

APPENDICES

Appendix I

Foreign Access to Markets Summary

[Readers are encouraged to check individual tax provisions within each country due to the different policies which exist and their implications.]

COUNTRY	MUST FOREIGN MARKETS BE APPROVED FOR DOMESTIC INVESTORS?	ARE THERE LIMITS ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN DERIVATIVES?	RESTRICTIONS ON REPATRIATION OF FUNDS?
Argentina	No.	Yes (limits on Private Pension Funds, Mutual Funds).	No.
Brazil	No (foreign investments must be documented, however).	Yes (can only invest for documented hedging purposes).	No.
Bulgaria	No.	No.	Yes.
Chile	Yes (Private Pension Funds, Open and Closed-End Funds).	No.	Yes.
China	Yes.	Yes (foreign investors are barred).	Yes.
Costa Rica	No.	No [Not applicable].	No.
Czech Republic	No.	No [Not applicable].	No.
Greece	Individuals: No. Institutional Investors: Yes.	Not applicable.	No.
Guatemala	No.	No.	No.
Hungary	Yes.	Yes.	No.
India	Yes.	No.	No.
Israel	Individuals: No. Mutual Funds: Only in Recognized Exchanges.	No.	No.
Malaysia	Individuals: No. Futures Brokers: Yes.	No (subject to limits prescribed by futures exchanges).	Yes.
Mexico	No.	No.	No.
Peru	No (some restrictions on type of instrument exist).	Not applicable.	No.
Poland	No.	No.	No.
Portugal	No.	No.	No.
Russia	Major Banks with General Licenses: No. Others: Yes.	No (subject to use of restricted ruble-denominated accounts).	Yes.
Slovenia	Banks & Insurance Companies: No. Others: Yes.	Not applicable.	No.
South Africa	Yes.	No.	No.
South Korea	No.	No.	No.

COUNTRY	MUST FOREIGN MARKETS BE APPROVED FOR DOMESTIC INVESTORS?	ARE THERE LIMITS ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN DERIVATIVES?	RESTRICTIONS ON REPATRIATION OF FUNDS?
Taiwan	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Thailand	No (unless the public is solicited).	No [Not applicable].	No.
Turkey	No (however, foreign markets may only be accessed through registered intermediaries).	No.	No.
Venezuela	Yes.	Not applicable.	No.

Appendix II

Trade System Summary

[Respondents which did not report active, planned or suspended derivatives exchanges but which answered with regard to stock exchanges are marked with °.]

COUNTRY	OPEN OUTCRY	ELECTRONIC	HYBRID
Argentina			• ¹
Brazil			• ²
Bulgaria		•	
Chile			• ³
China		•	
Costa Rica [°]		•	
Czech Republic [°]		•	
Greece		•	
Guatemala			• ⁴
Hungary			• ⁵
India		• ⁶	
Israel			• ⁷
Malaysia	• ⁸	• ⁹	
Mexico			• ¹⁰
Peru [°]		•	
Poland		•	
Portugal		•	
Russia		•	

¹ Mercado Término de Buenos Aires S.A. [MAT/BA] trading is conducted by an open outcry system, but will switch to an electronic system shortly. Trading may be conducted by open outcry or electronically at the Mercado a Término de Rosario S.A./Rosario Futures Exchange [ROFEX].

² Both systems are used.

³ Equity shares are traded both by open outcry and electronically; fixed interest rate instruments and derivatives are traded electronically.

⁴ Some trading is exclusively done via an open outcry system; some through a combination of both systems.

⁵ The Budapest Commodity Exchange uses an open outcry system except during after-hours trading. The Budapest Stock Exchange cash market is electronic based; the futures market uses an open outcry system except during the opening and closing sessions.

⁶ 99.8% of trades conducted electronically. Electronic trading is a precondition to recognition for new derivatives exchanges.

⁷ Options and futures are traded by open outcry; all others securities are traded electronically.

⁸ Used on the Commodity and Monetary Exchange of Malaysia [COMMEX].

⁹ Used on the Kuala Lumpur Options and Financial Futures Exchange [KLOFFE].

¹⁰ Futures trading will be conducted via an open outcry system; options will be transacted electronically.

