

BearingPoint®

ABACUS/ Transactions

Module-Based Standard Software Solution for
Transaction-Based Reporting

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A Compact Solution for Transaction- Based Reporting

The ever-increasing complexity of financial products and markets alongside the continuous growth of global trade volumes has caused a lack of risk transparency over the course of the last decades. At the outbreak and in the aftermath of the global financial crisis, these distressing shortcomings have come to the fore. Neither the supervisory authorities nor the market participants were able to assess the extent of the risks and dependencies quickly or comprehensively enough. The legal measures undertaken for the restoration of stability since the crisis have ushered in a significant paradigm shift: From now on, no financial market, no financial market participant and no financial product shall be excluded from appropriate regulatory supervision. In order for these regulatory reporting standards to be effectively implemented, the respective regulators have to be punctually provided with the relevant information detailing business transactional volumes and key figures. Numerous resolutions, including legislated schedules specifying regulatory reporting obligations have also recognized flaws, both in the area of exchange-traded and over-the-counter (OTC) trading as well as securities financing business, which have also been addressed appropriately.

The following regulations, among others, include a number of transaction-based regulatory requirements, as well as particular risk-reducing measures such as clearing, collateralization and trading venue obligation:

- European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR),
- Money Market Statistical Reporting (MMSR),
- Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II / Regulation (MiFID II, MiFIR),
- Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (SFTR), and
- Swiss Financial Market Infrastructure Act (FMIA).

These regulations have come about in order to create transparency and to identify risks and imbalances in the financial markets at an early stage.

Due to the mass of reporting obligations for various products and markets, which all have their own specifically defined reporting subjects and scope, banks are facing the challenge to maintain a flexible and ideally redundancy-free data storage.

BearingPoint's ABACUS/Transactions has directly addressed this concern by extending the Abacus Solution Suite with a modular standard software to deal with the particular requirements of transaction-based regulatory reporting. ABACUS/Transactions provides for increasing demands for more granular daily reporting obligations. With its TR2

ABACUS/Transactions

provides one software solution to synergize the requirements for multiple transaction-based reporting regimes

module, the product covers the reporting requirements according to EMIR, FMIA and CSA. The MMSR module helps clients to comply with the ECB regulation concerning money markets statistical reporting (MMSR). The MIFIR module supports transaction reporting under Article 26 of MiFIR as well as commodity derivatives position reporting under Article 58 of MiFID II. The SFTR module supports the reporting of securities financing transactions according to Article 4 of SFTR. The bank's relevant data from their front and back office systems is usually delivered to ABACUS/Transactions via defined standard interfaces.

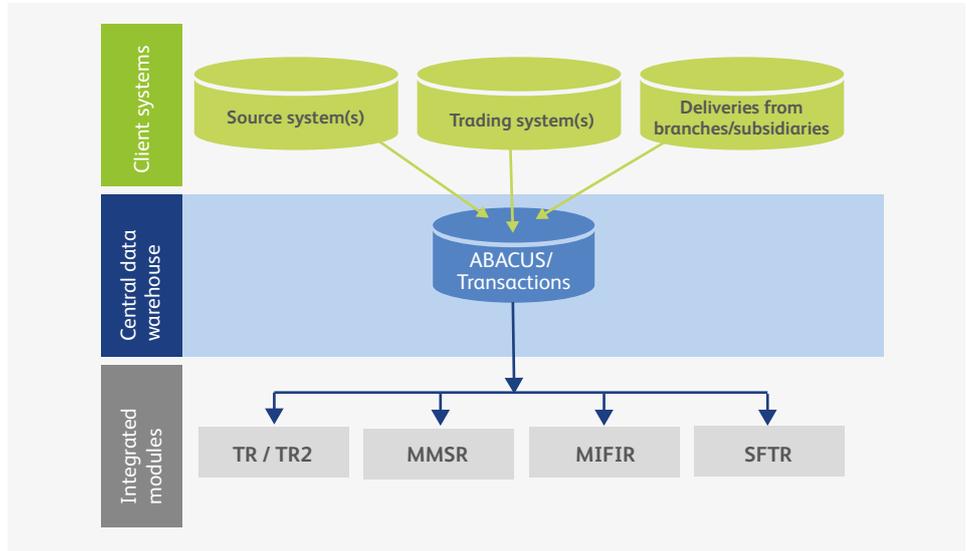


Figure 1: Strong synergies by usage of one software solution

The delivered transactions and positions are independently processed in the respective ABACUS/Transactions modules. Therefore, the respective module relevance will be evaluated for each data set. Due to the layer structure, the user has the option of either using the modules separately or in any type of combination. ABACUS/Transactions offers a stand-alone solution based on the proven Abacus-framework, which has already been successfully used by many customers for a wide range of regulatory reports over the years.

