

Jurisdiction: Spain

2016 IMN Survey of National Progress in the Implementation of G20/FSB Recommendations

- I. <u>Hedge funds</u>
- II. <u>Securitisation</u>
- III. <u>Enhancing supervision</u>
- IV. Building and implementing macroprudential frameworks and tools
- V. Improving oversight of credit rating agencies (CRAs)
- VI. Enhancing and aligning accounting standards
- VII. <u>Enhancing risk management</u>
- VIII. Strengthening deposit insurance
- IX. Safeguarding the integrity and efficiency of financial markets
- X. Enhancing financial consumer protection
- XI. <u>Reference to source of recommendations</u>
- XII. List of Abbreviations



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
I.	Hedge funds		·	·	
1 (1)	Registration, appropriate disclosures and oversight of hedge	We also firmly recommitted to work in an internationally consistent and non- discriminatory manner to strengthen	Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the high level principles in IOSCO's <u>Report on Hedge</u>	 Not applicable Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment 	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:
	funds	regulation and supervision on hedge funds. (Seoul) Hedge funds or their managers will be registered and will be required to	 <u>Fund Oversight (Jun 2009)</u>, in particular recommendations 1 and 2. In their response, jurisdictions should specify whether: Hedge Funds (HFs) and/or HF 	 Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: Draft in preparation, expected publication by: Draft published as of: 	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
		disclose appropriate information on an ongoing basis to supervisors or regulators, including on their leverage, necessary for assessment of the systemic	 managers are subject to mandatory registration Registered HF managers are subject 	 Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : 	Web-links to relevant documents:
		risks they pose individually or collectively. Where appropriate registration should be subject to a minimum size. They will be subject to	 to appropriate ongoing requirements regarding: Organisational and operational standards; 	 Implementation completed as of: Directive-21st July 2012 / Regulation 11th April 2013 Issue is being addressed through : 	
		oversight to ensure that they have	• Conflicts of interest and other	Primary / Secondary legislation	
		adequate risk management. (London)	conduct of business rules;	☑ Regulation /Guidelines	
			 Disclosure to investors; and Prudential regulation 	Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
			 Prudential regulation. Jurisdictions can also refer to Principle 	Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
			28 of the 2010 IOSCO <u>Objectives and</u> <u>Principles of Securities Regulation</u> , and	[The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Fully	
			take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those Principles.	implemented for domestic hedge funds. While the level of hedge fund activity in Spain is rather low, implemented	



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				regulation in Spain on Hedge Funds	
				already requires mandatory registration	
				of both managers and hedge funds	
				themselves. Hedge funds managers are	
				required to disclose information on an	
				ongoing basis to the CNMV. Risk	
				management procedures are disclosed to	
				the CNMV at the outset of the project	
				and on an ongoing basis when material	
				changes occur. Moreover, information on	
				leverage is disclosed to the CNMV on a	
				regular basis. These institutions and their	
				risk management systems are subject to	
				oversight by the regulator periodically.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2014/11/13/p	
				dfs/BOE-A-2014-11714.pdf	
				http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2012/07/20/p	
				dfs/BOE-A-2012-9716.pdf	
				http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2015/02/14/p	
				dfs/BOE-A-2015-1454.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
No 2 (2)	Description Establishment of international information sharing framework	G20/FSB Recommendations We ask the FSB to develop mechanisms for cooperation and information sharing between relevant authorities in order to ensure effective oversight is maintained when a fund is located in a different jurisdiction from the manager. We will, cooperating through the FSB, develop measures that implement these principles by the end of 2009. (London)	 Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the high level principles in IOSCO's <u>Report on Hedge</u> <u>Fund Oversight (Jun 2009)</u> on sharing information to facilitate the oversight of globally active fund managers. In addition, jurisdictions should state whether they are: Signatory to the IOSCO MMoU Signatory to bilateral agreements for supervisory cooperation that cover hedge funds and are aligned to the 2010 IOSCO <u>Principles Regarding Cross-border Supervisory</u> 	 Not applicable Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: Draft in preparation, expected publication by: Draft published as of: Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : Implementation completed as of: 21 July 2012 / 11 April 2013 	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents: http://www.cnmv.es/Portal/~/verDoc.axd ?t={6ee09bf3-b963-4101-9fe1- 1e13b007af6f} http://www.cnmv.es/portal/Legislacion/v
				 Implementation completed as on 21 July 2012 / 11 April 2013 Issue is being addressed through : ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation ☑ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] CNMV is signatory of the IOSCO Multilateral MoU on cooperation and exchange of information. As regards AIFMD, ESMA 	,



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				has promoted a global cooperation	
				agreement with third countries. The	
				CNMV, as a member of ESMA has	
				signed, within such framework 35	
				bilateral agreements to date.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.cnmv.es/Portal/~/verDoc.axd	
				?t={489aed02-5c82-400a-87d1-	
				21a6334a6ba9}	
				http://www.cnmv.es/Portal/Legislacion/v	
				erDoc.axd?t={7bd4f39b-0f00-4fbf-8856-	
				da300992d206}	
				http://www.cnmv.es/Portal/~/verDoc.axd	
				?t={8239e40c-ad92-4209-b0ad-	
				1f212efdb75c}	
				http://www.cnmv.es/portal/Legislacion/v	
				erDoc.axd?t={2ed8e646-1b77-4c45-	
				a3c5-c1fcc03fdd19}	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
3	Enhancing counterparty	Supervisors should require that	Jurisdictions should indicate specific	□ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected
(3)	risk management	 institutions which have hedge funds as their counterparties have effective risk management, including mechanisms to monitor the funds' leverage and set limits for single counterparty exposures. (London) Supervisors will strengthen their existing guidance on the management of exposures to leveraged counterparties. (Rec. II.17, FSF 2008) 	 policy measures taken for enhancing counterparty risk management and strengthening their existing guidance on the management of exposure to leveraged counterparties. In particular, jurisdictions should indicate whether they have implemented recommendation 3 of the IOSCO <u>Report on Hedge Fund Oversight (Jun 2009)</u>. In their responses, jurisdictions should not provide information on the portion of this recommendation that pertains to Basel III, since it is <u>monitored separately</u> by the BCBS. Jurisdictions can also refer to Principle 28 of the 2010 IOSCO <u>Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation</u>, and take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those Principles. 	 □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : ☑ Implementation completed as of: May 2002 Issue is being addressed through : □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Highlight main developments since last year's survey: 	 commencement date: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Web-links to relevant documents: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain]



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П	. Securitisation				
4 (4)	Strengthening of regulatory and capital framework for monolines	Insurance supervisors should strengthen the regulatory and capital framework for monoline insurers in relation to structured credit. (Rec II.8, FSF 2008)	 Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken for strengthening the regulatory and capital framework for monoline insurers (where these exist). See, for reference, the following principles issued by IAIS: ICP 13 – Reinsurance and Other Forms of Risk Transfer; ICP 15 – Investments; and ICP 17 – Capital Adequacy. Jurisdictions may also refer to: IAIS <u>Guidance paper on enterprise risk management for capital adequacy and solvency purposes (Oct 2008).</u> Joint Forum document on <u>Mortgage insurance: market structure, underwriting cycle and policy implications (Aug2013)</u>. 	 ☑ Not applicable There are no monolines operating in Spain ☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment ☐ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: ☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: ☐ Draft published as of: ☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : ☐ Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through : ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation ☐ Regulation /Guidelines ☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] 	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Web-links to relevant documents:



