
DRAFT STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2018 No.

The Markets in Financial Instruments
(Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018

PART 4

Amendment of EU Regulations

CHAPTER 1

Amendment of Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation

Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation

24. Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 is amended in accordance with this Part.

Subject matter and scope

25.—(1) Article 1 is amended as follows.

(2) In paragraph 1—

(a) omit point (d);

(b) in point (e)—

(i) omit “, ESMA and EBA”;

(ii) for “of ESMA” substitute “of the competent authority”;

(c) in point (f), for “Commission” substitute “Treasury”.

(3) For paragraph 2, substitute—

“2. This Regulation applies to—

(a) investment firms and credit institutions which have their head office in the United Kingdom which—

(i) (subject to paragraphs 2A and 2C) have permission under Part 4A of FSMA to carry on regulated activities relating to investment services and activities in the United Kingdom, when those firms or institutions are providing investment services or performing investment activities; and

(ii) would require authorisation under [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments⁽¹⁾ (in the case of investment firms) or [Directive 2013/36/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on access to the activity of credit institutions

(1) OJ L173, 12.6.2014, p.349.

and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms⁽²⁾ (in the case of credit institutions) (as those directives applied in the European Union immediately before exit day) if they had their head offices in an EEA state; and

- (b) market operators which have their registered office or head office in the United Kingdom, including any UK trading venues they operate.

2A. Subject to paragraph 2B, Titles II, III, IV, V, Article 38, and Title VII and EU tertiary legislation (within the meaning of section 20(1) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018⁽³⁾) made under those provisions also apply to investment firms and credit institutions which have temporary permission to carry on such activities under the EEA Passport Rights (Amendment, etc., and Transitional Provisions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018.

2B. Articles 20, 21, 26 and 27 only apply to a firm referred to in paragraph 2A in relation to business of that firm which is carried on through a branch in the United Kingdom.

2C. This Regulation does not apply to any firm which has permission under Part 4A of FSMA to carry on regulated activities as an exempt investment firm, within the meaning of regulation 8 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2017.

2D. Subject to paragraph 2E, if—

- (a) a firm referred to in paragraph 2A complies with a requirement in this Regulation as it applies in the EEA (“the EEA requirement”) in relation to the services it provides in the United Kingdom; and
- (b) the EEA requirement has equivalent effect to a requirement in this Regulation as it applies in the United Kingdom (“the UK requirement”),

the firm is to be treated as complying with the UK requirement.

2E. Paragraph 2D does not apply in relation to requirements in Article 23, Title IV, Article 28, Article 29 (so far as that Article applies to CCPs), Article 30, Article 31 or Title VI.”

(4) In paragraph 5—

- (a) for “Union” substitute “United Kingdom”;
- (b) for “Commission” substitute “Treasury”;
- (c) omit “with or without a branch”.

(5) After paragraph 5, insert—

“5za. For the purposes of paragraph 1(f) and 5, references to applicable equivalence decisions by the Treasury include references to applicable decisions made by the Commission as they applied immediately before exit day.”

(6) In paragraph 6—

- (a) after “(ESCB)” insert “, the Debt Management Office or the Bank of England (“a relevant organisation”)”;
- (b) for “member of the ESCB” substitute “relevant organisation”.

(7) In paragraph 7, for “member of the ESCB” substitute “relevant organisation”.

(8) In paragraph 8—

(2) OJ L176, 27.6.2013, p.338.

(3) 2018 c.16.

- (a) in the first subparagraph, for “ESMA shall, in close cooperation with the ESCB, develop draft regulatory technical standards to specify” substitute “The Bank of England may, after consultation with the FCA, make technical standards specifying”;
 - (b) omit the second and third subparagraphs.
- (9) In paragraph 9—
- (a) for the first subparagraph, substitute—
 - “9. The Treasury may, by regulations extend the scope of paragraph 6 to other central banks.”;
 - (b) omit the second and third sub-paragraphs.

Definitions

26.—(1) Article 2 is amended as follows.

(2) In paragraph 1—

(a) for points (1) to (16), substitute—

“(1) “investment firm” has the meaning given in paragraph 1A;

(2) “investment services and activities” means any of the services and activities listed in Part 3 of Schedule 2 to the Regulated Activities Order, relating to any of the instruments listed in Part 1 of Schedule 2 to that Order;

(3) “ancillary services” means any of the services listed in Part 3A of Schedule 2 to the Regulated Activities Order;

(4) “execution of orders on behalf of clients” means acting to conclude agreements to buy or sell one or more financial instruments on behalf of clients and includes the conclusion of agreements to sell financial instruments issued by an investment firm or a credit institution at the moment of their issuance;

(5) “dealing on own account” means trading against proprietary capital resulting in the conclusion of transactions in one or more financial instruments;

(6) “market maker” means a natural or legal person holding themselves out on the financial markets on a continuous basis as being willing to deal on own account by buying and selling financial instruments against that person’s proprietary capital at prices defined by that person;

(7) “client” means any natural or legal person to whom an investment firm provides investment or ancillary services;

(8) “professional client” means a client who—

(a) meets the criteria in Schedule 1 to this Regulation; or

(b) is a local public authority or municipality—

(i) which has requested to be treated as a professional client; and

(ii) in relation to which the investment firm has complied with the applicable requirements set out in Chapter 3.5 of the Conduct of Business sourcebook;

(9) “financial instrument” means an instrument specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Regulated Activities Order;

(10) “market operator” means a person who manages or operates the business of a regulated market, and may be the regulated market itself;

(11) “multilateral system” means any system or facility in which multiple third party buying and selling trading interests in financial instruments are able to interact in the system;

(12) “systematic internaliser” means an investment firm which—

(a) on an organised, frequent, systematic and substantial basis, deals on own account when executing client orders outside a UK regulated market, UK MTF or UK OTF without operating a multilateral system; and

(b) either—

(i) satisfies the criteria set out in Article 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565 supplementing [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive, assessed in accordance with Article 17 of that Regulation; or

(ii) has chosen to opt in to the systematic internaliser regime;

(12A) for the purposes of point (12)—

(a) the frequent and systematic basis is to be measured by the number of OTC trades in the financial instrument carried out by the investment firm on own account when executing client orders; and

(b) the substantial basis is to be measured either by the size of the OTC trading carried out by the investment firm in relation to the total trading of the investment firm in a specific financial instrument or by the size of the OTC trading carried out by the investment firm in relation to the total trading in the relevant area (within the meaning of Article 14(5A)) in a specific financial instrument;

(13) “regulated market” means a multilateral system operated or managed by a market operator, which brings together or facilitates the bringing together of multiple third-party buying and selling interests in financial instruments (in the system and in accordance with its non-discretionary rules) in a way that results in a contract, in respect of the financial instruments admitted to trading under its rules or systems;

(13A) “UK regulated market” means a regulated market which is a recognised investment exchange under section 285 of FSMA, but not an overseas investment exchange within the meaning of section 313(1) of that Act;

(13B) “EU regulated market” means a regulated market which is authorised and functions regularly and in accordance with Title III of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments⁽⁴⁾;

(14) “multilateral trading facility” or “MTF” means a multilateral system, operated by an investment firm or a market operator, which brings together multiple third-party buying and selling interests in financial instruments (in the system and in accordance with non-discretionary rules) in a way which results in a contract;

(14A) “UK multilateral trading facility” or “UK MTF” means a multilateral system, operated by a UK investment firm or market operator, which—

(a) brings together multiple third-party buying and selling interests in financial instruments (in the system and in accordance with non-discretionary rules) in a way which results in a contract; and

(b) complies, as applicable, with—

(4) OJ L173, 12.6.2014, p.349.

- (i) Paragraph 9A of the Schedule to the Recognition Requirements Regulations⁽⁵⁾;
- (ii) the EU regulations specified in Schedule 2 to this Regulation;
- (iii) rules made by the competent authority governing the operating conditions of investment firms so far as they apply to MTFs,

and for the purposes of this definition, an investment firm or market operator is a UK investment firm or market operator if it has its head office in the United Kingdom;

(14B) “EU multilateral trading facility” or “EU MTF” means a multilateral system, operated by an investment firm or a market operator which brings together multiple third-party buying and selling interests in financial instruments (in the system and in accordance with non-discretionary rules) in a way which results in a contract in accordance with Title II of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments;

- (15) “organised trading facility” or “OTF” means a multilateral system—
- (a) which is not a regulated market or an MTF; and
 - (b) in which multiple third-party buying and selling interests in bonds, structured finance products, emission allowances or derivatives are able to interact in the system in a way that results in a contract;

- (15A) “UK organised trading facility” or “UK OTF” means a multilateral system—
- (a) which is not a regulated market or an MTF; and
 - (b) in which multiple third-party buying and selling interests in bonds, structured finance products, emission allowances or derivatives are able to interact in the system in a way that results in a contract, and complies, as applicable, with—
 - (i) Paragraph 9A of the Schedule to the Recognition Requirements Regulations;
 - (ii) the EU regulations specified in Schedule 2 to this Regulation;
 - (iii) rules made by the competent authority governing the operating conditions of investment firms so far as they apply to OTFs;

- (15B) “EU organised trading facility” or “EU OTF” means a multilateral system—
- (a) which is not a regulated market or an MTF; and
 - (b) in which multiple third-party buying and selling interests in bonds, structured finance products, emission allowances or derivatives are able to interact in the system in a way that results in a contract in accordance with Title II of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments;

(16) “trading venue” means a regulated market, an MTF or an OTF;

(16A) “UK trading venue” means a UK regulated market, a UK MTF or a UK OTF;

(16B) “EU trading venue” means an EU regulated market, an EU MTF or an EU OTF;”;

(b) for points (18) to (26) substitute—

“(18) “competent authority” means the authority designated by regulation 3 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2017, or by regulation 17 of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017⁽⁶⁾;

(5) [S.I. 2001/995](#). Paragraph 9A was inserted by [S.I. 2006/3386](#).

(6) [S.I. 2017/699](#).

