

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**PENSION COMMISSION****14 SEPTEMBER 2017****Implementation of the Markets in Financial Instruments Derivative (MiFID II)****1. Report summary**

- 1.1. This report outlines the impact of the implementation of the Markets in Financial Instrument Directive 2014/65 (“MiFID II”) and in particular the risk to the administering authority of becoming a retail client on 3rd January 2018 and recommends that the committee agree that elections for professional client status should be made on behalf of the authority immediately.

2. Context

- 2.1. Under the current UK regime, local authorities are automatically categorised as ‘per se professional’ clients in respect of non-MiFID scope business and are categorised as ‘per se professional’ clients for MiFID scope business if they satisfy the MiFID Large Undertakings test. Local authorities that do not satisfy the Large Undertakings test may opt up to elective professional client status if they fulfil certain ‘opt-up criteria’.
- 2.2. Following the introduction of the Markets in Financial Instrument Directive 2014/65 (“MiFID II”) from 3 January 2018, firms will no longer be able to categorise a local public authority or a municipality that (in either case) does not manage public debt (“local authority”) as a ‘per se professional client’ or elective eligible counterparty (ECP) for both MiFID and non-MiFID scope business. Instead, all local authorities must be classified as “retail clients” unless they are opted up by firms to an ‘elective professional client’ status.
- 2.3. Furthermore, the FCA has exercised its discretion to adopt gold-plated opt-up criteria for the purposes of the quantitative opt-up criteria, which local authority clients must satisfy in order for firms to reclassify them as an elective professional client.

3. Potential impact

- 3.1. A move to retail client status would mean that all financial services firms like banks, brokers, advisers and fund managers will have to treat local authorities the same way they do non-professional individuals and small businesses. That includes a raft of protections ensuring that investment products are suitable for the customer’s needs, and that all the risks and features have been fully explained. This provides a higher standard of protection for the client but it also involves more work and potential cost for both the firm and the client, for the purpose of proving to the regulator that all such requirements have been met.

- 3.2. Such protections (outlined in **APPENDIX 1**) would come at the price of local authorities not being able to access the wide range of assets needed to implement an effective, diversified investment strategy. Retail status would significantly restrict the range of financial institutions and instruments available to authorities. Many institutions currently servicing the LGPS are not authorised to deal with retail clients and may not wish to undergo the required changes to resources and permissions in order to do so.
- 3.3. Even if the institution secures the ability to deal with retail clients, the range of instruments it can make available to the client will be limited to those defined under Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) rules as 'non-complex' which would exclude many of the asset classes currently included in LGPS fund portfolios. In many cases managers will no longer be able to even discuss ('promote') certain asset classes and vehicles with the authority as a retail client.

4. Election for professional client status

- 4.1. MiFID II allows for retail clients which meet certain conditions to elect to be treated as professional clients (to 'opt up'). There are two tests which must be met by the client when being assessed by the financial institution: the quantitative and the qualitative test.
- 4.2. The Local Government Pension Scheme Advisory Board (SAB) and the Local Government Association (LGA) along with the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the Investment Association (IA) have successfully lobbied the FCA to make the test better fitted to the unique situation of local authorities.
- 4.3. The new tests recognise the status of LGPS administering authorities as providing a 'pass' for the quantitative test while the qualitative test can now be performed on the authority as a collective rather than an individual. A summary of and extracts from the FCA policy statement which set out these new tests is attached as **APPENDIX 2**
- 4.4. The election to professional status must be completed with all financial institutions prior to the change of status on 3rd January 2018. Failure to do so by local authorities would result in the financial institution having to take 'appropriate action' which could include a termination of the relationship at a significant financial risk to the authority.
- 4.5. The SAB and the LGA have worked with industry representative bodies including the IA, the British Venture Capital Association (BVCA) and others to develop a standard opt-up process with letter and information templates. This process should enable a consistent approach to assessment and prevent authorities from having to submit a variety of information in different formats.
- 4.6. A flowchart of the process is attached as **APPENDIX 3** and the letter and information templates are attached as **APPENDICES 4 and 5**.

- 4.7. Applications can be made in respect of either all of the services offered by the institution (even if not already being accessed) or a particular service only. A local authority may wish to do the latter where the institution offers a wide range of complex instruments which the authority does not currently use and there is no intention to use the institution again once the current relationship has come to an end, for example, if the next procurement is achieved via the LGPS pool. It is recommended that officers determine the most appropriate basis of the application, either via full or single service.
- 4.8. Authorities are not required to renew elections on a regular basis but will be required to review the information provided in the opt-up process and notify all institutions of any changes in circumstances which could affect their status, for example, if the membership of the committee changed significantly resulting in a loss of experience, or if the relationship with the authority's investment advisor was terminated.

5. LGPS pools

- 5.1. LGPS pools will be professional investors in their own right so will not need to opt up with the external institutions they use. Local authorities will however need to opt up with their LGPS pool in order to access the full range of services and sub-funds on offer.
- 5.2. In some circumstances, in particular where the pool only offers access to fund structures such as Authorised Contractual Scheme (ACS), the pool could use 'safe harbour' provisions resulting from local authorities continuing to be named as professional investors in both the Financial Promotion Order (the "FPO") or in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Promotion of Collective Investment Schemes) (Exemptions) Order (the "PCISO"). These provisions would enable the promotion and potential sale of units in fund structures to local authorities as retail investors.
- 5.3. Elections to professional status will be needed for every financial institution that the authority uses outside of the pool, both existing and new, together with a continuing review of all elections. If all new purchases are made via fund structures within the pool then no new elections will be required, only an ongoing review of the elections made with the pool and any legacy external institutions, the number of which would reduce as assets are liquidated and cash transferred.