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Π	. Securitisation				
				year's survey:	
				The transposition of the EU Solvency II	
				Directive under Spanish Law 20/2015, of	
				14th of July, on the Regulation,	
				Supervision and Solvency of Insurance	
				and Reinsurance Undertakings has	
				introduced a regulation on monolines into	
				Spanish legislation. In practice, however,	
				there are still no monolines operating in	
				Spain, which explains our classification	
				as "N/A".	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
No 5 (5)	Description Strengthening of supervisory requirements or best practices for investment in structured products	G20/FSB Recommendations Regulators of institutional investors should strengthen the requirements or best practices for firms' processes for investment in structured products. (Rec II.18, FSF 2008)	Jurisdictions should indicate the due diligence policies, procedures and practices applicable for investment managers when investing in structured finance instruments and other policy measures taken for strengthening best practices for investment in structured finance products. Jurisdictions may reference IOSCO's report on <u>Good Practices in Relation to</u> <u>Investment Managers' Due Diligence</u> <u>When Investing in Structured Finance</u> <u>Instruments (Jul 2009).</u>	 Not applicable Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: Draft in preparation, expected publication by: Draft published as of: Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : Implementation completed as of: 1 	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:[The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain]Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:Web-links to relevant documents: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain]
			Jurisdictions may also refer to the Joint Forum report on <u>Credit Risk Transfer-</u> <u>Developments from 2005-2007 (Jul</u> <u>2008).</u>	 Implementation completed as of: 1 Jaunuary 2016 Issue is being addressed through : ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Spanish rules on investment firms, investment funds and management companies put special focus on strengthening the requirements and risk control systems (which also 	also applicable in Spain] http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2014/04/03/p dfs/BOE-A-2014-3559.pdf http://www.cnmv.es/cnmvdia/decetes/gui afuncionesCI.pdf http://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2003/BOE- A-2003-20331-consolidado.pdf http://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2012/BOE- A-2012-9716-consolidado.pdf https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/ files/library/2015/11/2014- 944_statement_on_potential_risks_associ ated_with_investing_in_contingent_conv ertible_instruments.pdf



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				includes structured and complex	
				products). Spanish securities regulation,	
				as adapted to EU legislation, already	
				complies with IOSCO's	
				recommendations. Regarding the	
				marketing of complex securities to retail	
				investors, since 2012 Royal Decree-Law	
				24/ is in force, establishing a new	
				aggravated regime for the marketing of	
				complex financial products to retail	
				clients (Thirteenth additional provision	
				and Third final provision). For the	
				marketing to retail clients of subordinated	
				debt instruments, the existence of a	
				tranche directed to professional investors	
				is required. For the marketing of complex	
				products deemed not suitable to a retail	
				client, a warning and the client's hand-	
				written consent are required. The	
				European Securities and Markets	
				Authority (ESMA) issued in July 2014 a	
				statement to clarify to institutional	
				investors risks from the highly complex	
				structures known as contingent	
				convertibles instruments (CoCos).	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



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No 6 (6)	Description Enhanced disclosure of securitised products	G20/FSB Recommendations Securities market regulators should work with market participants to expand information on securitised products and their underlying assets. (Rec. III.10- III.13, FSF 2008)	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures and other initiatives taken in relation to enhancing disclosure of securitised products, including working with industry and other authorities to continue to standardise disclosure templates and considering measures to improve the type of information that investors receive. See, for reference, IOSCO's <u>Report on</u>	Progress to date □ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	Next stepsIf this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain]
			Principles for Ongoing Disclosure for Asset-Backed Securities (Nov 2012), Disclosure Principles for Public Offerings and Listings of Asset-Backed Securities (Apr 2010) and report on Global Developments in Securitisation Regulations (November 2012), in particular recommendations 4 and 5.	 and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : ☑ Implementation completed as of: 21st May 2013 / 2009 Issue is being addressed through : ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Spanish securities regulation, as adapted to EU legislation, already complies with IOSCO's recommendations. Highlight main developments since last 	Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				year's survey:	
				In 2014 CNMV Circular 6/2014 modified	
				CNMV Circular 2/2009 on accounting	
				rules, annual accounts, public financial	
				statements and confidential statements on	
				statistical information about securitisation	
				funds. This modification aimed at	
				complying with EU Regulation (CE)	
				1075/2013. As a consequence, more	
				detailed information on the balance sheet	
				of securitisation funds is obtained, as well	
				as on their financial operations. Law	
				5/2015 on the Promotion of Business	
				Finance (Ley de Fomento de la	
				Financiación Empresarial), which is	
				aimed to facilitate the financing of	
				SMEs, establishes new measures	
				regarding securitization by adapting the	
				legal framework to the most stringent	
				international standards. It strengthens	
				transparency (by specifying reporting	
				obligations, and the contents of the yearly	
				and quarterly reports) and investor	
				protection (by allowing for a creditors'	
				committee and modifying the supervision	
				regime).	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				Link to the press-release for the latest meeting of the FSDC (Jan-2016)	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Kemarks	http://finmin.nic.in/fsdc/Press_release_14 th_meeting_FSDC.pdf Link to the press- release for the latest meeting of the FSDC-SC (Sep-2015) https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressRelease Display.aspx?prid=34954 Link to the latest issue of FSR (Dec-2015) https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationRepor tDetails.aspx?UrlPage=&ID=835 http://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/PressReleas e/PDFs/IEPR155FDS0714.pdf	
				http://finmin.nic.in/fsdc/StrucFSDC.pdf http://pfrda.org.in//MyAuth/Admin/showi mg.cshtml?ID=353	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
III.	Enhancing supervision				
7 (7)	Consistent, consolidated	All firms whose failure could pose a risk to financial stability must be subject to	Jurisdictions should indicate: (1) whether they have identified domestic SIFIs and,	 Not applicable Applicable but no action envisaged 	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
	supervision and regulation of SIFIs	consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation with high standards. (Pittsburgh)	if so, in which sectors; (2) whether the names of the identified SIFIs have been publicly disclosed; and (3) the types of policy measures taken for implementing	at the moment Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	[The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Web-links to relevant documents:
			 consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation of the identified SIFIs. In their response to (3) above, jurisdictions should note any significant changes in their approach, strategy or practices to enhance SIFI supervision. Jurisdictions should mention, but not provide details on, policy measures that pertain to higher loss absorbency requirements for G/D-SIBs, since these 	 Draft in preparation, expected publication by: Draft published as of: Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : Implementation completed as of: 1st January 2014 for G-SIBs Issue is being addressed through : 	Web-links to relevant documents: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain]
			 are monitored separately by the BCBS. See, for reference, the following documents: BCBS: Framework for G-SIBs (Jul 2013) Framework for D-SIBs (Oct 2012) IAIS: Global Systemically Important Insurers: Policy Measures (Jul 2013) 	 ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation ☑ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Banking (G-SIBs, D-SIBs) In Spain, a new Law (Law 11/2015,18th June) has been approved to fully transpose Directive 	



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			and initial assessment methodology • <u>IAIS SRMP guidance - FINAL (Dec</u> <u>2013)</u> • <u>Guidance on Liquidity management</u> <u>and planning (Oct 2014)</u> FSB: • <u>Framework for addressing SIFIs (Nov</u> <u>2011)</u>	 2014/59/EU ('BRRD'). Among others, this Law provides for a separation of resolution powers into recovery and preparation resolution powers (the socalled "resolution prevention functions") including resolution planning, which are allocated to the Bank of Spain for credit institutions, and executive resolution powers (implementation of resolution tools), which are allocated to the FROB. Bank of Spain has adopted guidelines issued by EBA regarding G-SIIs and O-SIIs: "Guidelines on disclosure of indicators of Global Systemic importance" and "Guidelines on criteria to assess other systemically important institutions (O-SIIs)". Highlight main developments since last year's survey: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Banking: In February 2016, the Bank of Spain issued a Circular that further regulates the 	
				a Circular that further regulates the capital buffers, including those required to G-SIIs and O-SIIs. For the identification of G-SIIs and the allocation of capital buffers requirements to them, Bank of Spain applies the methodology internationally approved (based on	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				quantitative thresholds) but it can also	
				identify G-SIIs by expert judgement. The	
				phasing-in of capital buffer requirement	
				is also provided for in the Spanish legal	
				framework. Since 2016 Bank of Spain	
				has to identify the O-SIIs applying the	
				EBA Guidelines mentioned above and	
				taking into account the specific features	
				of the national banking system. Once O-	
				SIIs have been identified Bank of Spain	
				has to decide on the appropriate capital	
				buffer to be required to each of them.	
				Bank of Spain will review its assessments	
				annually. At the end of 2015, Bank of	
				Spain publicly disclosed the names of G-	
				SIIs and O-SIIs and their capital buffer	
				requirements. The Bank of Spain's	
				supervisory strategy and approaches for	
				SIFIS are decided within the SSM. In	
				2015, Bank of Spain has adopted as own	
				the following EBA Guidelines regarding	
				certain aspects of the BRRD: - Guidelines	
				on recovery plan indicators (May 2015)	
				Guidelines on triggers for use of early	
				intervention measures (May 2015)	
				Guidelines on failing or likely to fail	
				(May 2015) Guidelines on the	
				application of simplified obligations (July	