COUNTRY	OPEN OUTCRY	ELECTRONIC	HYBRID
Slovenia	NOT APPLICABLE		
South Africa		•	
South Korea		•	
Taiwan		•	
Thailand	NOT APPLICABLE		
Turkey	• ¹¹	• ¹²	
Venezuela		•	

¹¹ Planned for the initial stage of the Izmir Futures Exchange cotton market.

¹² The Istanbul Gold Exchange uses screen-based trading; electronic trading is planned for the Istanbul Stock Exchange stock futures market.

Appendix III Contract Summary

[Respondents which did not report active, planned or suspended derivatives exchanges but which offer or plan to offer stock index futures on stock exchanges are marked with °.]

COUNTRY	AGRICULTURALS	METALS	FINANCIALS	EQUITY INSTRUMENTS
Argentina	•			
Brazil	•	•	•	•
Bulgaria			• (planned)	• (planned)
Chile			• (planned)	• (planned)
China	•	•		
Costa Rica [°]	NOT APPLICABLE			
Czech Republic [°]	NOT APPLICABLE			
Greece [°]	NOT APPLICABLE			
Guatemala	NOT APPLICABLE			
Hungary	•		•	•
India [°]	NOT APPLICABLE			
Israel			•	•
Malaysia	•	•	•	
Mexico			• (planned)	• (planned)
Peru	•	• (mining)	•	•
Poland			•	•
Portugal			•	•
Russia			• (suspended)	• (suspended)
Slovenia [°]	NOT APPLICABLE			
South Africa	•	•	•	•
South Korea		•	•	•
Taiwan				•
Thailand [°]	NOT APPLICABLE			
Turkey	• (planned)	•		• (planned)
Venezuela			• (suspended)	• (suspended)

Appendix IV
1997 Survey Results for Selected Jurisdictions

The Office of International Affairs requested updated answers from Indonesia, The Philippines and Slovakia, but had not received any responses by the publication date. Answers to the OIA's previous questionnaire* are included here to present a more complete picture of international derivatives and futures trading among select developing capital markets.

* *1997 Status Report on Exchange-Traded Derivatives Markets in Emerging and Developing Market Economies*, COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMM. (1997).

INDONESIA*

Economic and General Data	
1995 GDP (US\$)	\$235,237,925,820
1996 GDP (US\$)	N/A
1995 GDP per capita (US\$)	\$1,214
1995 Population	193,750,000
Debt Rating	Baa3/BBB
1995 Stock Market Capitalization (US\$)	\$66,585,000,000
Currency	Rupiah
1996 Total External Debt	\$101,900,000,000
1996 Government Debt Market	N/A
Yield to maturity (%) for 1/5/10 year government debt instruments	N/A
Annualized volatility (%) for 1/5/10 year government debt instruments	N/A
1990-1995 Average Consumer Price Inflation	7.6%
Average US\$/Rupiah exchange rate 5/15/96-5/15/97	2357.348
Range of currency fluctuation, if pegged to US\$	±8%
1996 Balance of Trade Surplus (Deficit)	\$8,700,000,000
Major Industries	Oil, gas, food processing, textiles, cement, and light industry
Quality and Timeliness of Market Data	16/13 (+6/+5)

* Note: on December 5, 1997 the Indonesian Commodity Futures Trading (CFT) Law was signed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia. The exchange and regulatory information presented here does not reflect the enactment of this law. For additional information, see <www.indoexchange.com>.