(19) “credit institution” means an undertaking the business of which is to take deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credits for its own account;

(20) “branch” means a place of business other than the head office which is a part of an investment firm, which has no legal personality and which provides investment services or activities and which may also perform ancillary services for which the investment firm has permission under Part 4A of FSMA or otherwise, or is authorised in its home jurisdiction;

(21) A person (“A”) has “close links” with another person (“CL”) if—

- (a) CL is a parent undertaking of A;
- (b) CL is a subsidiary undertaking of A;
- (c) CL is a parent undertaking of a subsidiary undertaking of A;
- (d) CL is a subsidiary undertaking of a parent undertaking of A;
- (e) CL owns or controls 20% or more of the voting rights or capital of A; or
- (f) A owns or controls 20% or more of the voting rights or capital of CL,

and for the purposes of this paragraph “parent undertaking” and “subsidiary undertaking” have the meanings given in section 1162 of the Companies Act 2006(7), taken with Schedule 7 to that Act;

(22) “management body”, in relation to an investment firm, market operator or data reporting services provider, means—

- (a) the board of directors, or if there is no such board, the equivalent body responsible for the management of the firm, operator or provider; or
- (b) any other person who effectively directs the business of the firm, operator or provider;

(23) “structured deposit” means a deposit (see point (23A)), which is fully repayable at maturity on terms under which interest or a premium will be paid or is at risk, according to a formula involving factors such as—

- (a) an index or combination of indices, excluding variable rate deposits whose return is directly linked to an interest rate index such as Euribor or Libor;
- (b) a financial instrument or combination of financial instruments;
- (c) a commodity or combination of commodities or other physical or non-physical non-fungible assets; or
- (d) a foreign exchange rate or combination of foreign exchange rates;

(23A) “deposit” means a credit balance which results from funds left in an account or from temporary situations deriving from normal banking transactions and which a credit institution is required to repay under the legal and contractual conditions applicable, including a fixed-term deposit and a savings deposit, but excluding a credit balance where—

- (a) its existence can only be proven by a financial instrument, unless it is a savings product which is evidenced by a certificate of deposit made out to a named person and which existed in a Member State of the European Union on 2 July 2014;
- (b) its principal is not repayable at par; or
- (c) its principal is only repayable at par under a particular guarantee or agreement provided by the credit institution or a third party;

(24) “transferable securities” means those classes of securities which are negotiable on the capital market (with the exception of instruments of payment) such as—

- (a) shares in companies and other securities equivalent to shares in companies, partnerships or other entities, and depositary receipts in respect of shares;
- (b) bonds or other forms of securitised debt, including depositary receipts in respect of such securities;
- (c) any other securities giving the right to acquire or sell any such securities or giving rise to a cash settlement determined by reference to such securities, currencies, interest rates or yields, commodities or other indices or measures;

(25) “depositary receipts” means those securities which are negotiable on the capital market and which represent ownership of the securities of a non-domiciled issuer while being able to be admitted to trading on a regulated market and traded independently of the securities of the non-domiciled issuer;

(25A) “money market instruments” means those classes of instruments which are normally dealt with on the money market, such as treasury bills, certificates of deposit and commercial papers and excluding instruments of payment;

(26) “exchange-traded fund” or “ETF” means a fund of which at least one unit or share class is traded throughout the day on at least one trading venue and with at least one market maker which takes action to ensure that the price of its units or shares on the trading venue does not vary significantly from its net asset value and, where applicable, from its indicative net asset value;”;

(c) for points (29) and (30), substitute—

“(29) “derivatives” means those financial instruments defined in point (24)(c) or referred to in paragraphs 4 to 10 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Regulated Activities Order;

(30) “commodity derivatives” means those financial instruments—

- (a) defined in point (24)(c);
- (b) which relate to a commodity or an underlying referred to in paragraph 10 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Regulated Activities Order; or
- (c) which are referred to in paragraph 5, 6, 7 or 10 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to that Order;”;

(d) for points (34) to (36), substitute—

“(34) “approved publication arrangement” or “APA” means a person authorised under regulation 10 or 12A of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017(8) to provide the service of publishing trade reports on behalf of investment firms pursuant to Articles 20 and 21 of this Regulation;

(35) “consolidated tape provider” or “CTP” means a person authorised under regulation 10 or 12A of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017 to provide the service of collecting trade reports for financial instruments listed in Articles 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 20 and 21 of this Regulation from regulated markets, MTFs, OTFs and APAs and consolidating them into a continuous electronic live data stream providing price and volume data per financial instrument;

(36) “approved reporting mechanism” or “ARM” means a person authorised under regulation 10 or 12A of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017 to provide the service of reporting details of transactions to competent authorities on behalf of investment firms;”;

- (e) omit points (37), (38) and (39);
- (f) for point (42), substitute—
 - “(42) “third country firm” means a firm—
 - (a) which is a credit institution providing investment services or performing investment activities or an investment firm; and
 - (b) whose registered office or (if it has no registered office) its head office is located in a third country;”;
- (g) for point (46), substitute—
 - “(46) “sovereign debt” means a debt instrument issued by a sovereign issuer;
 - (46A) “sovereign issuer” means any of the following which issue debt instruments—
 - (a) the United Kingdom, including a government department, an agency, or a special purpose vehicle of the United Kingdom;
 - (b) a State other than the United Kingdom, including a government department, an agency or a special purpose vehicle of the State;
 - (c) in the case of a federal State, a member of the federation;
 - (d) a special purpose vehicle for several States;
 - (e) an international financial institution established by two or more States which has the purpose of mobilising funding and providing financial assistance for the benefit of those of its members that are experiencing or threatened by severe financing problems;
 - (f) the European Union;
 - (g) the European Investment Bank;
 - (h) the International Finance Corporation;
 - (i) the International Monetary Fund;”;
- (h) after point (50), insert—
 - “(51) “the FCA” means the Financial Conduct Authority;
 - (52) “the PRA” means the Prudential Regulation Authority;
 - (53) the “Regulated Activities Order” means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001⁽⁹⁾;
 - (54) “FSMA” means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000⁽¹⁰⁾;
 - (55) “the Recognition Requirements Regulations” mean the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Recognition Requirements for Investment Exchanges, Clearing Houses and Central Securities Depositories) Regulations 2001⁽¹¹⁾;
 - (56) the “Markets in Financial Instruments Regulations 2017” means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2017⁽¹²⁾;
 - (57) “Regulation (EU) 2017/565” means Commission Delegated Regulation 2017/565/EU supplementing [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive;

⁽⁹⁾ S.I. 2001/544.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 2000 c.8

⁽¹¹⁾ S.I. 2001/995.

⁽¹²⁾ S.I. 2017/701.

(58) “Regulation (EU) 2017/567” means Commission Delegated Regulation 2017/567/EU supplementing Regulation 600/2014/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to definitions, transparency, portfolio compression and supervisory measures on product intervention and positions;

(59) “Regulation (EU) 2017/575” means Commission Delegated Regulation 2017/575/EU supplementing [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards concerning the data to be published by execution venues on the quality of execution of transactions;

(60) “Regulation (EU) 2017/576” means Commission Delegated Regulation 2017/576/EU supplementing [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the annual publication by investment firms of information on the identity of execution venues and on the quality of execution;

(61) “[Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” means [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments and amending [Directive 2002/92/EC](#) and [Directive 2011/61/EU](#)(13);

(62) unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this Regulation—

- (a) to a trading venue are to a UK trading venue;
- (b) to a regulated market are to a UK regulated market;
- (c) to an MTF are to a UK MTF;
- (d) to an OTF are to a UK OTF; and
- (e) to an EU regulated market, EU MTF or EU OTF include EU regulated markets, MTFs and OTFs in EEA countries;

(63) references to a “third country” (including in expressions including the words “third country”) are, except where the context otherwise requires, to be read as references to a country other than the United Kingdom;

(64) any reference in this Regulation to a sourcebook or manual is to a sourcebook or manual in the Handbook of Rules and Guidance published by the FCA containing rules made by the FCA under FSMA as the sourcebook or manual has effect on exit day;

(65) any reference to the PRA rulebook is to the rulebook published by the PRA containing rules made by that Authority under FSMA as the rulebook has effect on exit day.”.

(3) After paragraph 1, insert—

“**1A.**—(1) Subject to point (2), for the purpose of this Regulation, “investment firm” means a person (“P”) whose regular occupation or business is the provision of one or more investment services to third parties or the performance of one or more investment activities on a professional basis.

(2) If P is not a legal person, P is not an investment firm unless—

- (a) P’s status ensures a level of protection for third party interests equivalent to that afforded by legal persons;
- (b) P is subject to prudential supervision appropriate to P’s legal form which is equivalent to that given to legal persons; and
- (c) where P provides services involving the holding of third party funds or transferable securities—

- (i) the ownership rights of third parties in instruments and funds held by P are safeguarded, especially in the event of—
 - (aa) the insolvency of P’s firm or its proprietors; or
 - (bb) seizure, set off or any other action taken by creditors of P’s firm or its proprietors;
 - (ii) P’s firm is subject to rules designed to monitor the firm’s solvency and that of its proprietors;
 - (iii) the annual accounts of P’s firm are audited by one or more persons authorised under the law applying to the firm to audit accounts; and
 - (iv) where P is the only proprietor of the firm, P has made provision for the protection of investors if P’s firm ceases business following P’s death or incapacity or any other such event.
- (3) A person who is an authorised person with permission under Part 4A of FSMA to carry on a regulated activity which is any of the investment services and activities in the United Kingdom satisfies the conditions set out in paragraph (2).”.
- (4) In paragraph 2, for the words from “The Commission” to “Article 50 to” substitute “The Treasury may by regulations”.

Transparency for trading venues

- 27.—(1) In Article 4—
- (a) in paragraph 1, for “Competent authorities shall be able to” substitute “The FCA may”;
 - (b) in paragraph 3—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph, in point (c)—
 - (aa) for “or [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565 supplementing [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that directive, the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulations 2017 or rules or relevant technical standards made by the FCA”;
 - (bb) for “competent authority” substitute “FCA”;
 - (cc) insert at the end “(and for these purposes, “relevant technical standards” mean technical standards made by the FCA under this Regulation)”;
 - (ii) in the second sub-paragraph, for “a competent authority” and “that competent authority” in each case substitute “the FCA”;
 - (c) for paragraph 4, substitute—

“4. The FCA must monitor the application of any waivers granted under paragraph 1 and publish an annual report on how they are applied in practice.”;
 - (d) in paragraph 5—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph—
 - (aa) for “A competent authority” substitute “The FCA”;
 - (bb) omit “, either on its own initiative or upon request by another competent authority.”;
 - (ii) omit the second subparagraph;

- (e) in paragraph 6—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third subparagraphs;
- (f) omit paragraph 7.
- (2) In Article 5—
 - (a) in paragraph 1—
 - (i) in points (a) and (b), for “across the Union”, both times it occurs, substitute “across the relevant area”;
 - (ii) in point (b), for “overall Union trading” substitute “overall trading in the relevant area”;
 - (b) in paragraph 2—
 - (i) at the beginning, insert “Subject to paragraph 3A”;
 - (ii) for “has exceeded” substitute “appears to the FCA to have exceeded”;
 - (iii) for “the competent authority that authorised the use of those waivers by that venue” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (iv) for “ESMA” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (c) in paragraph 3—
 - (i) at the beginning, insert “Subject to paragraph 3A”;
 - (ii) after “across the Union” the first time it occurs, substitute “across the relevant area”;
 - (iii) for “has exceeded” substitute “appears to the FCA to have exceeded”;
 - (iv) for “all competent authorities” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (v) for “the Union” the second time it occurs, substitute “the United Kingdom”;
 - (d) after paragraph 3, insert—
 - “**3A.** Paragraphs 2 and 3 do not apply during the period (“the transitional period”)—
 - (a) of four years beginning with exit day; or
 - (b) ending on the day directed by the Treasury, where this is earlier.
 - 3B.** During the transitional period, the FCA may suspend the use of a waiver provided for in Article 4(1)(a) and 4(1)(b)(i) for a period of up to six months to ensure that its use does not unduly harm price formation if the FCA considers it necessary to do so to advance the FCA’s integrity objective under section 1D of FSMA.
 - 3C.** The FCA may renew a suspension imposed under paragraph 3B at the end of the six-month period referred to in that paragraph if it considers that the conditions which led it to impose a suspension still exist at that date.
 - 3D.** In deciding whether to suspend the use of a waiver under paragraph 3B, or to renew a suspension under paragraph 3C, the FCA—
 - (a) must also take into account—
 - (i) its consumer protection objective and competition objective under sections 1C and 1E of FSMA;
 - (ii) the thresholds applying under Article 5 of this Regulation as it has effect in the European Union; and

- (iii) the most recent information published by ESMA under Article 5(4), 5(5) and 5(6) before exit day;
- (b) may take into account—
 - (i) any relevant information produced under Article 3, or under equivalent pre-trading transparency requirements in other jurisdictions, about the use of the waiver in the United Kingdom, or under equivalent waiver arrangements in any other country, in relation to the financial instrument; and
 - (ii) any relevant information available in relation to trading volumes in the financial instrument concerned, whether in the United Kingdom or in any other country.

