



Council of the  
European Union

Brussels, 10 June 2016  
(OR. en)

9874/16

---

**Interinstitutional File:**  
2013/0306 (COD)

---

EF 162  
ECOFIN 556  
CODEC 822

**NOTE**

---

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on Money Market Funds

---

Delegations will find attached the Presidency proposal for a general approach on the above-mentioned Commission proposal.

---

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on Money Market Funds

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee<sup>1</sup>,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) Money market funds (MMF) provide short-term finance to financial institutions, corporates or governments. By providing finance to these entities, money market funds contribute to the financing of the European economy.
- (2) On the demand side, MMFs are short-term cash management tools that provide a high degree of liquidity, diversification, stability of value of the principal invested combined with a market-based yield. MMFs are mainly used by corporations seeking to invest their excess cash for a short time frame. MMFs, therefore, represent a crucial link bringing together demand and offer of short-term money.

---

<sup>1</sup> OJ C , , p. .

- (3) Events that occurred during the financial crisis have shed light on several features of MMFs that make them vulnerable when there are difficulties in financial markets and therefore may spread or amplify risks through the financial system. When the prices of the assets in which the MMFs are invested start to decrease, especially during stressed market situations, the MMF cannot always maintain the promise to redeem immediately and to preserve the principal value of a unit or share issued by the MMF to investors. This situation may trigger massive and sudden redemption requests, potentially causing broader macroeconomic consequences.
- (4) Large redemption requests force MMFs to sell some of their investment assets in a declining market, fuelling a liquidity crisis. In these circumstances, money market issuers can face severe funding difficulties if the market of commercial papers and other money market instruments dries up. Any contagion to the short term funding market could then also represent direct and major difficulties for the financing of the financial institutions, corporations and governments, thus the economy.
- (5) (...)
- (6) In order to preserve the integrity and stability of the internal market by promoting more resilient MMFs and limiting contagion channels, it is necessary to lay down rules regarding the operation of MMFs, in particular on the composition of the portfolio of MMFs. Uniform rules across the Union are necessary to ensure that MMFs are able to redeem investors, especially during stressed market situations. Uniform rules on the portfolio of a money market fund are also required to ensure that MMFs are able to face massive and sudden redemption requests by a large group of investors.
- (7) Uniform rules on MMFs are necessary to ensure the smooth operation of the short term funding market for financial institutions, corporate issuers of short term debt and governments. They are also required to ensure equal treatment among MMF investors and to avoid situations whereby late redeemers are further inconvenienced when redemptions are temporarily suspended or when the MMF is liquidated.

- (8) It is necessary to provide for the harmonisation of prudential requirements related to MMFs by setting out clear rules that impose direct obligations on MMFs and their managers throughout the Union. This would enhance the stability of MMFs as a source of short-term finance for governments and the corporate sector across the Union. It would also ensure that MMFs remain a reliable tool for the cash management needs of the Union's industry.
- (9) The MMF Guidelines adopted by the Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR) to create a minimum level playing field for MMFs in the Union were applied one year after their entry into force only by 12 Member States thus demonstrating the persistence of divergent national rules. Different national approaches fail to address the vulnerabilities of the Union money markets, as evidenced during the financial crisis, and to mitigate the contagion risks thereby endangering the functioning and stability of the internal market. These common rules on MMFs should therefore provide for a high level of protection for investors and should prevent and mitigate any potential contagion risks resulting from possible runs by investors in MMFs.
- (10) In the absence of a Regulation setting out rules on MMFs, diverging measures might continue to be adopted at national level. This would continue to cause significant distortions of competition resulting from important differences in essential investment protection standards. Diverging requirements on portfolio composition, eligible assets, their maturity, liquidity and diversification, as well as on credit quality of issuers of money market instruments lead to different levels of investor protection because of the different levels of risk attached to the investment proposition associated with a money market fund. It is therefore essential to adopt a uniform set of rules in order to avoid contagion of the short term funding market, which would put at risk the stability of the Union's financial market. In order to mitigate systemic risk, existing Constant Net Asset Value MMFs (CNAV MMFs) should, 24 months from the date of the entry into force of this Regulation, only operate in the Union as either a CNAV MMF that invests in public debt instruments, a CNAV MMF that is marketed exclusively to natural persons, for their own account only, residing in third countries or as a Low Volatility Net Asset Value MMF (LNAV MMF). Alternatively, existing CNAV MMFs would be able to choose to operate as variable net asset value MMFs (VNAV MMFs).

- (11) The new rules on MMFs build upon Directive 2009/65/EC<sup>2</sup>, which forms the legal framework governing the establishment, management and marketing of UCITS in the Union, and on Directive 2011/61/EU<sup>3</sup>, which forms the legal framework governing the establishment, management and marketing of AIFs in the Union.
- (12) In the Union, collective investment undertakings may operate as undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) managed by UCITS managers or investment companies authorised under Directive 2009/65/EC or as alternative investment funds (AIFs) managed by alternative investment fund managers (AIFMs) authorised or registered under Directive 2011/61/EU. The new rules on MMFs supplement the provisions of those Directives. Hence the new uniform rules on MMFs should apply in addition to those laid down in Directives 2009/65/EC and 2011/61/EU. At the same time, a number of rules concerning the investment policies of UCITS laid down in Chapter VII of Directive 2009/65/EC should be explicitly dis-applied and specific product rules should be laid down in these new uniform provisions on MMFs.
- (13) Harmonised rules should apply to collective investment undertakings whose characteristics correspond to those associated with a MMF. For UCITS and AIFs that have the objective of offering returns in line with money market rates, or of preserving the value of the investment; and that seek to achieve these objectives by investing in short term assets such as money market instruments or deposits, or entering into reverse repurchase agreements, or certain derivative contracts with the sole purpose of hedging risks inherent to other investments of the fund, compliance with the new rules on MMFs should be mandatory.

---

<sup>2</sup> Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (*OJ L 302, 17.11.2009, p. 32*).

<sup>3</sup> Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010 (*OJ L 174, 1.7.2011, p. 1*).

- (13a) AIFs set up as CNAV MMFs that are established or managed in the EU but whose shares and units are marketed or made available for subscription or acquisition exclusively to natural persons, for their own account only, residing in third countries should be able to continue to be distributed as such. Such AIFs limit the availability of their shares or units to natural persons in the territory of third countries and do not engage in cross-border distribution within the EU. The limitation to natural persons investing for their own account only in this type of MMFs, is meant to avoid any misuse of this regime by persons who are not natural persons residing outside the EU. For example foundations, pension funds, trusts or other entities which are not natural persons should not be able to invest in this type of MMFs, through a natural person residing in a third country, nor would a natural person residing in the EU be allowed to invest in this type of MMF via a natural person residing outside the EU. The restriction to natural persons investing for their own account in this type of MMFs, should not prevent natural persons using a broker or intermediary to assist or advise them for the purposes of investing in these MMFs. As the shares or units of these AIFs are only available in the territory of third countries, the threat to the integrity and the stability of the internal market through contagion effects is limited. A mandatory conversion into another type of MMFs is under the current global regulatory environment for MMFs not feasible and acceptable to natural persons residing in the territory of certain third countries.
- (14) The specificity of MMFs results from a combination of the assets in which they invest and the objectives they pursue. The objective to offer a return in line with money market rates and the objective to preserve the value of an investment are not mutually exclusive. A MMF may have either one of these objective or both objectives jointly.
- (15) The objective of offering returns in line with money market rates should be understood in a broad sense. The anticipated return does not need to be perfectly aligned with EONIA, Libor, Euribor or any other relevant money market rate. An objective which seeks to outperform the money market rate by a slight margin should not be considered to take a UCITS or AIF outside the scope of the new uniform rules.

- (16) The objective of preserving the value of the investment should not be understood as a capital guarantee promised by the fund. It should be understood as an aim that the UCITS or AIF seeks to pursue. A decrease in value of the investments should not imply that the collective investment undertaking has changed the objective to preserve the value of an investment.
- (17) It is important that UCITS and AIFs that have the characteristics of MMFs be identified as MMFs and that their capacity to comply on an on-going basis with the new uniform rules on MMFs be explicitly verified. For this purpose competent authorities should authorise MMFs. For UCITS the authorisation as MMF should be part of the authorisation as UCITS in accordance with the harmonised procedures envisaged in Directive 2009/65/EC. Accordingly, UCITS MMFs will be dual authorised under Directive 2009/65/EC and this Regulation. AIF MMFs will be authorised under this Regulation and may also be authorised under domestic investment fund legislation. For AIFs, as they are not subject to harmonised authorisation and supervision procedures under Directive 2011/61/EU, it is necessary to provide for common basic rules on authorisation that mirror the existing UCITS harmonised rules. Such procedures should ensure that an AIF authorised as a MMF has as its manager a manager authorised in accordance with Directive 2011/61/EU.
- (18) In order to make sure that all collective investment undertakings displaying the characteristics of MMFs are subject to the new common rules on MMFs, it is necessary to prohibit the use of the designation ‘MMF’ or any other term that suggests that a collective investment undertaking shares the characteristics of MMFs unless this Regulation is complied with. To prevent circumvention of the MMF rules, competent authorities should monitor the market practices of collective investment undertakings established or marketed in their jurisdiction to verify that they do not misuse the MMF designation or suggest that they are a MMF without complying with the new regulatory framework.

- (19) The new rules applicable to MMFs should build on the existing regulatory framework established through Directive 2009/65/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU and the acts adopted for their implementation. Therefore, the product rules concerning MMFs should apply in addition to the product rules laid down in the existing Union legislation unless they are explicitly dis-applied. Furthermore, the management and marketing rules laid down in the existing framework should apply to MMFs taking into account whether they are UCITS or AIFs. Equally, the rules on the cross-border provision of services and freedom of establishment laid down in Directives 2009/65/EC and 2011/61/EU should apply accordingly to the cross-border activities of MMFs.
- (20) Given that UCITS and AIFs may take different legal forms that do not necessarily endow them with legal personality, the provisions requiring MMFs to take action should be understood to refer to the manager of the MMF in cases where the MMF is constituted as a UCITS or an AIF that is not in a position to act by itself because it has no legal personality of its own.
- (21) Rules on the portfolio of MMFs would require a clear identification of the categories of assets that should be eligible for investment by MMFs and of the conditions under which they are eligible. To ensure the integrity of MMFs it is also desirable to prohibit a MMF from engaging in certain financial transactions that would endanger its investment strategy and objectives.
- (22) Money market instruments are transferable instruments normally dealt in on the money market, as treasury and local authority bills, certificates of deposits, commercial papers, bankers' acceptances or medium or short-term notes. They should be eligible for investment by MMFs only insofar as they comply with maturity limits and are considered by the MMF to be of high credit quality.

