

Central Bank of Ireland Updates for Exchange Traded Funds

November 2024

There have been a number of recent Central Bank of Ireland ("Central Bank") updates relevant to exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), including updates to the Central Bank's UCITS guidance relating to ETF share classes, comments on portfolio transparency and the outcome of the review of primary and secondary market trading arrangements of Irish authorised ETFs.

ETF Share Classes

The Central Bank of Ireland ("Central Bank") recently updated its UCITS questions and answers document ("UCITS Q&A") to confirm that it is now possible to have listed share classes within a UCITS that is not designated as a "UCITS ETF", with the use of the UCITS ETF identifier now being permitted at the level of the sub-fund or listed share class. According to the updated guidance, and consistent with the approach adopted to date with regard to unlisted share classes being established within UCITS ETFs, non-ETF UCITS with listed share classes must clearly disclose the key differences between the listed and unlisted share classes.

This is a welcome update, particularly in light of asset managers' growing interest in expanding their distribution options through the use of ETFs. Managers may now launch ETF share classes within their existing UCITS as a means of entry into the ETF market. ETFs have enjoyed a cumulative annualised growth rate of 19.8% since 2008, reaching US\$11.1 trillion in asset under management as of 31 December 2023 (Morningstar). As pointed out in a recent Central Bank speech, since authorising the first European ETF in 2000, Ireland has become firmly established as the jurisdiction of choice for ETF providers in Europe – with about 70% of the EU's ETFs domiciled in Ireland by assets under management.

Portfolio Transparency

In the same speech, Deputy Governor Derville Rowland noted that portfolio transparency is an important issue that has been raised by industry, particularly in relation to active ETFs. Noting the increasing interest in active ETFs in Europe, Ms Rowland confirmed that the Central Bank is open to engaging with industry to develop a proportionate and effective approach to different models of portfolio transparency in Ireland's regulatory framework. It was noted that the Central Bank is likely to settle on a principles-based approach rather than focusing on one particular model.

The Irish Funds ETF Specialist Group has made a submission to the Central Bank on portfolio transparency. This follows the publication of the Funds Sector 2030 Report, which recommended that the Central Bank keep under consideration its requirements regarding portfolio transparency for ETFs, recognising the possibility of alternative approaches.



Outcome of the Review of ETFs

On 28 November 2024, the Central Bank published an industry letter setting out its findings and expectations following its review of the primary and secondary market trading arrangements of Irish authorised ETFs. The Central Bank's stated purpose in conducting the review was to ensure that, with regard to the roles played by authorised participants ("APs") and market makers ("MMs") and the oversight performed on those entities by fund management companies ("FMCs"), the arrangements in place are sufficient to protect ETF investors and promote the integrity of the ETF ecosystem. The review included consideration around the provision of liquidity during normal and stressed market conditions and the effective function of arbitrage mechanisms.

The review found that the Irish ETF ecosystem is functioning effectively. Details of the Central Bank's findings and expectations are summarised in the table below.

	Findings	Expectations / Action Required
Due Diligence of APs / Contracted MMs ("CMMs")	 Good practice: some FMCs consider APs and CMMs to fall under the Central Bank Cross-Industry Guidance on Outsourcing and apply their own delegate / outsourcing service provider frameworks to APs / CMMs. A significant proportion of FMCs did not have formal policies and procedures in place to assess the nature and capability of APs / CMMs. Very little reporting provided to boards. 	 At a minimum, assess current practices against Measure 4 of the IOSCO Good Practices¹ and close identified gaps. Ensure appropriate oversight of APs / CMMs on an ongoing basis. Consider applying certain aspects of the Outsourcing Guidance when assessing activities of APs / CMMs. Oversight frameworks should be put in place, consistent the view that APs and CMMs are material essential services. Consider applying certain aspects of delegate / outsourcing service provider frameworks.
Ongoing Monitoring	 Good practice: regular reporting on defined metrics such as primary market activity, pricing information, trading data and average spread, depth and presence volumes. Very little evidence of risk monitoring and stress testing. 	

Measure 4 provides that "Responsible entities are encouraged to (i) conduct due diligence on APs and MMs when onboarding them to the ETF, with a view towards having those that are capable of facilitating an effective arbitrage mechanism and providing liquidity; (ii) conduct ongoing monitoring on APs and MMs for the ETF regarding, amongst others, the functioning of the arbitrage mechanism and liquidity provision; and (iii) avoid exclusive arrangements with APs and MMs if they may unduly affect the effectiveness of the arbitrage mechanism." With respect to Irish authorised ETFs, 'responsible entities' are the FMCs authorised to manage relevant ETFs.



Board Boards receive minimal specific Assess reporting received by **Oversight** AP / CMM reporting. FMC regarding activity of APs and CMMs. Relevant, risk-focused reporting should be provided on a regular basis. Concentration Creation and redemption activity Review current arrangements to is concentrated among a limited ensure FMCs have a sufficient number of APs. number of APs and, where relevant, CMM relationships in place in Concentration within a few CMM consideration of the nature of the entities. ETF in question. Substitutability risk should be considered and demonstrated. Arrangements with CMMs should be formalised and CMM contracts should be noted by boards.

An appendix to the letter sets out a list of six areas that FMCs may wish to consider in the context of AP / CMM due diligence and ongoing monitoring. The Central Bank requires that FMCs incorporate the necessary changes to their frameworks and practices by the end of Q2 2025.

Please get in touch with your usual Asset Management and Investment Funds Department contact or any of the contacts listed in this publication should you require further information in relation to the material referred to in this briefing note.

Full details of the Asset Management and Investment Funds Department, together with further updates, articles and briefing notes written by members of the Asset Management and Investment Funds team, can be accessed at www.matheson.com.





Tara Doyle

Partner

T +353 1 232 2221

E tara.doyle@matheson.com



Dualta Counihan

Partner

T +353 1 232 2451

E dualta.counihan@matheson.com



Shay Lydon

Partner

T +353 1 232 2735

E shay.lydon@matheson.com



Philip Lovegrove

Partner

T +353 1 232 2538

E philip.lovegrove@matheson.com



Liam Collins

Partner

T +353 1 232 2195

E liam.collins@matheson.com



Michelle Ridge

Partner

T +353 1 232 2758

E michelle.ridge@matheson.com



Barry O'Connor

Partner

T +353 1 232 2488

E barry.oconnor@matheson.com



Donal O'Byrne

Partner

T +353 1 232 2057

E donal.o'byrne@matheson.com



Catriona Cole

Partner

T +353 1 232 2458

E catriona.cole@matheson.com



Anthony Gaskin

Partner

T +353 1 232 3043

E anthony.gaskin@matheson.com



Eunan Hession

Partner

T +353 1 232 2402

E eunan.hession@matheson.com



Orlaith Finan

Partner

T +353 1 232 2351

E orlaith.finan@matheson.com



Brónagh Maher

Professional Support Lawyer

T +353 1 232 3757

E bronagh.maher@matheson.com

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