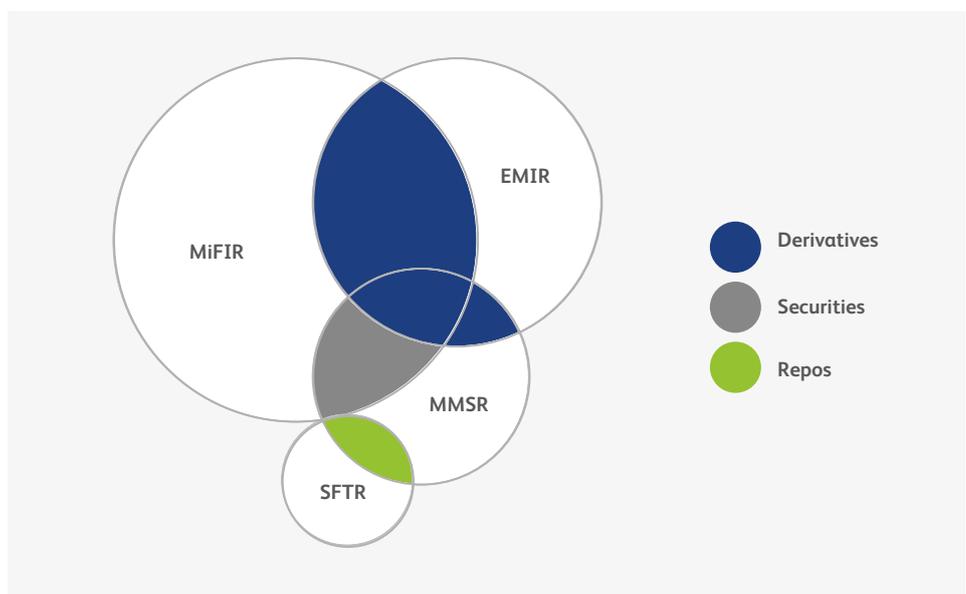


Figure 2: Product overlaps in regulations

The covered regulations have their common origin in the 2009 G20 Summit but examine market activities from different perspectives. There are certain overlaps in the scope of the products that are relevant for different reporting regimes (see Figure 2). At the same time, there are significant differences concerning „Life Cycle Events“ that have to be reported (see Figure 3).

	EMIR	MMSR	EMIR II	MiFIR	SFTR
New	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Modify	✓	✓	✓	(Cancel + New)	✓
Correction	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Termination / Cancel	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Compression	✓	✗	✓	✗	(✓)
Error / Cancel	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Other	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Position component	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Valuation update	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Collateral update	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓

✓ report-relevant (✓) partially/potentially report-relevant ✗ not report-relevant

Figure 3: Effective management of life cycle events

Benefits for customers using ABACUS/Transactions

- Compliance with multiple reporting regimes with a single solution
- Flexible usage of one or multiple modules based on a layer structure
- High level of efficiency and automation with an easy process management
- One common interface for multiple reporting regimes and flexible connection to various source systems
- Data consistency due to a harmonized data model and standardized processes
- Less effort required to implement future regulatory changes
- Various data delivery options through cluster separation, additive loading and subordinated portfolio
- Consistency check of input data with configurable error levels
- Option to make manual corrections for example, in case of consistency errors or “rejects”
- Results data presentation for every module
- Internal Portfolio Reconciliation with additional functionalities (Difference Report, Proposed Transactions) as well as identification of report-relevant transactions including Relevance Report
- Functional validation according to specified rules of the report recipient
- Generation of the submission files, including technical XSD Schema-validation (xml-files)

Look & Feel

High recognition value through standardized process steps in the respective modules

- Import and allocation of feedback notification from the report recipient
- Comprehensive user role concept for management of access authorization
- Easy generation of several views / layouts
- “Copy Entries” functionality with multiple options to support an audit-proof correction process
- Historical View (historical course of trades across a defined reporting period)
- Analytical reporting (e.g. client reporting)
- Import and export functionality for tables (xml, csv / xlsx)
- Audit-compliance (extensive logging of manual changes)
- Archiving functionality
- User guides, training seminars, hotline / service desk, online Wiki

The processing steps in the ABACUS/Transactions modules are standardized and have a high recognition value:

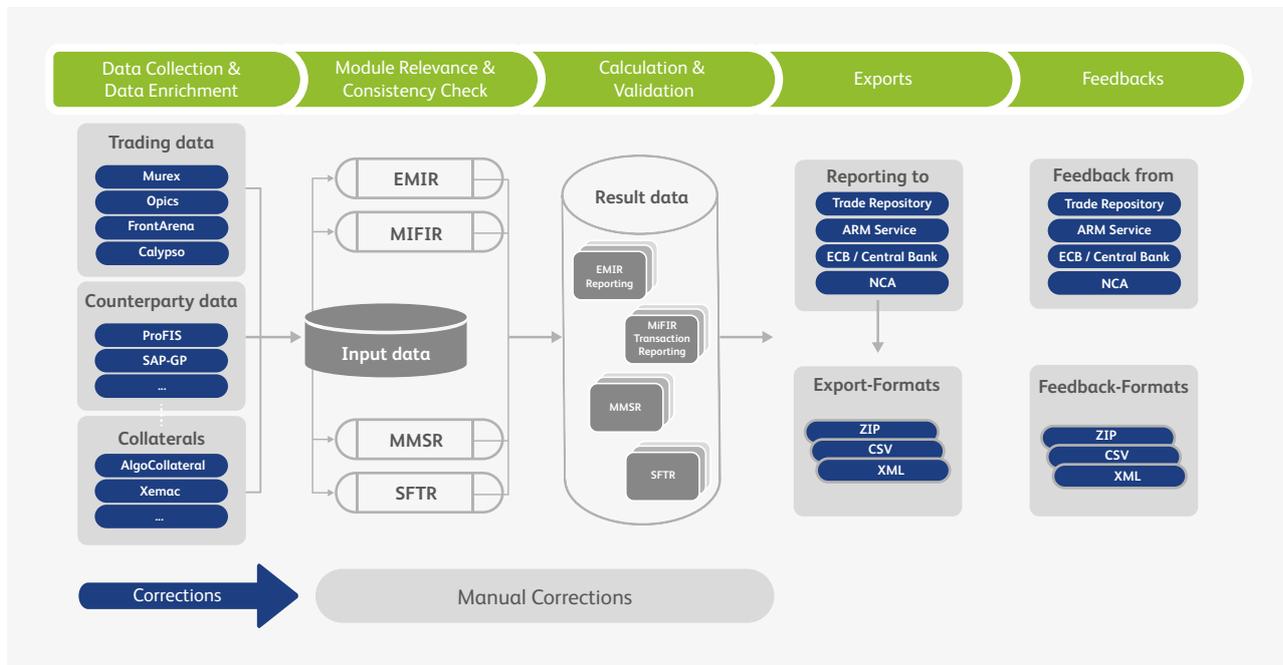


Figure 4: From the source system to the report - an overview of the workflow

Module TR2

Regulatory requirements

European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR)

The objective of EU-Regulation No. 648/2012 (EMIR) is to increase market transparency and to monitor concentrations of systemic risks in the financial derivatives market. Since becoming effective on August 16, 2012, EMIR can now be regarded as the beginning of comprehensive transaction-based reporting in Europe. According to EMIR Article 9, financial, non-financial, and central counterparties shall ensure that each conclusion, modification or termination of any derivative contract – no matter if exchange traded (“ETD”) or over-the-counter (“OTC”) – shall be reported to an authorized trade repository until the end of the business day following the transaction. The scope of the reporting has been defined by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) through technical standards (ITS / RTS).

In May 2015, ESMA’s Regulatory and Implementing Technical Standards (ITS / RTS) have been modified and refined to a large extent, known as EMIR II. On January 27, 2017, the revised RTS and ITS were published in the Official Journal of the European Union and have been applicable since October 30, 2017. ABACUS/Transactions covers the reporting requirements under EMIR in the TR2 module for the DTCC and REGIS-TR trade repositories for the reporting to the ESMA and to the FCA in the United Kingdom. The future requirements of EMIR Refit will be covered as well.

Reliable Product Strategy

Regulatory changes and extensions are timely implemented

Swiss Financial Market Infrastructure Act (FMIA / FinfraG)

Within the context of international efforts to regulate derivative markets as well as a consolidation of several Swiss laws regarding the regulation of financial markets, the Swiss Federal Department of Finance has developed FMIA (FinfraG), which became applicable on October 1, 2017. This regulation closely resembles EMIR in mandating several reporting obligations from market participants, including the fundamental requirement of having to report all derivatives to a trade repository. The obligatory reporting requirements must adhere to a specified hierarchy which is oriented by the counterparty’s type of industry (financial / non-financial), its market significance (+ / -) and the country of domicile (domestic / non-domestic). The TR2 module facilitates the reporting of derivatives in accordance with FMIA / FinfraG regulation for all counterparty classes reporting to the REGIS-TR trade repository.

Canadian Securities Administrators TR Rules (CSA)

The CSA constitutes an important step from the Canadian government to establish a securities regulatory system. Rules for the reporting of derivatives were proposed and developed by regulators from each province and territory, who work together as the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA).

