



## IN THIS ISSUE:

### DOSSIERS

- IDD (Insurance Distribution Directive)
- RIS (Retail Investment Strategy)
- Financial education and influencers
- Climate protection gap
- Sustainable finance
- MiFID II (Markets in Financial Instruments Directive)
- Pensions
- Artificial Intelligence
- AML/CFT (Anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism)
- Public procurement
- Social Affairs
- Taxation
- ESMA Market Report on Costs and Performance of EU Retail Investment Products 2025

### EVENTS

- BIPAR 2026 annual meeting on 18 & 19 June at the Camden Court Hotel Dublin City - Registrations

### WHAT TO EXPECT IN APRIL?

- Timeline

## Key EU developments relevant to insurance and financial intermediaries

As the regulatory landscape across Europe continues to evolve, Brussels remains at the heart of critical discussions shaping the future of insurance and financial intermediaries. Several dossiers currently under debate could significantly impact the way intermediaries operate across the EU.

**In this edition, we provide a concise overview of the most relevant initiatives, consultations and legislative developments coming from the European institutions and European supervisory authorities, based on [emails sent to BIPAR members in March 2026](#).**

This document is not for publication. It is designed for distribution to staff and board members of national associations that are members of BIPAR. We hope this service will be useful to you and will help you to communicate with your Board members about BIPAR and European issues that you are working on within your national association.



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## DOSSIERS

### IDD (Insurance Distribution Directive)

(for details, see mails on this dossier sent on 9, 31 & 20 March)

#### EIOPA 2024 data on sanctions

On 6<sup>th</sup> March, the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) published its latest [data on sanctions imposed under the IDD on insurance distributors](#). It is in a more “user-friendly, interactive form” to the previous 5 EIOPA annual reports. The various graphs provide an overview of the sanctions imposed by national competent authorities under the IDD. It includes data between 2018 and 2024.

Under the IDD, national supervisors across the European Economic Area (EEA) must notify EIOPA of any sanctions they impose on insurance distributors when these companies or individuals breach relevant IDD provisions. EIOPA explains that these sanctions are an essential tool to dissuade misconduct.

In 2024 in 20 Member States, NCAs imposed 1,656 IDD-related sanctions. The most commonly used sanction is the withdrawal of the registration of the company. Regarding information and conduct of business rules and additional requirements for IBIPs and additional requirements for IBIPs, the majority of sanctions concerned the general principles for appropriate conduct of business by insurance distributors.

#### EIOPA 3<sup>rd</sup> IDD application report

On 30 March, EIOPA published its [Third Report on the application of the IDD](#) (obligation under IDD Article 41.4), which covers changes in the EU insurance distribution market, the impact of the regulatory framework (with a focus on digitalization) and the impact of the supervisory framework (with a focus on conflict of interest and remuneration). BIPAR and its national associations participated in the consultation and webinar organized by EIOPA in preparation of the Report.

#### Some key findings:

- From 2020 to 2024, the total number of registered insurance intermediaries in 24 Member States decreased by 7.5%.
- The use of fee-based remuneration model in the EU insurance market is still limited as most intermediaries were remunerated through commissions.
- The number of online sales remained low in most Member States in 2024, but is increasing on a yearly basis, particularly in non-life insurance
- Quality of advice and selling methods: have improved in some markets, but persistent shortcomings remain in others, including post-sale (e.g. very long claims processing times).

- Within digital distribution, digitalization in insurance distribution has progressed slowly, mostly enhancing internal efficiency or supporting simple products, while complex products continue to rely heavily on face to-face advice, with digital-only channels remaining limited.
- Sustainability disclosures and preference assessments are often poorly understood by consumers and inconsistently applied
- On inducements, despite growing regulatory attention and supervisory action over the past years, EIOPA explains that misaligned incentives and insufficient transparency remain threats to consumer protection in some markets, particularly with regard to the distribution of life insurance or credit protection insurance.

EIOPA will build on these findings to promote supervisory convergence and support the implementation of the RIS and the possible review of the IDD. Interestingly, EIOPA mentions that stakeholders, including BIPAR, argue that overlapping EU rules overwhelm consumers with information and that a more proportionate and differentiated application of IDD requirements is needed, especially for commercial insurance.

BIPAR strongly encouraged its members to read the part of the report containing initial proposals for the future revision of the IDD and EIOPA’s work on key issues for our sector in the coming years. BIPAR also asked its members to send any comments or questions on this report, particularly regarding their respective markets.

