Submitted under Article 16(2), ESMA Regulation (EU) 1095/2010

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LETTER 3: RETAIL INVESTOR PROTECTION REFORM

To: ESMA – Call for Evidence on Retail Investor Protection Measures

Ref: ESMA35-43-4201

Deadline: 21 July 2025

Context

This submission addresses systemic retail-protection failures in leveraged certificates and proposes coordinated reforms across MiFID II, Prospectus Regulation and UCITS to rebalance structural asymmetries.

Executive Summary

Leveraged certificates structurally bias outcomes towards issuers via wealth-expropriation knockouts, asymmetric financing carry, and strategic liquidity withdrawal, creating predictable investor harm.

Empirical & Behavioral Evidence

83% underestimate knockout frequency; 79% think Determination Agent is regulatory; 68% of knockouts occurred during lower-liquidity trading windows. (ESMA Investor Behavior Study 2024; AFM Q4 2024)

Cross-Regulatory Synergy

Table mapping fixes across MiFID II / PR / UCITS: pricing abuse -> ban conflicted agents / void fallbacks / continuous quotes; knockout risk -> PR barrier +2% / UCITS 10% buffer; cost obfuscation -> freeze leverage / ban resets / 2% spread cap.

Recommendations & Enforcement

- 1. Mandate a 10% capital-protection buffer for leveraged retail products amend UCITS Art. 36a.
- 2. Impose a 2% maximum spread and continuous quoting obligation new MiFIR Art. 7(5a).
- 3. Prohibit asymmetric carry/financing structures ESMA PRIIPs guidance under PRIIPs Art. 8(3)(c).
- 4. Enforcement expansion: automatic compensation triggers for prolonged spread breaches, liquidity voids, or material TLF deviations (MiFIR Art. 48(12); SFDR Art. 9).

Legal Basis

UCITS Dir. 2009/65/EC Art. 36a; MiFIR Art. 48(12); PRIIPs Reg. Art. 8(3)(c).

Yours faithfully,

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Asset Manager

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