



Brussels, 18.12.2014  
C(2014) 9796 final

**COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No .../..**

**of 18.12.2014**

**on the information to be provided by competent authorities to the European Securities  
and Markets Authority pursuant to Article 67(3) of Directive 2011/61/EU of the  
European Parliament and of the Council**

(Text with EEA relevance)

## EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

### 1. CONTEXT OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Directive 2011/61/EU (AIFMD) established for the first time a common regulatory and supervisory framework applicable to all alternative investment fund managers (AIFMs) pursuing activities in the Union. This framework covers AIFMs established in a Member State ("EU AIFMs"), as well as AIFMs established in a third country ("non-EU AIFMs") which manage or market in the Union alternative investment funds (AIFs) established in the Union or in a third country (EU AIFs or non-EU AIFs, respectively). Given uncertainty and difficulties in predicting the overall impact of the AIFM Directive due to lack of previous experience with the internal market for EU AIFMs (the so-called EU passport) the Directive provides for a gradual approach to the introduction of a passport for non-EU AIFMs.

As of the entry into force of the AIFMD, Member States may allow EU AIFMs to market non-EU AIFs they manage in their territory, subject to national regimes and to minimum requirements set out in Article 36 of Directive 2011/61/EU. Similarly, Member States may also allow non-EU AIFMs to market AIFs they manage in their territory, subject to the national regimes of those Member States and the requirements laid down in Article 42 of AIFMD.

After initial experience with the AIFMD, once there is evidence on the functioning of the European passport and clarity as regards the national regimes applicable to non-EU AIFMs and non-EU AIFs the readiness needs to be ascertained for passing to the second stage of the third country regime. This second stage would entail the introduction of a harmonised passport regime for non-EU AIFMs performing management and/or marketing activities within the Union and for EU AIFMs marketing non-EU AIFs in the Union.

In this context, the AIFMD requires<sup>1</sup> ESMA to issue to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission by July 2015:

- (a) an opinion on the functioning of the passport for EU AIFMs managing and/or marketing EU AIFs and on the functioning of the marketing of non-EU AIFs by EU AIFMs in the Member States and the management and/or marketing of AIFs by non-EU AIFMs in the Member States pursuant to the applicable national regimes; and
- (b) advice on the application of the passport to the marketing of non-EU AIFs by EU AIFMs in the Member States and the management and/or marketing of AIFs by non-EU AIFMs in the Member States (so called 'third country passports').

ESMA is required to base its opinion and advice on the assessment of the set of elements listed in Article 67(2) of the AIFMD. The Commission is empowered in Article 67(5) to adopt delegated acts specifying the contents of the information to be provided to ESMA pursuant to Article 67(2) of the AIFMD.

Under Article 67(3) of the AIFM Directive national competent authorities are required to report quarterly to ESMA information on the AIFMs that are managing and/or marketing AIFs under their supervision, either under the application of the passport regime or under their national regimes. Furthermore such quarterly reporting to ESMA should also contain information needed for the assessment of the elements referred to in Article 67(2) of the AIFMD. This assessment should comprise the overall impact of the AIFMD on the European asset management market. In this context competent authorities should report all information

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<sup>1</sup> Article 67(1) of AIFMD

that is relevant in identifying market disruptions and distortions of competition affecting the operation of all collective investment undertakings established in the Union as well as their managers. This entails information on the interaction between EU and non-EU collective investment undertakings and their managers not only within the Union but also overseas.

Provided that ESMA issues positive advice and an opinion, the Commission is empowered to adopt at a later stage a delegated act, taking into account also the elements listed in Article 67(2) and the objectives of the AIFMD. Such delegated act would specify when the third country passport rules (Articles 35, 37 to 41 of the AIFMD) would become applicable, thereby giving rise to the parallel application of national regimes and the third country passport regime.