- (22a) In addition to the case in which a MMF invests in bank deposits in accordance with its fund rules or its instruments of incorporation, it should be possible to allow the MMF to hold ancillary liquid assets, such as cash or current accounts or bank deposits at sight. The holding of such ancillary liquid assets may be justified, inter alia, in order to cover current or exceptional payments; in the case of sales, for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets.
- (23) Securitisations including Asset Backed Commercial Papers (ABCPs) should be considered eligible money market instruments to the extent that they respect additional requirements. Due to the fact that during the crisis certain securitisations were particularly unstable, it is necessary to impose and certain quality criteria on securitisations and ABCPs. Not all categories of underlying assets should be eligible because some were more confronted with instability than others. When adding the quality criteria for securitisations and ABCPs under the delegated act in article 10(2) of this regulation, the Commission should seek consistency, as much as possible, with the delegated act adopted under Article 460 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, in particular Article 13 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2015/61 and the forthcoming Regulation laying down common rules for securitisations and ABCPs, including the proposed framework for a label for simple, transparent and standardised securitisations and ABCPs.
- (24) A MMF should be allowed to invest in deposits to the extent that it is able to withdraw the money at any time. The effective possibility of withdrawal would be impaired if the penalties associated with the early withdrawal are so high as to exceed the interest accrued prior to withdrawal. For this reason the MMF should take due care not to make deposits with a credit institution that requires above average penalties or to engage in too long deposits where this results in too high penalties.

- (25) Financial derivative instruments eligible for investment by a MMF should only serve the purpose of hedging interest rate and currency risk and should only have as an underlying instrument interest rates, exchange currencies or indices representing these categories. Any use of derivatives for another purpose or on other underlying assets should be prohibited. Derivatives should only be used as a complement to the fund strategy but not as the main tool for achieving the fund's objectives. Should a MMF invest in assets labelled in another currency than the currency of the fund, it is expected that the MMF manager would hedge the entire currency risk exposure, including via derivatives.
- (26) Reverse repurchase agreements could be used by MMFs as a means to invest excess cash on a very short-term basis, provided that the position is fully collateralized. In order to protect the interests of the investors it is necessary to ensure that the collateral provided in the framework of reverse repurchase agreements be of high quality. Notwithstanding that MMFs are allowed to engage in repurchase agreements up to a limit of 10% of its assets, no other efficient portfolio management techniques, including securities lending and borrowing, should be used by the MMF as they are likely to impinge on achieving the investment objectives of the MMF.
- (27) In order to limit risk-taking by MMFs it is essential to reduce counterparty risk by subjecting the portfolio of MMFs to clear diversification requirements. To this effect it is also necessary that the reverse repurchase agreements be fully collateralized and that, for limiting the operational risk, one reverse repurchase agreement counterparty cannot account for more than 20% of the MMF's assets. All over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives should be subject to Regulation (EU) No 648/2012<sup>4</sup>.

---

<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (*OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 1*).

- (28) For prudential reasons and for the sake of avoiding the exercise of significant influence over the management of an issuing body by the MMF, it is necessary to avoid excessive concentration by a MMF in investments issued by the same issuing body.
- (28a) MMFs solely operating as employee savings schemes can diverge from certain requirements applicable to investments in other MMFs in so far as the participants in the fund, which are natural persons, are subject to restrictive redemption conditions relating to particular and predefined life events such as retirement and other special circumstances, including the acquisition of a main residence, divorce, sickness or unemployment.
- (29) The MMF should have a responsibility to invest in high quality eligible assets. Therefore, a MMF should have a prudent and rigorous internal credit quality assessment procedure for determining the credit quality of the money market instruments and money market issuers in which it intends to invest. In accordance with Union legislation limiting over-reliance on credit ratings, it is important that MMFs avoid any mechanistic reliance on ratings issued by rating agencies, and can use them as a complement to their own assessment of the quality of eligible assets. For this purpose the MMF should establish an internal credit quality assessment procedure to perform credit quality assessments of money market instruments and issuers of money market instruments taking into account their relative risk of default.
- (30) For the purpose of avoiding that MMF managers use different assessment criteria for evaluating the credit risk of a money market instrument and thus attribute different risk characteristics to the same instrument, it is essential that managers rely on the same criteria. To this effect the minimum criteria for the assessment should be harmonized. Examples of internal credit quality assessment criteria are quantitative measures on the issuer of the instrument, such as financial ratios, balance sheet dynamics and profitability guidelines, each of which are evaluated and compared to those of industry peers and groups; qualitative measures on the issuer of the instrument, such as management effectiveness and corporate strategy, each of which are analysed with a view to determining that the issuer's overall strategy does not impede on its future credit quality. The internal credit assessment should reflect the fact that the creditworthiness of the issuer of the instruments and the instruments is maintained at all times at the highest possible levels.

- (31) In order to develop a transparent and coherent internal credit quality assessment, the manager should document the internal credit quality procedures used. This should ensure that the procedure follow a clear set of rules that can be monitored and that the methodologies employed are communicated, upon request, to the investors and competent authorities in line with this Regulation, thereby enabling the the competent authorities to verify compliance with the Regulation, including for example the soundness of the governance of the credit quality assessment procedure, its internal control process and the functional independence of the persons performing the internal credit quality assessment.
- (32) To reduce MMF portfolio risk it is important to set maturity limitations providing for a maximum allowable weighted average maturity (WAM) and weighted average life (WAL).
- (33) WAM is used to measure the sensitivity of a MMF to changing money market interest rates. When determining the WAM, managers should take into account the impact of financial derivative instruments, deposits, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements and reflect their effect on the interest rate risk of the MMF. When a MMF enters into a swap transaction in order to gain exposure to a fixed rate instrument instead of a floating rate this should be taken into account for determining the WAM.
- (34) WAL is used to measure the credit risk, as the longer the reimbursement of principal is postponed, the higher is the credit risk. WAL is also used to limit the liquidity risk. Contrary to the calculation of the WAM, the calculation of the WAL for floating rate securities and structured financial instruments does not permit the use of interest rate reset dates and instead only uses a financial instrument's stated final maturity. The maturity used for calculating the WAL is the residual maturity until legal redemption, since this is the only date at which the management company can reasonably expect that the instrument will have been reimbursed.

- (35) In order to strengthen MMFs' ability to face redemptions and prevent MMFs assets from being liquidated at heavily discounted prices, MMFs should hold, on an on-going basis, a minimum amount of liquid assets that mature daily or weekly. Daily or weekly maturing assets should comprise assets such as cash, securities that mature within one day or, respectively one week, and, as far as weekly maturing assets are concerned, up to a limited percentage of government paper, money market instruments or units and shares of eligible MMFs can also be included subject to certain conditions. To calculate the proportion of daily and weekly maturing assets, the legal redemption date of the asset should be used. The possibility for the manager to terminate a contract on a short term basis can be taken into consideration. For instance, if a reverse repurchase agreement can be terminated with a one day prior notice, it should count as a daily maturing asset. If the manager has the possibility to withdraw money from a deposit account with a one day prior notice, it can count as a daily maturing asset. When a financial instrument embeds a put option and the put can be freely exercised on a daily basis, or respectively within the next five business days, and the strike price of the put is close to the expected value of the instrument, that instrument can count as a daily or respectively a weekly maturing asset.
- (36) Given that MMFs may invest in assets with different maturity ranges, investors should be able to distinguish between different categories of MMF. Therefore, MMFs should be classified as either short-term MMF or as standard MMF. Short-term MMFs have the objective of offering money market rate returns while ensuring the highest possible level of safety for the investors. With short WAM and WAL, the duration risk and credit risk of short-term MMFs are kept at lower levels.
- (37) Standard MMFs have the objective of offering returns slightly higher than money market returns, and therefore they invest in assets that have an extended maturity. To achieve this outperformance, this category of MMFs should be permitted to employ extended limits for the portfolio risk such as weighted average maturity and weighted average life.

- (38) Under the rules laid down in Article 84 of Directive 2009/65/EC, the managers of UCITS MMFs have the possibility to temporarily suspend redemptions in exceptional cases where circumstances so require. Under the rules laid down in Article 16 of Directive 2011/61/EU and in Article 47 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013<sup>5</sup>, the managers of AIF MMFs may use special arrangements in order to cope with a supervening illiquidity of the funds' assets.
- (39) The risk management of MMFs should not be biased by short-term decisions influenced by the possible rating of the MMF. Therefore, should the MMF be awarded an external rating or solicit to be externally rated, the MMF manager should refrain from solely relying on criteria used by the credit rating agency in the risk management of the MMF. Investors in a MMF should also not solely or mechanically rely on external credit ratings. Furthermore, it should be clear to the investors of the MMF whether the rating of the MMF has been solicited or paid for by the MMF itself or not, therefore additional transparency requirements are needed.
- (39a) It is necessary, for appropriate liquidity management, that the MMFs establish sound policies and procedures to know their investors. The policies that the manager has to put in place should help understanding the MMF's investor base, to the extent that large redemptions could be anticipated. In order to avoid that the MMF faces sudden massive redemptions, particular attention should be paid to large investors representing a substantial portion of the MMF's assets, as with one investor representing more than the proportion of daily maturing assets. The manager should whenever possible look at the identity of the investors, even if they are represented by nominee accounts, portals or any other indirect buyer.
- (40) As part of a prudent risk management, MMFs should periodically conduct stress testing. The managers of MMFs are expected to act in order to strengthen the MMF's robustness whenever the results of stress testing point to vulnerabilities.

---

<sup>5</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 of 19 December 2012 supplementing Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to exemptions, general operating conditions, depositaries, leverage, transparency and supervision (OJ L 83, 22.3.2013, p. 1).

- (41) In order to reflect the actual value of assets, the use of mark to market should be the preferred method for valuing the assets of MMFs. A manager should not be allowed to use the mark to model valuation method when marking to market provides a reliable value of the asset, as the mark to model method is prone to providing less accurate valuation. Assets such as treasury and local authority bills, medium- or short-term notes are generally the ones that are expected to have a reliable mark to market value. For valuing commercial papers or certificates of deposit, the manager should check if accurate pricing is provided by a secondary market. The buy-back price offered by the issuer should also be considered to represent a good estimate of the value of the commercial paper. In all other cases the manager should assign a fair value to a money market instrument by using mark to model valuation methods, for example by using market data such as yields on comparable issues and comparable issuers or by discounting the money market instruments' cash flows. Some assets may be inherently difficult to value based on market prices, for example assets which are thinly traded. In situations where marking to market does not provide a reliable value of the assets, the manager should value these assets through the mark to model valuation method. This type of accounting method uses financial models to allocate a fair value to a money market instrument. Such models can, for example, be developed by the MMF itself, or the fund can use existing models from external parties such as data vendors. When the mark to model valuation method is used, the valuation model shall not rely on amortised cost.
- (42) Constant Net Asset Value MMFs (CNAV MMFs) have the objective of preserving the capital of the investment while ensuring a high degree of liquidity. The majority of CNAV MMFs have a net asset value (NAV) per unit or share set, for example, at 1 € \$ or £ when they distribute the income to the investors. The others accumulate income in the NAV of the fund while maintaining the intrinsic value of the asset at a constant value.