No De	escription	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				2015) Guidelines specifying the conditions for group financial support (July 2015). Insurance: No domestic G- SII identified.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2015/06/19/p dfs/BOE-A-2015-6789.pdf http://www.bde.es/f/webbde/INF/MenuH orizontal/Normativa/circulares/C_2_2016 .pdf http://www.bde.es/f/webbde/INF/MenuH orizontal/Normativa/guias/eba-gl-2015- 02-es.pdf http://www.bde.es/f/webbde/INF/MenuH orizontal/Normativa/guias/eba-gl-2015- 03-es.pdf http://www.bde.es/f/webbde/INF/MenuH orizontal/Normativa/guias/EBA-gl-2015- 07-es.pdf http://www.bde.es/f/webbde/INF/MenuH orizontal/Normativa/guias/eba-gl-2016- es.pdf http://www.bde.es/f/webbde/INF/MenuH orizontal/Normativa/guias/eba-gl-2016- es.pdf http://www.bde.es/f/webbde/INF/MenuH orizontal/Normativa/guias/EBA-GL- 2015-17-es.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
8 (8)	Establishing supervisory colleges and conducting risk	To establish the remaining supervisory colleges for significant cross-border firms by June 2009. (London)	Reporting in this area should be undertaken solely by home jurisdictions of G-SIBs and G-SIIs.	 Not applicable Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment 	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:
	assessments	We agreed to conduct rigorous risk assessment on these firms [G-SIFIs] through international supervisory colleges. (Seoul)	 Please indicate the progress made in establishing and strengthening the functioning of supervisory colleges for G-SIBs and G-SIIs, including the development of any joint supervisory plans within core colleges and leveraging on supervisory activities conducted by host authorities. See, for reference, the following documents: BCBS: <i>Principles for effective supervisory colleges (Jun 2014)</i> <i>Progress report on the implementation of principles for effective supervisory colleges (Jul 2015)</i> IAIS: ICPs 24 and 25, especially guidance 25.1.1 – 25.1.6, 25.6, 25.7 and 25.8 <i>Application paper on supervisory colleges (Oct 2014)</i> 	 □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : ☑ Implementation completed as of: 1 January 2014 (Banking) / 1 January 2016 (Banking, Insurance) Issue is being addressed through : ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation ☑ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Banking: Within the SSM supervisory colleges of Spanish significant instituitions are chaired by the ECB and the Bank of 	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:



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				Spain acts as an observer.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Insurance and pension funds The	
				Directorate General for Insurance and	
				Pension Funds (Ministry of Economy and	
				Competitiveness) as Spanish supervisory	
				authority for insurance and pension funds	
				hosts every year supervisory colleges for	
				two groups and is a member of twenty	
				eight international supervisory colleges.	
				The two supervisory colleges hosted by	
				the Directorate General for Insurance and	
				Pension Funds met in 2014. In addition	
				to this, the DGSFP signed seven	
				coordination arrangements following	
				EIOPA guidelines. The purpose of these	
				arrangements is to establish the main	
				rules for a proper and efficient	
				functioning of supervisory colleges. They	
				cover information exchange, how	
				decisions are taken, different procedures,	
				etc.	
				Web-links to relevant documents: Banking Since November 2014, the ECB has assumed the leadership of the Supervisory Colleges	



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9 (9)	Supervisory exchange of information and coordination	To quicken supervisory responsiveness to developments that have a common effect across a number of institutions,	Jurisdictions should include any feedback received from recent FSAPs/ROSC assessments on the <u>September 2012</u> BCP	 Not applicable Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment 	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
		supervisory exchange of information and coordination in the development of best practice benchmarks should be improved at both national and international levels. (Rec V.7, FSF 2008)	3 (Cooperation and collaboration) and BCP 14 (Home-host relationships). Jurisdictions should also indicate any steps taken since the last assessment in this area, particularly in response to relevant FSAP/ROSC recommendations.	 Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: Draft in preparation, expected publication by: Draft published as of: Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : 	Web-links to relevant documents: https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id =BOE-A-2015-7897 https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id =BOE-A-2015-13057 https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id =BOE-A-2015-14366
		Enhance the effectiveness of core supervisory colleges. (FSB 2012)	Jurisdictions should describe any recent or planned regulatory, supervisory or legislative changes that contribute to the sharing of supervisory information (e.g. within supervisory colleges or via bilateral or multilateral MoUs).	 ☑ Implementation completed as of: 1 January 2014 (Banking) / 1 January 2016 (Banking, Insurance) Issue is being addressed through : ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation ☑ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Banking A new Implementing Regulation No. 710/2014, 23rd June, has been issued, 	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				regarding conditions of application of the	
				Joint Decision process for institution-	
				specific prudential requirements. One of	
				the main target of this Regulation is to set	
				a clear process to facilitate the	
				information exchange among supervisors	
				in order to promote an effective	
				supervision. In 2014, Bank of Spain	
				signed a Memorandum of Understanding	
				for sharing the Key Risk Indicators,	
				among other supervisors and EBA.	
				Securities (Market infrastructure)	
				CNMV chairs a supervisory college and	
				is a member of three additional ones.	
				Insurance Law 20/2015, of 14th July	
				2015, on Ordering, supervision and	
				solvency of insurance and reinsurance	
				undertaking together with Royal Decree	
				1060/2015, of 20th November transpose	
				the Solvency II directive. Solvency II	
				covers many aspects of information	
				exchange and coordination. In addition,	
				Resolution of 18th December 2015	
				publishing compliance by DGSFP of	
				EIOPA Solvency II Guidelines	
				supplements the abovementioned pieces	
				of legislation.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				[The response by the EU Commission is	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				also applicable in Spain]	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



(10) and effective supervision strong and unambiguous mandates, sufficient independence to act, appropriate resources, and a full suite of tools and powers to proactively identify and address risks, including regular stress testing and early intervention. (Seoul) taken on recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 (i.e. supervisory strategy, engagement with banks, improvements in banks' IT and MIS, data requests, and talent management strategy respectively) in the FSB thematic peer review report on supervisory frameworks and approaches to SIBs (May 2015).	No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
experience and adequate level of seniority. (Rec. 3, FSB 2012)	10	Strengthening resources and effective	We agreed that supervisors should have strong and unambiguous mandates, sufficient independence to act, appropriate resources, and a full suite of tools and powers to proactively identify and address risks, including regular stress testing and early intervention. (Seoul) Supervisors should see that they have the requisite resources and expertise to oversee the risks associated with financial innovation and to ensure that firms they supervise have the capacity to understand and manage the risks. (FSF 2008) Supervisory authorities should continually re-assess their resource needs; for example, interacting with and assessing Boards require particular skills, experience and adequate level of	Jurisdictions should indicate any steps taken on recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 (i.e. supervisory strategy, engagement with banks, improvements in banks' IT and MIS, data requests, and talent management strategy respectively) in the FSB thematic peer review report on supervisory frameworks and approaches	 Not applicable Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable "or "Applicable but no action envisaged …" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: Draft in preparation, expected publication by: Draft published as of: Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: Mimplementation completed as of: 1 January 2014 Issue is being addressed through : Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also 	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents: EBA guidelines on supervisory review and evaluation process (https://www.eba.europa.eu/documents/1 0180/935249/EBA-GL-2014-13+(Guidelines+on+SREP+methodologie s+and+processes).pdf). SSM SREP methodology booklet https://www.bankingsupervision.europa.eu/documents/2 www.bankingsupervision.europa.eu/documents/2 u/ecb/pub/pdf/ssm srep methodology booklet