3E. In deciding whether to issue a direction terminating the transitional period, the Treasury must take into account whether the FCA is able to carry out its functions relating to transparency under this Regulation and its implementing measures (as amended under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018)(14).;”;

- (e) in paragraph 4—
 - (i) for “ESMA” substitute “After the transitional period, the FCA”;
 - (ii) for “five working days” substitute “ten working days”;
 - (iii) for “Union trading” substitute “trading in the relevant area”;
 - (iv) for “across the Union” substitute “across the relevant area”;
- (f) in paragraph 5—
 - (i) for “the Union” substitute “the relevant area”;
 - (ii) for “ESMA” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (iii) for “five working days” substitute “ten working days”;
- (g) in paragraph 6—
 - (i) for “Union trading”, both times it appears, substitute “trading in the relevant area”;
 - (ii) for “ESMA” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (iii) for “five working days” substitute “ten working days”;
- (h) in paragraph 8—
 - (i) omit the first sentence;
 - (ii) for “competent authorities”, substitute “the FCA”;
- (i) in paragraph 9—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph—
 - (aa) for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (bb) for “across the Union” substitute “across the relevant area”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third subparagraphs.
- (j) after paragraph 9, insert—

“**10.** For the purposes of this Article, “the relevant area” consists of the United Kingdom and those countries or regions specified by the FCA by direction in accordance with Article 50B.

11. The FCA may only give a direction under paragraph 10 specifying that a country or region is in the relevant area in relation to one or more financial instruments for the purposes of this Article if the FCA is able to obtain sufficient reliable trading data to enable it to assess the volume of trading in the financial instruments concerned in that country or region.”.

- (3) In Article 7—
- (a) in paragraph 1—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph, for “Competent authorities” substitute “The FCA”;
 - (ii) in the second subparagraph, for “the competent authorities” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (iii) in the third subparagraph, in the first sentence, for “competent authority’s” substitute “FCA’s”;
 - (iv) in the third subparagraph, in the second sentence—
 - (aa) for “ESMA” substitute “The FCA”;
 - (bb) for the words from “shall submit” to the end, substitute “must publish an annual report on how they are applied in practice.”;
 - (v) omit the fourth subparagraph;
 - (b) in paragraph 2—
 - (i) in the opening words—
 - (aa) for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (bb) for “under Article 64 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “under regulation 14 of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017(15)”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third sub-paragraphs.
- (4) In Article 9—
- (a) in paragraph 1, for “Competent authorities” substitute “The FCA”;
 - (b) omit paragraph 2;
 - (c) in paragraph 2a, for “Competent authorities” substitute “The FCA”;
 - (d) for paragraph 3, substitute—

“**3.** The FCA may withdraw a waiver granted under paragraph 1 if it observes that the waiver is being used in a way that deviates from its original purpose or if it considers that the waiver is being used to circumvent the requirements established in this Article.;”;
 - (e) in paragraph 4—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph—
 - (aa) insert at the beginning “As”;
 - (bb) for “may” substitute “the FCA may”;
 - (cc) after “specified threshold”, the first time it occurs, insert “or if paragraph 4A applies”;
 - (dd) for “relevant competent authority” substitute “FCA”;
 - (ii) in the second subparagraph, for “relevant competent authority” substitute “FCA”;
 - (iii) omit the third subparagraph;
 - (f) after paragraph 4, insert—

“**4A.** During the transitional period referred to in Article 5(3A), the FCA may suspend the obligations referred to in Article 8 in relation to a financial instrument or class of financial instrument for a specified period if the FCA considers that it is necessary to do so to advance the FCA’s integrity objective under section 1D of FSMA.

4B. In deciding whether to suspend those obligations—

- (a) the FCA must also take into account—
 - (i) its consumer protection objective and competition objective under sections 1C and 1E of FSMA; and
 - (ii) the most recent specified threshold published before exit day on the basis of calculations under Article 16 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/583 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards on transparency requirements for trading venues and investment firms in respect of bonds, structured finance products, emission allowances and derivatives⁽¹⁶⁾;
- (b) the FCA may also take into account any other relevant information available in relation to liquidity in the relevant class of financial instrument concerned, whether in the United Kingdom or in any other country.”;
- (g) in paragraph 5—
 - (i) in the opening words for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (ii) in point (a)—
 - (aa) for “Member States” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (bb) for “the Union” substitute “the relevant area”;
 - (iii) in point (d), in the second subparagraph, for “ESMA shall” substitute “the FCA must”;
 - (iv) omit the subparagraphs following point (e);
- (h) after paragraph 5, insert—

“**5A.** For the purposes of this Article, “the relevant area” consists of the United Kingdom and those countries or regions specified by the FCA by direction in accordance with Article 50B.

5B. The FCA may only give a direction under paragraph 5A specifying that a country or region is within the relevant area in relation to one or more financial instruments for the purposes of this Article if the FCA is able to obtain sufficient reliable trading data to enable it to assess the volume of trading in the financial instruments concerned in that country or region.”;

- (i) in paragraph 6—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph—
 - (aa) for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “the FCA may make”;
 - (bb) for “ESMA shall” the second time it occurs, substitute “the FCA must”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third subparagraphs.
- (5) In Article 11—
 - (a) in paragraph 1—

⁽¹⁶⁾ OJ L87, 31.3.2017, p.229.

- (i) in the first subparagraph, for “Competent authorities” substitute “The FCA”;
- (ii) in the second subparagraph, for “the competent authorities” substitute “the FCA”;
- (iii) in the third subparagraph—
 - (aa) for “competent authority’s” substitute “FCA’s”;
 - (bb) for the second sentence, substitute “The FCA must monitor the application of those arrangements for deferred trade-publication and must publish an annual report on how they are applied in practice.”;
- (b) in paragraph 2—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph—
 - (aa) insert at the beginning, “As”;
 - (bb) for “may” substitute “the FCA may”;
 - (cc) after “Article 9(5)(a)” insert “or if paragraph 2A applies”;
 - (dd) for “relevant competent authority” substitute “FCA”;
 - (ii) in the second subparagraph, for “relevant competent authority” substitute “FCA”;
 - (iii) omit the third subparagraph;
- (c) after paragraph 2, insert—

“**2A.** During the transitional period referred to in Article 5(3A), the FCA may suspend the obligations referred to in Article 10 in relation to a financial instrument or class of financial instrument for a specified period if the FCA considers that it is necessary to do so to advance the FCA’s integrity objective under section 1D of FSMA.

2B. In deciding whether to suspend those obligations—

 - (a) the FCA must also take into account—
 - (i) its consumer protection objective and competition objective under sections 1C and 1E of FSMA; and
 - (ii) the most recent specified threshold published before exit day on the basis of calculations under Article 13 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/583 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards on transparency requirements for trading venues and investment firms in respect of bonds, structured finance products, emission allowances and derivatives⁽¹⁷⁾;
 - (b) the FCA may also take into account any relevant information available in relation to liquidity in the relevant class of financial instrument concerned, whether in the United Kingdom or in any other country.”
- (d) in paragraph 3, for “Competent authorities” substitute “The FCA”;
- (e) in paragraph 4—
 - (i) for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (ii) for “Article 64 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “regulation 14 of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017⁽¹⁸⁾”;
 - (iii) omit the second and third subparagraphs.
- (6) In Article 12, in paragraph 2—

(17) OJ L87, 31.3.2017, p.229.

(18) S.I. 2017/699.

- (a) in the first subparagraph, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
- (b) omit the second and third subparagraphs.

(7) In Article 13, in paragraph 2, for “The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 50 clarifying” substitute “The Treasury may by regulations clarify”.

Transparency for systematic internalisers and investment firms trading OTC

28.—(1) In Article 14—

- (a) in paragraph 5, for “Union” substitute “relevant area”;
- (b) after paragraph 5, insert—

“**5A.** For the purposes of this Article—

- (a) “the relevant area” consists of the United Kingdom and those countries or regions specified by the FCA by direction in accordance with Article 50B;
- (b) the FCA may only give a direction under point (a) specifying that a country or region is within the relevant area in relation to one or more financial instruments for the purposes of this Article if the FCA is able to obtain sufficient reliable trading data to enable it to assess total orders executed in the financial instruments concerned in that country or region.”;

(c) in paragraph 6—

- (i) insert at the beginning, “Unless paragraph 6A applies”;
- (ii) for “The competent authority” substitute “The FCA”;
- (iii) omit the words from “of the most relevant market” to “other similar financial instrument”;
- (iv) for “that financial instrument” substitute “each share, depositary receipt, ETF, certificate and other similar financial instrument”;
- (v) in the second sentence, for “and communicated to ESMA which shall publish the information” substitute “and published by the FCA”;

(d) after paragraph 6, insert—

“**6A.** During the transitional period referred to in Article 5(3A), the FCA may determine the class of each share, depositary receipt, ETF, certificate and other similar financial instruments otherwise than on the basis of the arithmetic average value of the orders executed in the market in that instrument, if the FCA considers that it is necessary to do so to advance the FCA’s integrity objective under section 1D of FSMA.

6B. In determining the class of a financial instrument as referred to in paragraph 6A—

- (a) the FCA must have regard to—
 - (i) its consumer protection objective and competition objective under sections 1C and 1E of FSMA; and
 - (ii) the most recent classes determined for the financial instruments in question before exit day;
- (b) the FCA may also take into account any relevant information available in relation to the value of the orders executed in relation to the financial instrument in question in the United Kingdom or in any other country.