The regulation was formed as a result of the G20-Summit in the context of provisions to establish a new regulatory regime for the OTC derivatives market in Canada. Its mission is to develop a “national system of harmonized securities regulation, policy and practice”. In this case, the reporting is carried out unilaterally to a trade repository (TR). The obligatory reporting requirements must adhere to a specified hierarchy which is oriented by the counterparty’s type of industry (financial / non-financial), its market significance (+ / -) and the country of domicile (domestic / non-domestic). ABACUS/Transactions supports the CSA-reporting requirements for smaller market participants to the DTCC trade repository.

Our solution

Well-positioned in transaction-based reporting

The optional internal Portfolio Reconciliation supports a harmonized data storage

The TR2 module of ABACUS/Transactions covers generation and submission of reports under EMIR to the DTCC and REGIS-TR trade repositories for the reporting to ESMA and FCA. It includes both individual institutions as well as groups of institutions. The TR2 module also supports derivative reporting according to FMIA / FinfraG to the REGIS-TR trade repository as well as reporting according to the CSA (for the asset classes FX and Interest Rates, DTCC) to the supported trade repositories.

Beyond the proper generation of reports, the TR2 module supports additional functionalities, such as the Module Relevance Check, Consistency Check, Internal Portfolio Reconciliation, validation of results data, an audit-proof correction process (for consistency errors, among other items), the importing and exporting of tables (xml, csv / xlsx) as well as analytical reporting. Following the delivery of the submission files, the feedback notifications generated by the trade repositories can be imported into the TR2 module and allocated to the respective transactions. In the course of this, all of the relevant information is managed within a singular solution and can consequently be edited and analyzed further.

The Internal Portfolio Reconciliation, including the generation of Proposed Transactions that have been established in ABACUS/Transactions, supports both a comprehensive report submission as well as a consistent, coordinated control of the data between the systems. The process management can be flexibly carried out, either via the cockpit (GUI), the process menu or automatically via batch scripts.

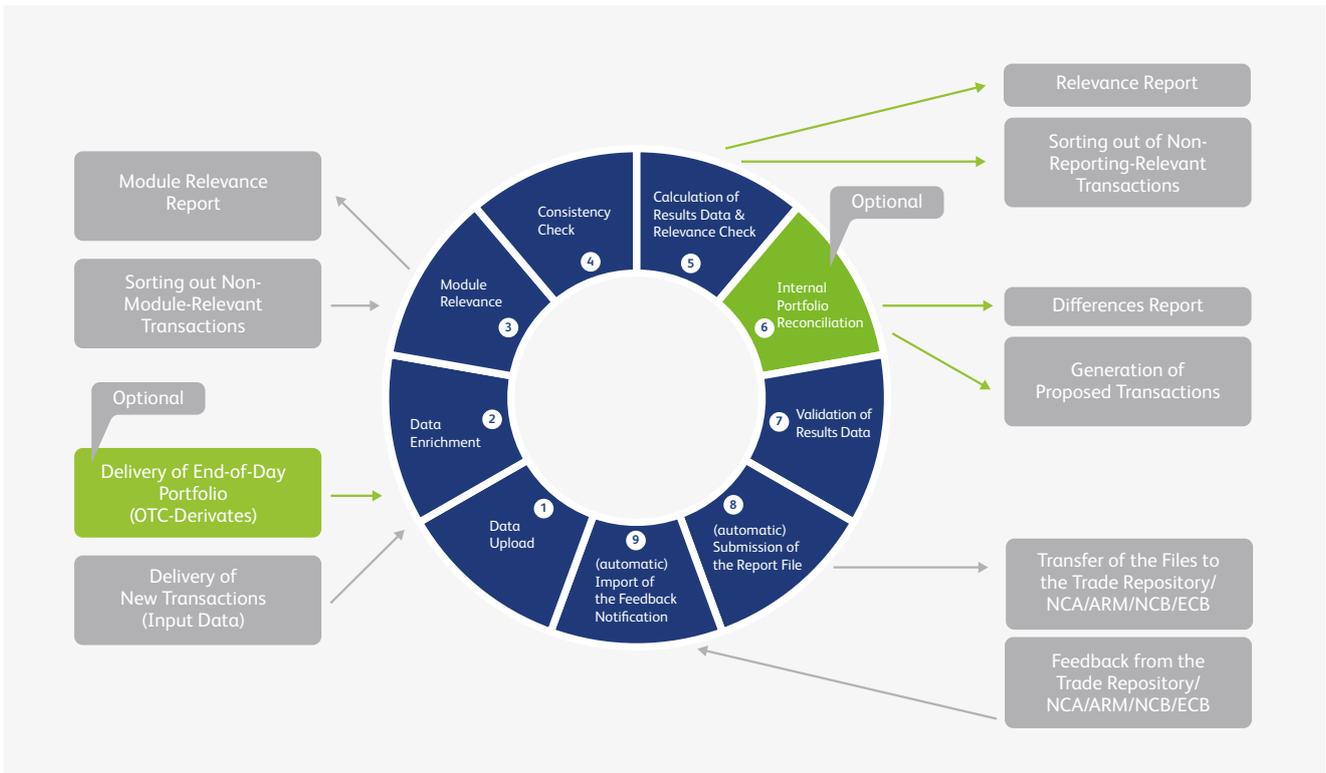


Figure 5: Representation of process cycle including the internal portfolio reconciliation