6. Next steps

- 6.1. In order to continue to effectively implement the authority's investment strategy after 3rd January 2018, applications for election to be treated as a professional client should be submitted to all financial institutions with whom the authority has an existing or potential relationship in relation to the investment of the pension fund.

- 6.2. This process should commence as soon as possible in order to ensure completion in good time and avoids the need for appropriate action to be taken by institutions in relation to the authority's pension fund investments.
- 6.3. The officer named in the recommendations should be granted the necessary retrospective delegation to make applications on the authority's behalf and to determine the nature of the application on either full or single service basis.
- 6.4. An update will be provided in the PFC meeting as to where NYPF are in the process and any specific issues relating to the Fund.

7. Recommendations

That the Pension Fund Committee:

- 7.1. Notes the potential impact on investment strategy of becoming a retail client with effect from 3rd January 2018.
- 7.2. Agrees to the immediate commencement of applications for elected professional client status with all relevant institutions in order to ensure it can continue to implement an effective investment strategy.
- 7.3. In electing for professional client status, the committee acknowledges and agrees to forgo the protections available to retail clients attached as **APPENDIX 1**.
- 7.4. Agrees to approve delegated retrospective responsibility to the Treasurer of the Fund for the purposes of completing the applications and determining the basis of the application as either full or single service.

GARY FIELDING
Treasurer
Central Services
County Hall
Northallerton

1 September 2017

Attachments

APPENDIX 1 – Retail client protections
APPENDIX 2 – Summary of FCA policy statement
APPENDIX 3 – Opt up process flowchart
APPENDIX 4 – Opt up letter template
APPENDIX 5 – Opt up information template

Warnings - loss of protections as a Professional Client

Professional Clients are entitled to fewer protections under the UK and EU regulatory regimes than is otherwise the case for Retail Clients. This document contains, for information purposes only, a summary of the protections that you will lose if you request and agree to be treated as a Professional Client.

1. Communicating with clients, including financial promotions

As a Professional Client the simplicity and frequency in which the firm communicates with you may be different to the way in which they would communicate with a Retail Client. They will ensure however that our communication remains fair, clear and not misleading.

2. Information about the firm, its services and remuneration

The type of information that the firm provides to Retail Clients about itself, its services and its products and how it is remunerated differs to what the firm provides to Professional Clients. In particular,

- (A) The firm is obliged to provide information on these areas to all clients but the granularity, medium and timing of such provision may be less specific for clients that are not Retail Clients; and
- (B) there are particular restrictions on the remuneration structure for staff providing services to Retail Clients which may not be applicable in respect of staff providing services to Professional Clients;
- (C) the information which the firm provides in relation to costs and charges for its services and/or products may not be as comprehensive for Professional Clients as it would be for Retail Clients, for example, they are required when offering packaged products and services to provide additional information to Retail Clients on the risks and components making up that package; and
- (D) when handling orders on behalf of Retail Clients, the firm has an obligation to inform them about any material difficulties in carrying out the orders; this obligation may not apply in respect of Professional Clients.

3. Suitability

In the course of providing advice or in the course of providing discretionary management services, when assessing suitability for Professional Clients, the firm is entitled to assume that in relation to the products, transactions and services for which you have been so classified, that you have the necessary level of experience and knowledge to understand the risks involved in the management of your investments. The firm will assess this information separately for Retail Clients and would be required to provide Retail Clients with a suitability report.

4. Appropriateness

For transactions where the firm does not provide you with investment advice or discretionary management services (such as an execution-only trade), it may be required to assess whether the transaction is appropriate. In respect of a Retail Client, there is a specified test for ascertaining whether the client has the requisite investment

knowledge and experience to understand the risks associated with the relevant transaction. However, in respect of a Professional Client, the firm is entitled to assume that they have the necessary level of experience, knowledge and expertise to understand the risks involved in a transaction in products and services for which they are classified as a Professional Client.

5. **Dealing**

A range of factors may be considered for Professional Clients in order to achieve best execution (price is an important factor but the relative importance of other different factors, such as speed, costs and fees may vary). In contrast, when undertaking transactions for Retail Clients, the total consideration, representing the price of the financial instrument and the costs relating to execution, must be the overriding factor in any execution.

6. **Reporting information to clients**

For transactions where the firm does not provide discretionary management services (such as an execution-only transactions), the timeframe for our providing confirmation that an order has been carried out is more rigorous for Retail Clients' orders than Professional Clients' orders.

7. **Client reporting**

Investment firms that hold a retail client account that includes positions in leveraged financial instruments or contingent liability transactions shall inform the Retail Client, where the initial value of each instrument depreciates by 10% and thereafter at multiples of 10%. These reports do not have to be produced for Professional Clients.

8. **Financial Ombudsman Service**

The services of the Financial Ombudsman Service may not be available to you as a Professional Client.

9. **Investor compensation**

Eligibility for compensation from the Financial Services Compensation Scheme is not contingent on your categorisation but on how your organisation is constituted. Hence, depending on how you are constituted you may not have access to the Financial Services Compensation Scheme.

10. **Exclusion of liability**

The FCA rules restrict the firm's ability to exclude or restrict any duty of liability which the firm owes to Retail Clients more strictly than in respect of Professional Clients.