- (43) To allow for the specificities of CNAV MMFs and LVNAV MMFs, both may use the amortised cost accounting method for the purpose of determining the constant net asset value (NAV) per unit or share. LVNAV MMFs are only allowed to use the amortised cost accounting method for assets with a residual maturity of up to 75 days where the mark-to-market or mark-to-model value of that asset does not deviate by more than 10 basis points from the value according to the amortised cost accounting method. CNAV MMFs and LVNAV MMF shall also have in place appropriate monitoring mechanisms for credit risks and interest rate risks that could affect the difference between the constant NAV per unit or share and the NAV per unit or share.
- (44) As a MMF should publish a NAV that reflects all movements in the value of its assets, the published NAV should be rounded at maximum to the nearest basis point or its equivalent. As a consequence, when the NAV is published in a specific currency, for example €, the incremental change in value should be done every €0.0001. In the case of a NAV at €100, the incremental change in value should be done every €0.01. Only if the MMF is a CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF, the MMF can publish a price that does not follow entirely the movements in the value of its assets. In the case of a CNAV MMF the NAV can be rounded to the nearest cent for a NAV at €1 (every €0.01 move).
- (45) (...)
- (46) (...)

- (47) External support provided to a MMF with the intention of ensuring either liquidity or stability of the MMF or de facto having such effects increases the contagion risk between the MMF sector and the rest of the financial sector. Third parties, including other legal entities in the same group of the MMF, providing such support may have an interest in doing so, either because they have an economic interest in the management company managing the MMF or because they want to avoid any reputational damage should their name be associated with the failure of a MMF. Because these third parties do not always commit explicitly to providing or guaranteeing the support, there is uncertainty whether such support will be granted when the MMF needs it. In these circumstances, the discretionary nature of sponsor support contributes to uncertainty among market participants about who will bear losses of the MMF when they do occur. This uncertainty likely makes MMFs even more vulnerable to runs during periods of financial instability, when broader financial risks are most pronounced and when concerns arise about the health of the sponsors and their ability to provide support to affiliated MMFs. For these reasons external support for MMFs should be prohibited.
- (48) Investors should be clearly informed, before they invest in a MMF, if the MMF is of a short-term nature or of a standard nature and whether the MMF is a CNAV MMF, a LVNAV MMF or a VNAV MMF. In order to avoid misplaced expectations from the investor, it must also be clearly stated in any marketing document that MMFs are not a guaranteed investment vehicle.
- (49) To ensure that competent authorities are able to detect, monitor and respond to risks in the MMF market, MMFs should report to their competent authorities a detailed list of information, in addition to reporting already required under Directives 2009/65/EC or 2011/61/EU. Competent authorities should collect these data in a consistent way throughout the Union in order to obtain a substantive knowledge of the main evolutions of the MMF market. To facilitate a collective analysis of potential impacts of the MMF market in the Union, such data should be transmitted to the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) who should create a central database for MMFs.

- (50) The competent authority of the MMF should verify whether a MMF is able to comply with this Regulation on an on-going basis. As the competent authorities are already provided with extensive powers under Directives 2009/65/EC and 2011/61/EU, it is necessary that such powers be extended in order to be exercised by reference to the new common rules on MMFs. The competent authorities for the UCITS or AIF should also verify compliance of all collective investment undertakings that display the characteristics of MMFs that are in existence at the time this Regulation enters into force.
- (51) The Commission should adopt the delegated acts in the area of the internal assessment procedure pursuant to Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level.
- (52) The Commission should also be empowered to adopt implementing technical standards by means of implementing acts pursuant to Article 291 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010<sup>6</sup>. ESMA should be entrusted with drafting implementing technical standards for submission to the Commission with regard to a reporting template containing information on MMFs for competent authorities.
- (53) ESMA should be able to exercise all the powers conferred on them under Directives 2009/65/EC and 2011/61/EU with respect to this Regulation. It is also entrusted with developing draft regulatory and implementing technical standards.

---

<sup>6</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Securities and Markets Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/77/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 84).

- (54) It is essential to carry out a review of this Regulation in order to assess in particular the experience of its application on investors, MMFs and the managers of MMFs in the Union. This review should also assess the role that MMFs play in purchasing debt issued or guaranteed by the Member States, while taking into account the specific characteristics of the debt issued or guaranteed by the Member States and the role this debt plays in financing the Member States. Finally, the review should also include an assessment of the report referred to in Article 509(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the impact of the regulation on the short-term financing markets and the regulatory developments at international level. Therefore, five years after the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission should analyse the experience acquired in applying this Regulation and the impacts on the different economic aspects attached to the MMFs. The Commission should take into consideration the input received from ESMA and, where available, from the ESRB.
- (55) The new uniform rules on MMFs should comply with the provisions of Directive 95/46/EC<sup>7</sup> and with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001<sup>8</sup>.
- (56) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to ensure uniform prudential requirements that apply to MMFs throughout the Union, while taking full account of the need to balance safety and reliability of MMFs with the efficient operation of the money markets and the cost for its various stakeholders, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

---

<sup>7</sup> Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31).

<sup>8</sup> Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and of the free movement of such data (OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1).

- (57) The new uniform rules on MMFs respect the fundamental rights and observe the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and notably consumer protection, the freedom to conduct a business and the protection of personal data. The new uniform rules on MMFs should be applied in accordance with those rights and principles,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

# Chapter I

## General provisions

### *Article 1*

#### *Subject matter and scope*

1. This Regulation lays down rules concerning the financial instruments eligible for investment by a money market fund (MMF), its portfolio and valuation, and the reporting requirements in relation to a MMF established, managed or marketed in the Union.

This Regulation applies to collective investment undertakings that require authorisation as UCITS or are UCITS under Directive 2009/65/EC or are AIFs under Directive 2011/61/EU that invest in short term assets and have as distinct or cumulative objectives offering returns in line with money market rates or preserving the value of the investment.

2. Member States shall not add any additional requirements in the field covered by this Regulation.

### *Article 2*

#### *Definitions*

For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions apply:

- (1) “short term assets” means financial assets with a residual maturity not exceeding two years;
- (2) “money market instruments” means money market instruments as defined in Article 2(1)(o) of Directive 2009/65/EC and Article 3 of Directive 2007/16/EC;
- (3) “transferable securities” means transferable securities as defined in Article 2(1)(n) of Directive 2009/65/EC and Article 3 of Directive 2007/16/EC;

- (4) “repurchase agreement” means any agreement in which one party transfers securities or any rights related to that title to a counterparty, subject to a commitment to repurchase them at a specified price on a future date specified or to be specified;
- (5) “reverse repurchase agreement” means any agreement in which one party receives securities, or any rights related to a title or security from a counterparty subject to a commitment to sell them back at a specified price on a future date specified or to be specified;
- (6) “securities lending” and “securities borrowing” mean any transaction in which an institution or its counterparty transfers securities subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities at some future date or when requested to do so by the transferor, that transaction being securities lending for the institution transferring the securities and being securities borrowing for the institution to which they are transferred;
- (7) “securitisation” means securitisation as defined in Article 4(1)(61) of Regulation 575/2013<sup>9</sup>;
- (8) (...)
- (9) “mark to market” means the valuation of positions at readily available close out prices that are sourced independently, including exchange prices, screen prices, or quotes from several independent reputable brokers;
- (10) “mark to model” means any valuation which has to be benchmarked, extrapolated or otherwise calculated from one or more market input;
- (11) “amortised cost method” means a valuation method which takes the acquisition cost of an asset and adjusts this value for amortisation of premiums (or discounts) until maturity;
- (12) (...)

---

<sup>9</sup> Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, OJ L 176, 27.06.2013, p. 1-337

- (12a) "Constant Net Asset Value Money Market Fund" (or "CNAV MMF") means an MMF
- (i) that seeks to maintain an unchanging net asset value (NAV) per unit or share;
  - (ii) where the income in the fund is accrued daily and can either be paid out to the investor or used to purchase more units in the fund, and
  - (iii) where assets are generally valued according to the amortised cost method and/or where the NAV is rounded to the nearest percentage point or its equivalent in currency terms; and
  - (iv) that either:
    - a) invests at least 99.5% of its assets in the instruments referred to in Article 14(6), reverse repurchase agreements secured with government debt referred to in Article 14(6) and in cash ("Government CNAV MMF"); or
    - b) is an AIF not marketed in the EU and is made available for subscription or acquisition exclusively to natural persons, for their own account only, residing in the territory of third countries where the conditions of its distribution are under supervision ("non-EU CNAV MMF").
- (12b) "Low Volatility Net Asset Value Money Market Fund" (or "LVNAV MMF") means a MMF that complies with the specific requirements laid down in Articles 26, 27b, and 28(3);
- (12c) Variable Net Asset Value Money Market Fund (or "VNAV MMF") means a MMF that complies with the specific requirements laid down in Articles 26, 27 and 28(1);
- (13) "Short-term MMF" means a money market fund that invests in eligible money market instruments referred to in Article 9(1) and is subject to the portfolio rules in Article 21. A CNAV MMF, a LVNAV MMF and a VNAV MMF may all take the form of a short-term MMF;

- (14) “Standard MMF” means a money market fund that invests in eligible money market instruments referred to in Article 9(1) and (2) and is subject to the portfolio rules in Article 22. Only a VNAV MMF may take the form of a standard MMF;
- (15) “credit institutions” means credit institution as defined in Article 4(1)(1) of Regulation 575/2013;
- (16) “competent authority of the MMF” means:
- (a) for UCITS the competent authority of the UCITS home Member State designated in accordance with Article 97 of Directive 2009/65/EC
  - (b) for EU AIFs the competent authority of the home Member State of the AIF as defined in Article 4(1)(p) of Directive 2011/61/EU;
  - (c) for non-EU AIFs:
    - (i) the competent authority of the Member State where the non-EU AIF is marketed in the Union without a passport;
    - (ii) the competent authority of the EU AIFM managing the non-EU AIF, where the non-EU AIF is marketed in the Union with a passport or is not marketed in the Union;
    - (iii) the competent authority of the Member State of reference if the non-EU AIF is not managed by an EU AIFM and is marketed in the Union with a passport;
- (17) “MMF home Member State” means the Member State where the MMF is authorised;
- (18) “weighted average maturity (WAM)” means the average length of time to the legal maturity or, if shorter, to the next interest rate reset to a money market rate, of all the underlying assets in the MMF reflecting the relative holdings in each asset;

- (19) “weighted average life (WAL)” means the average length of time to the legal maturity of all the underlying assets in the MMF reflecting the relative holdings in each asset;
- (20) “legal maturity” means the date when the principal of a security is to be repaid in full and which is not subject to any optionality;
- (21) “residual maturity” means the length of time remaining until the legal maturity;
- (22) “short selling” means any sale by the MMF of an instrument which the MMF does not own at the time of entering into the agreement to sell, including such a sale where, at the time of entering into the agreement to sell, the MMF has borrowed or agreed to borrow the money market instruments for delivery at settlement;
- (23) “manager of a MMF” means, in the case of a UCITS MMF, the UCITS management company or the UCITS investment company in the case of a self-managed UCITS and in the case an AIF MMF an alternative investment fund manager (AIFM) or an internally-managed AIF.