Regulatory Data¹	
Is there a legal/regulatory framework in place?	Yes
Principal derivatives law	Law No. 8 year 1995 concerning Capital Market
Principal securities law	Law No. 8 year 1995 concerning Capital Market
Futures regulatory authority	Commodity Exchange Executive Agency (Bapekti)
Securities regulatory authority	Securities Commission (Bapepam)
Are there licensing/authorization requirements?	Yes, securities companies, underwriters, broker-dealers, investment managers, investment advisors, and any other businesses permitted by Bapepam rules must be licensed before they may commence operations. Bapepam has the authority to grant, revoke, suspend, and cancel: (1) business licenses to securities exchanges, clearing guarantee institutions, a central securities depository, investment funds, securities companies, investment advisors, and securities administration agencies; (2) individual licenses to underwriters' representatives, broker-dealers' representatives, and investment managers' representatives; and (3) approvals to custodial banks. Furthermore, only a company that is licensed by Bapepam may act as a Clearing Guarantee Institution or a Central Securities Depository.
Are there sales practice standards?	Yes, Bapepam may require any person to suspend and/or to correct any advertisement or promotion related to the capital market or take the necessary actions to remedy the advertisement or promotion.
Are there minimum capital requirements?	Yes
Are exchanges/market participants audited by regulators?	Yes, Bapepam may inspect issuers and public companies and persons required to have a business or individual license or to be approved or to be registered as a professional. A securities exchange must have an inspection unit that is responsible for periodic

¹ Data regarding futures regulation was not provided by the Indonesian authorities. Data on securities regulation is presented instead.

	and surprise inspections of the exchange and its members.
Is a pre-investment protocol required for foreign investors? Are there any limits on such investments?	N/A
Do self-regulatory organizations (SROs) supplement governmental regulation?	Yes, while SROs may establish their own rules and regulations and impose sanctions for violations by members and users, these regulations and sanctions must first be submitted to Bapepam.
Are there restrictions on repatriation of funds? If so, please describe.	N/A
Are there prohibitions or limits on certain investments by particular investors?	N/A
Is there a double taxation treaty in place?	N/A
How are gains on derivatives products taxed?	N/A
What insolvency provisions apply to futures markets?	N/A
Must exchanges be authorized by the authorities prior to the start of trading?	N/A
Must foreign markets be approved by the government before Indonesian investors may permissibly invest in such markets?	N/A
What trade and other information reporting requirements exist for market participants and/or exchanges?	N/A
What trading/customer recordkeeping requirements exist for market participants and/or exchanges?	Securities companies and investment advisors must prepare and maintain proper records of their financial condition, orders, and transactions.
What registration requirements exist for market participants?	All institutions involved in the capital markets and capital markets professionals such as trustees, public accountants, legal consultants, appraisers, and notaries must be registered with Bapepam before conducting capital market activities.
Do price limits exist? If so, at what levels are they set?	N/A
Are electronic trading systems required to have built-in redundancy?	N/A
Are there any segregation requirements for customer funds?	Securities companies must follow procedures stipulated by Bapepam when receiving clients' securities and must register clients' securities in accounts that are separate from accounts of the securities company.

Are there any custody requirements for customer funds?	Securities companies must follow procedures stipulated by Bapepam when receiving clients' securities and must maintain secure facilities for safekeeping clients' assets, with separate records for each client.
Are there any misappropriation protections?	Yes
Memberships in international organizations	IOSCO, APEC, ASEAN, International Monetary Fund, and World Bank
MOUs	The Jakarta Stock Exchange has agreements with one entity. ² Bapepam has agreements with four entities. ³
E-mail contact information	putugd@indoexchange.com
Web site	Bapepam: www.indoexchange.com/bapepam/

² Agreement Entity
G, MOU Securities and Exchange Commission

³ Agreement Entity
O Securities and Exchange Commission
MOU Securities and Futures Commission
MOU Securities Commission
MOU Securities Commission

Jurisdiction
United States
Jurisdiction
United States
Hong Kong
Malaysia
Australia

Exchange Data⁴	
Exchanges	0
Do exchanges have clearing houses? If so, how does the clearing house allocate losses in the event of a clearing member default?	Yes (the majority of the shares of a Clearing Guarantee Institution must be owned by a securities exchange). N/A
Is margin required?	N/A
Who sets the margin levels?	N/A
Is margin calculated on a gross or net basis?	N/A
Are prices disseminated in real-time? If so, how?	N/A
Does the exchange have trade reconciliation capacity?	N/A
Is dual trading permitted?	A broker-dealer may not execute transactions on a securities exchange for its own account or for the account of an affiliated person until all buy and sell orders with respect to the same securities for unaffiliated clients have been executed.
What surveillance technology is used?	N/A
What kind of financial backing exists for brokers/clearing members/clearing houses in case of failure?	N/A
Is trading conducted electronically or by open outcry?	N/A
How frequently are positions marked-to-market? How often are gains/losses settled?	N/A
What was the level of open interest in futures contracts at year end 1996?	N/A
What was the average daily (or monthly) volume in futures contract trading at year end 1996?	N/A
What was the annual futures contract trading volume for 1996?	N/A
Does a stock index exist?/Do stock index futures exist?	No/No
E-Mail contact information	N/A
Web site	None

⁴ As there currently are no futures exchanges in Indonesia, further information was not available for this section of the report. Stock exchange data is presented in its place.

