

Preparing for Global Compliance, Data Sovereignty, and Al-Driven Risk Monitoring

Overview

Voice recording has long served as a core pillar of compliance, dispute resolution, and fraud prevention within the financial services sector. As we move toward 2030, this role is set to expand in response to mounting global regulatory pressures, rapid advancements in voice analytics technology, and a shift toward decentralised, digital-first financial operations.

This whitepaper explores the expected evolution of voice recording regulation across jurisdictions—including the UK, EU, US, and Asia-Pacific—and provides strategic insight for compliance officers, regulatory leaders, and operations professionals looking to build future-ready voice governance frameworks.

The Current Regulatory Environment

Across global markets, financial institutions are subject to a range of mandates that require the recording and retention of voice communications linked to financial transactions and advisory services. In the UK, the FCA SYSC 10A requires firms to record calls involving client orders. The EU's MiFID II framework mandates the storage of voice and electronic communications related to trading. US regulations under Dodd-Frank impose similar recordkeeping for derivatives markets, while ASIC and APRA in Australia are integrating voice monitoring into broader conduct risk and accountability regimes.

Despite jurisdictional variation, the fundamental regulatory expectation is universal: firms must maintain accurate, tamper-proof records of verbal communications, ensure those recordings are securely stored, and make them accessible for audits, supervisory reviews, and legal enquiries.



Drivers of Regulatory Change (2025–2030)

Several macro trends are reshaping how regulators and financial institutions approach voice compliance. The first is the rise of **hybrid and remote work**, which has expanded the use of mobile, VoIP, and cloud-based unified communications platforms such as **Microsoft Teams**, **Zoom**, and **Webex**. Regulators are increasingly scrutinising how these channels are monitored, particularly in high-risk trading and advisory environments.

Second, the integration of **Al and voice intelligence** tools—capable of real-time transcription, keyword detection, sentiment scoring, and fraud flagging—brings both opportunity and risk. With the growing use of Al in surveillance and communications compliance, regulators are likely to introduce new standards for transparency, bias mitigation, and auditability of voice analytics systems.

Data sovereignty is also emerging as a key concern. Jurisdictions like **China, India**, and the **EU** are imposing tighter controls on where and how voice data is stored and processed. Financial institutions operating across borders will need to ensure localisation, encryption, and cloud security meet evolving legal expectations.

Privacy legislation is evolving in parallel. As global data protection regimes like the **GDPR**, **CPRA**, and **LGPD** expand, firms must align voice data practices with principles such as consent, data minimisation, subject rights, and retention limits. Recent regulatory crackdowns on off-channel communication, including billion-dollar fines for unauthorised use of messaging apps, suggest that enforcement will only intensify in the years ahead.

Voice Compliance: Five-Year Regulatory Outlook

Looking ahead to 2030, we anticipate a move toward more unified voice governance frameworks. Global regulators may seek to harmonise inconsistent requirements, particularly around what qualifies as a regulated voice interaction.



There is also likely to be increased oversight of voice Al tools. Compliance functions may be required to validate voice analytics platforms for accuracy, fairness, and risk profiling—similar to current expectations for algorithmic trading models. The scope of recording obligations is expected to broaden, extending beyond trading desks to include compliance, operations, and even client service teams. New platforms, including collaboration suites, mobile apps, and voice-activated tools, may fall within scope.

In terms of technology infrastructure, mandates around cloud-based storage, end-to-end encryption, and zero-trust architecture are likely to become standard. Regulators may also push for real-time surveillance capabilities, especially in front-office functions, to detect misconduct before it escalates into market abuse or customer harm.



Strategic Actions for Compliance and Operations Leaders

To prepare for the regulatory landscape of 2030, financial institutions must treat voice compliance as a dynamic, strategic function. Investing in cloud-native, **Al-enabled recording platforms** is essential to ensure scalability and agility across both centralised and remote working environments.

Effective governance will require the formation of **cross-functional voice compliance teams**, bringing together expertise from compliance, legal, IT, operations, and data ethics. These teams should be empowered to define and oversee policies around voice data usage, audit readiness, and Al risk management.

Transparency remains critical. Institutions must implement **robust consent protocols**, maintain clear privacy notices, and ensure clients and employees understand how their voice data is being recorded, analysed, and stored. Regular testing and validation of AI/ML models used in **voice transcription**, **sentiment scoring**, and **conduct flagging** will help mitigate risk and maintain regulator trust.



Finally, preparing for regulatory engagement is key. Firms should maintain **compliance dashboards**, audit trails, and evidential logs that demonstrate control over every stage of the voice data lifecycle—from capture to archival to deletion—across all jurisdictions in which they operate.

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By 2030, voice recording regulation in financial services will be more expansive, technologically advanced, and globally consistent. Institutions that invest early in modernising their infrastructure, embedding AI responsibly, and aligning with evolving governance standards will gain more than compliance—they will secure resilience, agility, and competitive advantage.

Voice has shifted from being a regulatory requirement to a strategic asset. Managed effectively, it can enhance surveillance, strengthen conduct oversight, and reinforce trust between firms, clients, and regulators. For leaders in compliance and operations, the urgency is clear: treating voice recording as a static obligation is no longer sustainable.

This period of regulatory evolution offers forward-looking firms a chance to lead. By adopting independent capture and assurance models, cloud-native solutions, and transparent use of analytics, financial institutions can demonstrate stronger accountability while unlocking new operational value.

At Kerv, we combine deep sector expertise with innovative approaches in cloud, data, and Al-enabled compliance. We partner with organisations to design frameworks that are regulator-ready, audit-proof, and capable of adapting to tomorrow's demands. Our focus is not just on meeting the minimum standards, but on creating robust governance structures that deliver confidence and trust.

With Kerv, your compliance strategy becomes more than defensive—it becomes a foundation for innovation, resilience, and long-term success.

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This paper is one of four that aims to explore the evolution of voice regulations and how voice recording technologies have adapted to keep Financial Institutions compliant and fully prepared when the auditors require evidence of this.

Visit our website or click on the links below to download the others in this series:

- The Case for Separating Capture and Assurance
- ▶ The Future of Voice Technology in Financial Services: A 5-Year Outlook Amid Regulatory Evolution
- The Case for Normalisation in Voice Recording Systems



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