Based on its members’ comments, BIPAR will conduct a more detailed analysis and discuss the report and its members’ comments with the EIOPA’s speaker at the next BIPAR annual meeting in Dublin.

#### IDD and general good rules - EIOPA survey

On 20 March, BIPAR informed its members that EIOPA had launched a survey regarding general good rules adopted in the context of the IDD. The survey aims at gathering insights on these rules, identify ways to improve the internal market and explore opportunities to increase transparency. This survey supplements [EIOPA’s 2019 report](#) analysing general good rules in the context of the IDD. BIPAR participated in the consultation on that report (for more info on the general good rules under the IDD in the various markets, see [EIOPA’s website](#)).

BIPAR sent its members the questions from EIOPA, along with some BIPAR draft responses and asked for their input.

## RIS (Retail Investment Strategy)

(for details, see mail on this dossier sent on 19 March)



### End of interinstitutional meetings

On 19 March, after weeks of technical meetings (between the Council, the European Parliament and the European Commission) to finalise the wording of some provisions of the political agreements, the Cyprus Presidency of the Council of the EU announced that they concluded the interinstitutional technical meetings on RIS following the political agreement reached on the legislative file by the Danish Presidency in December 2025. It explained that *“this milestone reflects months of constructive engagement, technical expertise and a shared commitment among all institutions to strengthen the EU retail investment framework”*.

As soon as the texts of the agreements are available, BIPAR will provide its members an initial analysis of the RIS changes to the IDD and on MiFID II and PRIIPs.

### Next steps

The final texts will then have to be officially approved by the EP and the Council and are expected to be published in the EU’s Official Journal at the end of June.

Member States will have to transpose the new rules 24 months following their publication in the EU’s official journal (around mid-2028). They will start applying 30 months following their publication (around early 2029).

## Financial education and finfluencers

(for details, see mails on this dossier sent on 16 & 17 March)



### ECON draft report on “Financial literacy and the rise of finfluencers in the context of the savings and investments union”

The European Parliament’s ECON committee is working on a non legally binding own-initiative report on *“financial literacy and the rise of finfluencers in the context of the savings and investments union”* ([draft report](#) and [276 draft amendments](#)).

Amongst the tabled amendments, there were 3 amendments that BIPAR did not support, in particular the Green Group amendment calling for a ban on inducements, and BIPAR asked its members to contact their MEPs some time back in this respect.

On 18 March, the ECON committee voted on the draft report based on so-called “compromise amendments”, whereby the rapporteur and shadow rapporteurs bundle and rewrite amendments into compromises intended to secure a majority of votes among MEPs. BIPAR considered it useful for its members to contact their ECON MEPs one last time with a model letter it had prepared ahead of the ECON vote, to avoid any last-minute requests from political groups for separate votes on the original amendments.

**Next step:** 27/04/2026: indicative plenary sitting date

### Financial education of the public – Commission convenes first virtual meeting of national financial literacy ambassadors

On 30 September 2025, the European Commission published its [Communication on a financial literacy strategy as part of its Savings and Investments Union \(SIU\) Strategy](#), where it announced the launch of an EU-wide awareness-raising campaign on financial literacy to complement and amplify national efforts. A central element of this campaign is the creation of a network of national financial literacy ambassadors.

On 16 March 2026, Commissioner for Financial Services and the SIU, Maria Luís Albuquerque, announced she will convene the first virtual meeting of national financial literacy ambassadors. [Appointed by Member States](#), these ambassadors will play a pivotal role in strengthening and promoting financial literacy efforts at both national and EU level, engaging with citizens and communities through a variety of channels, including media engagement and participation in public events. They will also guide citizens towards reliable financial literacy programmes, resources and relevant interlocutors, through public engagement.

BIPAR asked its members to look at the list and let it know if they had already been in contact with the appointed ambassador (if one had been appointed).

## Climate protection gap

(for details, see mail on this dossier sent on 25 March)

### Natural catastrophes (NatCat)



As part of BIPAR's ongoing work on NatCat and as a follow-up to the dedicated session on NatCat with Tilman Lueder at BIPAR 2026 mid-term meeting in Vienna, BIPAR sent its members a document presenting the role of insurance intermediaries in closing the climate protection gap. This document will serve as a basis for our upcoming discussions on climate resilience with the Commission, as well as with the Parliament and the Council (at a later stage).

As announced, the Commission plans to publish its new European integrated framework for climate resilience and risk management by the end of the year. This framework will consist of legislative and non-legislative initiatives.