- 6C.** If the FCA does not determine the class of a financial instrument during the transitional period in accordance with paragraphs 6A and 6B, the class determined for that financial instrument (if any) before exit day must continue to apply.”;
- (e) in paragraph 7—
- (i) in the first subparagraph, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “the FCA may make”;
- (ii) omit the second and third subparagraphs.
- (2) In Article 15—
- (a) in paragraph 1, for the second subparagraph, substitute—
- “Firms that meet the definition of systematic internaliser must notify the FCA in accordance with the rules of that authority.
- The FCA must publish a list of the systematic internalisers in the United Kingdom for which it has received notifications.”;
- (b) in paragraph 2, for “Article 27 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “the rules in section 11.2A of the Conduct of Business sourcebook, Articles 64 to 66 of Regulation (EU) 2017/565, Regulation (EU) 2017/575 and Regulation (EU) 2017/576”;
- (c) in paragraph 4, for “Article 28 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “rules 11.3.1, 11.4.1, 11.4.4A and 11.4.5 of the Conduct of Business sourcebook, and Articles 67 to 70 of Regulation (EU) 2017/565”;
- (d) in paragraph 5, for “The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 50, clarifying”, substitute “The Treasury may by regulations clarify”.
- (3) In Article 16, for “competent authorities” substitute “competent authority”.
- (4) In Article 17—
- (a) in paragraph 2, for “Article 28 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “rules 11.3.1, 11.4.1, 11.4.4A and 11.4.5 of the Conduct of Business sourcebook, and Articles 67 to 70 of Regulation (EU) 2017/565”;
- (b) in paragraph 3, in the opening words, for “the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 50 specifying”, substitute “the Treasury may by regulations specify”.
- (5) In Article 18—
- (a) for paragraph 4, substitute—
- “**4.** Firms which meet the definition of systematic internaliser must notify the FCA in accordance with the rules of that authority.
- The FCA must publish a list of the systematic internalisers in the United Kingdom for which it has received notifications.”;
- (b) in paragraph 9, for “Article 27 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “section 11.2A of the Conduct of Business sourcebook, Articles 64 to 66 of Regulation (EU) 2017/565, Regulation (EU) 2017/575 and Regulation (EU) 2017/576”.
- (6) In Article 19—
- (a) in the heading, for “ESMA” substitute “the competent authority”;
- (b) in paragraph 1—
- (i) in the first sentence, for “Competent authorities and ESMA” substitute “The competent authority”;

- (ii) omit the second and third sentences;
 - (c) in paragraph 2, for “The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 50 specifying” substitute “The Treasury may by regulations specify”;
 - (d) in paragraph 3, for “The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 50, clarifying” substitute “The Treasury may by regulations specify”.
- (7) In Article 20, in paragraph 3—
- (a) in the opening words, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (b) omit the second and third subparagraphs.
- (8) In Article 21—
- (a) in paragraph 4, for “Competent authorities” substitute “The competent authority”;
 - (b) after paragraph 4, insert—
 - “**4A.** During the transitional period referred to in Article 5(3A), the FCA may suspend the obligations referred to in Article 21(1) in relation to a specified class of financial instruments as described in paragraph 4 for a specified period otherwise than on the conditions laid down in Article 11 if the FCA considers that it is necessary to do so to advance the FCA’s integrity objective under section 1D of FSMA.
 - 4B.** In deciding whether to suspend those obligations—
 - (a) the FCA must also take into account—
 - (i) its consumer protection objective and competition objective under sections 1C and 1E of FSMA; and
 - (ii) the most recent specified threshold published before exit day on the basis of calculations under Article 16 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/583 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards on transparency requirements for trading venues and investment firms in respect of bonds, structured finance products, emission allowances and derivatives⁽¹⁹⁾;
 - (b) the FCA may also take into account any other relevant information available in relation to liquidity in the relevant class of financial instrument concerned, whether in the United Kingdom or in any other country.”;
 - (c) in paragraph 5—
 - (i) in the opening words—
 - (aa) for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (bb) for “Article 64 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “regulation 14 of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third subparagraphs.
- (9) In Article 22—
- (a) in paragraph 1, for “competent authorities” substitute “the competent authority”;
 - (b) omit paragraph 3;
 - (c) in paragraph 4—

⁽¹⁹⁾ OJ L87, 31.3.2017.

- (i) in the first subparagraph, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory”, substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third subparagraphs.
- (10) In Article 23—
- (a) in paragraph 1, for “in accordance with Article 25(4)(a) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “by the Commission in accordance with Article 25(4)(a) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) before exit day, or specified as equivalent in regulations made by the Treasury under paragraph 8 of Schedule 3(20) on or after exit day”;
 - (b) in paragraph 2—
 - (i) for “authorised as an MTF under [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “has permission to operate a multilateral trading facility under Part 4A of FSMA”;
 - (ii) for “such authorisations” substitute “such permissions”;
 - (c) in paragraph 3—
 - (i) for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third subparagraphs;
 - (d) insert after paragraph 3—

“4. The Treasury may only specify a third country trading venue as equivalent for the purposes of paragraph 1 if it is satisfied that the legal and supervisory framework of the third country in question ensures that a trading venue authorised in that country—

 - (a) complies with legally binding requirements equivalent to the requirements resulting from Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on market abuse, Title II of this Regulation, provisions of the law of the United Kingdom relied on by the United Kingdom before exit day to implement Title III of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) and [Directive 2004/109/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of transparency requirements in relation to information about issuers whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market(21), as those provisions are amended from time to time; and
 - (b) is subject to effective supervision and enforcement in that third country.

5. For the purpose of paragraph 4, a third-country legal and supervisory framework may be considered equivalent where that framework fulfils at least the following conditions—

 - (a) the markets are subject to authorisation and to effective supervision and enforcement on an ongoing basis;
 - (b) the markets have clear and transparent rules regarding the 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 the prevention of market abuse in the form of insider dealing and market manipulation.”.

(20) Schedule 3 is inserted to the Regulation by regulation 37 of these Regulations.

(21) OJ L390, 31.12.2004, p.38.

Transaction reporting

29.—(1) In Article 24, for the words from the beginning to “Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010”, substitute “The FCA”.

(2) In Article 25—

(a) in paragraph 1—

(i) for “[Directive 2005/60/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council” substitute “the Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017(**22**)”;

(ii) omit the final sentence;

(b) in paragraph 2, omit the final sentence;

(c) in paragraph 3—

(i) in the first subparagraph, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;

(ii) in the second subparagraph, omit “draft regulatory”;

(iii) omit the third and fourth subparagraphs.

(3) In Article 26—

(a) in paragraph 1, omit the second and third subparagraphs;

(b) in paragraph 2, for “trading venue” each time it occurs, substitute “UK or EU trading venue”;

(c) in paragraph 3, for “Article 57 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “Part 3 of the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulations 2017”;

(d) in paragraph 6, omit the second subparagraph;

(e) in paragraph 7—

(i) in the third subparagraph, for “Article 66(4) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “regulation 16(3)(d) of the Data Reporting Services Regulations”;

(ii) in the fifth subparagraph, for “The home Member State” both times it occurs, substitute “The FCA”;

(f) omit paragraph 8;

(g) in paragraph 9—

(i) in the first subparagraph—

(aa) for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;

(bb) omit point (b);

(ii) omit the second and third subparagraphs;

(h) in paragraph 10—

(i) in the first sentence—

(aa) for “ESMA shall submit a report to the Commission” substitute “the FCA must publish a report”;

(bb) omit “received and exchanged between competent authorities”;

(ii) omit the second and third sentences.

(4) In Article 27—

- (a) in paragraph 1—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph, for “competent authorities” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (ii) in the second subparagraph—
 - (aa) for “26(2)” substitute “26(2)(b) or (c)”;
 - (bb) for “its competent authority” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (iii) in the third subparagraph—
 - (aa) in the first sentence, for “competent authority” substitute “FCA”;
 - (bb) for the third sentence, substitute “This data is to be transmitted without delay to the FCA, which must publish it as soon as practicable on its website.”.
 - (iv) omit the fourth sentence;
- (b) in paragraph 2—
 - (i) in the opening words—
 - (aa) for “competent authorities” the first time it occurs, substitute “the FCA”;
 - (bb) for “ESMA and the competent authorities” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (ii) in point (a), for “ESMA and the competent authorities” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (iii) omit point (c);
- (c) in paragraph 3—
 - (i) in the first sub-paragraph—
 - (aa) in the opening words, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (bb) in point (a), for “competent authorities and transmitting it to ESMA”, substitute “the FCA”;
 - (cc) in point (b), for “ESMA and the competent authorities” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third sub-paragraphs.

Derivatives

30.—(1) In Article 28—

- (a) in paragraph 1, for point (d), substitute—
 - “(d) third-country trading venues, provided that—
 - (i) either—
 - (aa) a decision has been adopted before exit day by the European Commission in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article as it had effect in the European Union before exit day; or
 - (bb) the Treasury has made regulations in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article as it applies in the United Kingdom on and after exit day; and
 - (ii) the third country provides for an effective equivalent system for recognition of UK trading venues to admit to trading or trade derivatives declared subject to a trading obligation in that third country on a non-exclusive basis.”;
- (b) in paragraph 2—

- (i) in the first subparagraph, for “Union” each time it appears, substitute “United Kingdom”;
- (ii) in the second subparagraph, for “ESMA shall” substitute “The competent authority must”;
- (c) in paragraph 4—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph—
 - (aa) for “The Commission may, in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 51(2) adopt decisions determining” substitute “The Treasury may by regulations specify”;
 - (bb) after “this Regulation,” insert “United Kingdom legislation which implemented or replaced”;
 - (ii) in the fourth subparagraph—
 - (aa) for “A decision of the Commission” substitute “Regulations made by the Treasury”;
 - (bb) for “the Commission’s decision” substitute “regulations made by the Treasury”;
- (d) in paragraph 5—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph—
 - (aa) for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “the FCA may make”;
 - (bb) for “the Union” substitute “the United Kingdom”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third subparagraphs;
 - (iii) in the fourth sub-paragraph omit “regulatory”.
- (2) In Article 29, in paragraph 3—
 - (a) in the first subparagraph, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The appropriate regulator may make”;
 - (b) in the second subparagraph—
 - (i) for “ESMA” substitute “The appropriate regulator,”;
 - (ii) omit “regulatory”;
 - (c) omit the third and fourth subparagraphs;
 - (d) at the end insert—

“For the purposes of this paragraph, “appropriate regulator” means—

 - (a) the Bank of England, in relation to CCPs;
 - (b) the FCA in all other cases.

The FCA and the Bank of England must co-ordinate the exercise of their functions when making technical standards under this Article to ensure that the technical standards made under it are mutually compatible.”
- (3) In Article 30, in paragraph 2—
 - (a) in the first subparagraph, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The appropriate regulator may make”;
 - (b) omit the second and third subparagraphs;
 - (c) at the end insert—

“For the purposes of this paragraph, “appropriate regulator” means—

- (a) the Bank of England, in relation to CCPs;
- (b) the FCA in all other cases.

The FCA and the Bank of England must co-ordinate the exercise of their functions when making technical standards under this Article to ensure that the technical standards made under it are mutually compatible.”

- (4) In Article 31—
 - (a) in paragraph 1—
 - (i) for “Article 27 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “section 11.2A of the Conduct of Business sourcebook”
 - (ii) for “Article 1(6) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “rule 5AA.1.1 in the Market Conduct sourcebook”;
 - (b) in paragraph 3, in the second sentence, omit “or ESMA”;
 - (c) in paragraph 4, for “The Commission may adopt by means of delegated acts in accordance with Article 50, measures specifying” substitute “The Treasury may by regulations specify”.
- (5) In Article 32—
 - (a) in paragraph 1—
 - (i) in the opening words, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (ii) in point (b), omit “regulatory”;
 - (iii) omit the second, third, and fourth subparagraphs;
 - (b) in paragraph 3—
 - (i) omit “draft regulatory” both times it appears;
 - (ii) for “ESMA” each time it appears, substitute “the FCA”;
 - (c) in paragraph 4—
 - (i) for “ESMA”, both times it appears, substitute “the FCA”;
 - (ii) for “Commission”, both times it appears, substitute “Treasury”;
 - (d) in paragraph 5—
 - (i) for “ESMA” substitute “The FCA”;
 - (ii) for “submit to the Commission draft regulatory” substitute “make”;
 - (iii) omit “regulatory” the second time it appears;
 - (iv) omit the second sentence of the first subparagraph and the second subparagraph;
 - (e) in paragraph 6—
 - (i) in the first sub-paragraph, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third sub-paragraphs.
- (6) In Article 33—
 - (a) omit paragraph 1;
 - (b) in paragraph 2—
 - (i) in the opening words of the first subparagraph, for “The Commission may adopt implementing acts declaring” substitute “The Treasury may by regulations specify”;
 - (ii) omit the second subparagraph;

- (c) in paragraph 3, for “An implementing act” substitute “Regulations”;
- (d) for paragraph 4, substitute—

“4. Where regulations made under paragraph 2 are revoked, transactions by counterparties shall automatically be subject again to all requirements contained in Articles 28 and 29 of this Regulation.”.