No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
IV.	Building and impleme	nting macroprudential frameworks an	d tools		
11	Establishing regulatory	Amend our regulatory systems to ensure	Please describe major changes in the	□ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected
(11)	framework for macro- prudential oversight	authorities are able to identify and take account of macro-prudential risks across	institutional arrangements for macroprudential policy (structures,	□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	commencement date:
		the financial system including in the case of regulated banks, shadow banks ¹ and private pools of capital to limit the build	mandates, powers, reporting etc.) that have taken place since the global financial crisis, particularly over the past	✓ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		up of systemic risk. (London)	year.	Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
				□ Draft published as of:	
		Ensure that national regulators possess the powers for gathering relevant	Please indicate whether an assessment has been conducted with respect to the	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
		information on all material financial institutions, markets and instruments in	adequacy of powers to collect and share relevant information among different	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:	
		order to assess the potential for failure or	authorities on financial institutions,	□ Implementation completed as of:	
		severe stress to contribute to systemic	markets and instruments to assess the potential for systemic risk. If so, please	Issue is being addressed through :	
	risk. This will be done in close coordination at international level in order to achieve as much consistency as possible across jurisdictions. (London)	describe identified gaps in the powers to collect information, and whether any follow-up actions have been taken.	 ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines 		
			 Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: 		
				Regarding the macroprudential instruments set by the CRDIV/CRR, Law	
				10/2014, of the 26th of June, on Regulation, Supervision and Solvency of	

¹ The recommendation as applicable to shadow banks will be retained until the monitoring framework for shadow banking, which is one of the designated priority areas under the CFIM, is established.



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Credit Institutions establishes that,	
				pending the set-up of a national	
				macroprudential authority, Banco de	
				España is responsible for their	
				management at national level.	
				Regarding the creation of a national	
				macroprudential authority, a Draft Law is	
				currently being analysed.	
				Short description of the content of the	
				legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Banking The instruments developed	
				under the CRDIV/CRR framework are	
				already available for Banco de España.	
				Securities The role of the CNMV in the	
				monitoring and analysis of financial	
				stability and macroprudential policies has	
				been explicitly stated in its operating	
				rules. The CNMV carries out regular	
				financial stability analyses based on the	
				information gathered from the regular	
				supervisory process (periodic financial	
				reporting of financial institutions, off-site	
				and on-site supervision) and other	
				information provided by external entities.	
				In particular, CNMV performs liquidity,	
				funding, market and credit risk and	
				solvency analyses. To this aim, an ample	
				variety of indicators have been	
				developed. It also carries out analyses on	
				developments in other parts of the	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				financial system with a direct or indirect	
				connection with the securities markets	
				(e.g. credit, banks' funding, households'	
				savings patterns, etc.). In the context of	
				financial contagion, CNMV has a set of	
				indicators measuring correlations as well	
				as spillovers across markets and asset	
				classes. In addition, CNMV has	
				performed recently some work on the	
				design of some heat maps and an	
				indicator to measure stress in the whole	
				financial system has been developed.	
				Network theory is also being used to	
				explore the existing linkages in the stock	
				exchange market. CNMV collects the	
				information from financial accounts and	
				other financial market indicators. Large	
				exposures and market shares are helpful	
				in the analysis. Part of this information is	
				published regularly (in the Quarterly	
				Bulletin of CNMV) or occasionally (in	
				CNMV Working Paper series). The most	
				relevant CNMV publications regarding	
				financial stability and systemic risks are	
				the following: (i) The "Securities	
				markets and their agents: situation and	
				outlook" report, published in the	
				Quarterly Bulletin of CNMV, provides an	
				overview of the Spanish securities	
				markets and their participants. This semi-	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				annual report takes into account the	
				relevant international context and focuses	
				on the relevant risks factors affecting	
				prices and volumes in the main trading	
				venues, the performance of securities	
				markets intermediaries and investment	
				vehicles (mutual funds, SICAV, hedge	
				funds and venture capital). (ii) Annual	
				Report. The Annual Report of CNMV	
				(chapter 1) analyses the main macro-	
				financial developments of the preceding	
				year and identifies the most important	
				risks on the international and domestic	
				context. (iii) Ad-hoc documents. Finally,	
				CNMV carries out some specific studies	
				over particular areas of interest that are	
				published as CNMV working papers.	
				Here is a list of the most recent research	
				studies that are involved in some respect	
				with financial stability or systemic risks:	
				Cambón M.I. and Leticia Estévez	
				(2015). A Spanish Financial Market	
				Stress Index (FMSI). CNMV working	
				paper series n 60.	
				http://www.cnmv.es/DocPortal/Publicaci	
				ones/MONOGRAFIAS/Monografia_60_	
				en.pdf • Peralta, G. (2015). Network-	
1				based Measures as Leading Indicators of	
				Market Instability: The case of the	
				Spanish Stock Market. CNMV working	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				paper series n 59.	
				http://www.cnmv.es/DocPortal/Publicaci	
				ones/MONOGRAFIAS/Monografia_59e	
				n.pdf	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				In December 2015, the Banco de España	
				approved the first macroprudential	
				measures, specifically: i) the percentage	
				of the countercyclical capital buffer	
				(CCB) was set at 0% and ii) the list of	
				systemically important institutions (G-	
				SIIs and O-SIIs) for 2016 was approved.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
12 (12)	Enhancing system-wide monitoring and the use of macro-prudential instruments	Authorities should use quantitative indicators and/or constraints on leverage and margins as macro-prudential tools for supervisory purposes. Authorities should use quantitative indicators of leverage as guides for policy, both at the institution- specific and at the macro-prudential (system-wide) level(Rec. 3.1, FSF 2009) We are developing macro-prudential policy frameworks and tools to limit the build-up of risks in the financial sector, building on the ongoing work of the FSB- BIS-IMF on this subject. (Cannes) Authorities should monitor substantial changes in asset prices and their implications for the macro economy and the financial system. (Washington)	 Please describe at a high level (including by making reference to financial stability or other reports, where available) the types of methodologies, indicators and tools used to assess systemic risks. Please indicate the use of macroprudential tools in the past year, including the objective for their use and the process used to select, calibrate, and apply them. See, for reference, the following documents: CGFS report on <i>Operationalising the selection and application of macroprudential instruments (Dec 2012)</i> FSB-IMF-BIS progress report to the G20 on <i>Macroprudential policy tools and frameworks (Oct 2011)</i> IMF staff papers on <i>Macroprudential policy tools of Macroprudential policy (Jun 2013)</i>, and <i>Staff Guidance on Macroprudential Policy (Dec 2014)</i> 	 □ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: ☑ Implementation completed as of: 1 January 2014 (CRD IV/CRR) Issue is being addressed through : ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Banking At the national level, Banco de España is working on several forward-looking methodologies to identify risks and guide the macroprudential policy. First, Banco de España has developed a forward looking tool (FLESB or forward looking 	 Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Web-links to relevant documents: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain]