11. **Trading obligation**

In respect of shares admitted to trading on a regulated market or traded on a trading venue, the firm may, in relation to the investments of Retail Clients, only arrange for such trades to be carried out on a regulated market, a multilateral trading facility, a systematic internaliser or a third-country trading venue. This is a restriction which may not apply in respect of trading carried out for Professional Clients.

12. Transfer of financial collateral arrangements

As a Professional Client, the firm may conclude title transfer financial collateral arrangements with you for the purpose of securing or covering your present or future, actual or contingent or prospective obligations, which would not be possible for Retail Clients.

13. Client money

The requirements under the client money rules in the FCA Handbook (CASS) are more prescriptive and provide more protection in respect of Retail Clients than in respect of Professional Clients.

It should be noted that at all times you will have the right to request a different client categorisation and that you will be responsible for keeping the firm informed of any change that could affect your categorisation as a Professional Client.

FCA Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II Implementation – Policy Statement II

The matters relating to the reclassification of local and public authorities as retail are covered in Chapter 8 pages 64 to 74 of the full document <https://www.fca.org.uk/publication/policy/ps17-14.pdf>

Highlights (see highlighted sections following for context)

1. Firms may take a collective view of the expertise, experience and knowledge of committee members, taking into account any assistance from authority officers and external advisers where it contributes to the expertise, experience and knowledge of those making the decisions
2. Governance and advice arrangements supporting those individuals can inform and contribute to the firm's assessment
3. Adherence to CIPFA Codes or undertaking other relevant training or qualifications may assist in demonstrating knowledge and expertise as part of the qualitative test
4. Rules will add a fourth criterion that the client is subject to the LGPS Regulation for their pension administration business. Local authorities must continue to meet the size requirement, as well as one of the two previous criteria or the new fourth criterion
5. Compliance with the LGPS Regulations, including taking proper advice, will contribute to the assessment of knowledge and expertise of the local authority client when making decisions
6. Retain the 10 transactions on average per quarter test as one of the four available criteria for enabling a local authority body to opt up.
7. Firms may reasonably assess that a professional treasury manager has worked in the financial sector for at least one year, if their role provides knowledge of the provision of services envisaged
8. Changed the portfolio size threshold to £10m
9. Proposed transitional arrangements that would allow investment firms to re-assess the categorisation of local authority clients between the 3 July 2017 implementation deadline and 3 January 2018 are being taken forward

Page 67 Our response on the qualitative test

MiFID II requires the qualitative test to be applied to local authorities seeking to opt-up to professional client status, with the test itself unchanged from MiFID. It is important that an investment firm is confident that a client can demonstrate their expertise, experience and knowledge such that the firm has gained a reasonable assurance that the client is capable of making investment decisions and understanding the nature of risks involved in the context of the transactions or services envisioned.

COBS 3.5.4 requires that the qualitative test should be carried out for the person authorised to carry out transactions on behalf of the legal entity. 'Person' in this context may be a single person or a group of persons. We understand that the persons within a local authority who invest on behalf of pension funds are elected officials acting as part of a pensions committee. In those circumstances, firms may take a collective view of the expertise, experience and knowledge of committee members, taking into account any assistance from authority officers and external advisers where it contributes to the expertise, experience and knowledge of those making the decisions. We also understand that typically the person(s) within local authorities who invest the treasury reserves of those authorities are likely to be officers of the authorities, who are delegated authority from elected members and act under an agreed budget and strategy.

Given different governance arrangements, we cannot be prescriptive, but we would stress the importance of firms exercising judgement and ensuring that they understand the arrangements of the local authority and the clear purpose of this test. It remains a test of the individual, or

respectively the individuals who are ultimately making the investment decisions, but governance and advice arrangements supporting those individuals can inform and contribute to the firm's assessment.

We agree that adherence to CIPFA Codes or undertaking other relevant training or qualifications may assist in demonstrating knowledge and expertise as part of the qualitative test.

Page 68 Our response on the quantitative test – approach for Local Government Pension Schemes (LGPS)

We recognise that local authority pension schemes are established within the framework of the LGPS Regulations and are subject to the oversight of the Pensions Regulator, as well as the broader public policy in MiFID II, such as ensuring that local authority pension schemes receive appropriate investment services, and that they understand the costs and risks involved with such service.

Some expressed concerns about interpreting the quantitative criteria in light of the common governance of local authority pension scheme administration, and recognise that the drafting of our proposed rules was not sufficient to achieve our policy intention of allowing all local authorities administering LGPS pension funds to have the ability to successfully opt up. Therefore, our rules will add a fourth criterion that the client is subject to the LGPS Regulation for their pension administration business. Local authorities must continue to meet the size requirement, as well as one of the two previous criteria or the new fourth criterion. This will assist all local authority pension fund administrators who wish to opt-up to meet the quantitative test, but maintain the need for local authorities to qualitatively demonstrate their sophistication to become professional clients. We agree with views that compliance with the LGPS Regulations, including taking proper advice, will contribute to the assessment of knowledge and expertise of the local authority client when making decisions.

Page 69 Our response on the quantitative test – undertaking 10 transactions on average per quarter

We accept that some local authorities will not be able to meet this part of the quantitative test (particularly when investing pension funds). However, it continues to be our view that regular and recent experience of carrying out relevant transactions remains a useful proxy for assessing sophistication. We have received no arguments against this view, and so confirm that we will retain this test as one of the four available criteria for enabling a local authority body to opt up.