PHILIPPINES

Economic and General Data									
1995 GDP (US\$)	\$74,134,712,608								
1996 GDP (US\$)	\$83,532,956,973								
1995 GDP per capita (US\$)	\$1,055								
1995 Population	70,270,000								
Debt Rating	Ba2/BB+								
1995 Stock Market Capitalization (US\$)	\$58,859,000,000								
Currency	Peso								
1996 Total External Debt	\$41,875,000,000 ¹								
1996 Government Debt Market	<p>Outstanding Public Internal Debt:²</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Millions of US\$</u></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">National Government</td> <td style="text-align: right;">27,013.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government corporations</td> <td style="text-align: right;">282.06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monetary Authority</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9.37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">27,304.56</td> </tr> </table>	National Government	27,013.13	Government corporations	282.06	Monetary Authority	9.37	TOTAL	27,304.56
National Government	27,013.13								
Government corporations	282.06								
Monetary Authority	9.37								
TOTAL	27,304.56								
Coupon rate (%) for 1/5/10 year government debt instruments	12.455/14.5/16 ³								

<u>Institutional Creditor</u>	<u>Millions of US\$</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Commercial Banks/ Other Financial Institutions	8,373	20.0
Suppliers	2,588	6.2
Multilateral	8,634	20.6
IBRD	4,676	11.2
IMF	405	1.0
ADB	3,117	7.4
Bilateral	13,439	32.1
Others	8,841	21.1
Total	41,875	100.0

² The government's outstanding debt includes its security issuances and its outstanding borrowings in the form of loans but excludes assumed liabilities from the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), loans evidenced by promissory notes issued to different international financial institutions and loans issued under the Consolidated Foreign Borrowings Program. Debt of government corporations consists of security issuances of government-owned and controlled corporations issued through Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), security issuances of the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) and the loans by the BSP to the Philippines Deposit Insurance Corporation. Debt of the monetary authority consists of security issuances of the BSP.

Annualized volatility (%) for 1/5/10 year government debt instruments	N/A
1990-1995 Average Consumer Price Inflation	9.8%
Average 1996 US\$/Peso exchange rate	26.517
Range of currency fluctuation, if pegged to US\$	The peso is not pegged to the dollar.
1996 Balance of Trade Surplus (Deficit)	(\$11,342,000,000) ⁴ (\$4,361,000,000) ⁵
Major Industries	Food processing, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, wood products, and appliances
Quality and Timeliness of Market Data	17/9 (-1/-4)

³ Rates given are for instruments auctioned December 23, 1996, November 19, 1996, and September 24, 1996 respectively.

⁴ Represents the trade in goods deficit.

⁵ Represents the trade in goods and services deficit.