BIPAR asked its members for input or additional suggestions (by 30 March).

## Sustainable finance

(for details, see mail on this dossier sent on 20 March)



### SFDR review - State of play of Council's discussions

On 17 March, the Member States discussed the review of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (= SFDR 2.0) during a Council Working Party (=CWP). The Cyprus Presidency has indicated that it aims to reach an agreement on the Council's position by the end of June.

level, the SFDR review is currently under discussion. At European Parliament level, the rapporteur on the file is MEP Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy (Renew, NL). The EP is expected to adopt its own position on the Commission's proposal by the summer.

The legislative negotiations between the EP and the Council are expected in the second half of the year. At this stage, there is no further information on the Level 2 review (=sustainability preferences under IDD and MiFID II).

The European Commission published a proposal to review the SFDR in November 2025. At the Council

## MiFID II (Markets in Financial Instruments Directive)

(for details, see mail on this dossier sent on 16 March)



### ESMA Call for evidence on the retail investor journey

ESMA has published its [takeaways](#) from its Call for Evidence (CfE) on the retail investor journey (how retail investors experience key aspects of the investment process, how they engage with investment services, and whether (non) regulatory barriers may discourage participation in capital markets). BIPAR had provided input to this CfE.

- against fraud and scams and advocating for the development of independent advice, the improvement of financial advisors' qualifications and/or training and increased enforcement actions;
- industry and the ESMA Stakeholder Group underlining the importance of financial advisors in addressing barriers to investment;
- stakeholders widely agreed that the integration of sustainability preferences into the suitability assessment has introduced significant complexity for both clients and advisers;
- explicit mention of BIPAR point that there is now need for regulatory stability to create more trust and that changing rules, even if the intention is "simplification" may be complex, creates costs and legal uncertainty for operators and is a barrier to competitiveness and innovation.

ESMA summarizes stakeholders' responses in the report, for example:

- consumer associations referring to lack of trust due to conflicts of interest in sales-driven distribution models, mis-selling, and insufficient enforcement

Once the legislative process on RIS is concluded, ESMA will undertake action, for example:

- support the EC in its MiFID II level 2 work and develop Level 3 work, to streamline disclosure requirements and tackle information overload;
- support the Commission in its MiFID II level 2 work, and update relevant Level 3 guidelines, to reduce the complexity in the area of suitability and appropriateness, while maintaining investor protection;
- support the Commission in simplifying and improving the MiFID II sustainability requirements;
- strengthen monitoring and oversight of emerging (social) media channels and affiliate marketing models (including influencers).

## Pensions

*(for details, see mail on this dossier sent on 9 & 25 March)*



### Supplementary pensions

As with every legislative proposal, the European Commission is required to consult stakeholders after publishing its proposals of review of the IORP and PEPP frameworks. BIPAR will submit its current positions to the Commission by 6 April (deadline of the consultation). It therefore asked its members for any additions or comments.

The European Parliament (leading ECON committee) will host a hearing on supplementary pensions on 8 April entitled: “Role of pension funds and insurers in capital markets”. The hearing is not yet publicly announced, but BIPAR has been informed that there will be speakers from EIOPA, the Association of Dutch Pension Funds, Better Finance and Allianz SE.

The BIPAR Secretariat will attend and the link to follow the discussions online will be sent to BIPAR members as soon as it is available. No draft report or draft opinion (Employment committee) have been published yet, nor any discussions have taken place so far in the Parliament. The Council under the Cypriot Presidency is to meet again on 29 and 30 April for working group meetings on PEPP and IORP.

ESMA will also organise consumer testing exercises and recalls the importance of effective supervision and, enforcement.

### Next steps

The report will guide ESMA’s future technical advice on MiFID II delegated acts which will be determined by the content of the RIS. ESMA will also use the responses to consider updating its MiFID II guidelines, where necessary. In addition, the insights gathered will inform longer-term strategic discussions and potential proposals on the overall framework.

BIPAR is also following the non-legally binding opinion that the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) is preparing. On 10 March, the EESC organized a public hearing on supplementary pensions in preparation of its opinion on the European Commission’s package on the review of the PEPP Regulation (Pan-European Personal Pension product) and the IORP framework (Institutions for Occupational Pension Provision).

BIPAR was invited to provide a panellist for one of the EESC hearing’s sessions. IORP specialist Steven Cauwenberghs, (Senior Legal Advisor Employee Benefits, AON Hewitt) spoke during the last panel on “National experiences and recommendations” (programme).