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				exercise on Spanish banks) that allows	
				evaluating the solvency position of	
				Spanish banks in the face of different	
				macroeconomic scenarios. In addition,	
				Banco de España is working on a	
				CAMELS model to estimate a forward-	
				looking measure of banks' default	
				probability. Finally, Banco de España is	
				developing a risk dashboard based on a	
				comprehensive set of indicators with the	
				final goal of generating early warning	
				signals for emerging vulnerabilities. In	
				addition, on the basis of the new EU	
				prudential rules for banks (CRDIV/CRR)	
				that entered into force on 1 January 2014,	
				Banco de España can apply a set of	
				instruments to address macroprudential	
				risks more efficiently.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Banco de España has developed an	
				analytical framework for the	
				implementation of its macroprudential	
				policy, which comprises a broad set of	
				indicators with the final goal of	
				generating early warning signals for	
				emerging vulnerabilities.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.bde.es/f/webbde/SES/Seccion	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				es/Publicaciones/PublicacionesSeriadas/	
				DocumentosOcasionales/16/Fich/do1601	
				e.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
V.	Improving oversight	of credit rating agencies (CRAs)			
13 (13)	Enhancing regulation and supervision of CRAs	All CRAs whose ratings are used for regulatory purposes should be subject to a regulatory oversight regime that includes	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures undertaken for enhancing regulation and supervision of CRAs	 Not applicable Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment 	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation:
		registration. The regulatory oversight registration. The regulatory oversight regime should be established by end 2009 and should be consistent with the IOSCO Code of Conduct Fundamentals. (London) National authorities will enforce compliance and require changes to a rating agency's practices and procedures for managing conflicts of interest and assuring the transparency and quality of the rating process. CRAs should differentiate ratings for structured products and provide full disclosure of their ratings track record and the information and assumptions that underpin the ratings process. The oversight framework should be consistent across jurisdictions with appropriate sharing of information between national authorities, including through IOSCO. (London) Regulators should work together towards appropriate, globally compatible solutions (to conflicting compliance	 regulation and supervision of CRAs including registration, oversight and sharing of information between national authorities. They should also indicate their consistency with the following IOSCO document: Code of Conduct Fundamentals for Credit Rating Agencies (Mar 2015) (including governance, training and risk management) Jurisdictions may also refer to the following IOSCO documents: Principle 22 of Principles and Objectives of Securities Regulation (Jun 2010) which calls for registration and oversight programs for CRAs Statement of Principles Regarding the Activities of Credit Rating Agencies (Jul 2013) Final Report on Supervisory Colleges for Credit Rating Agencies (Jul 2013) Jurisdictions should take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those principles. 	 Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : ☑ Implementation completed as of: 7 October 2009 Issue is being addressed through : □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Securities EU Regulation is directly applicable to CRAs. It includes registration and supervision of CRAs. ESMA has been entrusted with centralized supervision on 	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations obligations for CRAs) as early as possible in 2010. (FSB 2009) We encourage further steps to enhance transparency and competition among credit rating agencies. (St Petersburg)	Remarks	CRAS in the EU. ESMA also drafts Regulatory Technical Standards and guidelines and recommendations. Furthermore, the Regulation mandates ESMA to maintain a central repository where information on the past performances of CRAs and information about credit ratings issued in the past are to be kept and made public. Regarding the consistency of the EU CRA Regulation with the recently updated IOSCO CRA Code of Conduct, it is worth mentioning that the review of the Code was decided on the basis of updating the Code in line with the CRA Regulatory programs lately introduced or amended in a number of jurisdictions, so that it could work in harmony with them. Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	Next steps
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
14	Reducing the reliance	We also endorsed the FSB's principles on	Jurisdictions should indicate the steps	□ Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected
(14)	on ratings	reducing reliance on external credit	they are taking to address the	□ Applicable but no action envisaged	commencement date:
		ratings. Standard setters, market	recommendations of the May 2014 FSB	at the moment	[The response by the EU Commission is
		participants, supervisors and central	thematic peer review report on the	□ Implementation ongoing:	also applicable in Spain]
		banks should not rely mechanistically on	implementation of the FSB Principles for	Status of progress [for legislation and	
		external credit ratings. (Seoul)	Reducing Reliance on Credit Ratings,	regulation/guidelines only]:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		Authorities should check that the roles	including by implementing their agreed	□ Draft in preparation, expected	veo milito to relevant documento:
		that they have assigned to ratings in	action plans. Any revised action plans	publication by:	
		regulations and supervisory rules are	should be sent to the FSB Secretariat so	□ Draft published as of:	
		consistent with the objectives of having	that it can be posted on the FSB website.	□ Final rule or legislation approved	
		investors make independent judgment of	Jurisdictions may refer to the following	and will come into force on:	
		risks and perform their own due	documents:	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since :	
		diligence, and that they do not induce	• FSB Principles for Reducing Reliance	✓ Implementation completed as of: 21	
		uncritical reliance on credit ratings as a	on CRA Ratings (Oct 2010)	May 2013	
		substitute for that independent evaluation.			
		(Rec IV. 8, FSF 2008)	• FSB <u>Roadmap for Reducing Reliance</u>	Issue is being addressed through :	
		We reaffirm our commitment to reduce	on CRA Ratings (Nov 2012)	Primary / Secondary legislation	
		authorities' and financial institutions'	 BCBS Consultative Document 	□ Regulation /Guidelines	
		reliance on external credit ratings, and	<u>Revisions to the Standardised Approach</u>	\Box Other actions (such as supervisory	
		call on standard setters, market	<u>for credit risk (Dec 2015)</u>	actions), please specify:	
		participants, supervisors and central	• IAIS ICP guidance 16.9 and 17.8.25	Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
		banks to implement the agreed FSB			
		principles and end practices that rely	IOSCO <u>Good Practices on Reducing</u>	[The response by the EU Commission is	
		mechanistically on these ratings.	<u>Reliance on CRAs in Asset</u>	also applicable in Spain]	
		(Cannes)	<u>Management (June 2015)</u>	Highlight main developments since last	
			IOSCO Sound Practices at Large	year's survey:	
		We call for accelerated progress by	Intermediaries Relating to the	Securities The Spanish Legal Framework	
		national authorities and standard setting	Assessment of Creditworthiness and the	has recently incorporated the provisions	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
		bodies in ending the mechanistic reliance	Use of External Credit Ratings (Dec	set out in the Directive 2013/14/EU	
		on credit ratings and encourage steps that	2015).	regarding over-reliance on credit ratings.	
		would enhance transparency of and		Accordingly, Article 106 of the Royal	
		competition among credit rating agencies.		Decree with the Supplementary	
		(Los Cabos)		Regulation of Spanish Collective	
				Investment Schemes (Real Decreto	
		We call on national authorities and		1082/2012) has been amended (in	
		standard setting bodies to accelerate progress in reducing reliance on credit		February 2015) to incorporate, among	
		rating agencies, in accordance with the		others, that "Every management company	
		FSB roadmap. (St Petersburg)		should employ a risk-management	
		i SD roualing. (St retersourg)		process that enables it to monitor and	
				measure at any time the risk of the	
				positions and their contribution to the	
				overall risk profile of the portfolio. In	
				particular, it shall not solely or	
				mechanistically rely on credit ratings	
				issued by credit rating agencies as	
				defined in Article 3(1)(b) of Regulation	
				(EC) No 1060/2009 of the European	
				Parliament and of the Council of 16	
				September 2009 on credit rating agencies	
				for assessing the creditworthiness of the	
				assets." (Article 106) Additionally,	
				Article 71 septies (6) of the Collective	
				Investment Schemes Law (Ley 35/200)	
				amended in November of 2014, sets out	
				that "taking into account the nature, scale	
				and complexity of the investments	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				managed, the CNMV shall monitor the	
				adequacy of the asset manager's credit	
				assessment processes, assess the use of	
				references to credit ratings in the	
				investment policies and, where	
				appropriate, encourage the mitigation of	
				the impact of such references, with a	
				view to reducing sole and mechanistic	
				reliance on such credit ratings. Article	
				106 of the Royal Decree with the	
				Supplementary Regulation of CIS and Art	
				71 septies of CIS Law (Ley 35/2003)	
				apply to asset managers who manage	
				both UCITS and Alternative Investment	
				Funds, Identical provisions are included	
				in Articles 62.3 and Article 87.6. of the	
				Law 22/2014 on Private Equity and	
				Venture Capital.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2015/02/14/p dfs/BOE-A-2015-1454.pdf http://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2003/BOE- A-2003-20331-consolidado.pdf http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2014/11/13/p dfs/BOE-A-2014-11714.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VI.	Enhancing and alignin	g accounting standards			
			Jurisdictions should indicate the accounting standards that they follow and whether (and on what basis) they are of a high and internationally acceptable quality (eg equivalent to IFRSs as published by the IASB), and provide accurate and relevant information on financial performance. They should also explain the system they have for enforcement of consistent application of those standards. Jurisdictions may want to refer to their jurisdictional profile prepared by the IFRS Foundation, which can be accessed at: http://www.ifrs.org/Use-around-the- world/Pages/Analysis-of-the-G20-IFRS- profiles.aspx. As part of their response on this recommendation, jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken for appropriate application of fair value accounting. In addition, jurisdictions should set out any steps they intend to take (if	 □ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : ☑ Implementation completed as of: 1 January 2005 Issue is being addressed through : □ Primary / Secondary legislation ☑ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Banking Banco 	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			accounting requirements for expected	setters (IASB, FASB). Bank of Spain is	
			loan loss provisioning for impaired loans	enabled to develop the banking	
			that are being introduced by the IASB	accounting for individual credit	
			and are scheduled to be introduced by the	institutions. The accounting legislation is	
			FASB.	in line with the IFRS framework. At	
			See, for reference, the following BCBS	consolidated level entities apply the	
			document:	international accounting standards	
				endorsed by the European Commission.	
			• <u>Supervisory guidance for assessing</u>	Highlight main developments since last	
			banks' financial instrument fair value	year's survey:	
			<u>practices (Apr 2009)</u>	The response by the EU Commission is	
				also applicable in Spain]	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VII.	Enhancing risk manag	ement		-	
16	Enhancing guidance to	Regulators should develop enhanced	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy	🗆 Not applicable	Planned actions (if any) and expected
(17)	strengthen banks' risk	guidance to strengthen banks' risk	measures taken to enhance guidance to	□ Applicable but no action envisaged	commencement date:
	management practices,	management practices, in line with	strengthen banks' risk management	at the moment	Banking The full adaptation of the
	including on liquidity	international best practices, and should	practices.	□ Implementation ongoing:	Spanish legislation to the CRD IV-CRR
	and foreign currency	encourage financial firms to re-examine	Jurisdictions may also refer to the	Status of progress [for legislation and	framework has been completed by the
	funding risks	their internal controls and implement	following documents:	regulation/guidelines only]:	approval of a Bank of Spain's Circular in
		strengthened policies for sound risk	• FSB's thematic peer review report on	Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	February 2016. The main aspects
		management. (Washington)	risk governance (Feb 2013);	1 5	regulated in such Circular are: capital
		National supervisors should closely check banks' implementation of the updated		Draft published as of:	buffers, internal governance, fit & proper,
		guidance on the management and	• Joint Forum's <u>Developments in credit</u>	□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	remunerations, outsourcing, disclosure
		supervision of liquidity as part of their	risk management across sectors:	\Box Final rule (for part of the reform) in	requirements, etc. In November 2015,
		regular supervision. If banks'	<u>current practices and</u> recommendations (June 2015); and	force since :	the Bank of Spain issued a Circular which
		implementation of the guidance is		☑ Implementation completed as of: 1	regulates certain aspects on remunerations and corporate governance
		inadequate, supervisors will take more	BCBS <u>Peer review of supervisory</u>	January 2014	reports of savings banks and provides for
		prescriptive action to improve practices.	authorities' implementation of stress	Issue is being addressed through :	the obligations of banking foundations.
		(Rec. II.10, FSF 2008)	testing principles (Apr 2012) and Principles for sound stress testing	☑ Primary / Secondary legislation	
		Regulators and supervisors in emerging	practices and supervision (May	☑ Regulation /Guidelines	Web-links to relevant documents:
		markets ¹ will enhance their supervision	<u>2009).</u>	□ Other actions (such as supervisory	https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2014/06/27/
		of banks' operation in foreign currency		actions), please specify:	pdfs/BOE-A-2014-6726.pdf
		funding markets. (FSB 2009)		Short description of the content of the	https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2015/02/14/ pdfs/BOE-A-2015-1455.pdf
				legislation/ regulation/guideline:	http://www.bde.es/f/webbde/INF/MenuH
		We commit to conduct robust, transparent		[The response by the EU Commission is	orizontal/Normativa/circulares/C_2_2016 .pdf
		stress tests as needed. (Pittsburgh)		also applicable in Spain] Banking: In	http://www.bde.es/f/webbde/INF/MenuH