Regulatory Data	
Is there a legal/regulatory framework in place?	Yes
Principal derivatives law	Revised Rules and Regulations on Commodity Futures Trading (RRRCFT)
Principal securities law	Revised Securities Act
Futures regulatory authority	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
Securities regulatory authority	SEC
Are there licensing/authorization requirements?	Yes, Section 16 of Title IV of the RRRCFT prescribe that futures commission merchants (FCMs) and floor brokers (FBs) may not solicit or execute orders unless they have first been registered and licensed by the SEC.
Are there sales practice standards?	Yes
Are there minimum capital requirements?	Yes, FCMs and FBs must have minimum paid-up capital of P 3,000,000 of which P 1,000,000 must be in cash. P 2,000,000 must be in the form of a surety bond in favor of the Commission. FCMs/FBs must maintain net assets at a level not less than 20% of total liabilities.
Are exchanges/market participants audited by regulators?	Yes, exchanges are audited quarterly by the SEC, brokers are audited monthly by the Manila International Futures Exchange (MIFE), and the Clearing House is audited quarterly by the SEC.
Is a pre-investment protocol required for foreign investors? Are there any limits on such investments?	No, there is no foreign equity cap on investments in commodity futures trading firms.
Do self-regulatory organizations (SROs) supplement governmental regulation?	Presently, there are only government regulators, but there is a commodity futures brokers association of the Philippines.
Are there restrictions on repatriation of funds? If so, please describe.	Repatriation of sales/divestment proceeds, including dividends/profits/earnings of BSP registered foreign investments is not restricted. Foreign investments need not be registered with the BSP or with an investor's designated custodial bank in the case of investments in government/listed securities and money market instruments/bank deposits. Authorized agent banks may sell foreign exchange to residents without prior BSP approval provided that for sales of foreign

	exchange exceeding \$100,000, the banks must require a written application and supporting documents from the purchaser of the foreign exchange. For sales of foreign exchange for payment of obligations that are foreign loans or foreign investment-related, the authorized agent bank must require the purchaser to present proof of BSP approval and/or registration for each loan or investment as required by existing rules.
Are there prohibitions or limits on certain investments by particular investors?	There are no prohibitions on commodity futures trading.
Is there a double taxation treaty in place?	No
How are gains on derivatives products taxed?	Capital gains are taxed 10% on the first P 100,000 (\$4,000) and 20% on the excess.
What insolvency provisions apply to futures markets?	N/A
Must exchanges be authorized by the authorities prior to the start of trading?	Yes
Must foreign markets be approved by the government before Filipino investors may permissibly invest in such markets?	No, on condition that there is no solicitation of investments within the Philippines.
What trade and other information reporting requirements exist for market participants and/or exchanges?	<p>As regards reporting requirements, the following must be submitted within the prescribed period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a daily transaction report on T+1; (2) monthly unaudited financial statements ten days after the end of the month; (3) audited financial statements within sixty days after the closing of the fiscal year and after the semi-annual closing of an entity's books; (4) contracts with foreign broker(s) acting as agent(s) or in any other similar capacity for investors placing orders at the MIFE, five days from the execution of such contracts (SEC-BED Cir. 7 Series 1987); (5) work permits for foreigners immediately after the grant of a license to operate the business and subsequent renewal thereof (SEC-BED Cir. 17, Series 1987); (6) the names of officers and employees and any change therein shall be reported to the Commission within ten days of such change; and

	(7) the names of the clients within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity trading in any broker house and a continuing authorization for the SEC's duly authorized representative(s) to verify bank accounts.
What trading/customer recordkeeping requirements exist for market participants and/or exchanges?	The following trading and customer records must be maintained: (1) contracts; (2) signature cards; (3) customer ledger; and (4) buy and sell order tickets.
What registration requirements exist for market participants?	N/A
Do price limits exist? If so, at what levels are they set?	Yes, MIFE's rules and regulations contain price limits on various contracts. For example, the limit on interest rate contract price swings is +/- 50 basis points from the previous close.
Are electronic trading systems required to have built in redundancy?	Not applicable
Are there any segregation requirements for customer funds?	Yes, customer and broker funds are required to be segregated.
Are there any custody requirements for customer funds?	Yes, customer funds must be held by the Clearing House.
Are there any misappropriation protections?	Yes
Memberships in international organizations	IOSCO, APEC, ASEAN, International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank
MOUs	The Philippines Stock Exchange has an agreement with 1 entity. ⁶
E-mail contact information	None
Web Site	None