Module MMSR

In consideration of the structural changes in the financial markets that have taken place, there is currently a much more urgent need for monetary policy to regulate how the money markets and their respective activities function than in the past. For this reason, the European Central Bank (ECB) passed the regulation (EU) No. 1333/2014 on November 26, 2014, which takes up the issue of statistics on the money markets (ECB/2014/48).

Regulatory requirements

Regulation of the ECB Concerning Statistics on the Money Markets (MMSR)

The objective of this EU-Regulation is the retrieval of information about money market activities and conditions in the European Monetary Union. In order to do this, the ECB has gathered statistical data on money market trades in EUR since April 2016. This initiative is related to transaction-based reports which provide the ECB with a comprehensive view of the activities in the money markets in order to assess the efficiency of monetary policies and to support the fulfilment of their duties in maintaining the stability of the financial markets. Furthermore, this measure is intended to strengthen the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) with the required analytical and statistical reports, in compliance with Regulation (EU) No. 1024/2013 of the council. Following a three-month test phase, productive reports have been submitted to the Deutsche Bundesbank since July 1, 2016 (before 6:30 am CET) or to the ECB (before 7:00 am CET) on the business day following the transaction day (t+1).

Our solution

The transaction data required for the report in accordance with the ECB Money Market Statistical Reporting is delivered from the source systems (e.g. front and back office systems) by pre-defined standard interfaces on a daily basis. Due to the layer structure, the customer has the option to use the MMSR module separately as well as in combination with other ABACUS/Transactions modules. The process chain from the data import to the submission of reports has also been automated and standardized to a considerable extent.

Beyond the proper generation of reports, the MMSR module supports additional functionalities, such as the Module Relevance Check, Consistency Check, the identification of report-relevant transactions, Internal Portfolio Reconciliation with Proposed Transactions, the validation of results data according to the rules from the report recipient, an audit-proof correction process (for consistency errors, among other items), the importing and exporting of tables (xml, csv / xlsx) as well as analytical reporting.

The Intraday and Across Days Relevance Check and the Consolidation of Data Sets in the Reporting Date should be noted in particular. These processes are optional and take the MMSR-specific provisions from the ECB into account, which specify that only one relevant data set per trade and reporting date shall be reported to the ECB. Certain correction options have also been integrated in the MMSR module, such as the ability to copy entire market segments, which could not be delivered to the ECB / NCB and have to be reported on the next reporting day. Moreover, special processes for the new automatic daily reporting of Call Money and Open Repos have been implemented.

The Internal Portfolio Reconciliation, including the provision of Proposed Transactions and the identification of non-relevant transactions, has been implemented in ABACUS/Transactions to ensure a comprehensive report submission as well as a consistent, coordinated data workflow between systems. The process management can be flexibly carried out, either via the cockpit (GUI), the process menu or automatically via batch scripts.

Intraday and Across Days Relevance Check

Implemented logic to determine the correct reporting state for each transaction (PTI)

Module MIFIR

The revised European directive for markets in financial instruments (Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, MiFID II) and the accompanying regulation (Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation, MiFIR) have defined the rules for the delivery of services in the area of securities for a variety of financial instruments in regulated, multilateral and organized trading venues.

Regulatory requirements

Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (MiFIR)

The directive and the accompanying regulation are to extend the applicable transparency guidelines under MiFID I and are applicable since 3rd January 2018. They are also intended to stabilize and realign the financial market infrastructure. Significant aspects in relation to these measures are the introduction of a new trading venue category, the so-called “Organised Trading Facility” (OTF), a trading venue obligation for certain financial instruments and a clearing obligation for derivatives traded on regulated markets.

Pursuant to MiFIR Article 26, investment firms and trading venue operators are obliged to report all changes to their or their customers' positions in certain financial instruments to the relevant authority by the end of the business day following the transaction day.

This reporting obligation refers to financial instruments

- which have been admitted to a trading venue or have applied for admission,
- whose base value conforms to these criteria,
- whose base value is an index or basket and whose components conform to these criteria.

The scope of this reporting has been defined by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) in the form of Technical Standards (ESMA/2015/1464, RTS 22) as well as Level III Guidelines (ESMA/2016/1452).

