

From obligation to opportunity

2023 Regulatory map

The right guide can turn regulatory change into a differentiator that drives you forward and higher.

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SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURES

After the **Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)** Level I entered into force on 10 March 2021, certain product and entity level disclosures by **Financial Market Participants (FMPs)** were introduced. SFDR Level II, effective since 1 January 2023, has completed the framework by increasing the granularity of disclosures with the goal of improving the management of MiFID II sustainability preferences.

On 5 January 2023, the **Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)** entered into force. This extension of the **Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)** accounting directive will impose an annual report that complements financial institutions' SFDR information with a non-financial (environmental) report.

The CSRD report details sustainability matters including environmental, social, human rights and governance factors and will be phased along a timeline starting in 2024 (figures from 2024). It will apply to companies that are listed and/or meet two of the following:

- 250+ employees;
- €40 million net revenue; and
- > €20 million on the balance sheet.

CSRD will also apply to any global, non-EU firms with a net turnover of €150 million and at least one significant subsidiary or branch in the EU. Accordingly, financial firms—large and small—will have to comply to support the EU's net-zero strategy.

CYBER AND DIGITAL RESILIENCE

The **Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA)** will introduce new obligations for nearly all financial firms in the EU in the field of cyber organization and resilience, meaning it should already be a priority for all financial firms.

DORA aims primarily at:

- Harmonizing ICT risk management and cyber resilience rules across EU financial services sectors.
- Harmonizing ICT incident classification and reporting, with the opening of a single EU-hub for major ICT-related incidents.
- Bringing "critical ICT third party providers" including cloud service providers into the supervisory perimeter.

In addition to DORA, the digital regulations framework will also encompass the **Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT)** pilot regime that will allow for the issuance, trade and transfer of fully digital blockchain financial instruments from March 2023. The **Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA)** regulation for other digital or tokenized assets (currencies and non-financial) should go live beginning of 2025 and, with the later Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act and Data Governance Act, will complete the digital regulatory framework.

With these, the EU will have one of the most comprehensive and harmonized regimes for digital financial services and products, reaching more than 500 million consumers and countless corporates or SMEs.

INVESTMENT FUNDS

The **Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD) II** reviews address three challenges: loan funds, delegation and governance or risk framework. Discussions have progressed quietly in 2022 with text already agreed by the European Council and to be agreed in early 2023 by the European Parliament before trilogues. Accordingly, a potential final agreement should be reached in spring 2023 with later publication and enforcement 24 months thereafter.

For **European Long-Term Investment Funds (ELTIF) II**, discussions concluded at the end of 2022 with a live date expected beginning 2024. The review promises to make ELTIF II much more successful, resolving the two major stumbling blocks: management and distribution to retail. With the live date planned, ELTIF II could successfully support the EU economy in aligning ESG demands with a dedicated and passportable vehicle. Thus 2023 should be dedicated to feasibility business cases.

FINANCIAL CRIME

In July 2021, the European Commission unveiled its new **EU AML/CFT package** composed of legislative updates, including the creation of the new **Anti-Money-Laundering Authority (AMLA)**. AMLA's core activities will focus on:

- Supervising a direct lead on **"selected obliged entities"** and cooperating with national authorities through an increasingly convergent approach. The AMLA will also indirectly supervise the non-financial sector.
- **Harmonizing the AML/CFT single rule book** that will be better enforced throughout the EU.
- **Enhancing cooperation among Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs)** via AML, to simplify and accelerate information sharing.

These updates are currently being finalized at European level. Even if implementation is delayed until 2026/2027, the potential impact on the financial sector suggests firms should already implement compliance and risk assessment measures.

