, whether the principal trading venue for the trading of those shares is located in a third country.

Where the shares of a company traded on a trading venue in Gibraltar and a venue located in a third country were included in the most recent list published by ESMA under Article 16.2 of this Regulation as it had effect before IP completion day, those shares are to be treated as entitled to the exemption provided for in paragraph 1 for a period of two years beginning with IP completion day.

Every 2 years the GFSC shall publish the list of shares for which the principal trading venue is located in a third country. The list shall be effective for a 2-year period.

3. For the purposes of this Article, the Minister may make technical standards specifying the method for calculation of the turnover to determine the principal venue for the trading of a share.

4. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2, the Minister may make technical standards to determine:

- (a) the date on which and period in respect of which any calculation determining the principal trading venue for a share is to be made;
- (b) the date from which the list is to be effective following its publication.

Article 17

Exemption for market making activities and primary market operations

1. Articles 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14 shall not apply to transactions performed due to market making activities.

2. The Minister may by regulations determine that the legal and supervisory framework of a third country ensures that a market authorised in that third country complies with legally binding requirements which are, for the purpose of the application of the exemption set out in paragraph 1, equivalent to the requirements under Title III of Directive 2014/65/EU and Articles 3, 4, 6 and 7 of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014, under Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 and under Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 on the harmonisation of transparency requirements in relation to information about issuers whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market, and which are subject to effective supervision and enforcement in that third country.

The legal and supervisory framework of a third country may be considered equivalent where that third country's:

- (a) markets are subject to authorisation and to effective supervision and enforcement on an ongoing basis;
- (b) markets have clear and transparent rules regarding admission of securities to trading so that such securities are capable of being traded in a fair, orderly and efficient manner, and are freely negotiable;
- (c) security issuers are subject to periodic and ongoing information requirements ensuring a high level of investor protection; and
- (d) market transparency and integrity are ensured by preventing market abuse in the form of insider dealing and market manipulation.

3. Articles 7, 13 and 14 shall not apply to the activities of a natural or legal person where, acting as an authorised primary dealer pursuant to an agreement with a sovereign issuer, it is dealing as principal in a financial instrument in relation to primary or secondary market operations relating to the sovereign debt.

4. Articles 5, 6, 12, 13 and 14 of this Regulation shall not apply to a natural or legal person where it enters into a short sale of a security or has a net short position in relation to the carrying out of a stabilisation under Chapter III of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2016/1052 of 8 March 2016 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the conditions applicable to buy-back programmes and stabilisation measures.

5. The exemption referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply only where the natural or legal person concerned has notified the GFSC in writing that it intends to make use of the exemption. The notification shall be made not less than 30 calendar days before the natural or legal person first intends to use the exemption.

6. The exemption referred to in paragraph 3 shall apply only where the authorised primary dealer has notified the GFSC in relation to the sovereign debt concerned in writing that it intends to make use of the exemption. The notification shall be made not less than 30 calendar days before the natural or legal person acting as authorised primary dealer first intends to use the exemption.

6A. A notification made under paragraph 5 or 6 before IP completion day to a competent authority other than the GFSC is only valid after IP completion day if a copy of that notification has been provided to the GFSC not less than 30 calendar days before the day of IP completion day.

7. The GFSC may prohibit the use of the exemption if it considers that the natural or legal person does not satisfy the conditions of the exemption. Any prohibition shall be imposed within the 30 calendar day period referred to in paragraph 5 or 6 or subsequently if the GFSC becomes aware that there have been changes in the circumstances of the natural or legal person so that it no longer satisfies the conditions of the exemption.

8. *Omitted*

9. A natural or legal person who has given a notification under paragraph 5 shall as soon as possible notify in writing the GFSC where there are any changes affecting that person's eligibility to use the exemption, or if it no longer wishes to use the exemption.

10. A natural or legal person who has given a notification under paragraph 6 shall as soon as possible notify in writing the GFSC in relation to sovereign debt concerned where there are any changes affecting that person's eligibility to use the exemption, or if it no longer wishes to use the exemption.

11. The GFSC may request information, in writing, from a natural or legal person operating under the exemptions set out in paragraph 1, 3 or 4 about short positions held or activities conducted under the exemption. The natural or legal person shall provide the information not later than 4 calendar days after the request is made.

12. *Omitted*

13. The GFSC shall publish and keep up to date on its website a list of market makers and authorised primary dealers who are using the exemption.

CHAPTER V

POWERS OF INTERVENTION OF COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

SECTION 1

Powers of competent authorities

Article 18

Notification and disclosure in exceptional circumstances

1. The GFSC may require natural or legal persons who have net short positions in relation to a specific financial instrument or class of financial instruments to notify it or to disclose to the public details of the position where the position reaches or falls below a notification threshold fixed by the GFSC and where:

- (a) there are adverse events or developments which constitute a serious threat to financial stability or to market confidence in Gibraltar; and
- (b) the measure is necessary to address the threat and will not have a detrimental effect on the efficiency of financial markets which is disproportionate to its benefits.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to financial instruments in respect of which transparency is already required under Articles 5 to 8. A measure under paragraph 1 may apply in circumstances or be subject to exceptions specified by the GFSC. Exceptions may in particular be specified to apply to market making activities and primary market activities.