#### *Article 2a*

##### *Types of MMFs*

1. MMFs may be set up as
  - (a) Variable Net Asset Value MMFs (VNAV MMF); or
  - (b) Constant Net Asset Value MMFs (CNAV MMF); or
  - (c) Low Volatility Net Asset Value MMFs (LVNAV MMF).
2. The authorisation of an MMF shall explicitly state the type of MMF as referred to in paragraph 1. In addition, CNAV MMFs shall explicitly state whether they are set up in line with Article 2 (12a) (iv) point (a) or point (b).

*Article 3*  
*Authorisation of MMFs*

1. No collective investment undertaking shall be established, marketed or managed in the Union as MMF unless it has been authorised in accordance with this Regulation.

Such authorisation shall be valid for all Member States.

2. A collective investment undertaking that requires authorisation as a UCITS under Directive 2009/65/EC and as a MMF under this regulation shall be authorised as a MMF as part of the authorisation procedure pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC. Where a UCITS has already been authorised under Directive 2009/65/EC it can apply for authorisation as a MMF in accordance with procedure set out in paragraph 4 and 5.
3. A collective investment undertaking that is an AIF shall be authorised as a MMF pursuant to the authorisation procedure laid down in Article 4.
4. No collective investment undertaking shall be authorised as a MMF unless the competent authority of the MMF is satisfied that the MMF meets all the requirements of this Regulation.
5. For the purposes of authorisation, the MMF shall submit to its competent authority the following documents:
  - (a) the fund rules or instruments of incorporation;
  - (b) identification of the manager;
  - (c) identification of the depositary;
  - (d) a description of, or any information on, the MMF available to investors;

- (e) a description of, or any information on, the arrangements and procedures needed to comply with the requirements referred to in Chapters II to VII;
  - (f) any other information or document requested by the competent authority of the MMF to verify compliance with the requirements of this Regulation.
6. The competent authorities shall, on a quarterly basis, inform ESMA of authorisations granted or withdrawn pursuant to this Regulation.
7. ESMA shall keep a central public register identifying each MMF authorised under this Regulation, its type in accordance with Article 2a, whether it is a short term or standard MMF, its manager and the competent authority of the MMF. The register shall be made available in electronic format.

#### *Article 4*

##### *Procedure for authorising AIF MMFs*

1. An AIF shall be authorised as a MMF only if its competent authority has approved the application of an AIFM authorised under Directive [2011/61/EU](#) to manage the AIF, the fund rules and the choice of the depositary.
2. When submitting the application for managing the AIF the authorised AIFM shall provide the competent authority of the MMF with:
- (a) the written agreement with the depositary;
  - (b) information on delegation arrangements regarding portfolio and risk management and administration with regard to the AIF;
  - (c) information about the investment strategies, the risk profile and other characteristics of AIF MMFs that the AIFM manages.

The competent authority of the MMF may ask the competent authority of the AIFM for clarification and information as regards the documentation referred to in the previous subparagraph or an attestation as to whether MMFs fall within the scope of the AIFM's management authorisation. The competent authority of the AIFM shall respond within 10 working days of the request by the MMF competent authority.

3. Any subsequent modifications of the documentation referred to in paragraph 2 shall be immediately notified by the AIFM to the competent authority of the MMF.
4. The competent authority of the MMF may refuse the application of the AIFM only if:
  - (a) the AIFM does not comply with this Regulation;
  - (b) the AIFM does not comply with Directive 2011/61/EU;
  - (c) the AIFM is not authorised by its competent authority to manage MMFs;
  - (d) the AIFM has not provided the documentation referred to in paragraph 2.

Before refusing an application the competent authority of the MMF shall consult the competent authority of the AIFM.

5. Authorisation of the AIF as a MMF shall not be subject either to a requirement that the AIF be managed by an AIFM authorised in the AIF home Member State or that the AIFM pursue or delegate any activities in the AIF home Member State.
6. The AIFM shall be informed within two months of the submission of a complete application, whether or not authorisation of the AIF as MMF has been granted.
7. The competent authority of the MMF shall not grant authorisation if the AIF is legally prevented from marketing its units or shares in its home Member State.

## Article 5

### *Use of designation as MMF*

1. A UCITS or an AIF shall use the designation 'money market fund' or 'MMF' in relation to itself or the units or shares it issues only where the UCITS or the AIF has been authorised in accordance with this Regulation.

A UCITS or an AIF shall not use a misleading or inaccurate designation which would suggest it is a MMF nor shall it have characteristics which are substantially similar to those referred to in article 1(1), unless it has been authorized in accordance with this Regulation.

2. The use of the designation 'money market fund', “MMF” or of a designation that suggests it is a MMF as referred to in paragraph 1 shall comprise its use in any external documents, prospectuses, reports, statements, advertisements, communications, letters or any other material addressed to or intended for distribution to prospective investors, unit-holders, shareholders or competent authorities in written, oral, electronic or any other form.

## Article 6

### *Applicable rules*

1. A MMF and its manager shall comply at all times with the provisions of this Regulation.
2. A MMF which is a UCITS and its manager shall comply at all times with the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC, unless otherwise specified in this Regulation.
3. A MMF which is an AIF and its manager shall comply at all times with the requirements of Directive 2011/61/EU, unless otherwise specified in this Regulation.
4. The manager of the MMF shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with this Regulation. The manager shall be liable for any loss or damage resulting from non-compliance with this Regulation.
5. This Regulation shall not prevent MMFs from applying investment limits that are stricter than those required by this Regulation.

# Chapter II

## Obligations concerning the investment policies of MMFs

### SECTION I

#### GENERAL RULES AND ELIGIBLE ASSETS

##### *Article 7*

##### *General principles*

1. Where a MMF comprises more than one investment compartment, each compartment shall be regarded as a separate MMF for the purposes of Chapters II to VII.
2. MMFs authorised as UCITS shall not be subject to the obligations concerning investment policies of UCITS laid down in Articles 49, 50, 50a, 51(2), and 52 to 57 of Directive 2009/65/EC, unless explicitly specified otherwise in this Regulation.

##### *Article 8*

##### *Eligible assets*

1. A MMF shall invest only in one or more of the following categories of financial assets and only under the conditions specified in this Regulation:
  - (a) high quality money market instruments;
  - (aa) eligible securitisations and asset backed commercial paper (ABCPs);
  - (b) deposits with credit institutions;
  - (c) financial derivative instruments;
  - (d) repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements;
  - (e) units or shares of other MMFs.

2. A MMF shall not undertake any of the following activities:
  - (a) investing in assets other than those referred to in paragraph 1;
  - (b) short-selling money market instruments;
  - (c) taking direct or indirect exposure to equity or commodities, including via derivatives, certificates representing them, indices based on them or any other means or instrument that would give an exposure to them;
  - (d) entering into securities lending agreements or securities borrowing agreements (...) or any other agreement that would encumber the assets of the MMF;
  - (e) borrowing and lending cash.
  
3. A MMF may hold ancillary liquid assets in accordance with Article 50(2) of Directive [2009/65/EC](#).

## Article 9

### *Eligible money market instruments*

1. A money market instrument shall be eligible for investment by a MMF provided that it fulfils all of the following requirements:
  - (a) it falls within one of the categories of money market instruments referred to in Article 50(1)(a), (b), (c) or (h) of Directive 2009/65/EC.
  - (b) Without prejudice to paragraph 2, it displays one of the following alternative characteristics:
    - (i) it has a legal maturity at issuance of 397 days or less;
    - (ii) it has a residual maturity of 397 days or less;
  - (c) the issuer of the money market instrument and the money market instrument are of high quality pursuant to the internal credit assessment according to the rules laid down in Articles 16 to 19;
  - (d) Where a MMF takes exposure to a securitisation, the requirements laid down in Article 10 shall apply.
2. Standard MMFs shall be allowed to invest in money market instruments with a residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to 2 years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is less than or equal to 397 days. For this purpose, floating rate money market instruments and fixed rate money market instruments hedged by a swap arrangement should reset to a money market rate or index.
3. Paragraph 1(c) shall not apply to money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a central authority or central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the Union, the European Stability Mechanism, the European Financial Stability Facility, or the European Investment Bank.

*Article 10*  
*Eligible securitisations*

1. A securitisation or asset backed commercial paper (ABCP) shall be considered as eligible for investment by a MMF provided that the securitisation or ABCP is sufficiently liquid and of high quality pursuant to the MMF's internal credit assessment according to the rules laid down in Articles 16 to 19; and
  - (a) is a securitisation as referred to in article 13 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2015/61; or
  - (b) is an ABCP issued by an ABCP programme:
    - (i) which is fully supported by a credit institution supervised under directive 2013/36/EU that covers all liquidity, credit and material dilution risks as well as ongoing transaction costs and ongoing programme wide costs related to this commercial paper if necessary to guarantee towards the investor the full payment of any amount under the asset backed commercial paper; and
    - (ii) the exposure underlying the ABCP do not include securitisations, nor synthetic securitisations, as defined by article 242(11) of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013; or
  - (c) is, on the basis of the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2, identified as a simple, transparent and standardised securitisation or ABCP.
  
- 1a. A short term MMF may invest in all the instruments referred to in paragraph 1. The legal maturity at issuance of instruments under subparagraph 1(a) shall be less than or equal to 2 years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is less than or equal to 397 days. The instruments referred to in subparagraph 1(b) and 1(c) shall have a residual maturity or legal maturity at issuance of 397 days or less.

