

Press release

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Regulatory Transaction Reporting: current and future challenges

On Thursday 26 November, Deloitte and ABBL hosted a joint conference on Regulatory Transaction Reporting: A holistic review of the current and future challenges of EMIR / MiFIR and SFTR. The event aimed at giving an in-depth overview of the securities instruments reporting obligations under recent and upcoming regulations such as EMIR, MiFIR and SFTR.

“The OTC derivatives market is facing considerable changes not only in Europe but across the world, as new regulations are introduced. Luxembourg’s financial players need to prepare for upcoming trade and transaction reporting changes,” states Laurent Collet Partner Advisory & Consulting at Deloitte Luxembourg. The event intended to help the participants to understand their reporting obligations and contribute to the definition of the most appropriate strategy for reporting by discussing key themes with experts from the reporting business. *“The conference has given the audience the opportunity to understand the benefits of building reporting across regulatory demands instead of continuing to use the current silo approach as there are many commonalities in the different transaction reporting regulations,”* stipulates Benoît Sauvage, Senior Advisor at ABBL.

Reporting strategies revisited

Buy side and sell side financial participants, as well as corporate participants, have had to take on an additional operational burden mainly due to the unexpected complexity of transposing roughly 80 transaction fields into Trade Repositories on a daily basis. The implementation of the EMIR reporting, contrary to expectations, was probably one of the most challenging reporting issues faced by market participants over the last years. In addition to the EMIR-related changes, the transaction reporting requirements will continue to shape the regulatory reporting highway in Europe and beyond in the next coming months and years. Transactions will be sent to the National Competent Authority (NCA). MiFID II will also bring trade transparency to a wide range of financial instruments.

“The question is now how to put in place a long-term strategic solution. A well-designed transaction reporting model is the only way to achieve proper efficiency and consistency in data reporting. According to recent studies, managed transaction reporting services can provide substantial cost savings and may be a viable alternative to in-house development,” explains Laurent Collet.

Reporting réglementaire des transactions: défis actuels et futurs

Le jeudi 26 novembre, Deloitte et ABBL ont organisé une conférence conjointe intitulée «Reporting réglementaire des transactions: Un examen global des défis actuels et futurs des règlements EMIR / MiFIR et SFTR». L'événement avait pour objectif d'apporter une vue d'ensemble approfondie des obligations en matière de reporting des valeurs mobilières en vertu des récents règlements et de ceux à venir tels que EMIR, MIFIR et SFTR.

« Avec l'apparition des nouveaux règlements, le marché des dérivés de gré à gré (OTC) est confronté à des changements considérables non seulement en Europe mais dans le monde entier. Les acteurs financiers luxembourgeois doivent se préparer à des changements concernant le reporting des opérations commerciales et des transactions », indique Laurent Collet Partner Advisory & Consulting chez Deloitte Luxembourg. L'événement visait à donner aux participants les moyens de comprendre leurs obligations en matière de reporting et de contribuer à la définition de la stratégie la plus appropriée pour le reporting en discutant des thèmes clés avec des experts en la matière. *« La conférence a permis au public de comprendre les avantages de mettre en place un reporting basé sur des exigences réglementaires au lieu de continuer à adopter l'approche actuelle en silos dans la mesure où il y a de nombreux points communs au niveau des différentes réglementations en matière de rapports sur les transactions »,* indique Benoît Sauvage, Senior Advisor chez ABBL.

Des stratégies de rapports revisitées

Les acteurs financiers côté acheteur et côté vendeur ainsi que les sociétés participantes ont dû assumer une charge opérationnelle supplémentaire, principalement en raison de la complexité inattendue que représente le fait de transposer au quotidien environ 80 domaines de transactions sur les référentiels centraux. Contrairement aux attentes, la mise en place du reporting EMIR a constitué l'un des problèmes les plus difficiles en la matière auxquels aient été confrontés les acteurs du marché ces dernières années. Outre les modifications apportées par le règlement EMIR, les exigences de reporting des transactions continueront à former le reporting réglementaire en Europe et au-delà, au cours des prochains mois et années. Les transactions seront envoyées à l'Autorité nationale compétente (ANC). La directive MiFID II apportera également de la transparence à toute une série d'instruments financiers.

« La question est maintenant de savoir comment mettre en place une solution stratégique à long terme. Un modèle de reporting des transactions bien conçu est le seul moyen de parvenir à une bonne efficacité et à une bonne cohérence dans la communication des données. Selon des études récentes, les services de reporting des transactions infogérés sont à même de réduire sensiblement les coûts et de constituer une alternative viable au développement en interne, » explique Laurent Collet.

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