⁶ Agreement
G

Entity
Pacific Stock Exchange

Jurisdiction
United States

Exchange Data	
Exchanges	-Manila International Futures Exchange (MIFE) ⁷
Do exchanges have clearing houses? If so, how does the clearing house allocate losses in the event of a clearing member default?	Yes/(N/A)
Is margin required?	Yes
Who sets the margin levels?	Brokers and the Clearing House.
Is margining calculated on a gross or net basis?	Net
Are prices disseminated in real-time? If so, how?	Yes, through the daily transaction report.
Does the exchange have trade reconciliation capacity?	Yes
Is dual trading permitted?	Yes
What surveillance technology is used?	None
What kind of financial backing exists for brokers/clearing members/clearing houses in case of failure?	The Compensation Fund and a cash bond of P 2,000,000.
Is trading conducted electronically or by open outcry?	Open outcry
What was the level of open interest in futures contracts at year end 1996?	7,362 ⁸
What was the average daily volume in futures contract trading at year end 1996?	2,332 ⁹ (Agricultural-1,595) (Financial-737)
What was the annual futures contract trading volume for 1996?	275,090 ¹⁰

⁷ Operations of the MIFE were suspended on June 14, 1996.

⁸ Figure given is as of June 14, 1996. This is not representative of the industry because as of January 1996, only about 4 out of 7 broker firms were operating. Three have been placed under a cease and desist order.

⁹ See the previous footnote.

¹⁰ See footnote 7.

How frequently are positions marked to market? How often are gains/losses settled?	Daily. Gains/losses are settled immediately after positions are marked to market.
Does a stock index exist?/Do stock index futures exist?	No/No
E-Mail contact information	None
Web Site	None

SLOVAKIA

Economic and General Data	
1995 GDP (US\$)	\$17,414,000,000
1996 GDP (US\$)	\$18,968,000,000
GDP per capita (US\$)	\$3,719
Debt Rating	Baa3/BBB-
1997 Population	5,100,000
1997 Stock Market Capitalization (US\$)	\$5,354,000,000
Currency	Koruna
1996 Total External Debt	\$7,810,000,000
1996 Government Debt Market	\$1,752,200,000
Yield to maturity (YTM) (%) of 1/5/10 year government debt instruments	Office of Capital Markets State Supervision (OCMS): The 1 year debt instrument maturing May 27, 1997 has a 15% annual interest rate. The most recently issued 5 year bond has a 10% annual interest rate. Bratislava Stock Exchange (BSSE): As of year end 1996, there were 12 government debt issues eligible for trading on the BSSE. ¹ The YTM of this portfolio was 8.703% at the end of 1996.
Annualized volatility (%) for 1/5/10 year government debt instruments	N/A
1990-1995 Average Consumer Price Inflation	16.0%
Average US\$/Koruna exchange rate 5/15/96-5/14/97	31.078
Range of currency fluctuation, if pegged to US\$	The koruna is pegged 60% to the German mark and 40% to the U.S. dollar. The fluctuation band is $\pm 7\%$.
1996 Balance of Trade Surplus (Deficit)	BSSE: (\$2,105,000,000)
Major Industries	Metal products, food and beverages, oil, chemicals, and coal

¹ The nominal value of the twelve government bond issues eligible for trading on the BSSE was \$1,589,854,839 as of late June.

Quality and Timeliness of Market Data	The IIF did not measure Slovakia's data for its 1997 report.
---------------------------------------	--

Regulatory Data	
Is there a legal/regulatory framework in place?	An organized futures and derivatives market does not currently exist in Slovakia.
Principal derivatives laws	Law 248/1992 on Investment Funds; Law 214/1992 on Stock Exchanges; and Law 600/1992 on Securities.
Principal securities laws	Law 248/1992 on Investment Funds; Law 214/1992 on Stock Exchanges; and Law 600/1992 on Securities.
Futures regulatory authority	Once trading begins in 1998, it will be regulated by the Ministry of Finance - Capital Market Department.
Securities regulatory authority	Ministry of Finance
Are there licensing/authorization requirements?	N/A
Are there sales practice standards?	N/A
Are there minimum capital requirements?	For the BSSE, the minimum capital requirements are the same as for a common joint stock company - SKK 1,000,000, (\$32,177). ² Minimum capital requirements for other entities are as follows: for BSSE members and brokers, SKK 5,000,000 (\$160,886); for investment fund management companies, SKK 20,000,000 (\$643,542); and for investment funds, SKK 1,000,000 (\$32,177). ³
Are exchanges/market participants audited by regulators?	By law, independent accounting firms must conduct audits of all market participants. In addition, the BSSE must publish its annual report in special publications.
Is a pre-investment protocol required for foreign investors? Are there any limits on such investments?	No
Do self-regulatory organizations (SROs) supplement governmental regulation?	Yes, the Association of Stock Brokers, the Association of Investment Funds and Companies, and the BSSE supplement governmental regulation.
Are there restrictions on repatriation of funds? If so, please describe.	No

² Please note that the U.S. dollar figures are based on the exchange rate information given in the 'Economic and General Data' section of this table.