- (7) For Article 34, substitute—

“Article 34

Register of derivatives subject to the trading obligation

1. The FCA must publish and maintain on its website a register specifying—
 - (a) every derivative that appears to the FCA to be subject to the obligation to trade on the venues referred to in Article 28(1);
 - (b) the venues where the derivative is admitted to trading or traded;
 - (c) the dates from which the obligation takes effect.
2. The FCA may draw on such information as it considers appropriate to maintain the register, including information published in the register maintained by ESMA under this Article as it applies in the European Union.”.

Non-discriminatory clearing access for financial instruments

- 31.**—(1) In Article 35—

- (a) in paragraph 2, for “its relevant competent authority” substitute “the competent authority of the CCP”;
- (b) in paragraph 3, in the fourth sentence, omit “Where the trading venue is established in a different Member State to the CCP”;
- (c) in paragraph 4, in the third subparagraph—
 - (i) for “ESMA” both times it appears, substitute “the FCA”;
 - (ii) for “Article 37 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “paragraphs 7C, 7D, 21A and 31 of the Schedule to the Recognition Requirements Regulations(23)”;
- (d) in paragraph 5, in the second subparagraph, omit the second and third sentences;
- (e) in paragraph 6—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph, in the opening words, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The Bank of England may, having consulted the FCA, make”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third subparagraphs.

- (2) In Article 36—

- (a) in paragraph 2, for “its relevant competent authority” substitute “the competent authority of the trading venue”;
- (b) in paragraph 3, in the fourth sentence, omit “Where the CCP is established in a different Member State to the trading venue”;
- (c) in paragraph 4, in the third subparagraph—
 - (i) for “ESMA” both times it appears, substitute “the FCA”;

(23) [S.I. 2001/995](#). Paragraphs 7C, 7D and 21A were inserted by [S.I. 2006/3386](#).

- (ii) for “Article 37 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)” substitute “paragraphs 7C, 7D, 21A and 31 of the Schedule to the Recognition Requirements Regulations”;
- (d) in paragraph 5—
 - (i) for the first sentence, substitute—

“This paragraph applies to trading venues which fell below the relevant threshold for exchange-traded derivatives in the calendar year preceding the entry into application of this Regulation and notified ESMA and its competent authority that they did not wish to be bound by this Article for exchange-traded derivatives included within that threshold.”;
 - (ii) in the second sentence, for “ESMA and its competent authority” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (iii) in the fourth sentence, for “ESMA” substitute “The FCA”;
- (e) in paragraph 6—
 - (i) in the first sub-paragraph—
 - (aa) in the opening words, for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory”, substitute “The FCA may, having consulted the Bank of England, make”;
 - (bb) in point (d), for “ESMA” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third sub-paragraphs.
- (3) Omit Article 37.
- (4) In Article 38—
 - (a) in paragraph 1—
 - (i) for “Union” both times it occurs, substitute “United Kingdom”;
 - (ii) for “the Commission has adopted a decision” both times it appears, substitute “the Treasury has made regulations”;
 - (b) omit paragraph 2;
 - (c) in paragraph 3, in the first subparagraph—
 - (i) for “The Commission may, in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 51, adopt decisions determining” substitute “The Treasury may by regulations determine”;
 - (ii) for “2” substitute “1”.

Supervisory measures on product intervention and positions

- 32.—**(1) In Article 39—
 - (a) omit paragraphs 1 and 2;
 - (b) in paragraph 3—
 - (i) for “Competent authorities” substitute “The FCA”;
 - (ii) for “their Member State” substitute “the United Kingdom”.
- (2) Omit Articles 40 and 41.
- (3) In Article 42—
 - (a) in paragraph 1—
 - (i) for “A competent authority” substitute “The FCA”;
 - (ii) for “that Member State” substitute “the United Kingdom”;

- (b) in paragraph 2—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph—
 - (aa) in the opening words, for “A competent authority” substitute “The FCA”;
 - (bb) in point (a)(i), for “within at least one Member State” substitute “within the United Kingdom”;
 - (cc) in point (b), for “Union law” substitute “the law of the United Kingdom (or any part of the United Kingdom)”;
 - (dd) in point (c), at the end, insert “and”;
 - (ee) omit points (d) and (e);
 - (ff) in point (f), after “public bodies” insert “in the United Kingdom”;
 - (ii) in the second and third subparagraphs, for “competent authority” substitute “FCA”;
 - (c) for paragraph 3, substitute—

“3. Subject to paragraph 4, the FCA must not impose a prohibition or restriction under this Article unless not less than one month before the measure is due to take effect, it has published details of the decision to impose the prohibition or restriction on its website in accordance with paragraph 5.”;
 - (d) in paragraph 4—
 - (i) for “competent authority” each time it occurs, substitute “FCA”;
 - (ii) omit the words from “with no less than 24” to “EBA.”;
 - (iii) for “a one month notification period” substitute “waiting for one month”;
 - (e) in paragraphs 5 and 6, for “competent authority” substitute “FCA”;
 - (f) in paragraph 7—
 - (i) for “The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 50 specifying” substitute “The Treasury may by regulations specify”;
 - (ii) for “competent authorities” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (iii) for “at least one Member State” substitute “the United Kingdom”.
- (4) Omit Articles 43, 44 and 45.

Provision of services and performance of activities by third-country firms following an equivalence decision

- 33.—**(1) In Article 46—
- (a) in paragraph 1—
 - (i) for “established throughout the Union” substitute “in the United Kingdom”;
 - (ii) for “the meaning of Section I of Annex II to [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)”, substitute “Part 2 of Schedule 1 to this Regulation”;
 - (iii) for “ESMA” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (b) in paragraph 2—
 - (i) in the opening words—
 - (aa) for “ESMA” substitute “The FCA”;
 - (bb) for “throughout the Union” substitute “in the United Kingdom”;

- (ii) in point (a), insert at the end “before exit day which has not been revoked before exit day, or the Treasury has adopted a decision in accordance with that Article after exit day.”;
 - (iii) in point (b), for “Union” substitute “United Kingdom”;
 - (c) omit paragraph 3;
 - (d) in paragraph 4—
 - (i) in the first subparagraph—
 - (aa) for “ESMA” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (bb) after “adoption”, insert “before exit day”;
 - (cc) after “determining”, insert “or the making of regulations under that Article by the Treasury specifying”;
 - (ii) in the second subparagraph, for “ESMA” each time it appears, substitute “the FCA”;
 - (iii) in the fourth subparagraph, for “ESMA” substitute “the FCA”;
 - (iv) omit the fifth subparagraph;
 - (e) in paragraph 5—
 - (i) for “Union” each time it appears, substitute “United Kingdom”;
 - (ii) omit “Member States shall ensure that”;
 - (iii) for “the meaning of Section I of Annex II to [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)”, both times it appears, substitute “Part 2 of Schedule 1 to this Regulation”;
 - (f) in paragraph 6—
 - (i) for “Union” substitute “United Kingdom”;
 - (ii) for “a Member State” substitute “the United Kingdom”;
 - (g) in paragraph 7—
 - (i) in the first sub-paragraph—
 - (aa) for “ESMA shall develop draft regulatory” substitute “The FCA may make”;
 - (bb) for “to ESMA” substitute “to the FCA”;
 - (ii) omit the second and third sub-paragraphs.
- (2) In Article 47—
- (a) in the heading, for “decision” substitute “determination”;
 - (b) in paragraph 1—
 - (i) for “The Commission may adopt a decision in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 51(2) in relation to a third country stating that the legal and supervisory arrangements of that third country” substitute “The Treasury may by regulations specify that the legal and supervisory arrangements of a third country”;
 - (ii) after “this Regulation” insert “, in the law of the United Kingdom which was relied on by the United Kingdom before exit day to implement”;
 - (c) in paragraph 2—
 - (i) for “ESMA”, each time it occurs, substitute “the FCA”;
 - (ii) for “non-Union” substitute “non-United Kingdom”;
 - (d) omit paragraph 3;

- (e) in paragraph 4, for “the Commission adopts a decision in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 51(2) withdrawing its decision” substitute “the Treasury revokes regulations made”.
- (3) In Article 48—
 - (a) for “ESMA” both times it appears, substitute “the FCA”;
 - (b) for “the Union” substitute “the United Kingdom”.
- (4) In Article 49—
 - (a) in paragraph 1—
 - (i) for “ESMA” each time it appears, substitute “the FCA”;
 - (ii) for “Union” each time it appears, substitute “United Kingdom”;
 - (iii) in point (b), for “the Commission has adopted the Decision” substitute “the Treasury has made regulations”;
 - (b) in paragraph 2—
 - (i) for “ESMA” substitute “The FCA”;
 - (ii) for “the Commission” substitute “the Treasury”;
 - (c) in paragraph 3—
 - (i) for “Commission” substitute “Treasury”;
 - (ii) for “a decision in accordance with Article 47(1) has been adopted” substitute “regulations under Article 47(1) have been made”.

Delegated and implementing acts

- 34. For Title IX, substitute—

“TITLE IX

REGULATIONS, DIRECTIONS AND TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

Article 50

Treasury Regulations

1. Any power to make regulations conferred on the Treasury by this Regulation is exercisable by statutory instrument.
2. Such regulations may—
 - (a) make incidental, supplemental, consequential or transitional provision; and
 - (b) make different provision for different purposes.
3. Unless paragraph 5 applies, a statutory instrument containing regulations made under this Regulation is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.
4. No regulations to which paragraph 5 applies may be made unless—
 - (a) a draft of the instrument containing them has been laid before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House; or
 - (b) paragraph 6 applies.

5. This paragraph applies to any regulations made for the purposes set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Schedule 3 which contain a statement by the Treasury that, in their opinion, the effect (or one of the effects) of the proposed regulations would be that an activity which is not a regulated activity for the purposes of FSMA would become a regulated activity.

6. This paragraph applies if regulations to which paragraph 5 applies also contain a statement that the Treasury are of the opinion that, by reason of urgency, it is necessary to make the regulations without a draft being so laid and approved.

7. If paragraph 6 applies, the regulations—

- (a) must be laid before Parliament after being made; and
- (b) cease to have effect at the end of the relevant period unless before the end of that period the regulations are approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament (but without affecting anything done under the regulations or the power to make new regulations).

8. The “relevant period” is a period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the regulations are made.

9. In calculating the relevant period no account is to be taken of any time during which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued or during which both Houses are adjourned for more than four days.

Article 50A

Treasury Directions

1. Treasury directions under this Regulation may be varied or revoked.

2. A direction given by the Treasury must be laid before each House of Parliament and published in a way appearing to the Treasury to be best calculated to bring it to the attention of the public.

Article 50B

FCA Directions

1. A direction may only be given, amended or revoked by the FCA under Article 5, Article 9 or Article 14 (“an FCA direction”) with the approval of the Treasury.

2. An FCA direction—

- (a) may specify different countries in relation to different financial instruments;
- (b) must specify the date on which the direction comes into effect and the financial instruments or class of instruments to which it applies;
- (c) may be amended or revoked.