## **2. CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT**

The Commission has issued in December 2013 a request for advice to ESMA on the possible content of the delegated act required by Article 67(5) of the AIFMD concerning the information that EU competent authorities have to provide quarterly to ESMA pursuant to Article 67(3) of the AIFMD. In response to that request, ESMA has submitted its technical advice to the Commission on 26 March 2014<sup>2</sup>. ESMA's advice was based on discussions with the competent authorities of the Member States meeting in ESMA's Investment Management Standing Committee (IMSC).

ESMA's advice has been discussed by the Commission with the European Securities Committee's Expert Group (EG-ESC) on the meeting of 28 April 2014.

The delegated act would not imply any additional administrative burden on market actors since it is national authorities that would have to provide information that they should already possess or collect as a consequence of the application of the AIFMD in their territory.

It should also be noted that the margin of discretion for the Commission was limited since it is clear from Article 67 AIFMD that as much information as possible needs to be gathered from competent authorities in order to enable an accurate assessment of the market situation and to take an informed decision when adopting the subsequent Delegated Act. Therefore, the delegated act would only entail limited additional administrative burden for competent authorities. ESMA did not consult publicly on its proposals since the matter concerns exclusively reporting obligations of national competent authorities. The Commission endorses this approach.

The draft Delegated Act follows closely the advice delivered by ESMA, as well as subsequent discussions in ESMA's Investment Management Standing Committee on first reporting that has already taken place on the basis of the ESMA advice. Hence, as compared to ESMA's initial advice certain aspects were added to the Delegated Act. Such aspects concern more specific reporting on measures adopted by competent authorities, as well as the extension of information to cover the impact on UCITS funds and their managers.

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<sup>2</sup> ESMA's technical advice to the European Commission on the information that competent authorities should provide to ESMA pursuant to Article 67(3) of the AIFMD, ESMA/2014/312

### **3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE DELEGATED ACT**

#### **3.1. Subsidiarity and proportionality**

The impact assessment which accompanied the AIFMD<sup>3</sup> sets out why action at Union level is necessary. The AIFMD aims to provide a clear and consistent framework for the regulation and supervision of AIFMs in the EU; it establishes at European level a mechanism for creating a single European market for alternative investment fund managers in line with the legal basis underpinning EU legislation in this area (Article 53(1) TFEU).

The legal basis for delegated acts is provided (and circumscribed) by the power to adopt delegated acts conferred on the Commission in accordance with Articles 56 to 58 of Directive 2011/61/EU. Article 67(5) of the AIFMD requires the Commission to adopt a delegated act specifying the contents of the information to be provided by competent authorities in order to enable ESMA to make an assessment of the functioning of the European passport, on the functioning of the national regimes and the overall functioning of both systems.

##### *3.1.1. Choice of the legal form*

It is important to ensure that information provided by national competent authorities is pertinent and capable of supporting an informed assessment. It should therefore be ensured that all competent authorities respond to a common set of information requirements that would allow a consistent assessment throughout the Union. The form of a Regulation ensures that a coherent, uniform set of reporting requirements applies directly to all competent authorities. It does not require further transposition and avoids any delay in the transmission of information by the competent authorities.

##### *3.1.2. Subsidiarity and proportionality*

This Delegated Regulation should ensure the requisite degree of harmonisation, taking due account of the principle of subsidiarity. Given the nature and scope of this Regulation, action solely at Member State level would not be able to effectively or efficiently allow assessment of the functioning of the single market for asset management and the cross-border dimension of the AIFM sector. Action solely at Member State level would run the risk of providing inconsistent and disparate information that would impede a coherent assessment of the market situation.

The principle of proportionality requires that any intervention is targeted and does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve the objectives. This principle has guided the process of selecting for the purpose of the proposal only that information to be reported that is necessary for assessing the state of play in the asset management market.

#### **3.2. Detailed explanations of the proposal**

##### *3.2.1. Article 1*

The Article defines the scope of the reporting by competent authorities, identifying the three main topics: information concerning the functioning of the EU passport for EU AIFMs managing and/or marketing EU alternative investment funds (AIFs), information concerning the functioning of the marketing of non-EU AIFs by EU AIFMs in the Member States and the management and/or marketing of AIFs by non-EU AIFMs in the Member States in

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<sup>3</sup> Commission staff working document Impact assessment accompanying the Commission delegated regulation supplementing Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regards to exemptions, general operating conditions, depositories, leverage, transparency and supervision {C(2012) 8370 final

accordance with the applicable national regimes, information concerning the impact of the functioning of the EU passport systems and national regimes referred to previously.