This report must be filed with the respective National Competent Authority (NCA) either directly, by the trading venue or via a so-called Approved Reporting Mechanism (ARM) by the end of the business day following the transaction day (t+1). The technical report format is xml, based on the ISO20022 standard.

Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II (MiFID II)

Article 58 (2) and (3) of MiFID II sets the provisions on the reporting of positions in commodity derivatives by investment firms trading commodity derivatives, emission allowances or derivatives thereof, as well as by operators of trading venues on which these financial instruments are traded. The reporting has to be done on a daily basis as a complete breakdown of the own positions as well as the positions of their clients. The positions will be reported to the trading venue in case of on-venue traded commodities and to the relevant NCA in case of off-venue traded commodities if they are economically equivalent to an on-venue traded commodity product.

Additionally, there are new rules for the cost transparency under MiFID II. The investment firms have to disclose their clients a total overview of all costs when providing any service. The costs are defined as the costs of the services (investment services and ancillary services) and the costs of the financial instrument, for example the transaction costs when buying and selling securities. On top of that, the investment firm must make use of an illustration to give its client insight into the cumulative effect of the total costs on the return. The costs must be disclosed at least once a year.

The new product governance requirements under MiFID II came also into force on 3rd January 2018 for manufacturers and distributors of financial products. Within these new requirements, manufacturers will need to identify and take reasonable steps to distribute their financial products to a target market of end clients. They will need a product approval process and to review periodically the target market and performance of the investment products they offer. Distributors will need sufficient understanding of manufacturers' products and product approval process in order to have the allowance to sell these products to their clients.

Our solution

The MIFIR module can generate reports to the NCAs (ISO20022) and the Deutsche Börse Group ARM service. Additionally, the reporting to the FCA in the United Kingdom is covered, either directly or via the Deutsche Börse Group ARM service. It includes both individual institutions as well as groups of institutions.

Beyond the proper generation of reports, the MIFIR module supports additional functionalities, such as the Module Relevance Check, Consistency Check, the identification of report-relevant transactions, Internal Portfolio Reconciliation for OTC-derivatives, the validation of results data according to the rules from the report-recipient, an audit-proof correction process (for consistency errors, among other items), the importing and exporting of tables (xml, csv / xlsx) and analytical reporting.

The transaction data required for the report is delivered from the source systems (e.g. front and back office systems) via pre-defined standard interfaces on a daily basis. Due to the layer structure, the customer has the option to use the MIFIR module separately as well as in combination with other ABACUS/Transactions modules. The process chain from the data import to the submission of reports has also been automated and standardized to a considerable extent.

Complex Reporting Logic under MiFIR

ABACUS/Transactions covers various reporting scenarios including Delegation and Third Party Reporting

The Internal Portfolio Reconciliation and the provision of Proposed Transactions as well as the identification of non-relevant transactions facilitate a comprehensive submission of reports and a consistent, coordinated data workflow between systems. The process management can be flexibly carried out, either via the cockpit (GUI), the process menu or automatically via batch scripts.

In addition to transaction reporting according to Article 26 of MiFIR, ABACUS/Transactions also supports commodity derivatives position reporting under Article 58 (2) and (3) of MiFID II. ABACUS/Transactions covers not only position reporting to the Regulatory Reporting Hub of the Deutsche Börse Group, but also reporting of exchange-traded contracts to the respective trading venues as well as position reporting to national competent authorities (ISO20022). The data is processed in accordance with the established Abacus functionalities, while there is an additional process „EOTC-Check“, which identifies economically equivalent OTC contracts (EOTC) for the delivered ETD positions. Once the individual positions have been determined and consolidated, the report files are generated in compliance with the regulatory requirements as well as the feedback notifications are processed. By change request, ABACUS/Transactions can support additionally to generate the reports for the cost transparency as well as support to fulfill the requirements of the product governance.

Module SFTR

The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (SFTR) (Regulation (EU) 2015/2365), which amends the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR) (Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012) and concerns the transparency of securities financing transactions (SFTs) and the reuse of collaterals, entered into force on January 12, 2016.

Regulatory requirements

Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (SFTR)

The SFTR basically regulates obligations in terms of securities financing transactions. As a “sister” regulation, the SFTR closely resembles the EMIR, especially in terms of reporting obligations. According to Article 4 of the SFTR, financial, non-financial and central counterparties shall ensure that each conclusion, modification or termination of any SFT shall be reported to an authorized Trade Repository (TR) by the end of the business day following the transaction day. The reporting scope has been defined by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) in the form of technical standards (ITS / RTS). The SFTR closes existing regulatory gaps in the area of securities financing markets. Furthermore, the SFTR introduces extended transparency requirements for managers of investment funds (UCITS and AIF) and enacts further reporting obligations concerning the reuse of collaterals.