While theoretically this criterion could be 'gamed' by firms and clients by churning portfolios, we believe it is an unlikely course of action for local authorities who are accountable to the electorate and have specific statutory duties requiring prudent management of their financial affairs. In future, we could scrutinise any firm who appeared to be recommending this course of action to its client and question whether the firm was acting in the client's best interest and whether the firm believed that an artificially higher number of trades contributed to the expertise, experience and knowledge of their client.

Page 70 Our response on the quantitative test – employment in the financial sector for at least 1 year in a professional position

We accept we could be clearer about who this test is applied to, while ensuring it can be applied flexibly to different governance arrangements. We also recognise that employment in the financial sector is a criterion that can only apply to a natural person.

In response, we have amended the proposed drafting in COBS 3.5.3BR(b)(ii) to note that 'the person authorised to carry out transactions on behalf of the client works or has worked in the financial sector for at least one year in a professional position, which requires knowledge of the provision of services envisaged'. This should allow local authorities to delegate authority to make investment decisions on their behalf to professional staff with at least one year's experience. We recognise that this redrafted criterion may not be useful for assessing the collective decision making involved in investing local authority pension funds. However, we think this will be less problematic given our new fourth criterion aimed at LGPS administering authorities.

We do not interpret the term ‘financial sector’ in a limited way for the purposes of COBS 3.5.3BR(2)(b)(ii), and firms may reasonably assess that a professional treasury manager has worked in the financial sector for at least one year, if their role provides knowledge of the provision of services envisaged. This meets the purpose of the test, to ensure the person acting on behalf of a client has the expertise, experience and knowledge necessary in relation to the investment or service being sold and the risks involved.

Page 71 Our response on the quantitative test – portfolio size threshold

We have changed the portfolio size threshold to £10m. This follows further data and case studies provided by local authorities, Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) new data, and wider CP responses.

We believe £10m is closer to our policy goal of restricting the ability of the smallest, and by implication the least sophisticated, local authorities (town and parish councils, and the smallest county and district councils) to opt-up, but giving larger ones the ability to do so more readily, (provided they meet the other criteria).

Based on the number of local authorities we estimated were investing in MiFID scope instruments and understanding the quoted portfolio size in the DCLG dataset for 2014/15, in CP16/29 we estimated that 63 additional local authorities would not be able to opt-up to professional client status for the purposes of engaging in MiFID business as a result of our consulted upon policy.

At a £15m portfolio size threshold, this increased to 78 additional local authorities which would not be able to opt-up to professional client status for the purposes of engaging in MiFID business when we used the new 2015/16 DCLG dataset.

Applying the £10m threshold to data over the following years:

2014/15 – 27 local authorities would not be able to opt-up to professional client status; and the estimated one-off costs for investment firms would decrease from £1.7m to £0.8m and on-going costs from £0.8m to £0.3m.

2015/16 – 42 local authorities would not be able to opt-up, and the one-off costs for investment firms would decrease from £2.0m to £1.1m, and on-going costs would reduce from £0.9m to £0.5m.⁴⁷

While a local authority’s ability to borrow extra funds to ‘game’ this requirement may be possible, it is questionable whether local authorities would be able to justify this approach while at the same time making budgets and investment strategies available for public scrutiny.

Page 74 Our response on transitional arrangements

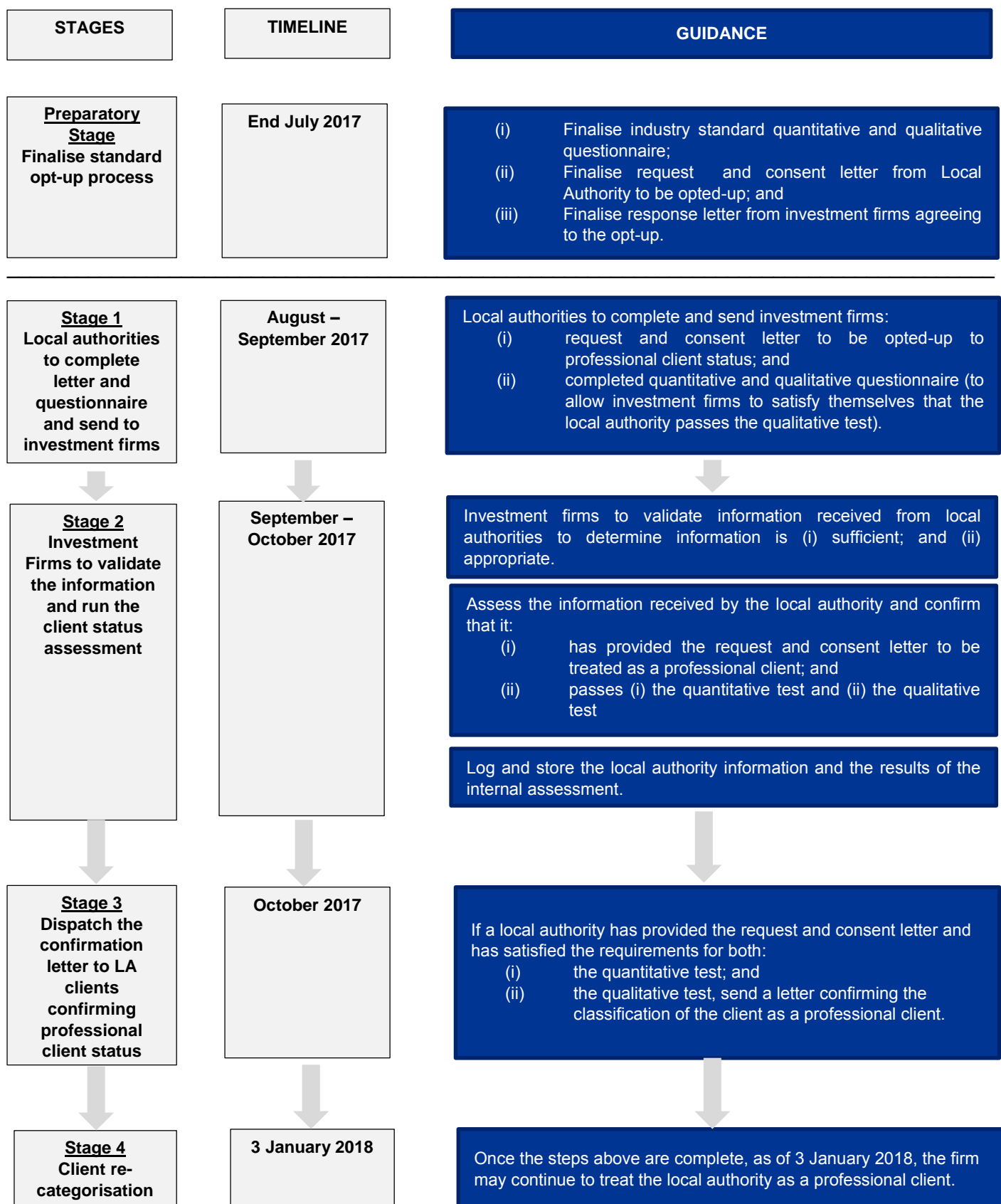
MiFID II gives us very limited discretion with regard to transitional arrangements for applying these rules in respect of local authorities and provides no ability to extend the deadline for compliance with this requirement beyond 3 January 2018. We consulted in CP16/43 on proposed transitional arrangements that would allow investment firms to re-assess the categorisation of local authority clients between the 3 July 2017 implementation deadline and 3 January 2018. These proposals are being taken forward (see Chapter 24). However, firms will not be expected to re-consider categorisation of existing clients other than local authorities, where MiFID II rules are the same as existing MiFID rules transposed at COBS 3.