### *3.2.2. Articles 2-7 Information concerning the functioning of the EU passport for EU AIFMs managing and/or marketing EU AIFs*

The Articles lay down a list of information to be provided by competent authorities in order to allow the assessment of the use made of the “European passport” (Article 2); the effectiveness of cooperation among competent authorities (Article 3); the effective functioning of the notification system foreseen in Articles 32 and 33 of the AIFMD (Article 4); investor protection issues related to AIFs marketed or managed from another Member State (Article 5); the effectiveness of mediation by ESMA (Article 6); and the effectiveness of the collection and sharing of information in relation to the monitoring of systemic risks (Article 7).

The Articles follow closely the suggestions made in ESMA’s advice Reporting has already started on the basis of that advice. Given that competent authorities tend to describe the issues and problems they encounter, and this represents information that is essential for understanding the functioning of the passport, the proposed delegated act was adapted to require not only quantitative information, but also information on the typology of a specific issue, request and situation.

### *3.2.3. Articles 8-13 - Information regarding the functioning of the marketing of non-EU AIFs by EU AIFMs in the Member States and the management and/or marketing of AIFs by non-EU AIFMs in the Member States in accordance with the applicable national regimes*

The Articles reflect the advice given by ESMA and lay down a list of information on the applicable national regime concerning the marketing of non-EU AIFs by EU AIFMs in accordance with Article 36(1) of the AIFMD (Article 8); the marketing of AIFs by non-EU AIFMs in accordance with Article 42(1) of the AIFMD (Article 9); the management of EU AIFs by non-EU AIFMs (Article 10); the existence and effectiveness of cooperation arrangements with third countries (Article 11); issues of investor protection in relation to marketing and management under the national regimes (Article 12); problematic features of the third country regulatory and supervisory framework (Article 13).

The proposed Delegated Act also requires competent authorities to inform of any bilateral cooperation arrangement concluded with a supervisory authority from a third country (Article 11(a)). This is in addition to ESMA’s advice, but was discussed in the context of the IMSC, where ESMA has requested Member States to provide information on the arrangements with third countries that did not sign yet the Memorandum of Understanding prepared and negotiated by ESMA.

### *3.2.4. Article 14 - Information regarding the impact of the functioning of both systems*

The Article reflects the advice given by ESMA and lays down a list of information that should support assessing the functioning of both systems, the potential market disruptions and distortions in competition or any general or specific difficulties encountered by European managers when establishing themselves or marketing funds in third countries.

Following initial reporting on the interaction between the two regimes and market disruptions and distortions of competition, ESMA proposed in the context of the IMSC, in addition to its initial advice, that the information gathered should be able to allow identifying impacts on the asset management industry altogether. This is reflected in the proposed Delegated Act by the requirements for competent authorities to provide information on the interaction of EU and non-EU collective investment undertakings and their managers within the Union and

overseas; on any difficulties, limitations and deterring factors experienced by EU collective investment managers and their managed funds.