In a similar way to EMIR Article 9, SFTR Article 4 distinguishes between financial and non-financial counterparties. Indeed, the stated reporting obligations are generally applicable for both groups. However, the responsibility for fulfilling the reporting obligations in regards to a securities financing transaction between a financial counterparty and a non-financial counterparty lies with the financial counterparty, as long as the non-financial counterparty has not exceeded at least two of the three following threshold values on their balance sheet dates: (i) EUR 20,000,000 balance sheet total, (ii) EUR 40,000,000 net sales, and (iii) an average of 250 employees during the financial year. The following instruments are subject to this reporting obligation:

- Repurchase Agreements,
- Buy-Sell Backs and Sell-Buy Backs,
- Securities / Commodities Lending,
- Margin Lending.

Advantages of Market Maturity

Adaption of the EMIR reporting logic and infrastructure already implemented in ABACUS/Transactions for the SFTR module

Transactions with Central Banks are excluded from this reporting obligation.

Reporting requirements were published by ESMA in the form of technical standards (ITS / RTS) and submitted to the European Commission for approval on March 31, 2017. Analogous to EMIR, the report must be filed with an authorized trade repository by the end of the business day following the transaction day (t+1).

The ESMA technical standards came into force on April 11, 2019. The reporting obligation according to Art. 4 SFTR will gradually become applicable, starting with financial counterparties on April 11, 2020, following by the other counterparty classes.

Affected Institutions	Start of reporting obligation
Credit Institutions and Investment Firms	April 11, 2020
Central Counterparties (CCPs) as defined by EMIR and Central Securities Depositories (CSDs)	July 11, 2020
Insurance and Reinsurance Companies, Manager of Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities (UCITS) or Alternative Investment Funds (AIF) as well as Institutions for occupational retirement provision	October 11, 2020
Non-financial counterparties	January 11, 2021

Figure 6: Application of the regulation according to different institutions

The new reporting obligation will also be applicable for existing securities financing transactions, as long as they have a maturity of more than 180 days on the initial reporting date (fixed term contracts) or are still active for at least 180 days after this point in time (unlimited contracts). Since the reporting start depends on the category of the institution, the backloading period, which has been set to 190 days, also starts on that date.

Our solution

The transaction data required for the SFTR reporting is delivered from the source systems (e.g. front and back office systems) via pre-defined standard interfaces on a daily basis. Due to the layer structure, the customer has the option to use the SFTR module separately as well as in combination with other ABACUS/Transactions modules. The process chain from the data import to the submission of reports has also been automated and standardized to a considerable extent.

The SFTR module generates reports to the DTCC and REGIS-TR trade repositories for both individual institutions and groups of institutions.

Beyond the proper generation of reports, the SFTR module supports additional functionalities, such as the Module Relevance Check, Consistency Check, the identification of reporting relevant transactions, Internal Portfolio Reconciliation, the validation of results data according to the report-recipient's rules, an audit-proof correction process (for consistency errors, among other items), the import and export of tables (xml, csv / xlsx) and analytical reporting.

The Internal Portfolio Reconciliation and the provision of Proposed Transactions as well as the identification of non-relevant transactions facilitate a comprehensive submission of reports and a consistent, coordinated data workflow between systems. The process management can be flexibly carried out, either via the cockpit (GUI), the process menu or automatically via batch scripts.

