

Targeted consultation on options to enhance the suitability and appropriateness assessments

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

Following the [2020 capital markets union \(CMU\) action plan](#), the Commission is preparing a retail investment strategy, which aims to take a holistic view of investor protection rules. One of the key objectives of the CMU is to make the EU an even safer place for individuals to save and invest long-term and to increase participation of retail investors in capital markets. To this end, the Commission is looking at possible ways to increase the level of trust that retail investors have in capital markets.

Investors should be empowered and better supported to be able to identify investments that take into account their needs, objectives and constraints. Digital innovation is expected to enable new and more efficient means for investors to understand the markets and invest in an informed manner.

In the answers received to the [2021 public consultation on the Commission's retail investment strategy for Europe](#), many stakeholders, on the industry and consumers side, called to simplify, improve, automate and standardise the way investors' profiles are currently assessed. Some have also expressed support for more focus on the overall investor portfolio composition rather than on individual products. Respondents also highlighted the need to adjust the different investor assessments to make them better adapted to the online environment, as well as the importance of improving data quality of the suitability and appropriateness assessments. Some also recommended anticipating the evolution of robot-assisted advice or fully automated advice. Finally, some also requested more independence in the suitability assessment process.

Taking stock of these results, the Commission's Services are currently exploring different ways to improve the suitability and appropriateness regimes to address the above-mentioned issues. The Commission's services are assessing, *inter alia*, the idea of whether and how all retail investors, and not only wealth management clients, might benefit from a new suitability assessment that could provide them with more support along their investment journey to better achieve their investment objectives and to enhance their participation in the capital markets.

By means of this targeted consultation, the Commission Services intend to complement the 2021 public consultation exploring the feasibility of a new retail investor-centric assessment to improve the current suitability and appropriateness tests. Not only might such an approach modify the current MIFID II/IDD suitability and appropriateness tests with the view to no longer differentiate among the various investment services offered to retail investors, but it might rather replace the current "per product" approach with a new element, a personalised asset allocation strategy.

The new retail client suitability rules, together with the personalised asset allocation strategy, would represent a personal investment plan intended to help retail investors achieve their defined investment objectives. Its main goal would be to provide retail investors with the best possible expected returns, taking into account their personal circumstances and risk tolerance. While the personalised asset allocation strategy would provide concrete guidance on optimal investment allocations, the investor would remain free to choose the products it wants to invest in.

The personalised asset allocation strategy could achieve this objective by setting out an investment plan that relied on an optimal diversification of various asset classes considered fit for retail investors. This could include a defined (in % terms for instance) exposure to any financial instruments and products distributed to retail investors, including but not limited to, shares, bonds, funds, structured products (including insurance based investment products). The personalised asset allocation strategy could identify, on an overall portfolio basis, the appropriate risk-return for each individual versus profile with a view to achieving the investor's investment goals. However, retail investors should ultimately remain free to take autonomous investment decisions, even where they do not align with the allocation strategy.

The retail client assessment, together with the personalised asset allocation strategy, could be provided and recorded in a structured and machine-readable format for future reference by the retail investor, financial intermediaries (with clients' consent) and competent authorities. Introducing this new approach might increase the level of intelligibility and comparability of investments with the purpose of limiting risks of mis-selling or ill-advised investments.

A key element of this new tool could be the transferability (or portability) of the client assessment (enhanced with a personalised asset allocation strategy) with any financial intermediary the client chooses, including on-line brokers and platforms which would allow investors to easily switch between or using multiple brokers/financial intermediaries. The question of the transferability of the client assessment will be specifically consulted in the context of the Commission's Open Finance framework.

Subject to the portability of a personalised asset allocation, this consultation aims to assess to what extent any subsequent intermediaries should be allowed to depart from the asset allocation and under what conditions (e.g. where there are objective reasons to justify a change, including in the case of a material change in personal circumstances of the retail investor).

Responding to this consultation and follow up

In line with the Commission's stated objective of "an economy that works for people", this targeted consultation aims to gather stakeholders' views on a possible enhancement of the current suitability and appropriateness regimes. This consultation does not prejudge any outcome nor prevent the Commission from considering alternative options.