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(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010<sup>4</sup>, and in particular Article 67(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) It is necessary to specify the contents of the information that the competent authorities of Member States have to provide quarterly to the European Securities and Market Authority (ESMA) in accordance with Article 67(3) of Directive 2011/61/EU to enable it to evaluate the functioning of the passport for EU alternative investment fund managers (EU AIFMs) managing or marketing EU alternative investment funds (EU AIFs) in the Union, the operating conditions for AIFs and their managers and the potential impact of an extension of the passport.
- (2) It is important to ensure that information provided by competent authorities is pertinent and capable of supporting an informed assessment. All competent authorities should therefore provide information that allows a consistent assessment throughout the Union, while retaining the possibility to also provide any additional information that they might consider useful for assessing the overall functioning of the EU passport, of the national rules governing private placements, as well as any potential impact of extending the passport to third country funds and managers. In order to ensure that a uniform set of reporting requirements applies directly to all competent authorities it is necessary to lay down rules on the information to be provided to ESMA in the form of a Regulation.
- (3) In order to assess the use made of the EU passport, it is important to gather quantitative data on AIFMs and AIFs using the passports provided in Articles 32 and 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU, data on the jurisdictions where cross-border activities take place, as well as on the types of cross-border activities.
- (4) Effective cooperation among competent authorities is an essential aspect of the overall functioning of the EU passport. To assess effectiveness, it is essential to collect information on the cooperation between competent authorities in executing their responsibilities in accordance with Articles 45 and 50 of Directive 2011/61/EU. This

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<sup>4</sup> OJ L 174, 1.7.2011, p.1.

implies assessing the instances when the different competences were triggered, the responsive measures taken, as well as efficacy of cooperation in terms of timing, pertinence and detail.

- (5) The EU passport is based on the notification system provided for in Articles 32 and 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU. Competent authorities should therefore provide information as to the operation of such system, especially in terms of timing, smoothness, quality of information notified and any potential divergences arising from its application.
- (6) In order to allow for an objective assessment, competent authorities should be required to provide information on the functioning of the passport also from investors' perspective, particularly in terms of impacts on the investor protection. Competent authorities should also provide information on complaints filed by investors about AIFMs or AIFs established in other Member States than the one where the investor is domiciled, queries from investors related to the distribution of competencies between competent authorities from different Member States and any issues raised in relation to marketing arrangements.
- (7) The assessment of the functioning of the passport needs to take due account of ESMA's role in resolving divergences between competent authorities as regards cross-border management or marketing. Competent authorities should therefore communicate their views on the usefulness, the timing, the quality or any other issues related to ESMA's involvement.
- (8) To assess the functioning of the current national regimes allowing non-EU AIFMs and non-EU AIFs to operate in individual Member States, it is necessary to be fully aware of the details of the legal frameworks adopted by individual Member States, their specificities and differences as compared to the rules applicable to EU AIFMs and EU AIFs. It is also important to gather quantitative information as to the numbers of non-EU AIFs marketed in Member States and non-EU AIFMs managing or marketing AIFs in Member States. Such information should also contain data on enforcement and supervisory actions, as well as on additional information received from non-EU supervisory authorities upon request.
- (9) Competent authorities should communicate information on any cooperation arrangements with third country supervisory authorities that are not already known by ESMA following its involvement in the negotiation of multilateral memoranda of understanding. To be able to assess the operation of cooperation arrangements, it is important to gather information about the effectiveness of such cooperation arrangements, such as quantitative and qualitative information on the use made of the various powers foreseen in those arrangements. This includes requests for information, on-site visits and information sharing. Effectiveness of cooperation should be assessed in terms of relevance, detail, timing and completeness of the assistance received.
- (10) Competent authorities should give information on any features of the third country regime that, de facto or de jure, create restrictions or difficulties for the exercise of supervisory functions by the competent authority of a Member State or to the direct receipt of information from non-EU entities. Furthermore, information should be collected on complaints by investors as well as measures taken by the competent authorities in response to such complaints.
- (11) The assessment of the interaction between the two systems established for managing or marketing of AIFs should be based on evidence that reflects the overall situation in the internal market, as well as on short-term and long-term assessments as to the

development of the market, including possible market disruptions or distortions of competition. Assessments should be made on the basis of evidence as to whether there is a level-playing field between Member States and individual third countries, for instance in terms of regulatory burden, conditions of competition or supervision. Competent authorities should provide concrete information as to general or specific issues concerning individual third countries and indicate the source of such issues.