¹ Only the emerging market jurisdictions that are members of the FSB may respond to this recommendation.



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Spain, Law 10/2014, 26th June, on	orizontal/Normativa/circulares/BOE-A-
				supervision and solvency of credit	2015-12529.pdf
				institutions and Royal Decree 84/2015	
				which develops Law 10/2014, regulate	
				the general legal regime for accessing the	
				status of credit institutions, the adequacy	
				of corporate governance and the	
				supervisory and sanctioning tools to be	
				used by the supervisor. Those regulations	
				aim at the transposition of EU Directives.	
				They introduce improvements in the area	
				of corporate governance and internal	
				organizations for banking groups. In	
				relation to remuneration policies, the Law	
				incorporates the provisions of CRDIV	
				whose main purpose is to ensure that	
				those policies are better aligned with their	
				medium-term risks. Regarding liquidity	
				risk, a delegated act adopted by the	
				Commission has implemented the LCR in	
				the European Union. The requirement of	
				maintaining liquid assets has been	
				introduced in October 2015. Law	
				10/2014 allows Banco de España to	
				require additional liquid assets, as a Pillar	
				2 requirement. Additionally, Bank of	
				Spain has adopted the Funding Plans	
				Guidelines issued by the EBA.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				[The response by the EU Commission is	
				also applicable in Spain] Banking In	
				Spain, new Laws (Law 10/2014, 26th	
				June, on supervision and solvency of	
				credit institutions and Royal Decree	
				84/2015 which develops Law 10/2015)	
				have been approved in order to regulate	
				the general legal regime for accessing the	
				status of credit institutions, the adequacy	
				of corporate governance and the	
				supervisory and sanctioning tools to be	
				used by the supervisor. Those regulations	
				aim at the transposition of EU Directives.	
				They introduce improvements in the area	
				of corporate governance and internal	
				organizations for banking groups. In	
				relation to remuneration policies, the Law	
				incorporates the provisions of CRDIV	
				whose main purpose is to ensure that	
				those policies are better aligned with their	
				medium-term risks. Regarding liquidity	
				risk, a delegated act adopted by the	
				Commission has implemented the LCR in	
				the European Union. The requirement of	
				maintaining liquid assets will be	
				introduced in October 2015. Law	
				10/2015 allows Bank of Spain to require	
				additional liquid assets, as a Pillar 2	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				requirement. Additionally, Bank of	
				Spain has adopted the Funding Plans	
				Guidelines issued by the EBA.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
No 17 (18)	Description Enhanced risk disclosures by financial institutions	G20/FSB Recommendations Financial institutions should provide enhanced risk disclosures in their reporting and disclose all losses on an ongoing basis, consistent with international best practice, as appropriate. (Washington) We encourage further efforts by the public and private sector to enhance financial institutions' disclosures of the risks they face, including the ongoing work of the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force. (St. Petersburg)	Remarks Jurisdictions should indicate the status of implementation of the disclosures requirements of IFRSs (in particular IFRS 7 and 13) or equivalent. Jurisdictions may also use as reference the recommendations of the October 2012 report by the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force on <u>Enhancing the Risk Disclosures</u> of Banks and Implementation Progress <u>Report by the EDTF (Dec 2015)</u> , and set out any steps they have taken to foster adoption of the EDTF Principles and Recommendations.	Progress to date Not applicable Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: Draft in preparation, expected publication by: Draft published as of: Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : Implementation completed as of: 1 January 2013 Issue is being addressed through : Primary / Secondary legislation Regulation /Guidelines	Next steps Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		work of the Enhanced Disclosure Task		□ Primary / Secondary legislation	



Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			Different Guidelines regarding better risk	
			disclosures by financial institutions	
			recently issued by the EBA have been	
			adopted by Banco de España over the last	
			year, such as "Guidelines on disclosure of	
			encumbered and unencumbered assets"	
			and "Guidelines on materiality,	
			proprietary and confidentiality and on	
			disclosure frequency".	
			Web-links to relevant documents:	
				disclosures by financial institutions recently issued by the EBA have been adopted by Banco de España over the last year, such as "Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets" and "Guidelines on materiality, proprietary and confidentiality and on disclosure frequency".