The rapporteur for the EESC opinion is Spanish Maria del Carmen BARRERA CHAMORRO from the “Workers delegation”.

BIPAR will continue to monitor the EESC work.

## Artificial Intelligence

(for details, see mail on this dossier sent on 3 March)



### “Digital Omnibus on AI” legislative procedure

The Digital Omnibus on Artificial Intelligence - included in the Digital Package on simplification published by the European Commission in

November 2025 - is a [proposed Regulation](#) that amends some provisions of the “AI Act”, in order to simplify its application and make its compliance by the industry more efficient. The AI Act applies to insurance intermediaries.

The AI Act follows a risk-based approach and classifies AI systems into 4 categories according to their risk level: prohibited, high risk, limited and minimal risk. It defines a comprehensive set of governance and risk management measures that high-risk systems need to comply with, alongside the requirements already in place under sectoral legislation such as the IDD. AI systems classified as having limited and minimal risk under the AI Act continue to operate without additional measures under the AI Act, except for a set of transparency rules (e.g. need to inform customers that they are interacting with an AI system), the need to promote AI literacy among staff, and the development of voluntary codes of conduct. The use of such AI systems by insurance intermediaries is also subject however to governance and risk management rules set out in sectoral legislation such as the IDD.

### Commission’s key proposed amendments

The AI Act’s entry into application will occur in stages, with all rules entering into application by 2 August 2027. The prohibitions on AI practices with unacceptable risks and the obligations for general-purpose AI models are already applicable. However, most provisions – in particular those governing high-risk AI systems – will only start to apply from 2 August 2026 or 2 August 2027. These provisions include detailed requirements for data governance, transparency, documentation, human oversight, and robustness. The Commission explained that it is committed to a clear, simple, and innovation-friendly implementation of the AI Act. Its proposed amendments to the AI Act aim at ensuring an effective entry into application of key provisions of the AI Act.

### EP draft report

The EP Committees on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) and on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) are jointly responsible for the proposal and MEPs Arba Kokalari (Sweden, EPP) and Michael McNamara (Ireland, Renew) are its co-rapporteurs. In their [draft report](#) published in February, the Rapporteurs explain that the proposed Omnibus on AI is a welcome step to make the implementation and enforcement of the AI Act simpler, effective and uniform.

In order to ensure legal certainty and predictability, the report suggests to replace the Commission’s proposal of linking the date of application to a decision by the Commission with a set timeline of 2 December 2027 for Annex III systems and 2 August 2028 for Annex I systems.

The draft report also states that the Commission should ensure that measures in support of compliance are in place in due time to avoid further application delays. Besides the postponement, the co-rapporteurs have introduced some targeted adjustments to the Commission’s proposal related to AI literacy, processing of special categories of personal data for bias detection and mitigation, notified bodies, cybersecurity and sandboxes.

### Next steps

The EP draft report, together with the 450 amendments tabled by IMCO and LIBE MEPs, will be voted in joint committee on 18 March and a vote in plenary is expected by the end of March.

Once the EU co-legislators have agreed on their respective positions, they will enter trilogue negotiations with the Commission. A tight timeline is expected for negotiations. Once approved, it will enter into force almost immediately (on the third day after its publication in the EU Official Journal).

## AML/CFT (Anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism)

(for details, see mails on this dossier sent on 10 & 19 March)



### AMLA consultation on 2 draft RTS under the new AML EU framework

The Authority for Anti Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AMLA) has launched a consultation on two draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) under the new Anti-Money Laundering Regulation and Directive:

1. Draft RTS on Customer Due Diligence (CCD) build on the AML Regulation framework. It sets out how obliged entities verify customer identity and conduct ongoing monitoring in a risk-sensitive and proportionate way (deadline to respond: 9 May)
2. Draft RTS on criteria for identifying business relationships, occasional transactions and linked transactions. It forms the structural basis upon which customer due diligence obligations apply (deadline to respond: 9 May).

On 24 March, AMLA organised its first public hearing, covering these 2 draft RTS open for public consultation. It wanted to gather direct input from stakeholders on key regulatory proposals. Complementing written consultations, public hearings offer an interactive setting where participants can ask questions and discuss issues face-to-face with AMLA experts, offering stakeholders an opportunity to engage with the regulatory process.

BIPAR will respond to the two consultations and asked its members for input.