- 1b. A standard MMF may invest in all the instruments referred to in paragraph 1. The instruments referred to in paragraph 1 shall all have a residual maturity or legal maturity at issuance of less than or equal to 2 years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is less than or equal to 397 days.
2. The Commission shall by 6 months following the adoption of this regulation adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 44 adding the criteria for the identification of simple, transparent and standardised securitisations and ABCPs, which will seek close alignment with existing and future legislation in this field and which will address the following aspects:
- (a) requirements relating to the simplicity of the securitisation, including its true sale character and the respect of standards relating to the underwriting of the exposures;
  - (b) requirements relating to standardisation of the securitisation, including risk retention requirements;
  - (c) requirements relating to the transparency of the securitisation, including the provision of information to potential investors;
  - (d) for ABCPs, in addition to points (a) to (c), the role of the sponsor that is a credit institution and in particular the requirement that the sponsor fully supports the ABCP programme;

The Commission may differentiate the requirements applying to ABCP and other types of securitisations taking into account the short-term characteristics of ABCP.

## *Article 11*

### *Eligible deposits with credit institutions*

A deposit with a credit institution shall be eligible for investment by a MMF provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the deposit is repayable on demand or may be withdrawn at any time;
- (b) the deposit matures in no more than 12 months;
- (c) the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, where the credit institution has its registered office in a third country it is subject to prudential rules considered by the competent authority of the MMF as equivalent to those laid down in Union law.

## *Article 12*

### *Eligible financial derivative instruments*

A financial derivative instrument shall be eligible for investment by a MMF if it is dealt in on a regulated market referred to in Article 50(1)(a), (b) or (c) of Directive 2009/65/EC or over-the-counter (OTC) provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the underlying of the derivative instrument consists of interest rates, foreign exchange rates, currencies or indices representing one of these categories;
- (b) the derivative instrument serves only the purpose of hedging the interest rate or exchange rate risks inherent to other investments of the MMF;
- (c) the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential regulation and supervision and belonging to the categories approved by the competent authority of the MMF;

- (d) the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the MMF's initiative.

*Article 12a*

*Eligible repurchase agreements*

1. A repurchase agreement shall be eligible to be entered into by a MMF provided that all the following conditions are fulfilled:
- (a) it is used exclusively for liquidity management purposes and on a temporary basis;
  - (aa) the counterparty receiving assets transferred by the MMF as collateral under the repurchase agreement is prohibited from selling, investing, pledging or otherwise transferring those assets without the MMF's prior consent;
  - (b) the cash received by the MMF under the repurchase agreement shall not be invested in eligible assets but may be:
    - (i) placed on deposits referred to in Article 8(1)(b);
    - (ii) invested in assets referred to in Article 13(5).
  - (c) the MMF has the right to terminate the agreement at any time upon a notice of maximum two working days.

*Article 13*

*Eligible reverse repurchase agreements*

1. A reverse repurchase agreement shall be eligible to be entered into by a MMF provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
  - (a) the MMF has the right to terminate the agreement at any time upon a notice of maximum two working days;
  - (b) the market value of the assets received as part of the reverse repurchase agreement is at all times at least equal to the value of the cash given out.
2. The assets received by the MMF as part of a reverse repurchase agreement shall be money market instruments compliant with Article 9.
3. Securitisations as defined in Article 10 shall not be received by the MMF as part of a reverse repurchase agreement. The assets received by the MMF as part of a reverse repurchase agreement shall not be sold, reinvested, pledged or otherwise transferred.
4. The assets received by the MMF as part of a reverse repurchase agreement shall be sufficiently diversified with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the MMF's net asset value. In addition the assets received by the MMF as part of a reverse repurchase agreement shall be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- 4a. An MMF that enters into a reverse repurchase agreement should ensure that it is able at any time to recall the full amount of cash on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement shall be used for the calculation of the NAV of the MMF.

5. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, a MMF may receive as part of a reverse repurchase agreement liquid transferable securities or money market instruments other than those laid down in Article 9 provided that those assets comply with one of the following conditions:

- (a) they are of high credit quality and they are issued or guaranteed by a central authority or central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the Union, the European Financial Stability Facility, the European Stability Mechanism the European Investment Bank;
- (b) they are issued or guaranteed by a central authority or central bank of a third country, and they are of high credit quality pursuant to the MMF's internal credit assessment according to the rules laid down in Articles 16 to 19.

The assets received as part of a reverse repurchase agreement according to the first subparagraph shall be disclosed to the MMF investors, in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EU) No 2015/2365.

The assets received as part of a reverse repurchase agreement according to the first subparagraph shall be subject to the rules laid down in Article 14 paragraph 6.

6. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 44 specifying quantitative and qualitative liquidity requirements applicable to assets referred to in paragraph 5 and quantitative and qualitative credit quality requirements applicable to assets referred to in paragraph 5(a).

For this purpose the Commission shall take into account the report referred to in Article 509(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

The Commission shall adopt the delegated act referred to in the first subparagraph no later than [...].

*Article 13a*

*Eligible units or shares of MMFs*

1. A MMF may acquire the units or shares of other MMFs provided that no more than 10 % of the assets of the MMF whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their fund rules or instruments of incorporation, be invested in aggregate in units– or shares of other MMFs.
  
2. A MMF may acquire the units or shares of other MMFs, provided that no more than 5 % of its assets are invested in units or shares of a single MMF.
  
- 2a. A MMF may invest in aggregate no more than 30% of its assets in units or shares of other MMFs.
  
3. Units or shares of MMFs shall be eligible for investment by a MMF provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
  - (-a) the targeted MMF is authorised under this Regulation ;
  - (a) where the targeted MMF is managed, directly or under delegation, by the same manager or by any other company with which the manager of the acquiring MMF is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the manager of the MMF or that other company is prohibited from charging subscription or redemption fees on account of the MMFs' investment in the units or shares of the targeted MMF;
  - (b) where a MMF invests 10% or more of its assets in units or shares of other MMFs, the prospectus of that MMF shall disclose the maximum level of the management fees that may be charged both to the MMF itself and to the other targeted MMFs. The annual report shall indicate the maximum proportion of management fees charged both to the MMF itself and to the other MMFs in which it invests.

(3a) The provisions of paragraphs 2 to 2a of this article do not apply to an AIF MMF, authorised in accordance with article 3(3), which is marketed solely through employee saving schemes which has natural persons as investors that are subject to restrictive regulatory redemption terms.

By way of derogation from paragraph 2 to 2a of this article, an UCITS MMF, authorised in accordance with articles 3(2), which is marketed solely through employee saving schemes which has natural persons as investors that are subject to restrictive regulatory redemption terms, may acquire units or shares in other MMFs in accordance with article 55 or alternatively article 58 of Directive [2009/65/EC](#).

7. Short-term MMFs may only invest in units or shares of short-term MMFs;

7a. Standard MMFs may invest in units or shares of short-term MMFs and standard MMFs.

SECTION II  
PROVISIONS ON INVESTMENT POLICIES

*Article 14*  
*Diversification*

1. A MMF shall invest no more than:
  - (a) 5% of its assets in money market instruments issued by the same body, or
  - (b) 15% of its assets in deposits made with the same credit institution.
  
- 1a. By way of derogation from point (a) of paragraph 1, a VNAV MMFs may invest up to 10% of its assets in money market instruments issued by the same body under the condition that the total value of the money market instruments held by the VNAV MMF in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5 % of its assets shall not exceed 40 % of the value of its assets.
  
2. The aggregate of all exposures to securitisations, including ABCPs, shall be limited to either:
  - (a) 20% of the assets of a MMF, or
  - (b) 25% of the assets of a MMF, if the MMF invests at least 10% of its assets in securitisations or ABCPs identified as simple, transparent and standardised in accordance with Article 10(1)(c).
  
- 2a. The aggregate value of assets transferred by the MMF under repurchase agreements shall not exceed 10% of the MMF's assets.
  
3. The aggregate risk exposure to the same counterparty of the MMF stemming from OTC derivative transactions shall not exceed 5% of its assets.
  
4. The aggregate amount of cash provided to the same counterparty of a MMF in reverse repurchase agreements shall not exceed 20% of its assets.

5. Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraphs 1 and 3, a MMF shall not combine, where this would lead to investment of more than 20% of assets in a single body, any of the following:
- (a) investments in money market instruments issued by that body;
  - (b) deposits made with that body;
  - (c) OTC financial derivative instruments giving counterparty risk exposure to that body.
- 5a. All portfolio assets that a MMF invests in according to paragraphs 1a and 5 shall be disclosed to MMF investors in its annual report.
6. By way of derogation from paragraph 1(a), a competent authority may authorise a MMF to invest in accordance with the principle of risk-spreading up to 100% of its assets in different money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the Union, the European Financial Stability Facility, the European Stability Mechanism or the European Investment Bank, a central authority or central bank of a third country, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong.

The first subparagraph shall only apply where all of the following requirements are met:

- (a) the MMF holds money market instruments from at least six different issues by the respective issuer;
- (b) the MMF limits the investment in money market instruments from the same issue to maximum 30% of its assets;

- (c) the MMF makes express mention in the fund rules or instruments of incorporation of the central, regional or local authority or central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the Union, the European Financial Stability Facility, the **European Stability Mechanism** or the European Investment Bank, a central authority or central bank of a third country, or the public international body to which one or more Member States belong issuing or guaranteeing money market instruments in which it intends to invest more than 5% of its assets;
- (d) the MMF includes a prominent statement in its prospectus and marketing communications drawing attention to the use of this derogation and indicating the central, regional or local authority or central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the Union, the European Financial Stability Facility, the **European Stability Mechanism** the European Investment Bank, a central authority or central bank of a third country, or the public international body to which one or more Member States belong issuing or guaranteeing money market instruments in which it intends to invest more than 5% of its assets.

6a. Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph 1, a MMF may invest no more than 10 % of its assets in bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds shall be invested in accordance with the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in the event of failure of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.

Where a MMF invests more than 5% of its assets in the bonds referred to in the first subparagraph which are issued by a single issuer, the total value of these investments shall not exceed 40% of the value of the assets of the MMF.

- 6b. Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph 1, a MMF may invest no more than 20% of its assets in bonds issued by a single credit institution where the requirements set in Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/61, article 10(1)(f) or article 11(1)(c) are met, including any possible investment in assets referred to in paragraph 6a.

Where a MMF invests more than 5% of its assets in the bonds referred to in the first subparagraph which are issued by a single issuer, the total value of these investments shall not exceed 60% of the value of the assets of the MMF, including any possible investment in the assets referred to in paragraph 6a respecting the limits set out therein.

7. Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as regulated by Council Directive 83/349/EEC<sup>10</sup> or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, shall be regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5.

#### *Article 15* *Concentration*

1. A MMF may not hold more than 10% of the money market instruments issued by a single body.
2. The limit laid down in paragraph 1 shall not apply in respect of holdings of money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the Union, the European Financial Stability Facility, the European Stability Mechanism or the European Investment Bank, a central authority or central bank of a third country, or the public international body to which one or more Member States belongs.

---

<sup>10</sup> Seventh Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 based on the Article 54 (3) (g) of the Treaty on consolidated accounts; OJ L 193, 18.7.1983, p. 1–17

SECTION III  
CREDIT QUALITY OF MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS

*Article 16*

*Internal credit quality assessment procedure*

1. A manager of a MMF shall establish, implement and consistently apply a prudent and rigorous internal credit quality assessment procedure for determining the credit quality of money market instruments, taking into account the issuer of the instrument and the characteristics of the instrument itself.
  - 1a. A manager of a MMF shall ensure that the information used in applying the internal credit quality assessment procedure is of sufficient quality, up-to-date and from reliable sources.
2. The internal credit quality assessment procedure shall be based on prudent, systematic and continuous assessment methodologies. The methodologies used shall be subject to validation by the manager of the MMF based on historical experience and empirical evidence, including back testing.
3. The internal credit quality assessment procedure complies at least with the following general principles:
  - (a) a manager of a MMFs shall implement and maintain an effective process to obtain and update relevant information on the issuer and the instrument's characteristics;
  - (b) a manager of a MMF shall adopt and implement adequate measures to ensure that the internal credit quality assessment is based on a thorough analysis of the information that is available and pertinent, and includes all relevant driving factors that influence the creditworthiness of the issuer and of the instrument;

- (c) a manager of a MMF shall monitor its internal credit quality assessment procedure on an ongoing basis and review all credit assessments at least annually.
- (ca) while there shall be no mechanistic overreliance on external ratings, a manager of a MMF shall undertake a new assessment of the credit quality assessment for a money market instrument when there is a material change that could have an impact on this assessment, in particular when it comes to the attention of a manager of a MMF that a money market instrument is downgraded below the two highest short-term credit ratings provided by any credit rating agency regulated and certified in accordance with Regulation (EU) no. 1060/2009 to ensure the money market instrument continues to be of high credit quality.
- (e) a manager of the MMF shall review the credit quality assessment methodologies at least once a year to determine whether they remain appropriate for the current portfolio and external conditions, the review shall be transmitted to competent authorities upon their request. Where a manager of the MMF becomes aware of errors in the credit quality assessment methodology or in its application it shall immediately correct those errors;
- (f) when methodologies, models or key assumptions used in the internal credit quality assessment procedure are changed, the manager of a MMF shall review all affected internal credit quality assessments as soon as possible;

*Article 17*

*Internal credit quality assessment*

1. A manager of a MMF shall assess whether a money market instrument qualifies as high credit quality in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 16. Where one or more credit rating agency registered and certified in accordance with Regulation (EU) no. 1060/2009 have provided a rating of this instrument, the manager may have regard to these ratings and supplementary information and analysis in its internal credit quality assessment, while not solely or mechanistically relying on such ratings.
  
2. The internal credit quality assessment shall take into account at least the following factors and principles:
  - (a) the quantification of the credit risk of the issuer and the relative risk of default of the issuer and of the instrument
  
  - (b) qualitative indicators on the issuer of the instrument and the macro-economic and financial market situation;
  
  - (c) the short-term nature of money market instruments.
  
  - (d) the nature of the asset class represented by the instrument;
  
  - (e) the type of issuer, distinguishing at least the following types of issuers : sovereign, regional or local public authority, financial corporations, and non-financial corporations;
  
  - (f) for structured financial instruments, the operational and counterparty risk inherent within the structured financial transaction, in particular, in case of exposure to securitisations,– the credit risk of the issuer, the structure of the securitisation and the credit risk of the underlying assets;
  
  - (g) the liquidity profile of the instrument.

3. The manager of an MMF may in addition to the criteria and factors referred to in paragraph 2, take into account a set of early warning indicators, when determining the credit quality of a money market instrument referred to in article 14(6).

### *Article 18*

#### *Documentation*

1. A manager of a MMF shall document its internal credit quality assessment procedure and the credit quality assessments. Documentation shall include:
  - (a) the design and operational details of its internal credit quality assessment procedure in a manner that allows competent authorities to understand and– evaluate the appropriateness of a credit quality assessment;
  - (b) the criteria supporting the credit quality assessment as well– the manager’s choice of the criteria and the frequency of their review.
  - (c) all major changes in the internal credit quality assessment procedure including identification of the triggers of such changes;
  - (d) the organisation of the internal credit quality assessment procedure and the internal control structure;
  - (e) complete internal credit quality assessment histories on instruments, issuers and where relevant recognised guarantors;
  - (h) the person or persons responsible for the internal credit quality assessment procedure.
- 1a. The manager of the MMF shall keep all the documentation referred to in paragraph 1 for at least three complete annual accounting periods.

2. The internal credit quality assessment procedure shall be detailed in the fund rules or rules of incorporation of the MMF and all documents referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made available to the competent authorities of the MMF and to the competent authorities of the manager of the MMF at their request.

#### *Article 19*

#### *Delegated acts*

The Commission shall, taking into account the principle of proportionality, adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 44 specifying the following points:

- (a) the criteria for the validation of the credit quality assessment methodology referred to in Article 16(2);
- (b) the criteria for quantification of the credit risk and the relative risk of default of an issuer and of the instrument, referred to in Article 17(2)(a).

#### *Article 20*

#### *Governance of the credit quality assessment*

1. The internal credit quality assessment procedure shall be approved by the senior management, the governing body, and, where it exists, the supervisory function of the manager of the MMF.

These parties shall have a good understanding of the internal credit quality assessment procedure, and the methodologies applied by the manager and a detailed comprehension of the associated reports.

2. A manager of a MMF should report at least annually to the parties referred to in paragraph 1 on the MMF's credit risk profile following from an analysis of the MMF's internal credit quality assessments, taking into account a comparison of realised default rates. The parties referred to in paragraph 1 may require a more frequent reporting depending on the significance and type of information provided.

3. Senior management shall ensure, on an ongoing basis that the internal credit quality assessment procedure is operating properly.

Senior management shall be regularly informed about the performance of the internal credit quality assessment procedures, the areas where deficiencies were identified, and the status of efforts and actions taken to improve previously identified deficiencies.

4. Internal credit quality assessments and their periodic reviews by the manager of a MMF shall not be performed by persons performing or responsible for the portfolio management of the MMF.
5. The manager of the MMF shall, upon request, provide the competent authority of the manager of the MMF or the competent authority of the MMF with the information referred to in paragraph 3.

## Chapter III

### Obligations concerning the risk management of MMFs

#### *Article 21*

##### *Portfolio rules for short-term MMFs*

A short-term MMF shall comply on an on-going basis with all of the following portfolio requirements:

- (a) its portfolio shall have a weighted average maturity (WAM) of no more than 60 days;
- (b) its portfolio shall have a weighted average life (WAL) of no more than 120 days.

When calculating the WAL for securities, including structured financial instruments, the MMF shall base the maturity calculation on the residual maturity until the legal redemption of the instruments. However, when a financial instrument embeds a put option, the exercise date of the put option may be used instead of the legal residual maturity only if the following conditions are fulfilled at all times:

- (i) the put option can be freely exercised by the MMF at its exercise date;
  - (ii) the strike price of the put option remains close to the expected value of the instrument at the exercise date; and
  - (iii) the investment strategy of the MMF implies that there is a high probability that the option will be exercised at the exercise date.
- (c) for LVNAV and CNAV MMFs, at least 10% of its assets shall be comprised of daily maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which can be terminated within one business day prior notice or cash which can be withdrawn within a one business day prior notice. A LVNAV or CNAV MMF shall not acquire any asset other than a daily maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the short-term MMF investing less than 10% of its portfolio in daily maturing assets;

- (ca) for short-term VNAV MMFs at least 7,5% of its assets shall be comprised of daily maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which can be terminated within one business day prior notice or cash which can be withdrawn within a one business day prior notice. A short-term VNAV MMF shall not acquire any asset other than a daily maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the short-term MMF investing less than 7,5% of its portfolio in daily maturing assets;
- (d) for LVNAV and CNAV MMFs, at least 20% of its assets shall be comprised of weekly maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which can be terminated within five business days prior notice or cash which can be withdrawn within five business days prior notice. A LVNAV or CNAV MMF shall not acquire any asset other than a weekly maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the short-term MMF investing less than 20% of its portfolio in weekly maturing assets;
- (da) for short-term VNAV MMFs at least 15% of its assets shall be comprised of weekly maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which can be terminated within five business days prior notice or cash which can be withdrawn within five business days prior notice. A short-term VNAV MMF shall not acquire any asset other than a weekly maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the short-term MMF investing less than 15% of its portfolio in weekly maturing assets;
- (db) for the purpose of the calculation in paragraph (d), the following assets may also be included within the weekly maturing assets of LVNAV and CNAV MMFs:
- (i) highly liquid assets referred to in Article 14(6) which can be redeemed and settled within the next 5 business days and which have a residual maturity of up to 190 days, up to 10% of its assets; and
  - (ii) money market instruments or units or shares of other MMFs up to 5% of its assets provided these assets may be redeemed and settled within the next 5 business days.

- (dc) for the purpose of the calculation in paragraph (da), money market instruments or units or shares of other MMFs may be included within the weekly maturing assets up to 7,5% of its assets provided they may be redeemed and settled within the next 5 business days.

If the limits referred to in this Article are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of an MMF or as a result of the exercise of subscription or redemption rights, that MMF shall adopt as a priority objective the correction of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its unit holders.