3. The Treasury may refuse to approve an FCA direction if it appears to the Treasury that—

- (a) the giving of that direction would prejudice any current or proposed negotiations for an international agreement between the United Kingdom and one or more other countries, international organisations or institutions; or
- (b) there are grounds under section 410 (international standards)(24) of FSMA to direct the FCA not to give that direction.

(24) Section 410 was amended by section 16 of the Financial Services Act 2012 (c.21) and S.I. 2017/1064.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, “international organisations” includes the European Union.

5. The Treasury must notify the FCA in writing whether or not they approve an FCA direction within four weeks from the day on which that direction is submitted to the Treasury for approval (“the relevant period”).

6. If the Treasury do not give notice under paragraph 5 before the end of the relevant period the Treasury are deemed to have approved the direction.

7. Provision of a draft direction to the Treasury for consultation does not amount to submission of the direction for approval.

8. A copy of each FCA direction given under this Article must be laid before Parliament and published in a way appearing to the FCA to be best calculated to bring it to the attention of the public.

Article 51

Transfer of MiFID functions

1. The Treasury may make regulations for the purposes specified in Part 1 of Schedule 3 to this Regulation.

2. The FCA may make technical standards for the purposes set out in Part 2 of Schedule 3 to this Regulation.

3. The FCA may make technical standards for the purposes set out in Part 3 of Schedule 3 to this Regulation applying to authorised persons who are not PRA-authorised persons.

4. The PRA may make technical standards for the purposes set out in Part 3 of Schedule 3 to this Regulation applying to authorised persons who are PRA-authorised persons.

5. For the purposes of this Article—

“authorised persons” has the meaning given in section 31(2) of FSMA;

“PRA-authorised person” has the meaning given in section 2B(5) of FSMA.”.

Final provisions

35.—(1) Omit Article 52.

(2) In Article 54—

(a) in paragraph 1—

(i) for “Member States” substitute “the United Kingdom”;

(ii) for “national regimes” substitute “FSMA”;

(iii) after “the Commission” insert “before exit day”;

(iv) after “Article 47” insert “or after the Treasury have made regulations under that Article after exit day”;

(b) omit paragraph 2.

(3) The omission of Article 54(2) does not affect any transitional period approved by a competent authority before exit day (and for these purposes, “competent authority” includes an authority designated by an EEA state in accordance with Article 67 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#)).

(4) In Article 55, omit the fourth subparagraphs.

(5) Omit “This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States” following Article 55.

Professional clients

36. After Article 55, insert—

“SCHEDULE 1

Article 2

PROFESSIONAL CLIENTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS REGULATION

PART 1

Introduction

1. A professional client is a client who possesses the experience, knowledge and expertise to make its own investment decisions and properly assess the risks that it incurs.
2. In order to be considered to be a professional client, the client must comply with the criteria set out in Part 2 or Part 3 of this Schedule.

PART 2

Categories of client who are considered to be professional clients

3. The following are professional clients in relation to all investment services and activities and financial instruments for the purposes of the Regulation—
 - (a) entities which are required to be authorised or regulated to operate in the financial markets (including all authorised entities carrying out the characteristic activities of the entities mentioned: entities which are authorised or regulated in the United Kingdom under FSMA, entities authorised by a Member State under a Directive, entities authorised or regulated by a Member State without reference to a Directive, and entities authorised or regulated by another third country) and comprising—
 - (i) credit institutions;
 - (ii) investment firms;
 - (iii) other authorised or regulated financial institutions;
 - (iv) insurance companies;
 - (v) collective investment schemes and management companies of such schemes;
 - (vi) pension funds and management companies of such funds;
 - (vii) commodity and commodity derivatives dealers;
 - (viii) locals;
 - (ix) other institutional investors;
 - (b) large undertakings meeting two of the following size requirements on a company basis—
 - (i) the total on their balance sheet is 20 million euros or more;
 - (ii) their net turnover is 40 million euros or more;
 - (iii) they have own funds of 2 million euros or more;

- (c) national and regional governments, including public bodies that manage public debt at national or regional level, Central Banks, international and supranational institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank and other similar international organisations;
- (d) other institutional investors whose main activity is to invest in financial instruments, including entities dedicated to the securitisation of assets or other financing transactions.

4.—(1) An entity referred to in paragraph 3 may request non-professional treatment and investment firms may agree to provide a higher level of protection to that entity.

(2) Where the client of an investment firm is an undertaking referred to in paragraph 3, the investment firm must—

- (a) inform it prior to any provision of services that, on the basis of the information available to the investment firm, the client is considered to be a professional client, and will be treated as such unless the investment firm and the client agree otherwise;
- (b) inform the client that the client can request a variation of the terms of the agreement in order to secure a higher degree of protection.

(3) It is the responsibility of a client considered to be a professional client to ask for a higher level of protection if it thinks it is unable properly to assess or manage the risks involved.

(4) This higher level of protection will be provided when a client who is considered to be a professional client enters into a written agreement with the investment firm to the effect that it is not to be treated as a professional client for the purposes of the applicable conduct of business regime.

(5) The agreement must specify whether this applies to one or more particular services or transactions, or to one or more types of product or transaction.

PART 3

Clients who may be treated as professionals on request

5.—(1) Clients other than those mentioned in Part 2, including public sector bodies, local public authorities, municipalities and private individual investors, may also waive some or all of the protections afforded by the conduct of business rules.

(2) Investment firms may treat any of those clients as professional clients provided the relevant criteria and procedure mentioned below are fulfilled, but those clients are not to be presumed to possess market knowledge and experience comparable to that of the categories listed in Part 2.

(3) A waiver under point (1) is only valid if the investment firm has undertaken an adequate assessment of the expertise, experience and knowledge of the client (“the assessment”), and that assessment gives reasonable assurance, in light of the nature of the transactions or services envisaged, that the client is capable of making investment decisions and understanding the risks involved.

(4) The fitness test applied—

- (a) to managers and directors who have been approved for the purpose of section 59 of FSMA;
- (b) to managers and directors of entities which are—
 - (i) authorised persons within the meaning of section 31(2) of FSMA; or

(ii) recognised investment exchanges, recognised clearing houses or recognised central counterparties within the meaning of section 285 of FSMA, may be relied on for the purposes of the assessment.

(5) In the case of small entities, the person subject to the assessment must be the person authorised to carry out transactions on behalf of the entity.

(6) The assessment may not be relied on for the purposes of point (3) unless at least two of the following criteria are satisfied—

- (a) the client has carried out transactions, in significant size, on the relevant market at an average frequency of 10 per quarter over the previous four quarters;
- (b) the size of the client's financial instrument portfolio, including cash deposits and financial instruments, exceeds 500,000 euros;
- (c) the client works or has worked in the financial sector for at least one year in a professional position, which requires knowledge of the transactions or services envisaged.

PART 4

Procedure

6.—(1) A client satisfying the criteria in Part 3 may only be treated as a professional client if the following procedure is followed—

- (a) the client must state in writing to the investment firm that it wishes to be treated as a professional client, either generally or in respect of a particular investment service or transaction, or type of transaction or product;
- (b) the investment firm must give the client a clear written warning of the protections and investor compensation rights it may lose;
- (c) the client must state in writing, in a separate document from the contract, that it is aware of the consequences of losing such protections.

(2) Before deciding to accept any request from a client to be treated as a professional client, investment firms must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the client in question meets the relevant requirements stated in Part 3.

(3) Points (1) and (2) do not apply in relation to a client who has already been categorised as a professional client under parameters and procedures similar to those referred to in this Schedule.

(4) Investment firms must implement appropriate written internal policies and procedures to categorise clients.

(5) A professional client is responsible for keeping the investment firm informed about any change which could affect its current categorisation as a professional client.

(6) Should the investment firm become aware however that the client no longer fulfils the conditions which made that client eligible to be treated as a professional client, the investment firm must take appropriate action.

SCHEDULE 2

Article 2

Directive 2014/65/EU – EU Regulations made under Title II

1. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/824 of 25 May 2016 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the content and format of the description of the functioning of multilateral trading facilities and organised trading facilities and the notification to the European Securities and Markets Authority according to Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments.

2. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565 of 25 April 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive.

3. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/569 of 24 May 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the suspension and removal of financial instruments from trading.

4. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/575 of 8 June 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards concerning the data to be published by execution venues on the quality of execution of transactions.

5. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/576 of 8 June 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the annual publication by investment firms of information on the identity of execution venues and on the quality of execution.

6. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/578 of 13 June 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the requirements on market making agreements and schemes.

7. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/589 of 19 July 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the organisational requirements of investment firms engaged in algorithmic trading.

8. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1005 of 15 June 2017 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the format and timing of the communications and the publication of the suspension and removal of financial instruments pursuant to Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments.

9. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1018 of 29 June 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying information to be notified by investment firms, market operators and credit institutions.

10. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1943 of 14 July 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on information and requirements for the authorisation of investment firms.

11. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1945 of 19 June 2017 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to notifications by and to applicant and authorised investment firms according to Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

12. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1946 of 11 July 2017 supplementing Directives 2004/39/EC and 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for an exhaustive list of information to be included by proposed acquirers in the notification of a proposed acquisition of a qualifying holding in an investment firm.”.

Transfer of Functions

37.—(1) After Schedule 2, insert—

“SCHEDULE 3

Article 51

Transfer of Functions to the Treasury and Regulators

PART 1

Directive functions transferred to the Treasury

1. To clarify, for the purposes of section 327(4) of FSMA and of the Regulated Activities Order, when an activity is provided in an incidental manner(25).
2. To specify—
 - (a) the derivative contracts referred to in paragraph 6 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Regulated Activities Order that have the characteristics of wholesale energy products that must be physically settled and energy derivative contracts referred to in that paragraph;
 - (b) the derivative contracts referred to in paragraph 7 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Regulated Activities Order that have the characteristics of other derivative financial instruments;
 - (c) the derivative contracts referred to in paragraph 10 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Regulated Activities Order that have the characteristics of other derivative financial instruments, having regard to whether, inter alia, they are traded on a regulated market, an MTF or an OTF(26);
 - (d) technical elements of the definitions laid down in Article 2, to adjust them to market developments, technological developments and experience of behaviour that is prohibited under Regulation (EU) 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on market abuse (27).
3. To make further provision in relation to the criteria set out in section 186 of FSMA(28).
4. To specify the concrete organisational requirements equivalent to those set out in paragraphs 2 to 10 of Article 16 of Directive 2014/65/EU laid down in rules made by the competent authority under FSMA to be imposed on investment firms and on branches of third-country firms which have permission under Part 4A of FSMA to carry on regulated activities consisting of different investment services or activities and ancillary services or combinations thereof(29).
5. To define the steps that investment firms might reasonably be expected to take to identify, prevent, manage and disclose conflicts of interest when providing various investment and ancillary services and combinations thereof(30).

(25) The powers in this paragraph are transferred from Article 2(3) of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (“[Directive 2014/65/EU](#)”).

(26) The powers in paragraph 2(a) to (c) are transferred from Article 4(1)(2) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(27) The powers in paragraph 2(d) are transferred from Article 4(2) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(28) The powers in paragraph 3 are transferred from Article 13(1) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(29) The powers in paragraph 4 are transferred from Article 16(12) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(30) The powers in paragraph 5 are transferred from Article 23(4)(a) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

6. To establish appropriate criteria for determining the types of conflict of interest whose existence may damage the interests of the clients or potential clients of the investment firm(31).