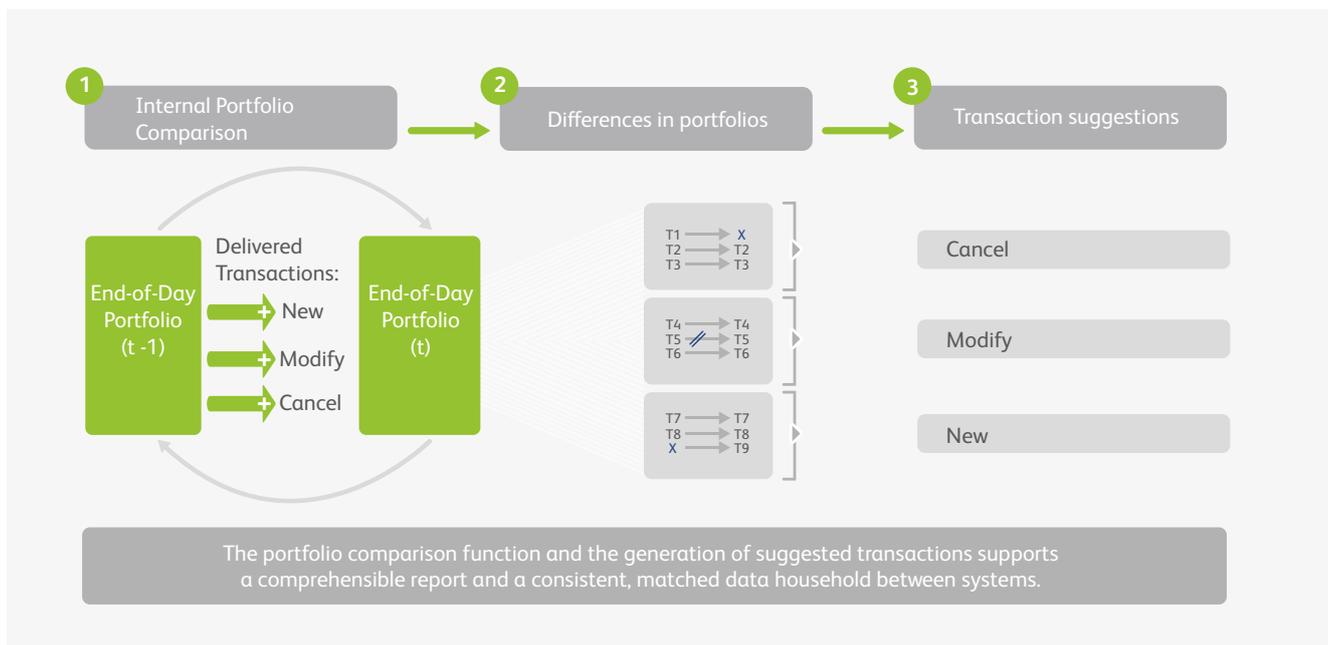


Figure 7: The internal reconciliation identifies differences and generates corrective proposed transactions

Abacus – award-winning RegTech solutions

ABACUS/Transactions is based on BearingPoint's proven Abacus platform. Major Central Banks, supervisory authorities, well-known financial institutions and the majority of the 129 most important European Banks under SSM supervision along with leading insurance companies are among the 2,000 companies in more than 20 countries who trust Abacus Solution Suite products. Abacus Solution Suite products have been granted numerous awards by leading analysts and industry-specific reports. With ABACUS/Transactions, BearingPoint has been shortlisted in the categories **“Best Solution for Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (SFTR)”** and **“Best Solution for Transaction Reporting (EMIR, MiFID II / MiFIR)”** at the RegTech Insight Awards 2019.

Regulatory expertise, consulting and support services

BearingPoint is a leading management and technology consulting company with long-standing expertise in regulatory reporting requirements. Our knowledge base is constantly growing and being enhanced through our continuous dialogues with Regulatory Authorities such as the Deutsche Bundesbank, the ECB and ESMA. We also continue to be in close contact to the respective report recipients in Europe and the USA. We combine regulatory know-how with our proven, reliable and future-oriented Abacus Solution Suite and comprehensive professional services ranging from consulting to training seminars and Managed Services.

Fast implementation and comprehensive customer support

In particular, ABACUS/Transactions customers benefit from our quick adjustments of our software due to amendments of the corresponding regulatory requirements, both in terms of functional and technical changes. Our customer service comprises a telephone and an e-mail hotline, a web-based ticket system (OTRS) as well as our online service offering documentation, downloads of software packages and a host of other resources. Beyond these offerings, our ABACUS/Transactions Wiki, Release Plans and user group meetings provide a variety of options for meaningful exchanges and information sharing in relation to new regulations and product strategies between the users and BearingPoint.

Why is ABACUS/ Transactions the right choice?

The development of ABACUS/Transactions is based on 20 years of experience in the area of regulatory reporting software. As users benefit from BearingPoint's continuous maintenance of the solution, ABACUS/Transactions is positioned as a modern product for transaction-based reporting. The data delivery for the modules is carried out via defined standard interfaces and this enables the connection to various source systems. The individual modules can also be flexibly activated and managed. In order to meet the demands for increased security and data protection, beyond the comprehensive user and role concept for managing access authorizations, ABACUS/Transactions provides a high level of audit compliance by logging all of the data changes in the audit trail ("Change log").

About BearingPoint RegTech

BearingPoint RegTech is a leading international provider of innovative regulatory and risk technology solutions (RegTech and RiskTech) and services along the Regulatory Value Chain for Financial Services.

Customers representing 6,000 firms worldwide, among them large international banks, a major part of the largest European banks, leading insurance companies as well as supervisory authorities and central banks, trust BearingPoint's RegTech products and services.

We work closely with regulators and, as a member of standardization bodies such as XBRL, we actively contribute to the standard-setting process. We combine our regulatory know-how with our proven, reliable and forward-looking RegTech solution suite, expert consulting capabilities, as well as managed services and training seminars.

For more information, please visit www.reg.tech

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