Otherwise, we have made further consequential drafting changes to transitional provisions at COBS TP 1 that were added when MiFID was implemented in 2007, but that are no longer carried across into MiFID II.

More generally, COBS 3.5.8G notes that professional clients have the responsibility to keep investment firms informed about any changes that affect their current categorisation. Further, at COBS 3.5.9R, if the firm becomes aware that the client no longer fulfils the initial conditions that made the client eligible to be an elective professional client, it must take “appropriate action”. Neither MiFID II, nor our rules specify what ‘appropriate action’ is, which will depend on the facts of the case and what would be in the client’s best interest. Firms must exercise judgement and consider what would be in the best interests of the client. For example, if a client no longer meets the quantitative test to

opt up to professional client status, a firm may decide it is appropriate to cease providing investment services but to do so in a way that minimises losses to the client.

UK Local Authority Client Opt-Up Process



Letter requesting categorisation as an elective professional client**[ON [AUTHORITY] HEADED PAPER]****[Manager name]****[Manager address]****[Date]**

Dear [●]

Request to be treated as a professional investor

I am writing to you ahead of the implementation in the UK of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (2014/65/EU) (MiFID II). I have been authorised by **NAME OF AUTHORITY** (the “Local Authority”) to inform you that, in its capacity as an administering authority of a local government pension scheme, it wishes to be treated as a professional client for the purpose of:

- (a) any and all investment service(s) which it receives from you (the “Services”); and/or
- (b) the promotion to us of, and investment in, any and all fund(s) managed or advised by you (the “Fund Promotions/Investments”).

We understand you are required to categorise all of your clients as either professional clients or retail clients and that you currently categorise the Local Authority as a Professional Client (“Professional Client”). However as of 3 January 2018, under new rules deriving from MiFID II, you will be obliged to re-categorise the Local Authority as a Retail Client (“Retail Client”) as regards receiving Services from you and/or as regards existing fund investments and any future Fund Promotions/Investments, unless you are satisfied you can otherwise treat the Local Authority as an elective Professional Client and opt-up the Local Authority to this particular client status.

I confirm and acknowledge that the Local Authority is aware that, being categorised as a Professional Client, it will not benefit from the protections and investor compensation rights set out in more detail in Schedule 1. In doing so, I confirm that the Local Authority has reviewed and considered the loss of these protections and rights very carefully and has, if it felt so appropriate, taken advice from legal, financial or other advisors.

I wish to inform you that the Local Authority wishes to be categorised as a Professional Client for the purposes of the Services and/or Fund Promotions/Investments, as applicable in its capacity as an administering authority of the Local Government Pension Scheme.

Prior to re-categorising the Local Authority, as a Professional Client, I understand that you will be required to assess the Local Authority on certain quantitative and qualitative grounds. In order to facilitate this assessment, please find attached a completed questionnaire for your review and consideration.

Subject to you being reasonably assured that, as of 3 January 2018, the Local Authority satisfies the necessary quantitative and qualitative grounds and may be categorised as an elective Professional Client, the Local Authority confirms the following:

- (a) its request to be categorised as a Professional Client, in its capacity as an administering authority of the Local Government Pension Scheme, in relation to the Services and/or Fund Promotions/Investments.
- (b) all information provided to you by us (for the purposes of facilitating your assessment of the Local Authority’s request to be categorised as a Professional Client) is true, accurate and complete.