The consultation covers the following points

- A. an enhanced client assessment regime – General
- B. a personalised asset allocation strategy

Responses to open questions are limited to 5000 characters (including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method), but you can also complement your answers by uploading one or several additional document(s) in the last section of the questionnaire called "Additional information".

Please note: In order to ensure a fair and transparent consultation process **only responses received through our online questionnaire will be taken into account** and included in the report summarising the responses. Should you have a problem completing this questionnaire or if you require particular assistance, please contact fisma-suitability-assessments@ec.europa.eu.

More information on

- [this consultation](#)
- [the consultation document](#)
- [retail financial services](#)
- [the protection of personal data regime for this consultation](#)

About you

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Irish
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish

Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

* First name

* Surname

* Email (this won't be published)

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti | <input type="radio"/> Libya | <input type="radio"/> Saint Martin |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Dominica | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| <input type="radio"/> Algeria | <input type="radio"/> Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg | <input type="radio"/> Samoa |
| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa | <input type="radio"/> Egypt | <input type="radio"/> Macau | <input type="radio"/> San Marino |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea | <input type="radio"/> Malawi | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia |
| <input type="radio"/> Anguilla | <input type="radio"/> Eritrea | <input type="radio"/> Malaysia | <input type="radio"/> Senegal |
| <input type="radio"/> Antarctica | <input type="radio"/> Estonia | <input type="radio"/> Maldives | <input type="radio"/> Serbia |
| <input type="radio"/> Antigua and Barbuda | <input type="radio"/> Eswatini | <input type="radio"/> Mali | <input type="radio"/> Seychelles |
| <input type="radio"/> Argentina | <input type="radio"/> Ethiopia | <input type="radio"/> Malta | <input type="radio"/> Sierra Leone |
| <input type="radio"/> Armenia | <input type="radio"/> Falkland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Marshall Islands | <input type="radio"/> Singapore |
| <input type="radio"/> Aruba | <input type="radio"/> Faroe Islands | <input type="radio"/> Martinique | <input type="radio"/> Sint Maarten |
| <input type="radio"/> Australia | <input type="radio"/> Fiji | <input type="radio"/> Mauritania | <input type="radio"/> Slovakia |
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| <input type="radio"/> Azerbaijan | <input type="radio"/> France | <input type="radio"/> Mayotte | <input type="radio"/> Solomon Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahamas | <input type="radio"/> French Guiana | <input type="radio"/> Mexico | <input type="radio"/> Somalia |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahrain | <input type="radio"/> French Polynesia | <input type="radio"/> Micronesia | <input type="radio"/> South Africa |
| <input type="radio"/> Bangladesh | <input type="radio"/> French Southern and Antarctic Lands | <input type="radio"/> Moldova | <input type="radio"/> South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Barbados | <input type="radio"/> Gabon | <input type="radio"/> Monaco | <input type="radio"/> South Korea |
| <input type="radio"/> Belarus | <input type="radio"/> Georgia | <input type="radio"/> Mongolia | <input type="radio"/> South Sudan |

- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan

- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria

- Burkina Faso
- Burundi

- Cambodia

- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands

- Central African Republic
- Chad

- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland

- Grenada
- Guadeloupe

- Guam

- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau

- Guyana

- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong

- Hungary

- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran

- Iraq
- Ireland

- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar/Burma

- Namibia
- Nauru

- Nepal

- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua

- Niger

- Nigeria
- Niue

- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan

- Palau
- Palestine

- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland

- Syria

- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand

- The Gambia

- Timor-Leste
- Togo

- Tokelau
- Tonga

- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda

- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

* Field of activity or sector (if applicable)

- Insurance
- Investment services
- New Technologies
- Pension provision
- Investment management (e.g. hedge funds, private equity funds, venture capital funds, money market funds, securities)
- Market infrastructure operation (e.g. CCPs, CSDs, Stock exchanges)

- Social entrepreneurship
- Other
- Not applicable

* Please specify your activity field(s) or sector(s)

The Advisory Committee of the CNMV has been set by the Spanish Securities Market Law as the consultative body of the CNMV. This Committee is composed by market participants (members of secondary markets, issuers, retail investors, intermediaries, the collective investment industry, etc) and its opinions are independent from those of the CNMV.