## *Article 22*

### *Portfolio rules for standard MMFs*

1. A standard MMF shall comply at all times with all of the following requirements:

- (a) its portfolio shall have at all times a WAM of no more than 6 months;
- (b) its portfolio shall have at all times a WAL of no more than 12 months;

When calculating the WAL for securities, including structured financial instruments, the MMF shall base the maturity calculation on the residual maturity until the legal redemption of the instruments. However, when a financial instrument embeds a put option, the exercise date of the put option may be used instead of the legal residual maturity only if the following conditions are fulfilled at all times:

- (i) the put option can be freely exercised by the MMF at its exercise date;
- (ii) the strike price of the put option remains close to the expected value of the instrument at the exercise date; and
- (iii) the investment strategy of the MMF implies that there is a high probability that the option will be exercised at the exercise date;

- (c) at least 7,5% of its assets shall be comprised of daily maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which can be terminated within one business day prior notice or cash which can be withdrawn within a one business day prior notice. A standard MMF shall not acquire any asset other than a daily maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the standard MMF investing less than 7,5% of its portfolio in daily maturing assets;
- (d) at least 15% of its assets shall be comprised of weekly maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which can be terminated within five business days prior notice or cash which can be withdrawn within five business days prior notice. A standard MMF shall not acquire any asset other than a weekly maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the standard MMF investing less than 15% of its portfolio in weekly maturing assets;
- (da) For the purpose of the calculation in paragraph (d), money market instruments or units or shares of other MMFs may be included within the weekly maturing assets up to 7,5% of its assets provided they may be redeemed and settled within the next 5 business days.

If the limits referred to in this Article are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of an MMF or as a result of the exercise of subscription or redemption rights, that MMF shall adopt as a priority objective the correction of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its unit holders.

- 2. (...)
- 3. (...)
- 4. (...)

5. A standard MMF shall not take the form of a CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF.

*Article 23*

*MMF credit ratings*

If the MMF or the manager of the MMF solicits or finances a credit rating agency for rating the MMF, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 1060/2009, it shall clearly indicate in its prospectus and all communication to investors, in which the rating is mentioned, that the rating was solicited or financed by the MMF or its manager.

*Article 24*

*'Know your customer' policy*

1. The manager of the MMF shall establish, implement and apply procedures and exercise all due diligence with a view to anticipate the effect of concurrent redemptions by several investors, taking at least into account the type of investors, the number of shares in the fund owned by a single investor and the evolution of inflows and outflows.
  - 1a. If the value of the units or shares held by a single investor exceeds 10% of the net asset value of the fund, the manager of the MMF shall consider additionally the following factors:
    - (a) identifiable patterns in investor cash needs;
    - (b) the investor type;
    - (c) the risk aversion of the different investors;
    - (d) the degree of correlation or close links between different investors in the MMF.

2. The manager of the MMF shall ensure that:
  - (a) the value of the units or shares held by a single investor, where it accounts for a substantial part of the total net asset value of the MMF, does not materially impact the liquidity profile of the MMF in the event of large redemptions.
  - (b) (...)

*Article 25*

*Stress testing*

1. For each MMF there shall be in place sound stress testing processes that allow identifying possible events or future changes in economic conditions, which could have unfavourable effects on the MMF, and that assess the possible impact that these events or changes might have on the MMF. The manager of a MMF shall regularly conduct stress testing and develop action plans for different possible scenarios.

The stress tests shall be based on objective criteria and consider the effects of severe plausible scenarios. The stress test scenarios shall at least take into consideration reference parameters, including the following factors:

- (a) hypothetical changes in the level of liquidity of the assets held in the portfolio of the MMF;
- (b) hypothetical changes in the level of credit risk of the assets held in the portfolio of the MMF, including credit events and rating events;
- (c) hypothetical movements of the interest rates and exchange rates;
- (d) hypothetical levels of redemption.

2. In addition, in the case of CNAV and LVNAV MMFs, the stress tests shall estimate for different scenarios the difference between the constant NAV per unit or share and the NAV per unit or share (...).
3. Where the stress test reveals any vulnerability of the MMF, the manager of the MMF shall take action to strengthen the robustness of the MMF, including actions that reinforce the liquidity or the quality of the assets of the MMF.
4. Stress tests shall be conducted at a frequency determined by the MMF manager after considering what an appropriate and reasonable interval in light of the market conditions is and after considering any envisaged changes in the portfolio of the MMF. Such frequency shall be at least yearly.
5. The results of the stress testing shall be included in an extensive report. The MMF manager shall amend the proposed action plan if necessary and approve the final action plan.

The report outlining the results of the stress testing and the action plan shall be drawn in written format and shall be maintained for a period of at least five years.

7. ESMA shall issue guidelines with a view to establishing common reference parameters of the stress test scenarios to be included in the stress tests taking into account the factors specified in paragraph 1. The guidelines shall be updated at least every year taking into account the latest market developments.

# Chapter IV

## Valuation rules

### *Article 26*

#### *Valuation of MMFs assets*

1. The assets of a MMF shall be valued at least on a daily basis.
2. The assets of a MMF shall be valued by using the mark to market method whenever possible.
3. When marking to market the assets shall be valued at the more prudent side of bid and offer unless the asset can be closed out at mid-market.

When marking to market only good quality market data shall be used. The quality of the market data shall be assessed on the basis of all of the following factors:

- (a) the number and quality of the counterparties;
- (b) the volume and turnover in the market of that asset;
- (c) the issue size and the portion of the issue that the MMF plans to buy or sell.

4. Where marking to market is not possible or market data is not of sufficient quality, an asset of a MMF shall be valued conservatively by using the mark to model method.

The model shall accurately estimate the intrinsic value of the asset, based on the following up to date key factors:

- (a) the volume and turnover in the market of that asset;
- (b) the issue size and the portion of the issue that the MMF plans to buy or sell;
- (c) market risk, interest rate risk, credit risk attached to the asset.

When the mark to model method is used, the valuation models used shall not be based on amortised cost.

- 4a. The valuation method carried out in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 shall be communicated to the competent authorities.
5. By way of derogation from paragraphs 2 and 4, in addition to the mark to market method referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 and the mark to model method referred to in paragraph 4, the assets of CNAV MMFs may also be valued by using the amortised cost method.
6. By way of derogation from paragraphs 2 and 4, in addition to the mark to market method referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 and the mark to model method referred to in paragraph 4, the assets of LVNAV MMFs that have a residual maturity up to 75 days may be valued by using the amortised cost method.

The amortised cost method shall only be used for valuing an asset of a LVNAV MMF as long as the price of that asset calculated in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 4 does not deviate from the price of that asset calculated in accordance with the first subparagraph by more than 10 basis points. In case of such a deviation, the price of that asset shall be calculated in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 4.

*Article 27*

*Calculation of NAV per unit or share*

1. All MMFs shall calculate a 'Net Asset Value' (NAV) per unit or share.

The NAV per unit or share of shall be calculated as the difference between the sum of all assets of a MMF and the sum of all liabilities of the MMF valued in accordance with the mark to market or mark to model methods, divided by the number of outstanding units or shares of the MMF.

2. The NAV per unit or share of a MMF shall be rounded to the nearest basis point or its equivalent when the NAV is published in a currency unit.

3. The NAV per unit or share of a MMF shall be calculated at least daily.

4. (...)

5. (...)

6. (...)

*Article 27a*

*Calculation of the constant NAV per unit or share of CNAV MMFs*

1. A CNAV MMF shall calculate a constant NAV per unit or share.

The constant NAV per unit or share of a CNAV MMF shall be calculated as the difference between the sum of all assets of a CNAV MMF and the sum of all liabilities of a CNAV MMF, valued in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 5, divided by the number of outstanding units or shares of the CNAV MMF.

2. The constant NAV per unit or share of a CNAV MMF may be rounded to the nearest percentage point or its equivalent when the constant NAV is published in a currency unit.

3. The constant NAV per unit or share of a CNAV MMF shall be calculated at least daily.

4. In addition, a CNAV MMF shall calculate a NAV per unit or share in accordance with the provisions of Article 27. The difference between the constant NAV per unit or share and the NAV per unit or share calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 shall be continuously monitored.

*Article 27b*

*Calculation of the constant NAV per unit or share of LVNAV MMFs*

1. A LVNAV MMF shall calculate a constant NAV per unit or share.

The constant NAV per unit or share of a LVNAV shall be calculated as the difference between the sum of all assets of a LVNAV MMF and the sum of all liabilities of a LVNAV MMF, valued in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 6, divided by the number of outstanding units or shares of the LVNAV MMF.

2. The constant NAV per unit or share of a LVNAV MMF may be rounded to the nearest percentage point or its equivalent when the constant NAV of the LVNAV MMF is published in a currency unit.

3. The constant NAV per unit or share of a LVNAV MMF shall be calculated at least daily.

4. In addition, a LVNAV MMF shall calculate a NAV per unit or share in accordance with the provisions of Article 27. The difference between the constant NAV per unit or share and the NAV per unit or share calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 shall be continuously monitored.

*Article 27c*

*Publication of the NAV per unit or share*

All MMFs shall publish daily on the public section of their website the NAV per unit or share calculated in accordance with Article 27 and, where applicable, the difference between the constant NAV per unit or share and the NAV per unit or share calculated in accordance with Article 27a and 27b.

*Article 28*

*Issue and redemption price*

1. The units or shares of a MMF shall be issued or redeemed at a price that is equal to the MMF's NAV per unit or share, notwithstanding permitted duties or charges as specified in the prospectus of the MMF.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the units or shares of a CNAV MMF may be issued or redeemed at a price that is equal to the MMF's constant NAV per unit or share.
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the units or shares of a LVNAV MMF may be issued or redeemed at a price that is equal to the LVNAV's constant NAV per unit or share, but only as long as the constant NAV per unit or share calculated in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 27b does not deviate from the NAV per unit or share calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 by more than 20 basis points.

When the constant NAV per unit or share calculated in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 27b deviates from the NAV per unit or share calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 by more than 20 basis points, the following redemption or subscription shall be undertaken at a price that is equal to the NAV per unit or share calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 27.

Potential investors shall be clearly warned in writing by the MMF manager prior to the conclusion of the contract, of the circumstances in which the LVNAV MMF will no longer redeem or subscribe at a constant NAV per unit or share.

## Chapter V

### Specific requirements for CNAV MMFs and LVNAV MMFs

#### *Article 29*

##### *Specific requirements for CNAV MMFs and LVNAV MMFs*

1. By way of derogation from Article 21 letter (d), the weekly maturing assets in the portfolio of a CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF shall constitute at least 30% of the assets of that MMF.
  
- 1a. The manager of a CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF shall establish, implement and consistently apply prudent and rigorous liquidity management procedures for controlling the weekly liquidity thresholds applicable to such funds. The liquidity management procedures should be clearly described in the fund rules or instruments of incorporation, as well as in the prospectus.  
The liquidity management procedures shall provide for the actions described under paragraphs 2 to 6.