- (c) the Local Authority understands the contents of Schedule 1 which contains summaries of the protections and investor compensation rights, if any, that the Local Authority will lose once it is categorised as a Professional Client. Please note that I can confirm that the Local Authority is fully aware of the consequences of losing such protections and still wishes to apply to be categorised as Professional Client in respect of the Services and/or Fund Promotions/Investments.
- (d) the Local Authority has had sufficient time to consider the implications of categorisation as a Professional Client and has separately taken any legal, financial or other advice that it deems appropriate.
- (e) the Local Authority will inform you of any change that could affect its categorisation as a Professional Client. I also confirm that the Local Authority understands its responsibility to ask you for a higher level of protection if it is unable to properly assess or manage the risks involved with the investments comprised within the portfolio management mandates which you have been appointed to manage.
- (f) I acknowledge the Local Authority understands that you shall be permitted, in your sole discretion and without providing any reason, to re-categorise the client as a Retail client or cease to provide the Services or otherwise carry out any fund promotion to us or allow future investment in funds by us.

If you have any questions regarding this application please contact **[name]** on **[number]** or alternatively e-mail us at **[email address]**.

Yours sincerely,

.....

[insert name and position] [Authority]

Schedule 1

Warnings - loss of protections for the Local Authority if categorised as a Professional Client

Professional Clients are entitled to fewer protections under the UK and EU regulatory regimes than is otherwise the case for Retail Clients. This Schedule contains, for information purposes only, a summary of the protections lost when requesting and agreeing to be treated as a Professional Client.

Part 1 – Loss of protections as a Professional Client when receiving Services

1. **Communicating with clients, including financial promotions**

As a Professional Client the simplicity and frequency in which firms communicate with you may be different to the way in which we would communicate with a Retail Client. Firms will ensure however that their communication remains fair, clear and not misleading.

2. **Information about the firm, its services and remuneration**

The type of information that a firm provides to Retail Clients about itself, its services and products and how it is remunerated differs to what it provides to Professional Clients. In particular,

- (A) It is obliged to provide information on these areas to all clients but the granularity, medium and timing of such provision may be less specific for clients that are not Retail Clients;
- (B) the information which it provides in relation to costs and charges for its services and/or products may not be as comprehensive for Professional Clients as it would be for Retail Clients, for example, it is required when offering packaged products and services to provide additional information to Retail Clients on the risks and components making up that package; and
- (C) when handling orders on behalf of Retail Clients, it has an obligation to inform them about any material difficulties in carrying out the orders; this obligation may not apply in respect of Professional Clients.

3. **Suitability**

In the course of providing advice or in the course of providing portfolio management services, when assessing suitability for Professional Clients, a firm is entitled to assume that, in relation to the products, transactions and services for which Professional Clients have been so classified, that they have the necessary level of experience and knowledge to understand the risks involved in the management of their investments. Firms cannot make such an assumption in the case of Retail Clients and must assess this information separately. Firms would be required to provide Retail Clients with a suitability report, where they provide investment advice.

4. **Appropriateness**

For transactions where a firm does not provide investment advice or portfolio management services (such as an execution-only trade), a firm may be required to assess whether the transaction is appropriate for the client in question. In respect of a Retail Client, there is a specified test for ascertaining whether the client has the requisite investment knowledge and experience to understand the risks associated with the relevant transaction. However, in respect of a Professional Client, a firm is entitled to assume that they have the necessary level of experience, knowledge and expertise to understand the risks involved in a transaction in products and services for which they are classified as a Professional Client.

5. Dealing

A range of factors may be considered for Professional Clients in order to achieve best execution (price is an important factor but the relative importance of other different factors, such as speed, costs and fees may vary). In contrast, when undertaking transactions for Retail Clients, the total consideration, representing the price of the financial instrument and the costs relating to execution, must be the overriding factor in determining best execution.

6. Reporting information to clients

For transactions where a firm does not provide portfolio management services (such as an execution-only transactions), the timeframe for providing confirmation that an order has been carried out is more rigorous for Retail Clients' orders than Professional Clients' orders.

7. Client reporting

Firms that manage a retail portfolio that includes positions in leveraged financial instruments or contingent liability transactions shall inform the Retail Client, where the initial value of each instrument depreciates by 10% and thereafter at multiples of 10%. These reports do not have to be produced for Professional Clients.

8. Financial Ombudsman Service

The services of the Financial Ombudsman Service may not be available to you as a Professional Client.

9. Investor compensation

Eligibility for compensation from the Financial Services Compensation Scheme is not contingent on your categorisation but on how your organisation is constituted. Your rights (if any) to make a claim under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme in the UK will not be affected by being categorised as a Professional Client.

10. Exclusion of liability

A firm's ability to exclude or restrict any duty of liability owed to clients is narrower under the FCA rules in the case of Retail Clients than in respect of Professional Clients.

11. Trading obligation

In respect of shares admitted to trading on a regulated market or traded on a trading venue, a firm may, in relation to the investments of Retail Clients, only arrange for such trades to be carried out on a regulated market, a multilateral trading facility, a systematic internaliser or a third-country trading venue. This is a restriction which may not apply in respect of trading carried out for Professional Clients.

12. Transfer of financial collateral arrangements

As a Professional Client, a firm may conclude title transfer financial collateral arrangements for the purpose of securing or covering your present or future, actual or contingent or prospective obligations, which would not be possible for Retail Clients.

13. Client money

The requirements under the client money rules in the FCA Handbook (CASS) are more prescriptive and provide more protection in respect of Retail Clients than in respect of Professional Clients.

