

Basic information	
2017/2859(DEA) DEA - Delegated acts procedure Indirect clearing arrangements Supplementing 2010/0250(COD) Subject 2.50.03 Securities and financial markets, stock exchange, CIUTS, investments 2.50.08 Financial services, financial reporting and auditing	Procedure completed - delegated act enters into force

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs		

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
22/09/2017	Non-legislative basic document published	C(2017)06270	
22/09/2017	Initial period for examining delegated act 3 month(s)		
04/10/2017	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
17/10/2017	Delegated act not objected by Council		
25/10/2017	Decision by Parliament	T8-0407/2017	Summary

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2017/2859(DEA)
Procedure type	DEA - Delegated acts procedure
Procedure subtype	Examination of delegated act
Amendments and repeals	Supplementing 2010/0250(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 0114-p6
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed - delegated act enters into force
Committee dossier	ECON/8/11077

Documentation gateway			
European Parliament			

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Recommendation for early non-objection of delegated act		B8-0573/2017	20/10/2017	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T8-0407/2017	25/10/2017	Summary
European Commission				
Document type		Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document		C(2017)06270	22/09/2017	

Additional information			
Source	Document	Date	
European Commission	EUR-Lex		

Indirect clearing arrangements

2017/2859(DEA) - 25/10/2017 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament **decided to raise no objections** to the Commission delegated regulation of 22 September 2017 amending Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 149/2013 with regard to regulatory technical standards on indirect clearing arrangements.

As a reminder, [Regulation \(EU\) No 648/2012](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories¹ (EMIR) requires financial counterparties and some non-financial counterparties to clear through central counterparties (CCPs) over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives pertaining to a class that has been declared subject to a clearing obligation pursuant to that Regulation

EMIR mandates the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) to develop draft regulatory technical standards that specify the types of indirect clearing arrangements that can be used to fulfil the clearing obligation.

Those regulatory technical standards were adopted on 19 December 2012 by Commission delegated [Regulation \(EU\) No 149/2013](#), the current delegated act being an amendment of that delegated Regulation in order to reflect recent developments and experience gained in the area of clearing.

Parliament recalled that **the Commission only endorsed the draft regulatory technical standard (RTS) 16 months after having received it from the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)** on 26 May 2016. It did not formally consult ESMA over this period concerning its amendments to this draft RTS and did not inform the co-legislators or the industry of the reasons for delay.

Parliament considered it unacceptable that the Commission overran the deadline for adopting the draft RTS by more than a year without informing the co-legislators.

Since the RTS adopted is not 'the same' as the draft RTS submitted by ESMA, **Parliament considered that it has three months to object to the RTS due to the amendments made by the Commission.**

The delegated regulation should apply from 3 January 2018, the application date of [Directive 2014/65/EU](#) ('MiFID II') and Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 ('MiFIR'). However, full use of the three-month scrutiny period available to Parliament **would no longer allow sufficient time for industry** to implement the changes.

Members believed, therefore, that **swift publication of the delegated regulation in the Official Journal** would allow timely implementation and legal certainty concerning the provisions applicable to indirect clearing.