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VIII.	Strengthening deposit	insurance	-		
			Remarks Jurisdictions should describe any revisions made to national deposit insurance system, including steps taken to address the following recommendations of the FSB's February 2012 <u>thematic</u> peer review report on deposit insurance systems: • Adoption of an explicit deposit insurance system (for those jurisdictions that do not have one) • Addressing the weaknesses and gaps to full implementation of the <u>Core</u> Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems issued by IADI in November 2014.	 □ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : ☑ Implementation completed as of: 3 July 2015 / 6 November 2015 Issue is being addressed through : ☑ Primary / Secondary legislation 	Next steps Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: The Bank of Spain's Circular stipulating the calculation method of the contributions to the Spanish DGS will be issued during the first half of 2016. Web-links to relevant documents:
				 Regulation /Guidelines Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: 	
				[The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Banking: In Spain, the New DGS Directive (Directive 2014/49/EU) was transposed in the same legal text than the Directive 2014/59/EU.	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				This was done through Law 11/2015	
				(18th of June 2015) of recovery and	
				resolution of credit entities and	
				investment services companies. Law	
				11/2015 was also developed by Royal	
				Decree 1012/2015, of 6 November,	
				establishing additional provisions on	
				banking resolution and amending Royal	
				Decree 2606/1996, of 20 December, on	
				the Spanish deposit guarantee fund.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				As mentioned above, Spain has fully	
				implemented the DGSD. DGS Directive	
				establishes that contributions to DGS	
				shall be based on the amount of covered	
				deposits and the degree of risk incurred	
				by the respective member. Royal Decree	
				Law 16/2011 (modified by Law 11/2015	
				and Royal Decree 1012/2015) has	
				mandated Banco de España to develop	
				the methods for calculating the	
				contributions to Spanish DGS. The	
				legislation regulating the calculation	
				method shall enter into force by 31st May	
				2016 at the latest. In November 2015,	
				Bank of Spain has adopted as own the	
				EBA Guidelines on methods for	
				calculating contributions to DGS.	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2015/06/19/p dfs/BOE-A-2015-6789.pdf https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2015/11/07/ pdfs/BOE-A-2015-12056.pdf	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
IX.	Safeguarding the integ	rity and efficiency of financial markets	;		
19 (20)	Enhancing market integrity and efficiency	We must ensure that markets serve efficient allocation of investments and savings in our economies and do not pose risks to financial stability. To this end, we commit to implement initial recommendations by IOSCO on market integrity and efficiency, including measures to address the risks posed by high frequency trading and dark liquidity, and call for further work by mid-2012. (Cannes)	 Jurisdictions should indicate whether high frequency trading and dark pools exist in their national markets. Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the recommendations: in relation to dark liquidity, as set out in the IOSCO <u>Report on</u> <u>Principles for Dark Liquidity (May 2011).</u> on the impact of technological change in the IOSCO <u>Report on</u> <u>Regulatory Issues Raised by the</u> <u>Impact of Technological Changes</u> on Market Integrity and Efficiency (Oct 2011). on market structure made in the IOSCO Report on <u>Regulatory issues</u> <u>raised by changes in market</u> <u>structure (Dec 2013).</u> 	 Not applicable Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment ✓ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: ✓ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: 3 July 2016 (MAD) □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : □ Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through : □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Highlight main developments since last year's survey: 	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Web-links to relevant documents: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain]



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				also applicable in Spain]	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
20 (21)	Regulation and supervision of commodity markets	We also call on Finance ministers to monitor on a regular basis the proper implementation of JOSCO's principles for the regulation supervision of intervention by the end of 2012. (Cannes)	Jurisdictions should indicate whether commodity markets of any type exist in their national markets. Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken to implement the principles found in IOSCO's report on <i>Principles for the Regulation and</i> <i>Supervision of Commodity Derivatives</i> <i>Markets (Sep 2011).</i> Jurisdictions, in responding to this recommendation, may also make use of the responses contained in the <u>update to</u> the survey published by IOSCO in September 2014 on the principles for the regulation and supervision of commodity derivatives markets.	 □ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment ☑ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: ☑ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: 2018 □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : □ Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through : □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Highlight main developments since last year's survey: 	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Web-links to relevant documents: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain]



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				2016.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
21	Reform of financial	We support the establishment of the	Collection of information on this		
(22)	benchmarks	FSB's Official Sector Steering Group to	recommendation will continue to be		
(22)		coordinate work on the necessary reforms	deferred given the forthcoming FSB		
		of financial benchmarks. We endorse	progress report on implementation of		
		IOSCO's Principles for Financial	FSB recommendations in this area, and		
		Benchmarks and look forward to reform	ongoing IOSCO work to review the		
		as necessary of the benchmarks used	implementation of the IOSCO Principles		
		internationally in the banking industry	for Financial Benchmarks.		
		and financial markets, consistent with the			
		IOSCO Principles. (St. Petersburg)			



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
X.	Enhancing financial co	onsumer protection			
22 (23)	Enhancing financial consumer protection	We agree that integration of financial consumer protection policies into regulatory and supervisory frameworks contributes to strengthening financial stability, endorse the FSB report on consumer finance protection and the high level principles on financial consumer protection prepared by the OECD together with the FSB. We will pursue the full application of these principles in our jurisdictions. (Cannes)	Jurisdictions should describe progress toward implementation of the OECD's <u>G-20 high-level principles on financial</u> <u>consumer protection (Oct 2011)</u> . Jurisdictions may also refer to OECD's <u>September 2013 and September 2014</u> <u>reports</u> on effective approaches to support the implementation of the High- level Principles. The effective approaches are of interest across all financial services sectors – banking and credit; securities; insurance and pensions – and consideration should be given to their cross-sectoral character when considering implementation. Jurisdictions should, where necessary, indicate any changes or additions that have been introduced as a way to support the implementation of the High-level Principles, to address particular national terminology, situations or determinations.	 □ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since : ☑ Implementation completed as of: Period between 2011 and 2015 Issue is being addressed through : □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] 1.Banking Order EHA/2899/2011, of 28 October 2011, on transparency and protection of customers of banking services. Circular 5/2012 of 	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain] Web-links to relevant documents: [The response by the EU Commission is also applicable in Spain]