The Commission will publish all contributions to this targeted consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association', 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') is always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

* **Contribution publication privacy settings**

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only the organisation type is published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, your field of activity and your contribution will be published as received. The name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

A. An enhanced client assessment regime – General

The new regime would be built around two parts: a first part focused on assessing, via a unique standardised questionnaire, the retail investor's investment objectives, risk tolerance and personal constraints and a second part dedicated to establishing a basic but personalised asset allocation strategy for the retail investor's investment portfolio.

Question 1. Do you consider that a unique and standardised retail investors' assessment regime, as described above, applicable to all investment services and enhanced with the provision of a personal asset allocation strategy, could address the weaknesses of the current suitability and appropriateness regimes?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please provide a detailed answer to question 1:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

The regime for assessing clients' suitability and appropriateness, according to the type of service to be provided, has been implemented with the effort and cost of financial intermediaries. Their internal systems, their relationship with clients and their assessments are based on this area in the current regulation.

The proposal contained herein, if carried out, will undoubtedly imply a very significant change to the current scenario, and entities' way of acting, organising themselves, etc., and investors' knowledge and understanding.

This would entail renewed efforts by all parties and additional costs. Therefore, in the opinion of the Committee, it is important that any measures adopted be substantiated very clearly, based on pieces of evidence that should be obtained from various sources, including potential investor public, providing a sound explanation on why a solution such as that contained in this consultation paper, or amendments thereto, should be chosen.

This approach should avoid adopting high-impact regulatory measures in terms of effort, cost, education, etc. that must subsequently be changed if their viability or effectiveness is not proven.

Therefore, the Committee would like to emphasise the need for preliminary work for meetings and explanation of pieces of evidence, analysis, arguments, and assessment of options, costs and benefits, before taking any decision.

Specifically, and with regard to the proposal contained in this consultation paper, there should be further substantiation and analysis. Thus, the exact description of the problems identified in the current regime and the way in which these are expected to be resolved with the measures on which views are sought, their pros and cons, etc. are not specified. The Committee considers that this is very relevant.

Without prejudice to the fact that this public consultation should be considered positively, it should be emphasised that this preliminary in-depth analysis must be carried out in any case.

On the basis of the above, progress in the standardisation of the tests enabling the assessment of retail

clients is considered positive, although they should be properly designed as explained, in an initial approach, in the answers to the questions of this consultation paper.

However, the establishment of personal investment strategies by all financial intermediaries for each client, in the opinion of the Committee, is a key element of competition in the sphere of advice and portfolio management, precisely in the interest of investors, as is the case of searching for better investments, better risk management, higher return, etc. for clients.

Furthermore, entities offering a specific product or in which they are specialised (e.g., derivatives), or those providing intermediation services – RTO and only execution- and/or custody, for example, are not required to define the composition of the investment portfolio nor will they define a specific portfolio. In this regard, the current distinction between appropriateness and suitability plays a relevant role, as the appropriateness assessment is currently a very useful instrument.

Therefore, not all intermediaries will be required have a portfolio defined for each client.

In view of the foregoing, without prejudice to the conclusions drawn from the assessment, each financial intermediary should propose his or her own investment strategy or specific products, obviously based on such assessment and the client classification obtained from the corresponding test, depending on the nature of the service provided.

Thus, the Committee is not in favour of this part – establishing a standard investment strategy for each client to be complied with by all entities – of the proposal submitted to consultation.

Question 2. Do you think a new retail client assessment (enhanced with a personalised asset allocation strategy) and its transferability could bring benefits and opportunities to retail investors and financial intermediaries?

- Yes, it could bring them benefits and opportunities
- No, it would not bring them specific benefit
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Question 2.1 Which of the following benefits and opportunities might a new retail client assessment (enhanced with a personalised asset allocation strategy) and its transferability bring to retail investors and financial intermediaries?