Part 2 – Loss of protections for the Local Authority as a potential investor if categorised as a Professional Client for the purposes of Fund Promotions**1. Fund promotion**

It is generally not permitted for firms to market alternative investment funds (AIFs) to investors who are Retail Clients (although there are certain limited exceptions to this rule). As a Professional Client, firms will (subject to complying with applicable marketing rules) be generally permitted to market shares or units in AIFs to you, without being subject to this restriction.

2. Non-mainstream pooled investments

For the purposes of the UK regulatory regime, AIFs typically fall within the definition of an “unregulated collective investment scheme”. The UK regulator considers unregulated collective investment schemes to be a high-risk investment, which are not generally suitable investments for Retail Clients. As such, firms are not permitted to promote investments in unregulated collective investment schemes to Retail Clients (although there are certain limited exceptions to this rule). As a Professional Client, firms will be generally permitted to promote an investment in unregulated collective investment schemes to you, without being subject to this restriction (and without making any assessment of whether the investment would be suitable or appropriate for you).

3. Communicating with clients, including financial promotions

Detailed rules govern generally the form and content of financial promotions which are issued to investors who are Retail Clients. However, these detailed form and content rules apply less rigorously where a promotion is issued only to investors who are Professional Clients. As a Professional Client, firms will be generally permitted to issue promotions to you which do not satisfy the detailed form and content rules for Retail Clients. Firms must ensure however that communications remains fair, clear and not misleading.

4. Financial Ombudsman

The services of the Financial Ombudsman Service may not be available to you as a Professional Client

5. Investor compensation

Eligibility for compensation from the Financial Services Compensation Scheme is not contingent on your categorisation but on how your organisation is constituted. Your rights (if any) to make a claim under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme in the UK will not be affected by being categorised as a Professional Client.

Elective Professional Client - Status Assessment

NAME OF LOCAL AUTHORITY: _____

CAPACITY: **As administering authority of the local government pension scheme**

NAME OF OFFICIAL COMPLETING QUESTIONNAIRE: _____

DATE: _____

QUANTITATIVE TEST

Answer questions (a) - (d) below. Please ensure that the detail forming the basis of the determination is recorded.

<i>Please answer question (a) with a "Yes" / "No" answer</i>	
<p>(a) Does the size of the local authority's financial instruments portfolio (including both cash deposits and financial instruments) for the purposes of its administration of a local government pension scheme exceed GBP 10,000,000?</p> <p>Portfolio size _____ as at date:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>(b) Is the local authority an 'administering authority' of the Local Government Pension Scheme within the meaning of the version of Schedule 3 of The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 or, (in relation to Scotland) within the meaning of the version of Schedule 3 of The Local Government Pension Scheme (Scotland) Regulations 2014 in force at 1 January 2018, and is acting in that capacity?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<i>If the answer is "Yes" to question (b) above, it is not necessary to carry out the assessment in question (c) or question (d) and the answer "N/A" can be given in both cases</i>	
<p>(c) Has the local authority carried out transactions (in significant size) on the relevant market, at an average frequency of at least 10 per quarter for the previous four quarters (i.e. at least 40 investments on the relevant market in the last year)?</p> <p>Transaction total:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>
<p>(d) Does the person authorised to carry out transactions on behalf of the local authority work or has that person worked in the financial sector for at least one year in a professional position, which requires knowledge of the provision of services envisaged?</p> <p>Details of role:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>

QUALITATIVE TEST

The “qualitative test” requires a firm to undertake an assessment of the **expertise, experience and knowledge** of the local authority, in order for the firm to be reasonably assured, in light of the nature of the transactions or services envisaged, that the local authority is capable of **making its own investment decisions and understanding the risks involved**¹.

In order for a firm to undertake the assessment required for the purposes of the qualitative test, certain information must be received from local authorities. Local authorities should provide answers to the questions set out below in as comprehensive a fashion as possible. The responses received from the local authority client should be considered and assessed internally by the firm.

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY CLIENT**Section 1: Decision making body for pension investing within your authority**

Please complete the following section in relation to the decision making body within the authority.

1.	Please indicate which <u>one</u> of the models below is used for investment decisions in the administering authority.
----	---

a	All decisions delegated to committee or sub-committee. <i>(Please tick whether you have enclosed or provided a link to the minute giving the officer completing this document the necessary authorisation to do so)</i>	YES NO Enclosed Link	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
b	Decisions delegated to committee or sub- committee with partial delegation to an officer or officers. <i>(Please tick whether you have enclosed or provided a link to the minute giving the officer completing this application the necessary authorisation to do so)</i>	YES NO Enclosed Link	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
c	All decisions delegated to an officer or officers.	YES NO	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
d	Other	YES NO	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

2.	Please enclose or provide a link to the relevant scheme of delegations, which confirm details of the model elected above.	Enclosed Link	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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3.	If you have selected model “d - other” above, please use the box below to describe the composition of the decision making model giving details of the parties and their functions. Details should include information on how the decision making body is constructed, constituted and periodically reviewed.

¹ COBS 3.5.3R (1)

Section 2: Expertise, experience and knowledge

Please answer the following questions in relation to the members of the committee or sub-committee (*not officers, investment advisors or consultants*) which makes investment decisions of behalf of the authority.

If you answered (c) to Section 1 Question 1, please move to Section 3.