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				27 June 2012, on the transparency of	
				banking services and the responsible	
				granting of loans. 1.1 Payment services •	
				Law 16/2009, 13 November 2009, on	
				payment services. • Royal Decree	
				712/2010, of 28 May 2010, on the legal	
				regime governing payment services and	
				payment institutions. • Order	
				EHA/1608/2010, of 14 June 2010, on	
				transparency of the conditions and	
				information requirements applicable to	
				payment services. 1.2 Consumer credit	
				and mortgages • Law 16/2011, of 24 June	
				2011, on consumer credit agreements. •	
				Law 2/2009, of 31 March 2009, on	
				contracting with consumers for	
				mortgaged backed credits or loans by	
				companies other than credit entities or	
				their agents, focuses on extending the	
				transparency requirements of credit	
				entities to the other companies involved.	
				• Royal Decree- Law 6/2012, on urgent	
				measures to protect insolvent mortgage	
				debtors. • Law 1/2013, of 14 May 2013,	
				on measures to strengthen the protection	
				to mortgage debtors, debt restructuring	
				and social renting, which requires that the	
				deed contains a handwritten expression in	
				which the borrower recognizes that it has	
				been properly revealed that he/she was	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				warned of the potential risks arising from	
				the contract when there is a limitations to	
				the variability interest rate, or a hedging	
				instrument of interest rate risk, or the loan	
				is contracted in foreign currency. 1.3	
				Marketing communications: Order	
				EHA/1718/2010, 11 June 2010, on	
				regulation and control of banking	
				products and services advertising and	
				Circular 6/2010, of 28 September 2010,	
				from the BdE to credit and payment	
				entities, on banking products and services	
				advertising 2. Securities CNMV is in	
				charge of handling investor complaints	
				and is a member of FIN-NET for EU	
				cooperation and coordination. CNMV	
				together with Banco de España and	
				DGSFP promote the Financial Education	
				Plan which is being carried out since	
				2008. At EU level, investor protection is	
				a core ESMA objective. As a result,	
				financial education is in the Spanish	
				policy agenda. During the last few years,	
				an important expertise has been	
				accumulated in different areas in the	
				framework of the Spanish national	
				strategy, which has led to a greater	
				consolidation of the strategy and has	
				fostered the commitment of the	
				authorities and the private stakeholders	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				for the near future. The activities	
				performed and the main actions for the	
				future, are included in the Financial	
				Education Plan. Financial education has	
				been included in Spanish school	
				curricula. Spanish securities regulation,	
				as adapted to EU legislation, already	
				complies with OECD principles. In	
				addition, CNMV is responsible for	
				preserving investor protection in carrying	
				out its duties as supervisor of securities	
				markets. 2.1 Law 47/2007 of 19	
				November, amending Law 24/1988, of 28	
				July, on the securities market transposes	
				three European directives: Directive	
				2004/39/EC, Directive 2006/73/EC and	
				Directive 2006/49/EC, though only the	
				transposition of the first one was	
				completed through Law 42/2007. Much	
				of the remaining two Directives were	
				transposed by Royal Decree 217/2008, of	
				15 February, on the legal status of	
				investment service companies and other	
				entities providing investment services and	
				partially amending Law 35/2003 of 4	
				November on collective investment	
				institutions approved	
				by Royal Decree 1309/2005 of 4	
				November. 2.2 Royal Decree 217/2008,	
				of 15 February, on the legal status of	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				investment service companies and other	
				entities providing investment services and	
				partially amending the Regulation of Law	
				35/2003 of 4 November on collective	
				investment institutions approved by	
				Royal Decree 1309/2005 of 4 November.	
				2.3 Order EHA/1717/2010, of 11 June,	
				of regulation and control over	
				advertisements for investment services	
				and products 2.4 Order 1717/2010	
				regulate the advertising of investment	
				services and products and establish a	
				control system by CNMV 3.Insurance	
				3.1 Act 20/2015, of 14th July, on	
				Ordination, Supervision and Solvency of	
				Insurance Undertakings.(DAF).	
				Regarding consumer protection issues, it	
				establishes the legal regime applicable to	
				Insurance Market Conduct and Insurance	
				Market Conduct Supervision. 3.2 Royal	
				Decree 1490/2011, 24th October on	
				mediators' professional qualifications	
				(FIF). This Royal Decree set out	
				conditions with regard to knowledge and	
				ability in line with the activity of	
				insurance or reinsurance mediation and	
				the products distributed, particularly if	
				the principal professional activity of the	
				intermediary is other than insurance	
				mediation. 3.3 Royal Decrees	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				1684/2007, 14th December, and	
				681/2014, 1 August, on modification of	
				the regulation on plans and pension funds	
				(Royal Decree 304/2004, 20 th	
				February). These Royal Decrees contain	
				level 2 regulation on reporting	
				obligations for consumers and	
				participants, selling activity and transfer	
				of pensions rights procedures . 4.	
				Securities markets, banking and insurance	
				4.1 Distance selling of financial services	
				Law 22/2007, of 11 July 2007, on	
				distance selling of financial services for	
				consumers. 4.2 Ministerial Order on	
				information obligation and classification	
				on financial products, 4 November 2015.	
				This Ministerial Order sets out the	
				information that must be provided to the	
				consumer regarding the complexity and	
				liquidity of the financial product,	
				including color-coded traffic light labels.	
				4.3 Complaints handling: The consumer	
				protection system of the financial sector	
				was improved in Spain by final provision	
				number 11 of Law 2/2011 of 4 March, on	
				sustainable economy, which amends Law	
				44/2002, of 22 November, on measures to	
				reform the financial system, giving a new	
				regulatory system of consumer	
				complaints in the field of financial	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				system. This regulation gave legal basis	
				both to customer services (internal	
				departments of credit institutions that are	
				entrusted with the first-instance decision	
				of the complaints of consumers) and the	
				complaints services laid down in public	
				bodies which are entrusted with the	
				supervision of financial institutions (BdE,	
				CNMV and DGSyFP), acting as a second	
				instance of complaint. These three	
				complaints services are members of FIN-	
				NET, which is a cross-border network of	
				out-of-court resolution of disputes in the	
				financial sector, which aims to solve	
				disputes between consumers and financial	
				services providers. This network was	
				launched by the European Commission in	
				2001 with Recommendation 98/257/EC	
				of 30 March 1998 on the principles	
				applicable to the bodies responsible for	
				out-of-court settlement of consumer	
				disputes. Order ECC/2502/2012 develops	
				Law 44/2002, regulates the procedure for	
				the submission of claims against credit	
				institutions before the Market Conduct	
				and Claims Department of BdE, the	
				Investors Assistance Office of CNMV	
				and the complaints services of DGSFP.	
				4.4 Financial education The CNMV	
				together with Banco de España and	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				DGSFP promote the Financial Education	
				Plan which is being carried out since	
				2008. Since the inception of the Plan,	
				numerous actions and projects have	
				materialised, including the design and	
				start-up of a benchmark portal for	
				financial education and more recently, the	
				introduction of financial education in the	
				school curriculum.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				The response by the EU Commission is	
				also applicable in Spain] Ministerial	
				Order ECC/2316/2015 on information	
				obligation and classification on financial	
				products, 4 November 2015. This	
				Ministerial Order sets out the information	
				that must be provided to the consumer	
				regarding the complexity and liquidity of	
				the financial product, including color-	
				coded traffic light labels Insurance Law	
				5/2015, 27 April, Additional Disposition	
				6th improves protection to financial	
				services clients. Law 20/2015, 14 July	
				2015, Ordering, supervision and solvency	
				of insurance and reinsurance undertaking	
				together with Royal Decree 1060/2015,	
				20 November transposes the Solvency II	
				directive. One of the main purposes of	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				this Directive is to enhance	
				policyholders' protection (see EC	
				response). Law 35/2015, 22 September,	
				amends the system to value damages	
				caused to persons due to car accidents,	
				improving protection to those who suffer	
				a car accident.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				Banking http://www.bde.es/bde/es/secciones/norm ativas/Regulacion_de_En/Estatal/Transpa rencia1f9672d6c1fd821.html Securities http://www.cnmv.es/Portal/legislacion/le gislacion/tematico.aspx?id=8 Insurance http://www.dgsfp.mineco.es/sector/Legisl acion/ordenacionysupervision.asp Financial education http://www.finanzasparatodos.es/	



XI. Source of recommendations:

Brisbane: G20 Leaders' Communique (15-16 November 2014)St Petersburg: The G20 Leaders' Declaration (5-6 September 2013)Los Cabos: The G20 Leaders' Declaration (18-19 June 2012)Cannes: The Cannes Summit Final Declaration (3-4 November 2011)Seoul: The Seoul Summit Document (11-12 November 2010)Toronto: The G-20 Toronto Summit Declaration (26-27 June 2010)Pittsburgh: Leaders' Statement at the Pittsburgh Summit (25 September 2009)London: The London Summit Declaration on Strengthening the Financial System (2 April 2009)Washington: The Washington Summit Action Plan to Implement Principles for Reform (15 November 2008)FSF 2008: The FSF Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience (7 April 2008)FSF 2009: The FSF Report on Addressing Procyclicality in the Financial System (2 April 2009)FSB 2009: The FSB Report on Improving Financial Regulation (25 September 2009)FSB 2012: The FSB Report on Increasing the Intensity and Effectiveness of SIFI Supervision (1 November 2012)

XII. List of Abbreviations used:

CNMV-Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (Spanish supervisory authority for securities, stock markets and investment services companies) DGSyFP-Dirección General de Seguros y Fondos de Pensiones (Spanish supervisory authority for insurance companies and pension funds)