Please select as many answers as you like

- Increasing participation of retail investors in the capital markets
- Preventing or limiting mis-selling and ill-advised investments
- Address potential “gamification” of the retail investment process
-

Useful supporting measure for retail investors also when investing without advice

- ▣ Favouring more competition between financial advisers by facilitating customer switching and standardising performance metrics
- ▣ Reducing burdens and costs linked to the investors' onboarding (by avoiding duplication) for both retail investors and financial intermediaries
- ▣ Allowing different financial intermediaries to have a more comprehensive view of the investments held by a retail investor and to offer a more holistic and aligned investment strategy.
- ▣ Others benefits and opportunities

Please explain your answers to question 2:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Standardisation of the test and the assessment process for retail investors is considered positive.

The current situation where different assessments offer different results could lead, on the one hand, to investors' misunderstanding, while, on the other hand, creating difficulties in the financial intermediaries' relationship with them.

Therefore, standardisation resulting in an assessment that the client can voluntarily use with all financial intermediaries is considered positive. However, the Committee considers that, among other aspects, the following should be adequately covered:

- An appropriate and defined drafting of the questions, weightings, algorithms etc. to be applied.
- It must be decided who will carry out the test and the classification and his or her liability regime. In this regard, making reference to some type of independent entity could be positive, although this option should be analysed in detail. This would avoid the classification of a specific entity determining that of the others.
- The use by investors should be voluntary.
- The test and the assessment should adequately cover all the aspects necessary for the different investment services. For example, they should adequately cover the information required by an entity providing services other than advice or portfolio management, a role currently played by the appropriateness test.

Standardisation of investor assessment is an instrument that could be useful for retail investors in their approach to investing in securities markets, although it is difficult to know whether this would have a positive impact on increasing the participation of retail investors in securities markets.

In any case, as it is a measure that could be useful in simplifying some processes, it is positive.

As stated in the answer to question 1, no benefits have been observed, however, in establishing a standard investment strategy for each client, which can be applicable for all investment service providers.

Question 3. Should retail investors be able to transfer the results of their assessment together with their personalised asset allocation strategy to brokers/financial intermediaries of their choosing in order to facilitate switching between or using multiple brokers/financial intermediaries and generally enhance the investor experience?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 3:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Investors should be able to freely use and allow entities with which they wish to work to access their classification and test.

Question 4. Would you see any drawbacks that could emerge from the creation and use of such a new suitability assessment applicable to all investment services (including its sharing/portability if any) for retail investors and financial intermediaries?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 4:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

As mentioned above, the risks are that the new regulatory measures do not ultimately fulfil their function; thus, a detailed preliminary analysis is required.

In addition, the design of the test and the assessment is relevant in order to cover all possible types of investment services.

It must be defined who must or can use this assessment, so as to guarantee the appropriate quality and effective portability of the assessment.

Likewise, the regime for accessing such assessment by entities must be simple, always with the client's consent, such that it is not a procedural barrier or an additional cost.

Question 5. Who should prepare the clients' assessment and their asset allocation strategy?

- Any financial intermediary selected by the retail investor
- An independent function within the financial intermediary selected by the retail investor
- An independent financial intermediary selected by the retail investor
- Other (e.g. public entity)

Please explain your answer to question 5:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Efforts should be made for the assessment to be standardised, where possible.

To this end, if an independent entity were considered, it would be necessary to assess what entity, which, in any event, reflects adequate criteria for investors, and which, on the one hand, facilitates the provision of services, and on the other, avoids conflicts of interest.

Question 6. What should be the key components of a standardised personal investment plan?

Please select as many answers as you like

- A description of the investor
- A description of **duties and responsibilities of the investment adviser** drawing up the personal investment plan, custody arrangements and the duties of the client to signal changes in her personal circumstances
- Procedures and reviews** that are necessary to keep the IPS topical and up-to-date
- Investment objectives**
- Investment constraints**
-

Technical guidelines specifying technical aspects on how the investment should be carried out, such as permissible use of leverage or derivatives; exclusion of specific types of assets from investment, if any

- ESG factors**, such as specific types of assets to be excluded from investments
- Evaluation and review**
- Rules on identifying **strategic asset allocation** – including the baseline allocation of portfolio assets to asset classes
- Rebalancing** – policies on rebalancing asset class weights

Please explain your answers to question 6:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

N/A

Question 7. What are the main investment objectives and constraints that should be addressed in a personal investment plan?