³ These amounts will be increased in the near future.

Are there prohibitions or limits on certain investments by particular investors?	Investors wishing to acquire more than 30% of the equity capital of a company must initiate a takeover bid. Investors acquiring any multiple of 5% of the equity capital of a company must publish this information in the relevant media outlet.
Is there a double taxation treaty in place?	Yes, there are a number of double taxation treaties in place, including one with the United States.
How are gains on derivatives products taxed?	BSSE: As there is presently no derivatives market in Slovakia, there is no tax legislation applicable to derivatives.
What insolvency provisions apply to futures markets?	BSSE: As there is presently no derivatives market in Slovakia, there is no insolvency legislation applicable to derivatives.
Must exchanges be authorized by the authorities prior to the start of trading?	Yes, a license from the Ministry of Finance must be granted.
Must foreign markets be approved by the government before Slovakian investors may permissibly invest in such markets?	Slovak citizens may invest in foreign markets located in OECD member nations without the permission of the Slovak National Bank, unless they are buying more than 10% of equity securities.
What trade and other information reporting requirements exist for market participants and/or exchanges?	BSSE: BSSE members must provide the BSSE with an audited annual report, economic results, and all relevant organizational changes. The BSSE's reporting obligations are the same as those of common joint stock companies. Additionally, the BSSE's Stock Exchange Order must be approved by the Ministry of Finance as must any changes in the Order. OCMS: According to laws 248/1992 on Investment Funds and 600/1992 on Securities, market participants have to provide reports to the public and to the Ministry of Finance.
What trading/customer recordkeeping requirements exist for market participants and/or exchanges?	BSSE: Brokers are obliged to store data about trading and customers for a period of ten years.
What registration requirements exist for market participants?	According to laws 248/1992 on Investment Funds, 214/1992 on Stock Exchanges, and 600/1992 on Securities, all market participants have to be registered with the Ministry of Finance.

Do price limits exist? If so, at what levels are they set?	BSSE: Continuous Trading: $\pm 10\%$ from unified average price. Auction Trading: $\pm 10\%$ from unified average price. Block Trading: -7.5% /+ 10% from unified average price. Direct Trading: -10% /+ “int.” from unified average price. Repo Trading: No limits
Are electronic trading systems required to have built in redundancy?	Yes
Are there any segregation requirements for customer funds?	The segregation of customer funds is stipulated by the Act on Securities and by the Act on Investment Funds.
Are there any custody requirements for customer funds?	N/A
Are there any misappropriation protections?	N/A
Memberships in international organizations	Federation of European Stock Exchanges (FESE), ⁴ International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank
MOUs	None
E-mail contact information	OCMS: bpokornu@info.usdkt.sk (director) root@info.usdkt.sk (administrator)
Web site	OCMS: www.usdkt.sk

⁴ Associate Member.

Exchange Data	
Exchanges	- Bratislava Stock Exchange (BSSE) - RM-System Slovakia (RM-S) ⁵
Do exchanges have clearing houses? If so, how does the clearing house allocate losses in the event of a clearing member default?	BSSE: There is no clearing house. However, a clearing and settlement division exists for the spot market. The BSSE is preparing a clearing house for the derivatives market.
Is margin required?	N/A
Who sets the margin levels?	N/A
Is margining calculated on a gross or net basis?	N/A
Are prices disseminated in real-time? If so, how?	BSSE: Yes, via Reuters, Telerate, and Teletext of Slovak television.
Does the exchange have trade reconciliation capacity?	BSSE: The Stock Exchange Arbitration Court, a permanent and independent institution, was established to resolve disputes resulting from BSSE and other transactions.
Is dual trading permitted?	N/A
What surveillance technology is used?	BSSE: Some procedures are built into the trading system.
What kind of financial backing exists for brokers/clearing members/clearing houses in case of failure?	BSSE: A clearing member guarantee fund.
Is trading conducted electronically or by open outcry?	BSSE: Trading is conducted through a fully electronic trading system.
What was the level of open interest in futures contracts at year end 1996?	BSSE: No futures contracts were traded on the BSSE. However, futures trading was conducted in the over-the-counter market.
What was the average daily (or monthly) volume in futures contract trading at year end 1996?	There is no futures contract trading at the BSSE.
What was the annual futures contract trading volume for 1996?	Not applicable
How frequently are positions marked to market? How often are gains/losses settled?	Not applicable

