



City of Westminster

Pension Board

Date:	13 November 2017
Classification:	General Release
Title:	Markets in Financial Instrument Directive 2014/65 (MiFID) Update
Wards Affected:	All
Policy Context:	Effective control over Council Activities
Financial Summary:	There are no immediate financial implications arising from this report.
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1. Executive 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 Council as a pension fund administering authority of becoming a retail client on 3rd January 2018 and updates the Board on the action being taken to elect for professional client status on behalf of the Authority.

2. Recommendations

2.1 The Board is asked to note the action being to elect to opt up to professional client status on behalf of the Authority in respect of the pension fund.

3. Background

3.1 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'.

- 3.2 Following the introduction of the Markets in Financial Instrument Directive 2014/65 ("MiFID II"), with effect 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.
- 3.3 Furthermore, the Financial Conduct Authority (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.

4. Potential impact

- 4.1 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. This 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. Whilst this provides a higher standard of protection for the client, it also involves more work and potential cost for both the firm and the client, in order to prove to the regulator that all such requirements have been met.
- 4.2 Such protections 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 local government pension scheme (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.
- 4.3 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 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.

5. Election for professional client status

- 5.1 MiFID II does allow 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.

- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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 at Appendix 2.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 A flowchart of the process is attached at Appendix 3 and the letter and information templates are attached at Appendices 4 and 5
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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.

6. LGPS pools

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 In some circumstances, in particular where the pool only offers access to fund structures such as Authorised Contracted Schemes (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.
- 6.3 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.

7. Next steps

- 7.1 In order to continue to effectively implement the Pension Fund Committee's investment strategy after 3rd January 2018, applications for election to be treated as a professional clients need to be submitted to all financial institutions with whom the Council has an existing or potential relationship with in relation to the investment of the pension fund.
- 7.2 In order to ensure completion of the opt-up application process in good time and avoid the need for appropriate action to be taken by institutions in relation to the Authority's pension fund investments, the Pension Fund Committee authorised the delegation of authority to the Tri-Borough Director of Pensions and Treasury to make applications on the Council's behalf.
- 7.3 The opt-up application process has highlighted the need for regular training for Board and Committee Members and to this end an annual programme will be established.

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BACKGROUND PAPERS: None

APPENDICES:

- 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

If you have any questions about this report, or wish to inspect one of the background papers, please contact the report author:

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