Please select as many answers as you like

- Return objectives:** Long-term investment return per year, in nominal terms, net of fees
- Constraints:** Liquidity – expected investor outlays, etc.
- Time horizon
- Tax situation
- Legal and Regulatory factors, if any
- Unique investor circumstances, e.g., ethical or environmental preferences

Please explain your answers to question 7:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

N/A

Question 8. Storage and accessibility of the new suitability assessment, including the asset allocation strategy.

Do you agree with the following statement?

All data in the suitability assessment and the personalised asset allocation strategy (the personal investment plan) should be stored electronically and, subject to the client's consent, the investment plan personal should be accessible to all financial intermediaries that the client employs ("open finance").

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 8:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

The delivery of the client's assessment to an entity must be specifically and voluntarily approved by the client. Under this premise, electronic access is a useful tool.

Question 9. How often should the client's assessment and asset allocation strategy be updated?

A personal investment plan should be reviewed regularly in order to ensure that it remains consistent with the client's investment objectives and constraints. A personal investment plan should also be reviewed as soon as a financial intermediary becomes aware of a material change in the client's circumstances. A client may request an update of her personal investment plan when her objectives, time horizon, personal circumstances or liquidity needs change.

Question 9.1 When the investor is NOT under advice:

Please select as many answers as you like

- a. once per year
- b. upon significant changes in the retail investor's personal circumstances or objectives, communicated by the investor to its financial intermediary
-

c. upon suggestion of the financial intermediary selected by the investor, subject to providing the investor with any necessary written justification evidencing the need for an update, and subject to the investor's agreement + duly stored

d. other

Please explain your answers to question 9.1:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

The regime for updating the client's assessment should be regulated. This implies analysing and ordering the sources of information for the person who is making the assessment (e.g., the investments made since the last assessment, new knowledge acquired by the client, new investment preferences indicated, etc.) and involvement of the client, in any case.

A review must be envisaged when there are changes in the circumstances. The investor can also be asked periodically – e.g., once a year or every three years, if there are any changes in order to review the effect of the changes and of not having to carry out the review, with the client's involvement, if there are no changes.

Question 9.2 When the investor is under advice/portfolio management:

Please select as many answers as you like

a. once per year

b. upon significant changes in the retail investor's personal circumstances or objectives, communicated by the investor to its financial intermediary

c. at the initiative of the financial intermediary providing the advice and subject to written justifications evidencing the improvement, communicated to the investor and duly stored

d. other

Please explain your answers to question 9.2:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

See the answer to the previous question.

Question 10. Please provide us with an estimate of the necessary costs to set-up and update this possible new client assessment (including the personalised asset allocation strategy) in a structured and machine-readable format as well as for its storage in a way accessible for future reference by the retail investor and competent authorities:

	Estimate (in €)
One off costs	
Ongoing costs	

Please explain your answer to question 10 and provide a breakdown of the most important cost components:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

One-off costs: While it is not possible for an adjusted estimate to be made by the Committee, they would be significant.

Ongoing costs: Although there may not be significant increases with respect to the current situation, or the existence of a standardised and easily accessible test and assessment may even result in cost savings, it would depend on how the whole process is finally articulated such that it does not entail each entity reviewing with each investor the specific aspects of the investor's test or assessment.

Question 11. Please provide us with a cost comparison between the costs associated to this possible new client assessment regime (including the personalised asset allocation strategy) in and your current costs associated to compliance with the current suitability and appropriateness regimes?

	Estimate (in €)
Your current costs associated to compliance with the current suitability and appropriateness regimes	
Estimate costs associated to compliance with the possible new suitability assessment regime (including the personalised asset allocation strategy)	

Please explain your answer to question 11:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

See the answer to the previous question.

Question 12. Do you consider that the new client assessment regime would allow material cost savings for financial intermediaries taking into account the standardised and single nature of the possible assessment regime, once the initial sunk costs are absorbed?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 12:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Yes, it could result in a reduction of costs, providing that the regime implemented is not changed shortly thereafter, and how it is applied is regulated in a clear and comprehensive way (it covers, at least, all the necessary aspects mentioned above).