1	Are members provided with a written brief on joining the committee? <i>(Please tick whether you have enclosed or provided a link to a copy of an example of the briefing)</i>	YES NO Enclosed Link	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Are members provided with training on investment matters? <i>(Please tick whether you have enclosed or provided a link to examples of the training offered to members in the last 12 months)</i>	YES NO Enclosed Link	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Please indicate the total number of hours of training offered and delivered to the committee over the last 12 months.		hours offered hours delivered
3	Is the attendance of members at training monitored and recorded?	YES NO	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Please state the average number of hours of training committee members have attended over the last 12 months.		hours
5	Please state the average number of hours at investment conferences that committee members have attended over the last 12 months.		hours
6	Are members required to complete a self-assessment with regard to their knowledge of investments? <i>(Please tick whether you have enclosed or provided a link to details of the self-assessment tool used)</i>	YES NO Enclosed Link	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Please state the number of years served on the committee (or other such investment committees) on average for each member		years
8	Please provide any other information which may assist with the assessment of the knowledge, experience and expertise of the committee or sub-committee - (such as the average number of years of independent investment experience by members).		

Section 3: Investment history and strategy

1	Please complete the following questions in relation to the authority's history and current strategy with regard to investments which are acquired through an investment manager's investment mandate or invested in directly (e.g. funds).
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Asset class or investment vehicle	Number of years held	Currently Held
Fixed interest securities	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Index-linked securities	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Listed equities	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Pooled investment vehicles (PIVs) – authorised funds (e.g. UCITS, NURS, PAIFs)	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Pooled investment vehicles (PIVs) – unauthorised (e.g. investment trusts, close-ended real estate funds, hedge funds)	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Property PIVs	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Private equity funds	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Property	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Exchange traded derivatives (ETDs)	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Over-the-counter derivatives (OTCs)	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Commodities	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Cash deposits	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial paper	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Floating rate notes	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Money market funds	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Other asset classes or investment vehicles where the authority has experience (Please give details below)		
	1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>

2	Please tick whether you have enclosed or provided a link to the most recent version of the authority's Investment Strategy Statement.	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Link	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Has the authority taken the appropriate advice, as required by regulation, in preparing its Investment Strategy Statement?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 4: Understanding risks

Please answer the following questions in relation to the members of the committee or sub-committee or officers (*not investment advisors or consultants*) making investment decisions of behalf of the authority.

1	<p>Does the authority have a risk framework and/or risk management policy in place in relation to investments?</p> <p><i>(Please tick whether you have enclosed or provided a link to a details of the framework/policy)</i></p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Enclosed <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Link <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
2	<p>Was external advice taken with regard to the preparation, monitoring and review of the framework/policy?</p> <p>If yes, please provide the name of the advisor:</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
3	<p>Is the risk framework/policy reviewed on a regular basis?</p> <p>If YES please state the frequency of the review.</p> <p><i>(Please tick whether you have enclosed or provided a link to details of the last review)</i></p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
4	<p>Are those directly involved in decision making provided with training on risk management, including focused training on understanding the risks involved with investments?</p> <p><i>(Please tick whether you have enclosed or provided a link to examples of the training offered in the last 12 months)</i></p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Enclosed <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Link <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
5	<p>Are those directly involved in decision making required to complete a self-assessment with regard to their understanding of risk management?</p> <p><i>(Please tick whether you have enclosed or provided a link to details of the self-assessment tool used)</i></p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Enclosed <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Link <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

Section 5: Support for investment decisions taken by committee/sub-committee of the authority

Please answer the following questions in relation to those officers, advisors or consultants who directly contribute to assisting the committee/sub-committee of the authority take investment decisions or those officers who have delegated decision making powers.

In Section 1 Question 1, if you answered:

- Model a - please complete Question 1 below
- Model b - please complete Questions 1 and 2 below
- Model c - please complete Question 2 below
- Model d - please complete the below questions as appropriate

1.	For each <u>officer providing support</u> to the committee or sub-committee please provide the following information.
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Job title	Relevant qualifications	Years experience in role ²

2.	For each <u>officer with delegated investment powers</u> please provide the following information (these may be the same officers as above).
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Job title	Limit on asset classes or investment vehicles	Limit on delegation (£m)

3	Does the authority have a written succession plan in place to manage key person risk in relation to the above officers? <i>(Please tick whether you have enclosed or provided a link to details of the succession plan)</i>	YES NO Enclosed Link	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.	For each <u>individual investment advisor</u> used by the authority please provide the following information <i>only to be completed where these individual investment advisors are engaged on an independent basis and not acting on behalf of an entity listed in point 5 below</i> .
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Name	Relevant qualifications	Years experience in role ³

² Or similar role which would provide knowledge of the provision of the services envisaged, which may have been carried out at a different organisation.

³ Or similar role which would provide knowledge of the provision of the services envisaged.

5. For each investment advisory firm used by the authority please provide the following information.

Name of firm	Details of FCA authorisation	Years employed by authority

6. For each individual investment consultant used by the authority please provide the following information (*only to be completed where these consultants are engaged on an independent basis and not acting on behalf of an entity listed in point 7 below*).

Name	Relevant qualifications	Years experience in role ⁴

7. For each investment consultancy firm used by the authority please provide the following information.

Name of firm	Details of FCA authorisation	Years employed by authority

8. Please confirm whether the officer, investment advisor firm/individual, investment consultancy firm/individual, is aware of the reliance being placed on it for the purposes of the client categorisation of Local Authorities. YES NO

⁴ Or similar role which would provide knowledge of the provision of the services envisaged.

Section 6 General questions

1.	In the last three years has the authority been censured for a material breach of Local Government investment regulations in force from time to time or any other related legislation governing investment? <i>(If yes please tick whether you have enclosed or provided a link to a details of the breach)</i>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> Link <input type="checkbox"/>	

2.	Please use the box below to provide any further information which may be useful in the support of your application.
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