- (12) When submitting information on possible market disruptions and distortions of competition, competent authorities should take into account all collective investment undertakings and their managers. It is important to determine whether, and the extent to which, both EU AIFs and undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities established under Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>5</sup>, as well as their managers are potentially affected by the introduction of the third country passport. This is particularly important given that the definition of non-EU AIFMs in Directive 2011/61/EU covers all collective investment undertakings established in third countries, including those which would have been subject to Directive 2009/65/EC if they had been established in a Member State. Furthermore, in order to be able to gauge the overall impact on the market, it is necessary to identify the potential impact on other intermediaries operating in the asset management sector, such as depositaries or service providers.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### *Article 1*

Competent authorities shall pursuant to Article 67(3) of Directive 2011/61/EU provide the following information to the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA):

- (a) information concerning the functioning of the EU passport for EU alternative investment fund managers (AIFMs) managing and/or marketing EU alternative investment funds (AIFs), as set out in Articles 2 to 7;
- (b) information concerning the functioning of the marketing of non-EU AIFs by EU AIFMs in the Member States and the management and/or marketing of AIFs by non-EU AIFMs in the Member States in accordance with the applicable national regimes, as set out in Articles 8 to 13;
- (c) information concerning the impact of the functioning of the systems referred to in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph, as set out in Article 14.

#### *Article 2*

With regard to the use made of the passport, the competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the number of EU AIFMs authorised in accordance with Article 7 of Directive 2011/61/EU;
- (b) the number of EU AIFMs that market units or shares of EU AIFs pursuant to Article 32 of Directive 2011/61/EU, the number of EU AIFs and compartments of AIFs

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<sup>5</sup> Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (OJ L 302, 17.11.2009, p. 32).

marketed pursuant to Article 32 of Directive 2011/61/EU, and the breakdown by home and host Member State;

- (c) the number of EU AIFMs that manage EU AIFs pursuant to Article 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU, the number of EU AIFs managed pursuant to Article 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU and the breakdown by home and host Member State;
- (d) the number of EU AIFMs that manage EU AIFs established in other Member States pursuant to Article 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU by establishing a branch and the number of EU AIFM that manage directly EU AIFs established in other Member States pursuant to Article 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU.

### *Article 3*

With regard to problems encountered regarding effective cooperation among competent authorities, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the number of cases in which a competent authority has notified to the competent authority of the home Member State of an AIFM a situation as described in Article 45(5) of Directive 2011/61/EU, indicating the type of situation;
- (b) the number of cases in which a competent authority, after being notified as described in Article 45(5) of Directive 2011/61/EU by the competent authority of the host Member State, has taken the measures set out in Article 45(5) of that Directive , indicating the type of measures taken;
- (c) the number of cases in which a competent authority, after notifying the competent authority of the home Member State of an AIFM of a situation as described in Article 45(5) of Directive 2011/61/EU, has taken the measures set out in Article 45(6) of that Directive, indicating the type of measures taken;
- (d) the number of cases in which a competent authority has notified to the competent authority of the home Member State of an AIFM a situation as described in Article 45(7) of Directive 2011/61/EU, indicating the type of situations;
- (e) the number of cases in which a competent authority, after being notified as described in Article 45(7) of Directive 2011/61/EU by the competent authority of the host Member State, has taken measures in accordance with Article 45(7) of that Directive, indicating the type of measures taken;
- (f) the number of cases in which a competent authority, after notifying the competent authority of the home Member State of an AIFM of a situation as described in Article 45(7) of Directive 2011/61/EU, has taken the measures set out in Article 45(8) of that Directive , indicating the type of measures taken;
- (g) the number of notifications sent and of notifications received under Article 50(5) of Directive 2011/61/EU, indicating the actions taken as a consequence of the notification;
- (h) as regards the requests for assistance issued by the competent authority:
  - the number and type of requests;
  - the number of requests rejected and the reasons for rejection;
  - the degree of satisfaction with the assistance received and the difficulties encountered;

- the average time for receiving a response;
- (i) as regards the requests for assistance received by the competent authority from competent authorities in other Member States:
  - the number and type of requests;
  - the number of requests rejected and the reasons for rejection;
  - the average time for issuing a response;
- (j) the number of on-the-spot verifications or investigations that the competent authority has undertaken in another Member State in accordance with Article 54(1) of Directive 2011/61/EU and the number of requests for on-the-spot verifications or investigations in another Member State that were refused.