B. A personalised asset allocation strategy

A personalised asset allocation strategy would be the main output of the new client-centric assessment carried out by a financial intermediary. It would represent a basic investment framework for achieving the retail investor's investment objectives and aim to provide the investor with maximum returns in view of its personal circumstances, while exposing the investor to an optimal amount of risk. This would be achieved by setting out a unique plan for exposure (in % terms for instance) to an optimal diversification of broad asset classes (e.g. fixed income, equity, commodities, etc.) and set the right risk-return profile for the retail investor's investment goals.

The rules on asset class categorisation could feature a varying level of details and granularity. For example, the legislation could establish very general asset classes across which diversification should be ensured (e.g. equity, bonds, commodities, real estate, private equity, hedge funds) or it could foresee or allow for a creation of more detailed 'sub-asset classes' (government bonds vs. corporate bonds, high yield vs. investment grade bonds, large cap vs. small cap shares, etc.).

This personalised asset allocation strategy could then be made portable and transferable across financial intermediaries that the retail investor chooses to interact with. It should then be determined whether and to what extent financial intermediaries should be allowed to depart from this personalised asset allocation strategy and under what conditions.

Question 13. Should the rules on personalised asset allocation strategy foresee standardised investor profiles based on retail investors' personal constraints, risk/return appetite and objectives?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please provide a detailed answer to question 13:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

As stated in the answer to question 1, the Committee is not in favour of establishing a single personalised investment strategy to be followed by all investment service providers, but rather this is an essential part of the advice and portfolio management services, where the entities compete to provide the best services to clients.

Question 14. Which elements should form the basis for distinguishing between asset classes within the asset allocation strategy?

Please select as many answers as you like

- Risk
- Return
- Paired correlation with other asset classes
- Additional criteria

Please explain your answer to question 14 and provide details on the additional criteria if any:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

N/A

Question 15. Exposure to assets, as set out in the asset allocation strategy, could be achieved either by investing directly in securities (e.g. shares, bonds), or via investment in potentially complex financial products (e.g. funds, structured products, insurance-based investment products) or a combination thereof.

How should a financial intermediary assess best value-for-money when considering asset classes or sub-asset classes offering the optimal exposure for the retail investor?

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

N/A

Question 16. The rules on the asset allocation strategy should allow for the establishment of asset classes that are fit to achieve the investment objectives of retail investors.

How should those rules take into account situations where the investment intermediary wishes to offer products that do not fit into one of the common asset categories?

- Where the intermediary proves that the risk, return and correlation properties of the product are equivalent to those attributed to one of the established asset classes, he/she can consider that instrument as belonging to that asset class
- Such products should only be made available to the investor at his or her explicit request, and not as a part of the investable universe determined by the asset allocation strategy
- Other solutions

Please explain your answer to question 16:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

N/A

Question 17. Although the form and content of the asset allocation strategy should be prescribed to a certain extent, financial intermediaries will always exercise a degree of discretion when establishing the asset allocation for a given investor. Competition between financial intermediaries in establishing an optimal asset allocation strategy for a given set of client data could yield better quality asset allocation propositions for the client. On the other hand, changing without objective reasons the investment guidance set out by the asset allocation strategy should be avoided in order to ensure that his or her investment goals are attained.

Should a financial intermediary other than the one that drew up the client assessment be able to propose a different asset allocation strategy than the one originally established, where the data required to produce the asset allocation strategy are made available to that financial intermediary?

- Yes, but only when there are objective reasons (see notably (b) and (c) in question 9.1 and 9.2 respectively.)
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 17:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 17.1 Should the investor be required to give explicit consent for the development of a new asset allocation strategy?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 17.1:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 18. Would you have any general comments on an enhanced client assessment regime and/or personalised asset allocation strategy?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 18:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

See the answer to question 1.

Additional information

Should you wish to provide additional information (e.g. a position paper, report) or raise specific points not covered by the questionnaire, you can upload your additional document(s) below. **Please make sure you do not include any personal data in the file you upload if you want to remain anonymous.**

The maximum file size is 1 MB.

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