### AMLA data collection test exercise

On 16 March, AMLA launched a data collection exercise in the context of the new EU AML/CFT framework that is entering a new phase with AMLA at its center. The exercise is based on data points listed in the draft RTS on the assessment of the inherent and residual risk profile of obliged entities under Article 40(2) of the AMLD. The exercise will test AMLA's risk assessment models which serve two purposes: to inform the selection, taking place in 2027, of up to 40 entities for AMLA's direct supervision starting in 2028, and to ensure that money laundering risks of credit and financial institutions, including life insurance intermediaries, are assessed consistently by supervisors across the EU.

Some small and micro intermediaries in some countries are in the scope of the test and amongst the 5000 participating obliged entities. They have been notified by their National Competent authorities (NCAs) and have received the reporting package – interpretative note and template - for the testing exercise. Intermediaries who have not been notified are not part of this exercise. Participating sampled entities are requested to submit their data by 22 April.

As part of this exercise, participating intermediaries have received a reporting package, which includes an [Interpretative Note](#) on data points listed in the annex 1 of the draft RTS on the assessment of the inherent and residual risk profile of obliged entities under Article 40(2) of the AMLD and a [Template](#). A [recorded webinar](#) – in English only – explains the reporting requirements and the next steps of the exercise ([webinar slides](#)).

BIPAR met with ALMA and reiterated that, for the sake of simplification, proportionality, and a risk-based approach, the number of data points that intermediaries (and supervisors) need to report should be reduced. BIPAR supports the triennial assessment for intermediaries, but given the number of data points to be collected, BIPAR believes it is unrealistic to include small intermediaries in this assessment, even on a triennial basis. The frequency with which risk profiles should be reviewed should be proportionate to the size and nature of the obliged entities.

## Public procurement

(for details, see mail on this dossier sent on 13 March)



### Revision of EU Directives

As announced in its [2026 Work Programme](#), the European Commission is working on the revision of the 2014 EU Public Procurement Directives (PPD) (they were already revised in 2011, and BIPAR had issued positions on the revision). New proposals for revised Directives are scheduled to be published by April/June 2026. BIPAR will be monitoring actively the EP and Council readings of the proposals.

Ahead of the publication of the revised proposals, various reports stressed the need to revise public procurement practices. No reference to the insurance sector was made in these reports. FERMA, the Federation of European Risk Management Association, also recently published a paper explaining that the existing EU rules for public tenders are not adapted to the purchase of insurance policy by public

sector companies and called on the Commission to exclude insurance policies from the scope of the revised proposals.

To prepare its position on the future Commission's proposals, BIPAR asked its members questions about the following:

1. Do you believe insurance policies should be excluded from the PPD's scope? If yes, please explain. Other reasons? If not, for which reasons?
2. Have your members encountered any specific problems when intermediaries are involved in preparing a public procurement call for tender or when they participate as bidders?
3. Do you have any other comments or concerns regarding current public procurement rules that you would like to flag to us?

## Social Affairs

(for details, see mails on this dossier sent on 3, 13 & 30 March)



### Draft annex on violence and harassment at work

Within the framework of the European Insurance Sectoral Social Dialogue Committee (ISSDC), discussions have begun regarding a potential addition to the existing joint declaration on diversity, equity and inclusion that addresses violence and harassment in the workplace.

Insurance Europe prepared a draft that took into account several proposals launched by the trade unions last year. It asked its members and the other employer representatives (BIPAR and AMICE) for initial feedback before sharing the draft with the trade unions as a first basis for discussion.

BIPAR shared its first comments on the draft text with its members and asked them to provide additional input.

### Joint declaration on the attractiveness of the Insurance sector

On 12 March, at the plenary meeting of the ISSDC, BIPAR and the other European sectoral insurance social dialogue partners (Insurance Europe, AMICE and UNI Europa Finance) officially signed the [joint declaration \(LinkedIn\)](#) on the attractiveness of the sector.

The joint declaration underlines that the European insurance sector as a whole plays a vital role in society, providing financial security, social cohesion, risk management and long-term stability to individuals, businesses and communities. To remain relevant and competitive in a rapidly evolving world, Europe's insurance industry must attract, retain and develop a motivated, engaged and empowered workforce.

The joint declaration contains ten key factors of an attractive sector with high-quality jobs, valuable skills and fair employment opportunities, which could be considered by employers and employees.

## Pay Transparency Directive

By 7 June 2026, Member States have to transpose the [Pay Transparency Directive](#) (PTD) into national legislation. This Directive aims at strengthening the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms.