#### *Article 4*

With regard to problems encountered regarding the effective functioning of the notification system provided for in Articles 32 and 33 of Directive 2011/61/EU, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the average time between the receipt of the complete notification file from an AIFM and the moment when the recipient competent authority notifies the competent authority of the host Member State;
- (b) the average time for notification to the AIFM that it can undertake cross-border activities by the competent authority of its home Member State, calculated from the date of the transmission of the notification file to the competent authority of the host Member State;
- (c) the number of requests for clarification from the competent authority of the host country in relation to the notification;
- (d) the number of disputes involving the competent authorities of the home and of the host Member State in relation to the notification process.

#### *Article 5*

With regard to issues of investor protection in relation to AIFs marketed or managed from another Member State as well as AIFs marketed under Article 43 of Directive 2011/61/EU, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the number and type of complaints by investors addressed to the competent authority in relation to AIFs marketed or managed by an AIFM established in another Member State, the reasons invoked and how such complaints were solved;
- (b) evidence as to the lack of clarity amongst investors as regards the distribution of supervisory tasks between the competent authorities of the home and the host country;
- (c) any issues related to the functioning of the arrangements made by the AIFM for the marketing of AIFs and the arrangements established to prevent units or shares of the AIF from being marketed to retail investors, as required under point (h) of Annex IV of Directive 2011/61/EU.

### *Article 6*

With regard to mediation by ESMA, competent authorities shall provide information on the degree of satisfaction with the mediation by ESMA on matters concerning the functioning of the passport for EU AIFMs managing and/or marketing EU AIFs.

### *Article 7*

With regard to the effectiveness of the collection and sharing of information in relation to the monitoring of systemic risks, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the number of occasions where the competent authority has received information from another competent authority in relation to monitoring of systemic risk, distinguishing:
  - recurring information made available in accordance with the first sentence of Article 25(2) of Directive 2011/61/EU;
  - bilateral information on important sources of counterparty risk transmitted in accordance with the second sentence of Article 25(2) of Directive 2011/61/EU;
  - ad-hoc information bilaterally shared in accordance with Article 53 of Directive 2011/61/EU;
- (b) the number of occasions where the competent authority has shared information with another competent authority in relation to the monitoring of systemic risk, distinguishing:
  - information reported regularly in accordance with Article 25 of Directive 2011/61/EU;
  - ad-hoc information shared bilaterally in accordance with Article 53 of Directive 2011/61/EU.

### *Article 8*

With regard to the marketing of non-EU AIFs by EU AIFMs in accordance with Article 36(1) of Directive 2011/61/EU, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the legal provisions under which such marketing is allowed, including a description of specific conditions applicable;
- (b) the number of EU AIFMs authorised by the competent authority to market non-EU AIFs in its jurisdiction in accordance with Article 36 of Directive 2011/61/EU and the number of non-EU AIFs marketed;
- (c) the number of requests for information addressed by the competent authority to EU AIFMs in relation to the marketing of non-EU AIFs;
- (d) enforcement or supervisory actions or sanctions imposed on EU AIFMs in relation to the marketing of non-EU AIFs.

### *Article 9*

With regard to the marketing of AIFs by non-EU AIFMs in accordance with Article 42(1) of Directive 2011/61/EU, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the legal provisions under which such marketing is allowed, including a description of the specific conditions applicable;

- (b) the number of non-EU AIFMs that market AIFs in the jurisdiction of the competent authority in accordance with Article 42(1) of Directive 2011/61/EU and the number of AIFs marketed;
- (c) the number of requests for information addressed by the competent authority to non-EU AIFMs in relation to the marketing of AIFs pursuant to Article 42(1) of Directive 2011/61/EU;
- (d) enforcement or supervisory actions or sanctions imposed by the competent authority on non-EU AIFMs in relation to the obligations laid down in Articles 22, 23, 24 and 26 to 30 of Directive 2011/61/EU.