Article 19

Notification by lenders in exceptional circumstances

1. The GFSC may take the measure referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article where:

- (a) there are adverse events or developments which constitute a serious threat to financial stability or to market confidence in Gibraltar; and
- (b) the measure is necessary to address the threat and will not have a detrimental effect on the efficiency of financial markets which is disproportionate to its benefits.

2.The GFSC may require natural or legal persons engaged in the lending of a specific financial instrument or class of financial instruments to notify any significant change in the fees requested for such lending.

Article 20

Restrictions on short selling and similar transactions in exceptional circumstances

1.The GFSC may take one or more of the measures referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article where:

- (a) there are adverse events or developments which constitute a serious threat to financial stability or to market confidence in Gibraltar; and
- (b) the measure is necessary to address the threat and will not have a detrimental effect on the efficiency of financial markets which is disproportionate to its benefits.

2.The GFSC may prohibit or impose conditions relating to natural or legal persons entering into:

- (a) a short sale; or
- (b) a transaction other than a short sale which creates, or relates to, a financial instrument and the effect or one of the effects of that transaction is to confer a financial advantage on the natural or legal person in the event of a decrease in the price or value of another financial instrument.

3.A measure taken under paragraph 2 may apply to transactions concerning all financial instruments, financial instruments of a specific class or a specific financial instrument. The measure may apply in circumstances or be subject to exceptions specified by the GFSC. Exceptions may in particular be specified to apply to market making activities and primary market activities.

Article 21

Restrictions on sovereign credit default swap transactions in exceptional circumstances

1.The GFSC may restrict the ability of natural or legal persons to enter into sovereign credit default swap transactions or may limit the value of sovereign credit default swap positions that those persons are permitted to enter into where:

- (a) there are adverse events or developments which constitute a serious threat to financial stability or to market confidence in Gibraltar; and
- (b) the measure is necessary to address the threat and will not have a detrimental effect on the efficiency of financial markets which is disproportionate to its benefits.

2.A measure taken under paragraph 1 may apply to sovereign credit default swap transactions of a specific class or to specific sovereign credit default swap transactions. The measure may apply in circumstances or be subject to exceptions specified by the GFSC. Exceptions may in particular be specified to apply to market making activities and primary market activities.

Article 22

Omitted

Article 23

Power to restrict short selling of financial instruments temporarily in the case of a significant fall in price

1. Where the price of a financial instrument on a trading venue has fallen significantly during a single trading day in relation to the closing price on that venue on the previous trading day, the GFSC shall consider whether it is appropriate to prohibit or restrict natural or legal persons from engaging in short selling of the financial instrument on that trading venue or otherwise limit transactions in that financial instrument on that trading venue in order to prevent a disorderly decline in the price of the financial instrument.

Where the GFSC is satisfied under the first subparagraph that it is appropriate to do so, it shall in the case of a share or a debt instrument, prohibit or restrict natural and legal persons from entering into a short sale on that trading venue or in the case of another type of financial instrument, limit transactions in that financial instrument on that trading venue in order to prevent a disorderly decline in the price of the financial instrument.

2. The measure under paragraph 1 shall apply for a period not exceeding the end of the trading day following the trading day on which the fall in price occurs. If, at the end of the trading day following the trading day on which the fall in price occurs, there is, despite the measure being imposed, a further significant fall in value of at least half of the amount specified in paragraph 5 of the financial instrument from the closing price of the first trading day, the GFSC may extend the measure for a further period not exceeding 2 trading days after the end of the second trading day.

3. The measure under paragraph 1 shall apply in circumstances or be subject to exceptions specified by the GFSC. Exceptions may in particular be specified to apply to market making activities and primary market activities.

4. *Omitted*

5. The fall in value shall be:

- (a) 10% or more in the case of a share which is considered to have a liquid market under Article 1 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2017/567 of 18 May 2016 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to definitions, transparency, portfolio compression and supervisory measures on product intervention and positions; and
- (b) the amount specified in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 918/2012, or in regulations made by the Minister under paragraph 7, in the case of any share which is not considered to have a liquid market, or for other classes of financial instruments.

6. The Minister may by regulations:

- (a) modify the thresholds referred to in paragraph 5, taking into account the developments in financial markets;
- (b) specify what constitutes a significant fall in value for financial instruments other than liquid shares, taking into account the specificities of each class of financial instrument and the differences of volatility;
- (c) make technical standards specifying the method of calculation of the 10% fall for liquid shares and of the fall in value as referred to in point b.