⁵ The BSSE and RM-S are licensed to trade derivatives, but trading will not begin until 1998. RM-S was established due to coupon privatization so that small investors could sell their shares with less problems. RM-S isn't based on the membership principles used by the BSSE. Transactions conducted through RM-S can be executed more quickly and directly. Clearing and settlement of the trades are completed immediately (as opposed to T+3 at the BSSE). Issues with low liquidity are traded on RM-S. The ratio of BSSE trading volume to RM-S trading volume is 90:10. Trading fees are higher at RM-S than at the BSSE, which is why most investors prefer to conduct their transactions through the BSSE and its members.

Does a stock index exist?/Do stock index futures exist?	BSSE: Yes (SAX)/No
E-Mail contact information	BSSE: oma@bsse.sk ; omv@bsse.sk
Web site	BSSE: www.bsse.sk

Appendix V
Additional Listings for Emerging Market Information*

[The resources listed below offer additional information to the researcher, and underscore the degree to which information on emerging capital market growth plays an increasingly important role in market appraisal. For general country information, see United States Central Intelligence Agency, *The World Factbook 1998*, at <www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>.]

COUNTRY	THE ECONOMIST EMERGING MARKET INDICATORS	IMF DISSEMINATION STANDARD BULLETIN BOARD**	IFC EMERGING STOCK MARKETS FACTBOOK
Argentina	•	•	•
Austria		•	
Bangladesh			•
Belgium		•	
Botswana			•
Brazil	•		•
Bulgaria			•
Canada		•	
Chile	•	•	•
China	•		•
Columbia	•	•	•
Cote d'Ivoire			•
Croatia		•	•
Czech Republic	•		•
Denmark		•	
Ecuador		•	•
Egypt			•
Estonia			•
Finland		•	
France		•	
Ghana			•
Germany		•	
Greece	•		•
Hong Kong	•	•	
Hungary	•	•	•
Iceland		•	
India	•	•	•
Indonesia	•	•	•
Ireland		•	
Israel	•	•	•
Italy		•	
Jamaica			•

* Reference to the sources listed does not represent an endorsement by the CFTC or the Office of International Affairs, and should not be construed to indicate an agreement between the listed organization and the CFTC or OIA.

** This may be found on the World Wide Web at <dsbb.imf.org>.

COUNTRY	THE ECONOMIST EMERGING MARKET INDICATORS	IMF DISSEMINATION STANDARD BULLETIN BOARD	IFC EMERGING STOCK MARKETS FACTBOOK
Japan		•	
Jordan			•
Kenya			•
Latvia		•	•
Lithuania		•	•
Malaysia	•	•	•
Mauritius			•
Mexico	•	•	•
Morocco			•
Namibia			•
Netherlands		•	
Nigeria			•
Norway		•	
Pakistan			•
Peru		•	•
Philippines	•	•	•
Poland	•	•	•
Portugal	•		•
Romania			•
Russia	•		•
Saudi Arabia			•
Singapore	•	•	
Slovakia			•
Slovenia		•	•
South Africa	•	•	•
South Korea	•	•	•
Spain		•	
Sri Lanka			•
Sweden		•	
Switzerland		•	
Taiwan	•		•
Thailand		•	•
Trinidad & Tobago			•
Tunisia			•
Turkey	•	•	•
Ukraine			•
United Kingdom		•	
United States		•	
Venezuela	•		•
Zimbabwe			•