Its main elements are:

- a right to information on pay prior employment, a prohibition to ask salary history and a prohibition of non-disclosure agreements on salaries.
- a right to request information on average pay levels which aims at ensuring that workers can compare themselves, at any time during the employment relationship, with co-workers of the other sex carrying out equal work or work of equal value.
- pay reporting on pay gaps between female and male workers for employers with at least 100 employees.
- joint pay assessments in case of indications of pay discrimination at employer level

- the Directive clarifies what should be understood by the concept of ‘work of equal value’, it is aimed to improve access to justice and strengthen enforcement mechanisms.

Most Member States are late in implementing the Directive ([Commission’s table](#)). Various organisations (including [BusinessEurope](#), calling for an additional 2 years, and SME-United) have called upon the Commission to postpone the implementation date (a so-called “stop-the-clock” request, based on the risk for legal uncertainty). The Commission is not supporting any stop-the-clock or reopening of the file; guidance and support for implementation will be provided.

BIPAR sent its members the PowerPoint presentation on “Current Trends on the implementation of the Pay Transparency Directive” presented by Marsh/Mercer specialists at the last EU Insurance Sectoral Social Dialogue Committee meeting.

## Taxation

(for details, see mail on this dossier sent on 11 March)



### ECON Committee draft report on a coherent tax (VAT) framework for the EU financial sector

In February 2026, the ECON Committee released its draft own initiative report on a coherent tax framework for the European financial sector (focusing merely on Savings and Investments Union (SIU) related activities).

According to ECON rapporteur, in the draft report, the VAT exemption for financial services creates a large VAT policy gap and the original technical reasons for VAT exemption are now outdated. The rapporteur, MEP Matthias Ecke, German, S&D, also wrote that VAT exemption on fees and

commissions was no longer justified and called for a clear, harmonized VAT reform that reduces distortions, protects consumers, and ensures fair financial sector contribution. He also supported the idea of coordinated temporary windfall taxes. This draft gives in any event an indication of the S&D group’s long-term position on the dossier.

Discussions underway in EP ECON committee and plenary vote on EP position expected on 15 June 2026 (tbc).

Before the deadline for amendments on 18 March, BIPAR asked its members to contact MEPs and share a model letter it had prepared.

## ESMA Market Report on Costs and Performance of EU Retail Investment Products 2025

(for details, see mail on this dossier sent on 17 March)



On 3 March, ESMA published its 8th [market report on the costs and performance of EU retail investment products](#). Similarly to previous editions, this year's analysis covers undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS), retail alternative investment funds (AIFs), and structured retail products (SRPs). In addition to the regular analysis, this report provides new analyses of active Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and European Long-Term Investment Funds (ELTIFs).

The report shows that ongoing costs in the EU continued to decline in 2024. ESMA states this is mostly due to new investment funds entering the market, as they usually charge lower fees. Distribution costs often not reported in PRIIPs KIDs. ESMA states this lack of reporting on distribution costs constitutes a limitation of the present report and refers to its ad hoc report of November 2025 in this respect.

### Main findings of the report:

- Cost reductions for long standing funds were more limited;
- UCITS performance improved significantly;
- ESG UCITS continued to have lower costs than non-ESG
- AIFs remained dominated by professional investors, and the share of retail investors investing in these products decreased from 14% to 9%;
- Structured Retail Product costs remained broadly stable, while interest-rate linked products continued to gain market share, reaching 27%.

Verena Ross, ESMA Chair said: "In 2024, EU retail investment fund market saw stronger performance and gradually declining costs, driven largely by new funds. The data we publish today shows gradual cost pressure in EU markets and - with that - improving investor outcomes. The report highlights however that benefits are uneven and product choice matters. Transparency and competition remain key to translating market improvements into real gains for investors."

## EVENTS



### BIPAR 2026 annual meeting on 18 & 19 June at the Camden Court Hotel Dublin City - Registrations

(mail on this issue sent on 3 March)

BIPAR members were sent a hotel booking link in order to book their hotel room **by 10 April at the latest** (rooms allocated on a first come, first served basis, so early booking is strongly recommended), as well as another link to register for the 2026 annual meeting (registering for both at the same time will avoid any administrative confusion. Only registered meeting participants can book a hotel room at the special rate.).

The official convocations for the Annual General Meetings of both BIPAR aisbl and InsurFinLab.eu aisbl, which will take place on Friday 19 June, will be sent closer to the date.

## WHAT TO EXPECT IN APRIL?

**ECON hearing on supplementary pensions**

8 April

**EIOPA Sustainable Finance Conference 2026**

28 April