2. Whenever the proportion of weekly maturing assets falls below the 30% threshold referred to in paragraph 1 or whenever the net daily redemptions on a single business day exceed 10% of total assets, the manager of a CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF shall immediately inform the Board of the MMF and the Board shall undertake a documented and well-reasoned assessment of the situation. On the basis of such assessment and acting exclusively in the best interest of the investors in a CNAV MMF or the LVNAV MMF, the Board shall decide whether to apply one or several of the following measures, and document the reasons for their choice:

- (a) liquidity fees of up to 2% on redemptions;
- (b) redemption gates which limit the amount of shares or units to be redeemed on any one dealing day to maximum 10% of the shares or units in a CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF for any period up to 15 dealing days;
- (c) suspension of redemptions for any period up to 15 days; or
- (d) take no immediate action other than fulfilling the obligation laid down in Article 21(d) second subparagraph.

3. (...)

4. Whenever the proportion of weekly maturing assets falls below 10%, of its total assets the manager of a CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF shall immediately inform the Board of the MMF and the Board shall undertake a documented and well-reasoned assessment of the situation. On the basis of such assessment and acting exclusively in the best interest of the investors in a CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF, the Board shall impose, and document the reasons for their choice:

- (a) liquidity fees of at least 1% and not exceeding 2% on redemptions; or
- (b) suspension of redemptions for any period up to 15 days.

- 4a. When, within a period of 90 days, aggregated suspensions exceed 15 days, a CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF shall automatically cease to be a CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF and be prohibited from using the amortized cost or rounding method. The CNAV MMF or the LVNAV MMF shall inform immediately each investor thereof in writing and in a clear and comprehensible way
6. The manager of the CNAV MMFs or LVNAV MMFs shall immediately inform the competent authority, as soon as any of the situations described in paragraphs 2, 4 and 4a occurs.

(...)

Article 30(...)

Article 31(...)

Article 32(...)

Article 33(...)

Article 34(...)

# Chapter VI

## External support

### *Article 35*

#### *External support*

1. A MMF shall not receive external support.
2. (...)
3. External support shall mean a direct or indirect support offered by a third party that is intended for or in effect would result in guaranteeing the liquidity of the MMF or stabilising the NAV per unit or share of the MMF.

External support shall include:

- (a) cash injections from a third party;
- (b) purchase by a third party of assets of the MMF at an inflated price;
- (c) purchase by a third party of units or shares of the MMF;
- (d) issuance by a third party of any kind of explicit or implicit guarantee, warranty or letter of support for the benefit of the MMF;
- (e) any action by a third party the direct or indirect objective of which is to maintain the liquidity profile and the NAV per unit or share of the MMF.

### *Article 36*

(...)

## Chapter VII

### Transparency requirements

#### *Article 37*

#### *Transparency*

1. A MMF shall indicate clearly which type of MMF it is and whether it is a short-term or a standard MMF in any external document, report, statement, advertisement, letter or any other written evidence issued by it or its manager, addressed to or intended for distribution to prospective investors, unit-holders, shareholders.
  
2. Any document of the MMF used for marketing purposes shall clearly include all of the following statements:
  - (a) that the MMF is not a guaranteed investment;
  
  - (aa) that the investment in MMFs is of a different nature than investing in deposits, with particular reference to the risk that the principal invested in a MMF is capable of fluctuation;
  
  - (b) that the MMF does not rely on external support for guaranteeing the liquidity of the MMF or stabilising the NAV per unit or share;
  
  - (c) that the risk of loss of the principal has to be borne by the investor.

3. Any communication by the MMF or its manager to the investors or potential investors shall in no way suggest that an investment in the units or shares of the MMF is guaranteed.
4. Investors in a MMF shall be clearly informed of the method or methods used by the MMF to value the assets of the MMF and calculate the NAV.
5. CNAV MMFs and LVNAV MMFs shall explain clearly to investors and potential investors the use of the amortised cost method and/or of rounding.

### *Article 38*

#### *Reporting to competent authorities*

1. For each MMF managed, the manager of the MMF shall report information to the competent authority of the MMF, at least on a quarterly basis. For a MMF whose assets under management in total do not exceed EUR 100 million, the manager of the MMF shall report to the competent authority of the MMF at least on an annual basis. The manager shall upon request provide the information also to the competent authority of the manager if different from the competent authority of the MMF.
2. The information reported pursuant to paragraph 1 shall comprise the following points:
  - (a) the type and characteristics of the MMF;
  - (b) portfolio indicators such as the total value of assets, NAV, WAM, WAL, maturity breakdown, liquidity and yield;
  - (c) (...)
  - (d) the reports with the results of stress tests, including the action plans;

- (e) information on the assets held in the portfolio of the MMF:
  - (i) the characteristics of each asset, such as name, country, issuer category, risk or maturity, and the outcome of the internal credit assessment procedure ;
  - (ii) the type of asset, including details of the counterparty in the case of derivatives, repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements.
- (f) information on the liabilities of the MMF that includes the following points:
  - (i) the country where the investor is established;
  - (ii) the investor category;
  - (iii) subscription and redemption activity.

If necessary and duly justified, competent authorities may solicit additional information.

- (g) for CNAV MMFs as defined in Article 2(12a)(iv)(b), information on the country of establishment of the investor and the aggregate assets under management per country.

2a. In addition to paragraph 2 for each LVNAV MMF managed, the information reported pursuant to paragraph 1 shall also comprise the following points:

- (a) every event, in which the price of an asset valued by using the amortised cost method in accordance with paragraph 6, first subparagraph, of Article 26 deviates from the price of that asset calculated in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 4 of Article 26 by more than 10 basis points;

- (b) every event, in which the constant NAV per unit or share calculated in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 27b deviates from the NAV per unit or share calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 by more than 20 basis points;
  - (c) every event, in which a situation mentioned in paragraph 6 of Article 29 occurred and the measures taken by the board in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 29.
3. ESMA shall develop draft implementing technical standards to establish a reporting template that shall contain all the information listed in paragraphs 2 and 2a.

Power is conferred on the Commission to adopt the implementing technical standards referred to in the first subparagraph in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010.

4. Competent authorities shall transmit to ESMA all information received pursuant to this Article. Such information shall be transmitted to ESMA no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting quarter.

ESMA shall collect the information to create a central database of all MMFs established, managed or marketed in the Union. The European Central Bank shall have right to access this database for statistical purposes only.

# Chapter VIII

## Supervision

### *Article 39*

#### *Supervision by the competent authorities*

1. The competent authorities shall supervise compliance with this Regulation on an ongoing basis.
2. The competent authority of the MMF or, where relevant, the competent authority of the manager of the MMF shall be responsible for supervising compliance with the rules laid down in Chapters II to VII.
3. The competent authority of the MMF shall be responsible for supervising the compliance of an MMF with the obligations and rules which relate to the constitution and functioning of that MMF, including regarding compliance with the obligations in relation to the fund rules and/or in the instruments of incorporation and the obligations set out in the prospectus, which shall be consistent with this Regulation.
4. The competent authority of the manager shall be responsible for supervising the adequacy of the arrangements and organisation of the manager so that the manager of the MMF is in a position to comply with the obligations and rules which relate to the constitution and functioning of all the MMFs it manages.
5. Competent authorities shall monitor UCITS or AIFs established or marketed in their territories to verify that they do not use the MMF designation or a designation suggesting that they are a MMF unless they comply with this Regulation.

## *Article 40*

### *Powers of competent authorities*

1. Competent authorities shall have all supervisory and investigatory powers that are necessary for the exercise of their functions pursuant to this Regulation, including the power to prohibit the use of the designation ‘MMF’ and to withdraw an authorisation granted in accordance with this Regulation in case of failure to comply with the requirements contained in Chapters II to VII.
2. The powers conferred on competent authorities in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU shall be exercised also with respect to this Regulation.

## *Article 41*

### *Powers and competences of ESMA*

1. ESMA shall have the powers necessary to carry out the tasks attributed to it by this Regulation.
2. ESMA’s powers in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU shall be exercised also with respect to this Regulation and in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001.
3. For the purpose of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010, this Regulation shall be included under any further legally binding Union act which confers tasks on the Authority referred to in Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) 1095/2010.

*Article 42*

*Cooperation between authorities*

1. The competent authority of the MMF and the competent authority of the manager, if different shall cooperate with each other and exchange information for the purposes of carrying out their duties under this Regulation.
2. Competent authorities and ESMA shall cooperate with each other for the purposes of carrying out their respective duties under this Regulation in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010.
3. Competent authorities and ESMA shall exchange all information and documentation necessary to carry out their respective duties under this Regulation in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010, in particular to identify and remedy breaches of this Regulation.
4. On the basis of the information transmitted by national competent authorities according to Article 38(4), ESMA in accordance with powers conferred on them under Regulation (EU) 1095/2010, shall prepare a report to the Commission in light of the review outlined in article 45.

# Chapter IX

## Final provisions

### *Article 43*

#### *Treatment of existing UCITS and AIFs*

1. Within 18 months following the date of application of this Regulation, an existing UCITS or AIF that invests in short term assets and has as distinct or cumulative objectives offering returns in line with money market rates or preserving the value of the investment shall comply with this Regulation and submit an application to its competent authority together with all documents and evidence necessary to demonstrate the compliance with this Regulation.
2. No later than two months after receiving the complete application the competent authority shall assess whether the UCITS or AIF is compliant with this Regulation in accordance with Articles 3 and 4. The competent authority shall issue a decision and notify it immediately to the UCITS or AIF.
3. (...)

### *Article 44*

#### *Exercise of the delegation*

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 10, 13 and 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 4 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 10, 13 and 19 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
  
- 3a. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Inter-institutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016<sup>11</sup>.
  
4. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
  
5. The delegated acts adopted pursuant to Articles 10, 13 and 19 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

---

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

*Article 45*

*Review*

1. By five years after the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall review the adequacy of this Regulation from a prudential and economic point of view, following consultations with ESMA and, where appropriate, the ESRB, including whether changes should be made to the functioning of the regime for Government CNAV MMFs, non-EU CNAV MMFs and LVNAV MMFs.
  
2. The review shall also:
  - (a) analyse the experience acquired in applying this Regulation, the impact on investors, MMFs and the managers of MMFs in the Union;
  
  - (b) assess the role that MMFs play in purchasing debt issued or guaranteed by the Member States;
  
  - (c) take into account the specific characteristics of the debt issued or guaranteed by the Member States and the role this debt plays in financing the Member States;
  
  - (d) take into account the report referred to in Article 509(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013;
  
  - (da) take into account the impact of the regulation on the short-term financing markets;
  
  - (e) take into account the regulatory developments at international level.
  
  - (f) take into account the developments in the relative size and use of the non-EU CNAV regime.

The results of the review shall be communicated to the European Parliament and the Council accompanied, where necessary, by appropriate proposals for amendments.

*Article 46*  
*Entry into force*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 6 months from the date of entry into force.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

*For the European Parliament*

*For the Council*

*The President*

*The President*

---