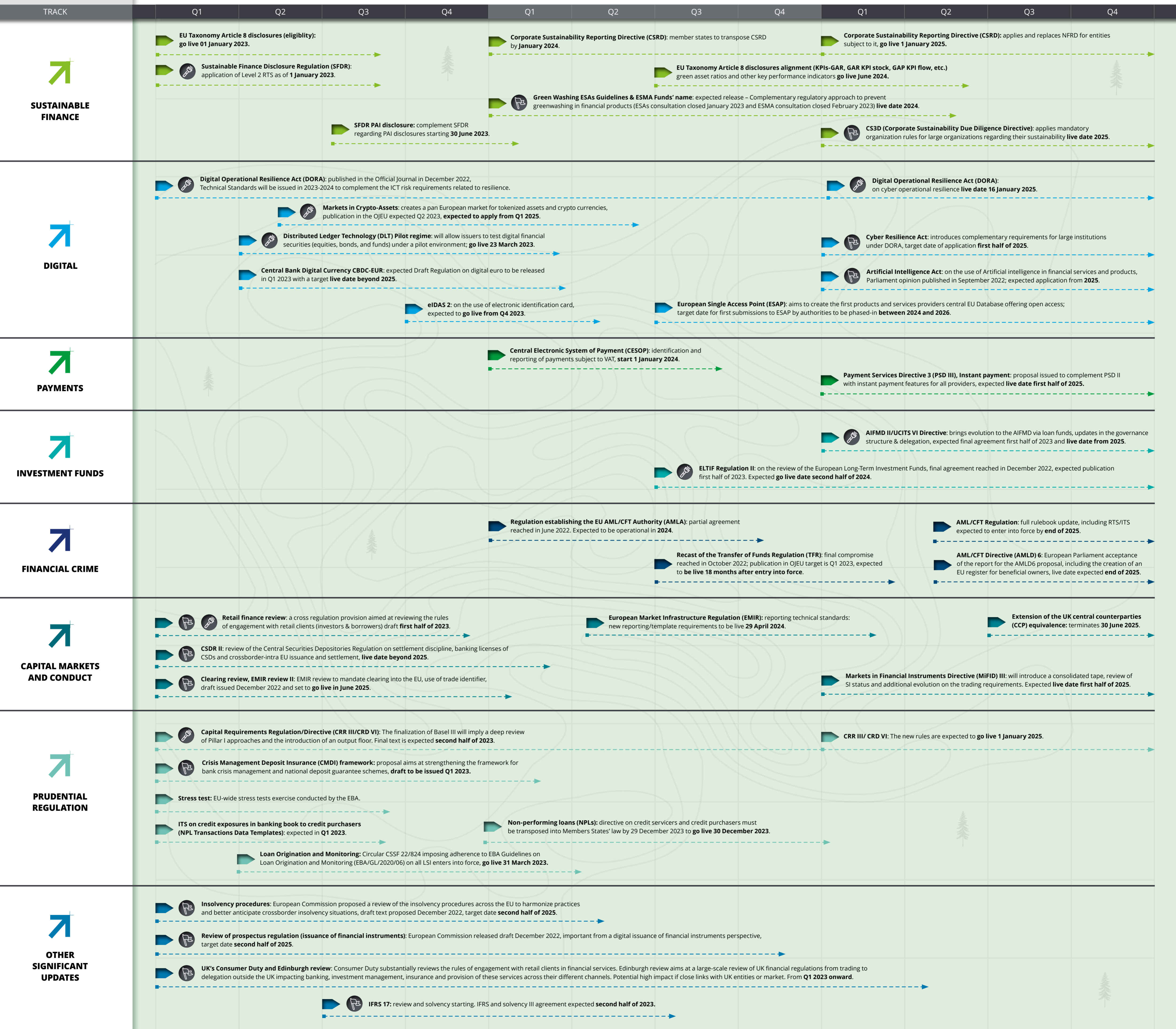
DERIVATIVES MARKETS

On the **European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR)** front, recent market dynamics, high volatility and regulatory updates should encourage market participants to examine mandatory clearing and margining thresholds with increased scrutiny over the next 18 months.

Furthermore, a massive EMIR reporting overhaul is coming on 29 April 2024. Not only will the format of the report to trade repositories change, but it will be accompanied by a sharp increase in the number of reported fields as well as a change in most field definitions. In addition, regulators will be expecting a higher level of data quality to better mitigate systemic risks.

As a result, counterparties will face changes at the system, operations, and data-management levels, and this will likely hold true at the product or service level as well. Without question, the next 18 months should be planned wisely to meet these new demanding expectations.

- 12 new regulations
- 8 priority topics



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