


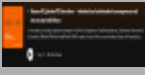



Annex 1 - Examples of developments in key regulatory areas in 2021

Regulatory priorities	Global	EU & UK	USA	Asia & Australasia (Selected countries)
<p>ESG</p> 	<p>Financial Stability Board's (FSB) Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures.</p> <p>International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) published a report on issuers' sustainability-related disclosures.</p>	<p>In the EU the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation took effect.</p> <p>The EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive mandates large, listed EU companies and financial corporations to disclose information on environmental, social, human rights and anti-corruption matters.</p> <p>The European Commission adopted a proposal for a Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, which amended the existing reporting requirements of the non-financial reporting directive.</p> <p>In the UK Bank of England published its Climate Biennial Exploratory Scenario.</p>	<p>Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) formed ESG taskforce to look at gaps or misstatements in ESG disclosures.</p> <p>Other regulatory bodies including the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and the Federal Reserve have also emphasized various aspects of ESG, such as climate risk.</p>	<p>Singapore - The Green Finance Industry Taskforce under the Monetary Authority of Singapore - Implementation guide to climate-related disclosure.</p> <p>Australia - regulations and laws relevant to ESG, including modern slavery and gender equality protections.</p> <p>Japan - Tokyo Stock Exchange published requirements for ESG disclosure.</p>
<p>Cryptos</p> 	<p>FSB issued an assessment of Risks to Financial Stability from Crypto assets.</p> <p>In October 2021 the G7 published a set of 13 public policy principles for possible future retail CBDCs.</p> <p>In October 2021, the FSB published a progress report on the implementation of the high-level recommendations with regards to the regulation, supervision and oversight of global stablecoin arrangements.</p>	<p>UK - The UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), HM Treasury and the Bank of England make up the country's Crypto-assets Taskforce.</p> <p>FCA regulates KYC, AML and CFT tailored for crypto-assets. Crypto exchanges must register with the FCA.</p> <p>In February 2022, the UK government and the FCA published complementary reform proposals to bring financial promotions for some "qualifying crypto-assets" into HM Treasury' financial promotions regime and into the FCA financial promotions rules.</p>	<p>The regulatory framework for cryptocurrencies is evolving despite overlap and differences in viewpoints between agencies. Although the SEC is widely seen as the most powerful regulator, Treasury's FinCEN, the Federal Reserve Board and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) have issued their own differing interpretations and guidance. An Executive Order from the White House released in March directs the agencies to coordinate their regulatory effort.</p>	<p>Singapore - Cryptocurrencies are regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. The Payment Services Act of 2019 regulates traditional and cryptocurrency payments and exchanges. The Securities and Futures Act is also applicable to public offerings and issues of digital tokens.</p> <p>Australia - In 2018 new laws for digital currency exchange providers were implemented by the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC), the financial intelligence agency and AML/CTF regulator.</p>
<p>Operational Resilience and Third party</p> 	<p>IOSCO updated its outsourcing principles to ensure operational resilience.</p> <p>FSB issued a report on Cyber Incident Reporting.</p> <p>Basel Committee issued its principles on operational resilience.</p>	<p>UK - In March 2021 the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) issued a statement of policy on operational resilience.</p> <p>The EU's the Digital Operational Resilience Regulation proposal (DORA) was adopted.</p> <p>European Banking Authority and European Securities and Markets Authority reiterated guidelines for firms on outsourcing and outsourcing to the cloud.</p>	<p>The FDIC, the Federal Reserve System, and the OCC published new guidance on managing risks associated with third-party relationships.</p>	<p>Australia - APRA updated its guidance on prudential standards, BCM, outsourcing and risk management and ASIC have issued guidance on operational resilience of market intermediaries.</p> <p>Hong Kong - The Hong Kong Monetary Authority has issued principles for operational resilience.</p> <p>Singapore - Monetary authority of Singapore has guidance on operational resilience.</p>
<p>Sanctions</p> 	<p>United Nations - Sanctions.</p>	<p>UK - Russia sanctions.</p> <p>EU - Sanctions.</p>	<p>USA - White House issued Executive Order entitled "Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Continued Russian Efforts To Undermine the Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine".</p>	<p>Australia - Russian sanctions regime.</p> <p>Singapore - Targeted financial sanctions.</p> <p>Japan - Sanction Measures following the launch of military actions by Russia in Ukraine</p>
<p>Digital Transformation</p> 	<p>IMF has issued a report on BigTech in financial services.</p> <p>BIS has issued a report on regulating big techs in finance.</p> <p>IOSCO publishes guidance for intermediaries and asset managers using Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning.</p>	<p>UK government issues Khalifa Report on UK Fintech.</p> <p>EU - European Banking Authority assesses benefits, challenges and risks of RegTech use in the EU.</p> <p>EBA also issues a report that concludes that it sees rapid growth in the use of digital platforms in the EU's banking and payments sector and identifies steps to enhance the monitoring of market developments.</p>	<p>California Privacy Rights and Enforcement Act has been passed.</p> <p>CFPB issued advanced notice of rulemaking announcing intention for regulation over Open Banking.</p> <p>Myriad of state and federal regulations for fintechs wishing to undertake credit and money transmission business.</p>	<p>China - Peoples Bank of China and the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission issued draft rules on the provision of online microlending in November 2020.</p> <p>Peoples Bank of China issued a three-year development plan for fintech covering 2019-2021.</p>