



# Criminal Justice Act 1993

## 1993 CHAPTER 36

### PART V

#### INSIDER DEALING

##### *The offence of insider dealing*

#### **52 The offence.**

- (1) An individual who has information as an insider is guilty of insider dealing if, in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (3), he deals in securities that are price-affected securities in relation to the information.
- (2) An individual who has information as an insider is also guilty of insider dealing if—
  - (a) he encourages another person to deal in securities that are (whether or not that other knows it) price-affected securities in relation to the information, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the dealing would take place in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (3); or
  - (b) he discloses the information, otherwise than in the proper performance of the functions of his employment, office or profession, to another person.
- (3) The circumstances referred to above are that the acquisition or disposal in question occurs on a regulated market, or that the person dealing relies on a professional intermediary or is himself acting as a professional intermediary.
- (4) This section has effect subject to section 53.

#### **53 Defences.**

- (1) An individual is not guilty of insider dealing by virtue of dealing in securities if he shows—
  - (a) that he did not at the time expect the dealing to result in a profit attributable to the fact that the information in question was price-sensitive information in relation to the securities, or

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*Status: Point in time view as at 13/12/2018.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Criminal Justice Act 1993, Cross Heading: The offence of insider dealing. (See end of Document for details)*

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- (b) that at the time he believed on reasonable grounds that the information had been disclosed widely enough to ensure that none of those taking part in the dealing would be prejudiced by not having the information, or
  - (c) that he would have done what he did even if he had not had the information.
- (2) An individual is not guilty of insider dealing by virtue of encouraging another person to deal in securities if he shows—
  - (a) that he did not at the time expect the dealing to result in a profit attributable to the fact that the information in question was price-sensitive information in relation to the securities, or
  - (b) that at the time he believed on reasonable grounds that the information had been or would be disclosed widely enough to ensure that none of those taking part in the dealing would be prejudiced by not having the information, or
  - (c) that he would have done what he did even if he had not had the information.
- (3) An individual is not guilty of insider dealing by virtue of a disclosure of information if he shows—
  - (a) that he did not at the time expect any person, because of the disclosure, to deal in securities in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (3) of section 52; or
  - (b) that, although he had such an expectation at the time, he did not expect the dealing to result in a profit attributable to the fact that the information was price-sensitive information in relation to the securities.
- (4) Schedule 1 (special defences) shall have effect.
- (5) The Treasury may by order amend Schedule 1.
- (6) In this section references to a profit include references to the avoidance of a loss.

**Status:**

Point in time view as at 13/12/2018.

**Changes to legislation:**

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