Article 24

Period of restrictions

A measure imposed under Article 18, 19, 20 or 21 shall be valid for an initial period not exceeding 3 months from the date of publication of the notice referred to in Article 25.

The measure may be renewed for further periods not exceeding 3 months if the grounds for taking the measure continue to apply. If the measure is not renewed by the end of such a 3-month period, it shall automatically expire.

Article 25

Notice of restrictions

1.The GFSC shall publish on its website notice of any decision to impose or renew any measure referred to in Articles 18 to 23.

2.The notice shall specify at least details of:

- (a) the measures imposed including the instruments and classes of transactions to which they apply and their duration;
- (b) the reasons why the GFSC believes it is necessary to impose the measures including the evidence supporting those reasons.

3.A measure under Articles 18 to 23 shall take effect when the notice is published or at a time specified in the notice that is after its publication and shall only apply in relation to a transaction entered into after the measure takes effect.

Article 26

Omitted

SECTION 2

Ministerial Powers

Article 27

Omitted

Article 28

Omitted

Article 29

Omitted

Article 30

Further specification of adverse events or developments

The Minister may by regulations specify the criteria and factors to be taken into account by the GFSC in determining in which cases the adverse events or developments referred to in Articles 18 to 21 arise.

Article 31

Omitted

CHAPTER VI

ROLE OF COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

Article 32

Omitted

Article 33

Omitted

Article 34

Professional secrecy

1.The obligation of professional secrecy shall apply to all natural or legal persons who work or who have worked for the competent authority or for any authority or natural or legal person to whom the GFSC has delegated tasks, including auditors and experts contracted by the competent authority. Confidential information covered by professional secrecy may not be disclosed to any other natural or legal person or authority except where such disclosure is necessary for legal proceedings.

2.Omitted

Article 35

Omitted

Article 36

Omitted

Article 37

Omitted

Article 38

Cooperation with third countries

1. The GFSC may conclude cooperation arrangements with supervisory authorities of third countries concerning the exchange of information with supervisory authorities of third countries, the enforcement of obligations arising under this Regulation in third countries and the taking of similar measures in third countries by their supervisory authorities to complement measures taken under Chapter V. These cooperation arrangements shall ensure at least an efficient exchange of information that allows the GFSC to carry out its duties under this Regulation.

2. Any cooperation arrangement shall contain provisions on the exchange of data and information necessary for the GFSC to comply with the obligation set out in Article 16(2).

3. *Omitted*

ESMA shall also coordinate the exchange between the competent authorities of information obtained from supervisory authorities of third countries that may be relevant to the taking of measures under Chapter V.

4. The GFSC may conclude cooperation arrangements on the exchange of information with the supervisory authorities of third countries only where the information disclosed is subject to guarantees of professional secrecy which are at least equivalent to those set out in Article 34. Such exchange of information shall be intended for the performance of the tasks of the GFSC.

Article 39

Transfer and retention of personal data

Nothing in this Regulation is to be taken as authorising a disclosure of personal data in contravention of the data protection legislation.

Article 40

Disclosure of information to third countries

The GFSC may transfer data and the analysis of data to a supervisory authority of another country where the transfer does not contravene the data protection legislation. The GFSC must be satisfied that the transfer is necessary for the purposes of this Regulation. Any such transfer shall be made under agreement that the third country shall not transfer the data to the supervisory authority of another third country without the express written authorisation of the GFSC.

The GFSC shall disclose information which is confidential pursuant to Article 34 and which is received from a supervisory authority of a third country to a supervisory authority of another country only where the GFSC has obtained the express agreement of the supervisory authority which transmitted the information and, where applicable, the information is disclosed solely for the purposes for which that supervisory authority gave its agreement.

Article 41

Penalties and other sanctions

The Minister may by regulations provide for the imposition by the GFSC of financial penalties and other administrative sanctions for infringements of this Regulation.

CHAPTER VII

DELEGATED ACTS

Article 42

Omitted

Article 43

Omitted

CHAPTER VIII

IMPLEMENTING ACTS

Article 44

Omitted

CHAPTER IX

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 45

Omitted

Article 46

Transitional provision

1. *Omitted*

2. Credit default swap transactions resulting in an uncovered position in a sovereign credit default swap that have been concluded before 25 March 2012 or during a suspension of restrictions on uncovered sovereign credit default swaps in accordance with Article 14(2) may be held until the maturity date of the credit default swap contract.

Article 47

Omitted

Article 48

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

It shall apply from 1 November 2012.

However, Article 2(2), Article 3(7), Article 4(2), Article 7(3), Article 9(5), Article 11(3) and (4), Article 12(2), Article 13(4) and (5), Article 16(3) and (4), Article 17(2), Article 23(5), (7) and (8), and Articles 30, 42, 43 and 44 shall apply from 25 March 2012.