7.—(1) To ensure that investment firms comply with the principles laid down in rules made by the competent authority under FSMA, equivalent to those in Article 24 of the [Directive 2014/65/EU](#), when providing investment or ancillary services to their clients, including—

- (a) the conditions with which information must comply in order to be fair, clear and not misleading;
- (b) details about the content and format of information to clients in relation to client categorisation, investment firms and their services, financial instruments, costs and charges;
- (c) the criteria for the assessment of a range of financial instruments available on the market;
- (d) the criteria to assess compliance of firms receiving inducements with the obligation to act honestly, fairly and professionally in accordance with the best interests of the client(32).

(2) In formulating the requirements for information on financial instruments for the purposes of paragraph 7(1)(b), information on the structure of the product must be included, where applicable, taking into account any relevant standardized information required under retained EU law(33).

(3) Any rules made for the purposes set out in point (1) must take into account—

- (a) the nature of the service(s) offered or provided to the client or potential client, taking into account the type, object, size and frequency of the transactions;
- (b) the nature and range of products being offered or considered including different types of financial instruments;
- (c) the retail or professional nature of the client or potential clients or, where relevant, their classification as eligible counterparties(34).

8.—(1) To determine whether the legal and supervisory framework of a third country ensures that a regulated market authorised in that country complies with legally binding requirements which are equivalent to the requirements resulting from Regulation (EU) No 396/2014, from Title II of this Regulation, and from the law of the United Kingdom which was relied on by the United Kingdom immediately before exit day to implement Title III of [Directive 2004/65/EU](#) and [Directive 2004/109/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of transparency requirements in relation to information about issuers whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market(35), and which are subject to effective supervision and enforcement in that third country.

(2) For the purposes of point (1), the legal and supervisory framework of a third country may be considered equivalent where the framework fulfils the following conditions—

- (a) the markets are subject to authorisation and to effective supervision and enforcement on an ongoing basis;
- (b) the markets have clear and transparent rules regarding the 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

(31) The powers in paragraph 6 are transferred from Article 23(4)(b) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(32) The powers in paragraph 7(1) are transferred from Article 24(13) (first subparagraph) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(33) The powers in paragraph 7(2) are transferred from Article 24(13) (second subparagraph) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(34) The powers in paragraph 7(3) are transferred from Article 24(14) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(35) OJ L390, 31.12.2004, p.38.

- (d) market transparency and integrity are ensured by the prevention of market abuse in the form of insider dealing and market manipulation⁽³⁶⁾.

9.—(1) To ensure that investment firms comply with the principles laid down in rules made by the competent authority under FSMA, equivalent to the principles set out in paragraphs 2 to 6 of Article 25 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) when providing investment or ancillary services to their clients, including providing for the—

- (a) information investment firms must obtain when assessing the suitability or appropriateness of the services and financial instruments for their clients;
- (b) criteria firms must use to assess non-complex financial instruments for the purposes of rule 10A.4.1(2)(f) of the Conduct of Business sourcebook;
- (c) content and the format of records and agreements for the provision of services to clients and of periodic reports to clients on the services provided.

(2) Regulations made for the purposes set out in point (1) must take into account—

- (a) the nature of the service offered or provided to the client or potential client, having regard to the type, object, size and frequency of the transactions;
- (b) the nature of the products being offered or considered, including different types of financial instruments;
- (c) the retail or professional nature of the client or potential clients or, where appropriate, their classification as eligible counterparties⁽³⁷⁾.

10. To make provision concerning—

- (a) the criteria for determining the relative importance of the different factors that may be taken into account by an investment firm executing an order for a client for determining the best possible result for their client, taking into account the size and type of order and the retail or professional nature of the client;
- (b) factors that may be taken into account by an investment firm when reviewing its execution arrangements and the circumstances under which changes to such arrangements may be appropriate, and in particular, the factors for determining which venues enable investment firms to obtain on a consistent basis the best possible result for executing client orders;
- (c) the nature and extent of the information to be provided to clients on their execution policies⁽³⁸⁾.

11. To define—

- (a) the conditions and nature of the procedures and arrangements which result in the prompt, fair and expeditious execution of client orders and the situations in which or types of transaction for which investment firms may reasonably deviate from prompt execution so as to obtain more favourable terms for clients;
- (b) the different methods through which an investment firm can be deemed to have met its obligation to disclose not immediately executable client limit orders to the market⁽³⁹⁾.

12. To specify—

- (a) the procedures to be followed by eligible counterparties requesting treatment as clients under rule 3.7.1 of the Conduct of Business sourcebook;

⁽³⁶⁾ The powers in paragraph 8 are transferred from Article 25.4 of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽³⁷⁾ The powers in paragraph 9 are transferred from Article 25(8) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽³⁸⁾ The powers in paragraph 10 are transferred from Article 27(9) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽³⁹⁾ The powers in paragraph 11 are transferred from Article 28(3) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

- (b) the procedures to be followed by investment firms for obtaining the confirmation from prospective eligible counterparties referred to in rule 3.6.6 of the Conduct of Business sourcebook;
 - (c) the pre-determined proportionate requirements, including quantitative thresholds that would allow an undertaking to be considered to be an eligible counterparty for the purposes of rule 3.6.4A of the Conduct of Business sourcebook(40).
- 13.** To determine circumstances that trigger an information requirement, as referred to in—
- (a) rule 5.6.1 of the Market Conduct sourcebook(41); or
 - (b) rule 3.21.1 or 3.25.1 of the Recognised Investment Exchanges sourcebook(42).
- 14.** To specify further the requirements laid down in rule 5.10.2 of the Market Conduct sourcebook, taking into account the need for the requirements to maintain high levels of investor protection to promote investor confidence in those markets while minimising the administrative burdens for issuers on the market and that de-registrations do not occur nor must registrations be refused as a result of a merely temporary failure to meet the conditions set out in paragraph (1) of that rule(43).
- 15.** To list situations constituting significant damage to investors’ interests and the orderly functioning of the market for the purposes of sections 313CA and 313CB of FSMA(44), and paragraph 7E in the Schedule to the Recognition Requirements Regulations(45).
- 16.** To specify the thresholds referred to in paragraph 7BB(2)(a) of the Recognition Requirements Regulations(46), having regard to the total number of open positions and their size and the total number of persons holding a position(47).
- 17.** To clarify what constitutes a reasonable commercial basis—
- (a) to make information public as referred to in regulation 14 of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017(48);
 - (b) to provide access to data streams as referred to in regulation 15 of those Regulations(49).
- 18.** To establish the criteria under which the operations of a trading venue in a host Member State could be considered to be of substantial importance for the functioning of the securities markets and the protection of the investors in that host Member State(50).

PART 2

Powers to make technical standards transferred to the FCA

- 19.—(1)** To specify the criteria for establishing when an activity is to be considered to be ancillary to the main business of a firm at group level for the purposes of paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 3 to the Regulated Activities Order.

(40) The powers in paragraph 12 are transferred from Article 30(5) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(41) The powers in paragraph 13(a) are transferred from Article 31(4) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(42) The powers in paragraph 13(b) are transferred from Article 54(4) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(43) The powers in paragraph 14 are transferred from Article 33(8) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(44) Sections 313CA and 313CB were inserted by [S.I. 2017/701](#).

(45) Paragraph 7E was inserted by [S.I. 2006/3386](#) and amended by [S.I. 2017/701](#). The powers in paragraph 15 are transferred from Articles 32(4) and 52(4) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(46) Paragraph 7BB was inserted by [S.I.2017/701](#).

(47) The powers in paragraph 16 are transferred from Articles 58(6) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(48) The powers in paragraph 17(a) are transferred from Article 64(7) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(49) The powers in paragraph 17(b) are transferred from Article 65(7) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(50) The powers in paragraph 18 are transferred from Article 79(8) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

- (2) Any criteria specified under point (1) must take into account the following elements—
- (a) the need for ancillary activities to constitute a minority of activities at a group level;
 - (b) the size of their trading activity compared to the overall market trading activity in that asset class.

(3) In determining the extent to which ancillary activities constitute a minority of activities at a group level the competent authority may determine that the capital employed for carrying out the ancillary activity relative to the capital employed for carrying out the main business is to be considered (though this factor is not sufficient to demonstrate that the activity is ancillary to the main business of the group).

(4) The activities referred to in this paragraph must be considered at a group level.

(5) No account is to be taken, for the purposes of points (2) and (3), of—

- (a) intra-group transactions as referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade depositories that serve group-wide liquidity or risk management purposes;
- (b) transactions in derivatives which are objectively measurable in reducing risks directly relating to the commercial activity or treasury financing activity;
- (c) transactions in commodity derivatives and emission allowances entered into to fulfil obligations to provide liquidity on a trading venue, where such obligations are required by regulatory authorities in accordance with domestic law, or by trading venues⁽⁵¹⁾.

20. To determine—

- (a) the specific content, the format and the periodicity of data relating to the quality of execution to be published in accordance with paragraph 4C of the Schedule to the Recognition Requirement Regulations⁽⁵²⁾, taking into account the type of execution venue and the type of financial instrument concerned;
- (b) the content and the format of information to be published by investment firms in accordance with rule 11.2A.39 of the Conduct of Business sourcebook⁽⁵³⁾.

21. To specify further the cases in which the connection between a derivative as referred to in paragraphs 4 to 10 of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Regulated Activities Order relating to or referenced to a financial instrument suspended or removed from trading and the original financial instrument implies that the derivative is also to be suspended or removed from trading, in order to achieve the objective of the suspension or removal of the underlying financial instrument⁽⁵⁴⁾.

22. To determine the format and timing of communications and publications by an investment firm or market operator of an MTF or an OTF relating to its decisions to suspend or remove from trading a financial instrument and any related derivative⁽⁵⁵⁾.

23. To specify further—

- (a) the requirements to ensure trading systems of regulated markets are resilient and have adequate capacity;
- (b) the ratio referred to in rule 5.3A.2(7) and 5A.5.2(7) of the Market Conduct sourcebook, taking into account factors such as the value of unexecuted orders in relation to the value of executed transactions;

⁽⁵¹⁾ The powers in paragraph 19 are transferred from Article 2(4) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁵²⁾ Paragraph 4C was inserted by [S.I. 2017/701](#).

⁽⁵³⁾ The powers in paragraph 20 are transferred from Article 27(10) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁵⁴⁾ The powers in paragraph 21 are transferred from Article 32(2) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁵⁵⁾ The powers in paragraph 22 are transferred from Article 32(3) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

- (c) the controls concerning direct electronic access in such a way as to ensure that the controls applied to sponsored access are at least equivalent to those applied to direct market access;
- (d) the requirements to ensure that co-location services and fee structures are fair and non-discriminatory and that fee structures do not create incentives for disorderly trading conditions or market abuse;
- (e) the determination of where a regulated market is material in terms of liquidity in that financial instrument;
- (f) the requirements to ensure that market making schemes are fair and non-discriminatory and to establish minimum market making obligations that regulated markets must provide for when designing a market making scheme and the conditions under which the requirement to have in place a market making scheme is not appropriate, taking into account the nature and scale of the trading on that regulated market, including whether the regulated market allows for or enables algorithmic trading to take place through its systems;
- (g) the requirements to ensure appropriate testing of algorithms so as to ensure that algorithmic trading systems including high-frequency algorithmic trading systems cannot create or contribute to disorderly trading conditions on the market⁽⁵⁶⁾.

