

## PRESS RELEASE

### **Crypto-assets need common EU-wide approach to ensure investor protection**

The European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) today publishes its Advice to the European Union (EU) Institutions – Commission, Council and Parliament – on initial coin offerings and crypto-assets. The Advice clarifies the existing EU rules applicable to crypto-assets that qualify as financial instruments, and provides ESMA’s position on any gaps and issues in the current EU financial regulatory framework for consideration by EU policymakers.

ESMA has been working with National Competent Authorities (NCAs) on analysing the different business models of crypto-assets, the risks and potential benefits that they may introduce, and how they fit within the existing regulatory framework. Based on this work, including a survey of National Competent Authorities (NCAs) during 2018, ESMA has identified a number of concerns in the current financial regulatory framework regarding crypto-assets. These gaps and issues fall into two categories:

- For crypto-assets that qualify as financial instruments under MiFID, there are areas that require potential interpretation or re-consideration of specific requirements to allow for an effective application of existing regulations; and
- Where these assets do not qualify as financial instruments, the absence of applicable financial rules leaves investors exposed to substantial risks. At a minimum, ESMA believes that Anti Money Laundering (AML) requirements should apply to all crypto-assets and activities involving crypto-assets. There should also be appropriate risk disclosure in place, so that consumers can be made aware of the potential risks prior to committing funds to crypto-assets.

Steven Maijoor, Chair, said:

“Our survey of NCAs highlighted that some crypto-assets may qualify as MiFID financial instruments, in which case the full set of EU financial rules would apply. However, because the existing rules were not designed with these instruments in mind, NCAs face challenges in interpreting the existing requirements and certain requirements are not adapted to the specific characteristics of crypto-assets.

“Meanwhile, a number of crypto-assets fall outside the current financial regulatory framework. This poses substantial risks to investors who have limited or no protection when investing in those crypto-assets.

“In order to have a level playing field and to ensure adequate investor protection across the EU, we consider that the gaps and issues identified would best be addressed at the European level.”

### **Next steps**

ESMA’s work on crypto-assets has highlighted a number of issues that are beyond ESMA’s remit. The Advice allows the EU Institutions to consider possible ways in which the noted gaps and issues may be addressed and subjected to further analysis. ESMA will continue to actively monitor market developments around crypto-assets while cooperating with NCAs and global regulators.

## Notes for editors

1. Advice on Initial Coin Offerings and Crypto-Assets ([ESMA50-157-1391](#)) and annex ([ESMA50-157-1384](#))
2. The European Banking Authority today also published its Report with Advice on crypto assets.
3. Crypto-assets are a type of private assets that depend primarily on cryptography and Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT).
4. There are a range of crypto-assets. Examples of crypto-assets include so-called cryptocurrencies or virtual currencies, like the Bitcoin, and so-called digital coins or tokens issued through Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs). Some crypto-assets have some 'utility' or 'consumption' value, while others provide some profit or governance rights and are therefore more akin to traditional financial instruments. Others are meant to be used as a means of exchange. Of note, many crypto-assets have hybrid features and they may evolve through time, meaning that they may cut across several categories.

In an ICO, a business raises capital by issuing so-called digital coins or tokens, in exchange for fiat currencies or more often other crypto-assets, e.g., Bitcoin or Ether.

5. ESMA's mission is to enhance investor protection and promote stable and orderly financial markets.

It achieves these objectives through four activities:

- i. assessing risks to investors, markets and financial stability;
  - ii. completing a single rulebook for EU financial markets;
  - iii. promoting supervisory convergence; and
  - iv. directly supervising specific financial entities.
6. ESMA achieves its mission within the European System of Financial Supervision (ESFS) through active cooperation with the European Banking Authority (EBA), the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA), the European Systemic Risk Board, and with national authorities with competencies in securities markets (NCAs).

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