

REPORT FOR: Pension Fund Committee

Date of Meeting:	18 September 2017
Subject:	Implementation of the Markets in Financial Instruments Derivative (MiFID II)
Responsible Officer:	Dawn Calvert, Director of Finance
Exempt:	No
Wards affected:	All
Enclosures:	Appendix 1 Protections available to retail clients Appendix 2 Opt up Process Flowchart Appendix 3 information Template

Section 1 – Summary

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.

Recommendations: That the pensions committee

- i. Notes the potential impact on investment strategy of becoming a retail client with effect from 3rd January 2018.
- ii. 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.

iii. Agrees to approve delegated responsibility to the Director of Finance for the purposes of completing the applications and determining the basis of the application as either full or single service.

Section 2 – Report

Context

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. 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. The extra protections applied to “retail clients” are set out in APPENDIX 1.
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.

Potential impact

4. 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.

5. 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 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.
6. 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.

Election for professional client status

7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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. 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.
10. 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.

11. A flowchart of the process is attached as **APPENDIX 2** and the information template is attached as **APPENDICE 3**.
12. 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.
13. 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.

LGPS pools

14. 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. It is a requirement of the London CIV that any participant 'opts up' with them.
15. In some circumstances, in particular where the pool only offers access to fund structures such as 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.
16. 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.

Next steps

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. The officer named in the recommendations should be granted the necessary] delegation to make applications on the authority's behalf and to determine the nature of the application on either full or single service basis.

Financial Implications

20. There are no financial implications arising from this report.

Risk Management Implications

22 The overall objective of MiFID II is to reduce the risk of mis-selling by the investment industry. By classifying local authority clients as "retail" clients by default, thus requiring the elective professional opt up process, asset managers are required to assess the knowledge of the collective decision making group before taking them on as clients.

23, The risk of "opting up" is that the additional protections available as set out in Appendix 1 will not be available. However, these protections are not available now and so no additional risk is being incurred by "opting up". The risks of not "opting up" are set out in this report in paragraphs 5 and 6. In addition, as set out in paragraph 14, the pension fund would not be able participate in the CIV if it does not apply to 'opt up' in respect of the CIV.

Equalities implications

23 There are no direct equalities implications arising from this report.

Council Priorities

24. Investment performance has a direct impact on the financial health of the Pension Fund which directly affects the level of employer contribution which then, in turn, affects the resources available for the Council's priorities

Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance

Name: Dawn Calvert



Director of Finance

Date: 7 September 2017

Name: Caroline Eccles



On behalf of Monitoring
Officer

Date: 6 September 2017

Ward Councillors notified:

NO

Section 4 - Contact Details

Contact: Iain Millar, Treasury and Pensions Manager 0208
424 1432

Background Papers - None