24. To specify minimum tick sizes or tick size regimes for specific shares, depositary receipts, exchange-traded funds, certificates, and other similar financial instruments where necessary to ensure the orderly functioning of markets, in accordance with the factors in paragraph 3G of the Schedule to the Recognition Requirements Regulations⁽⁵⁷⁾ and the price, spreads and depth of liquidity of the financial instruments⁽⁵⁸⁾.

25. To specify minimum tick sizes or tick size regimes for specific financial instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 24 where necessary to ensure the orderly functioning of markets, in accordance with the factors in paragraph 3G of the Schedule to the Recognition Requirements Regulations and the price, spreads and depth of liquidity of the financial instruments⁽⁵⁹⁾.

26. To specify the level of accuracy to which clocks are to be synchronised in accordance with international standards⁽⁶⁰⁾.

27. To specify the characteristics of different classes of financial instruments which must be taken into account by the regulated market when it assesses whether a financial instrument is issued in a manner consistent with the conditions laid down in the paragraphs 7A(2) and (3)(a), and 9ZB(1)(a) and (b) of the Schedule to the Recognition Requirements Regulations⁽⁶¹⁾ for admission to trading on the different market segments which it operates⁽⁶²⁾.

28. To clarify the arrangements that a regulated market—

- (a) is required to implement so as to be considered to have fulfilled its obligation to verify that the issuer of a transferable security complies with its obligations under the law of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in respect of initial, ongoing or ad hoc disclosure obligations⁽⁶³⁾;

⁽⁵⁶⁾ The powers in paragraph 23 are transferred from Article 48(12) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁵⁷⁾ Paragraph 3G was inserted by [S.I. 2017/701](#).

⁽⁵⁸⁾ The powers in paragraph 24 are transferred from Article 49(3) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁵⁹⁾ The powers in paragraph 25 are transferred from Article 49(4) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁶⁰⁾ The powers in paragraph 26 are transferred from Article 50(2) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁶¹⁾ Paragraph 7A was inserted by [S.I. 2006/3386](#) and amended by [S.I. 2017/701](#). Paragraph 9ZB was inserted by [S.I. 2017/701](#).

⁽⁶²⁾ The powers in paragraph 27 are transferred from Article 51(6)(a) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁶³⁾ The powers in paragraph 28(a) are transferred from Article 51(6)(b) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

- (b) has to establish pursuant to paragraph 3 in order to facilitate its members or participants in obtaining access to information which has been made public under the conditions established by the law of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland(64).

29. To specify further the cases in which the connection between a derivative relating or referenced to a financial instrument suspended or removed from trading and the original financial instrument implies that the derivative is also to be suspended or removed from trading, in order to achieve the objective of the suspension or removal of the underlying financial instrument(65).

30. To specify further the format and the timing of the publications market operators are required to make in relation to their decisions on the suspension or removal of financial instruments and any related derivative from trading(66).

31.—(1) To determine the methodology for calculation which will be applied in establishing the spot month position limits and other months' position limits for physically settled and cash settled commodity derivatives based on the characteristics of the relevant derivative.

(2) The methodology for calculation must take into account the following factors—

- (a) the maturity of the commodity derivative contracts;
- (b) the deliverable supply in the underlying commodity;
- (c) the overall open interest in that contract and the overall open interest in other financial instruments with the same underlying commodity;
- (d) the volatility of the relevant markets, including substitute derivatives and the underlying commodity markets;
- (e) the number and size of the market participants;
- (f) the characteristics of the underlying commodity market, including patterns of production, consumption and transportation to market;
- (g) the development of new contracts.

(3) The appropriate regulator must take into account experience regarding the position limits of investment firms or market operators operating a trading venue and of other jurisdictions(67).

32. To determine—

- (a) the criteria and methods for determining whether a position qualifies as reducing risks directly relating to commercial activities for the purpose of position limits applying to commodity derivatives;
- (b) the methods to determine when positions of a person are to be aggregated within a group;
- (c) the criteria for determining whether a contract is an economically equivalent over-the-counter (OTC) contract to that traded on a trading venue, referred to in regulation 16(1) of the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulations 2017(68), in a way that facilitates the reporting of positions taken in equivalent OTC contracts to the FCA;
- (d) the methodology for aggregating and netting OTC and on-venue commodity derivatives positions to establish the net position for purposes of assessing compliance with the limits. Such methodologies must establish criteria to determine which positions may be netted against one another and must not facilitate the build-up of positions in a manner inconsistent with the objectives set out in regulation 16(2) of the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulations 2017;

(64) The powers in paragraph 28(b) are transferred from Article 51(6)(c) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(65) The powers in paragraph 29 are transferred from Article 52(2) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(66) The powers in paragraph 30 are transferred from Article 52(3) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(67) The powers in paragraph 31 are transferred from Article 57(3) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

(68) [S.I. 2017/701](#).

- (e) the procedure setting out how persons may apply for the exemption under regulation 17 of the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulations 2017 and how the FCA will approve such applications⁽⁶⁹⁾.

33. To determine the format of the weekly reports referred to in paragraph 7BB of the Schedule to the Recognition Requirement Regulations and direction 10.4.5 of the Market Conduct sourcebook and of the breakdowns in paragraph 7BB(2)(b) of that Schedule⁽⁷⁰⁾ and paragraph (2) of that direction.

34. To determine—

- (a) the information to be provided to the FCA in relation to an application for authorisation under regulation 7 of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017, including the programme of operations⁽⁷¹⁾;
- (b) to determine standard forms, templates and procedures for the provision of information referred to in regulation 7 of those Regulations⁽⁷²⁾.

35. To determine common formats, data standards and technical arrangements facilitating the consolidation of information referred to in regulation 14(1) of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017⁽⁷³⁾.

36. To specify—

- (a) the means by which an APA (within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Data Reporting Services 2017) may comply with the information obligation referred to in regulation 14 of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017;
- (b) the content of the information published under regulation 14 of those Regulations, including the information referred to in regulation 14(4) in such a way as to enable the publication of information required under regulations 14;
- (c) the concrete organisational requirements laid down in regulation 14(5) of those Regulations⁽⁷⁴⁾.

37. To determine data standards and formats for the information to be published in accordance with Articles 6, 10, 20 and 21 of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments, including financial instrument identifier, price, quantity, time, price notation, venue identifier and indicators for specific conditions the transactions were subject to as well as technical arrangements promoting an efficient and consistent dissemination of information in a way ensuring for it to be easily accessible and utilisable for market participants as referred to in regulation 15(3) and (7) of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017, including identifying additional services the CTP (within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Data Reporting Services 2017) could perform which increase the efficiency of the market⁽⁷⁵⁾.

38. To specify—

- (a) the means by which the CTP may comply with the information obligation referred to in regulation 15(1) and (5) of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017;
- (b) the content of the information published under regulation 15 of those Regulations;
- (c) the financial instruments data of which must be provided in the data stream and for non-equity instruments the trading venues and APAs which need to be included;

⁽⁶⁹⁾ The powers in paragraph 32 are transferred from Article 57(12) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁷⁰⁾ The powers in paragraph 33 are transferred from Article 58(5) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁷¹⁾ The powers in paragraph 34(a) are transferred from Article 61(4)(a) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁷²⁾ The powers in paragraph 34(b) are transferred from Article 61(5) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁷³⁾ The powers in paragraph 35 are transferred from Article 64(6) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁷⁴⁾ The powers in paragraph 36 are transferred from Article 64(8) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁷⁵⁾ The powers in paragraph 37 are transferred from Article 65(6) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

- (d) other means to ensure that the data published by different CTPs is consistent and allows for comprehensive mapping and cross-referencing against similar data from other sources, and is capable of being aggregated at the level of the United Kingdom;
- (e) the concrete organisational requirements laid down in regulation 15(10) and (11) of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017⁽⁷⁶⁾.

39. To specify—

- (a) the means by which the ARM (within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Data Reporting Services 2017) may comply with the information obligation referred to in regulation 16(1) of the Data Reporting Services Regulations 2017; and
- (b) the concrete organisational requirements laid down in regulation 16(3) and (4) of those Regulations⁽⁷⁷⁾.

PART 3

Powers to make technical standards transferred to the PRA and the FCA

40. To specify—

- (a) the information to be provided to the competent authorities by an investment firm applying for authorisation under FSMA, including information in relation to the firm's programme of operations;
- (b) the requirements applicable to the management of investment firms under rules 4.2.2R and 4.2.6R of the Senior Management, Systems and Controls sourcebook, or rules 3.1 and 3.2 of the General Organisational Requirements for investment firms in the PRA rulebook, as applicable;
- (c) the information required for notifications under direction 10A.13.3D and rule 10A.13.10R of the Supervision Manual in the FCA Handbook or rule 2.2 of the Senior Managers Regime – Applications and Notifications Part of the PRA rulebook;
- (d) the requirements applicable to shareholders and members with qualifying holdings, as well as obstacles which may prevent effective exercise of the supervisory function of the competent authority⁽⁷⁸⁾.

41. To develop standard forms, templates and procedures for the notification or provision of information provided for under paragraph 40⁽⁷⁹⁾.

42. To establish an exhaustive list of information to be included by persons who have decided to acquire or increase control over a UK authorised person in the notification required under section 178 of FSMA⁽⁸⁰⁾.

43. To determine standard forms, templates and procedures for the modalities of the consultation process between the relevant competent authorities as referred to in sections 187A to 187C of FSMA⁽⁸¹⁾.

44. To specify the following—

- (a) the details of organisational requirements laid down in regulations 30, 32, 33 and 46 of the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulations 2017, sections 7A.3 and 7A.4 of the

⁽⁷⁶⁾ The powers in paragraph 38 are transferred from Article 65(8) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁷⁷⁾ The powers in paragraph 39 are transferred from Article 66(5) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁷⁸⁾ The powers in paragraph 40 are transferred from Article 7(4) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁷⁹⁾ The powers in paragraph 41 are transferred from Article 7(5) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁸⁰⁾ The powers in paragraph 42 are transferred from Article 12(8) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

⁽⁸¹⁾ Sections 187A to 187C were inserted by section 6 of the Financial Services Act 2012 (c.21). The powers in paragraph 43 are transferred from Article 12(9) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).

Market Conduct sourcebook or the Algorithmic Trading Part of the PRA rulebook, as applicable, on investment firms providing different investment services or activities and ancillary services or combinations thereof, whereby the specifications in relation to the organisational requirements laid down in regulations 32 and 33 of those Regulations must set out specific requirements for direct market access and for sponsored access in such a way as to ensure that the controls applied to sponsored access are at least equivalent to those applied to direct market access;

- (b) the circumstances in which an investment firm would be obliged to enter into the market making agreement referred to in regulation 30(10)(b) of the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulations 2017 and the content of such agreements, including the proportion of the trading venue's trading hours laid down in regulation 30(10)(a) of those Regulations;
- (c) the situations constituting exceptional circumstances referred to in regulation 30(10) of the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulations 2017, including circumstances of extreme volatility, political and macroeconomic issues, system and operational matters, and circumstances which contradict the investment firm's ability to maintain prudent risk management practices as laid down in regulation 30(3) of those Regulations;
- (d) the content and format of the approved form referred to in regulation 30(9) of the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulations 2017 and the length of time for which such records must be kept by the investment firm⁽⁸²⁾.”.

(82) The powers in paragraph 44 are transferred from Article 17(7) of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#).