#### *Article 10*

With regard to the management of EU AIFs by non-EU AIFMs in accordance with applicable national regimes, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the legal provisions under which such management is allowed, including a description of the specific conditions applicable;
- (b) the number of non-EU AIFMs that manage EU AIFs in the jurisdiction of the competent authority and the number of EU AIFs managed;
- (c) the number of requests for information addressed by the competent authority to non-EU AIFMs in relation to the management of EU AIFs.

#### *Article 11*

With regard to the existence and effectiveness of cooperation arrangements for the purpose of systemic risk oversight between the competent authority of a Member State and the supervisory authority of the non-EU country, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the existence of bilateral cooperation arrangements between the competent authority and supervisory authorities in third countries other than those negotiated and agreed under the auspices of ESMA and the third countries concerned;
- (b) as regards requests for information or assistance submitted by the competent authority to authorities of a third country in accordance with cooperation arrangements:
  - the number and type of requests;
  - the number of requests rejected and the reasons for rejection;
  - the degree of satisfaction with the assistance received, including difficulties encountered;
  - the average time for receiving a response;
- (c) the number of on-site visits that the competent authority has requested the supervisory authority of a third country to perform on its behalf, in accordance with cooperation arrangements, as well as the number of requests for on-site visits that were refused;
- (d) the number of occasions where, in accordance with cooperation arrangements, unsolicited information was received from the supervisory authority of a third country about:

- any known material event that could adversely impact a supervised entity;
  - enforcement or regulatory actions or sanctions, including the revocation, suspension or modification of relevant licenses or registration, concerning or related to non-EU AIFMs that market or manage AIFs in the jurisdiction of the competent authority;
- (e) the number of occasions when the competent authority has shared with other competent authorities information received from third country supervisory authorities for the purpose of monitoring systemic risk, in accordance with cooperation arrangements.

#### *Article 12*

With regard to issues of investor protection in relation to marketing and management under the applicable national regimes, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) the number and type of complaints addressed to the competent authority from investors in relation to AIFs marketed in that jurisdiction under the applicable national regime;
- (b) enforcement or regulatory actions or sanctions imposed by the competent authority, including the revocation, suspension or modification of relevant licenses or registration, concerning or related to non-EU AIFMs that market or manage AIFs in that jurisdiction, or non-EU AIFs marketed in that jurisdiction by EU AIFMs.

#### *Article 13*

With regard to the features of the third country regulatory and supervisory framework that might prevent the effective exercise by the competent authority of its supervisory functions, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) problems or obstacles in the application of the regulatory and supervisory framework that the competent authority has faced when exercising supervisory functions on non-EU AIFMs or non-EU AIFs;
- (b) problems in obtaining information directly from non-EU AIFMs.

#### *Article 14*

With regard to the impact of the functioning of the systems referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 1, competent authorities shall provide the following information:

- (a) evidence showing that AIFMs that were established in their jurisdiction have moved to third countries, specifying the aggregate figures for the number of AIFs and assets under management per third country and the reasons for such move;
- (b) detailed information on any identified or expected market disruption or distortion of competition between EU and non-EU collective investment undertakings, as well as EU and non-EU managers of collective investment undertakings;
- (c) evidence showing that EU managers of collective investment undertakings authorised in their jurisdiction have encountered difficulties or limitations in

- establishing themselves or marketing collective investment undertakings they manage in any third country, specifying the third country;
- (d) evidence showing existing difficulties or limitations in third countries that have the effect of deterring EU managers of collective investment undertakings authorised in their jurisdiction from deciding to establish themselves or market collective investment undertakings they manage in any third country, specifying the third country;
- (e) information indicating any other general or specific difficulty which EU managers of collective investment undertakings encounter in establishing themselves or marketing collective investment undertakings they manage in third countries, specifying the third country.

*Article 15*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 18.12.2014

*For the Commission*  
*The President*  
*Jean-Claude JUNCKER*