



Variation of Permission (VOP) Application

Applications for Insurance Business, Banking, Electronic Money, Lloyd's Market and Funeral Plan Providers – notes

Purpose of these Notes

These notes will help you fill in the **Insurance Business, Banking (accepting deposits), Electronic Money, Lloyd's Market and Funeral Plan Providers** form correctly.

If after reading these notes you need more help, you can:

- visit our website: www.fca.org.uk/your-fca and/or www.bankofengland.co.uk;
- consult the Handbook: www.fshandbook.info/FS/index.jsp;
- call the FCA Contact Centre on 0300 500 0597 or PRA Firm Enquiries on 020 3461 7000; or email fcc@fca.org.uk or PRA.firmenquiries@bankofengland.co.uk

These notes, while aiming to help you, do not replace the rules and guidance in the Handbook.

Terms in the Form

The form uses the following terms:

FCA/PRA, 'we', 'our', or 'us' refers to the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority.

'The firm' refers to the firm applying for the variation of permission.

'You' refers to the person(s) signing the form on behalf of the applicant firm.

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1

Contact details and timings for this application

Contact for this application

1.1 Details of the person we should contact about this application.

This should be an individual in the UK.

Timings for this application

1.2 Does the applicant firm have any timing factors that it would like us to consider?

If you wish your application to be granted by a specific date, for example in time for a product launch, we will try to do so. However, the time taken to determine each application is significantly affected by the quality of the application and whether it is complete. If you leave a question blank, do not sign the declaration or do not attach the required supporting information, we will have to treat the application as incomplete. This will increase the time taken for us to assess your application.

We are required by law to determine applications within the earlier of (a) six months of receiving a complete application or (b) 12 months of receiving an incomplete application. However, we aim to make a decision about the application as soon as possible.

2

Variation of Permission – activities

It is your responsibility to make sure the regulated activities you request adequately cover the activities the applicant firm intends to carry on. Use this page to request any changes you wish to make to the firm's permission.

You need a Permission Notice that matches the applicant firm's needs and covers every aspect of regulated business it wants to carry on. The Permission Notice shows the range of regulated activities the applicant firm will be authorised to carry on, as well as the investment instruments and type(s) of customer it can deal with for each specific activity. It will also contain what we refer to as 'requirements' and 'limitations'.

Broadly speaking, a limitation is included in the description of a specific regulated activity (e.g. not to deal with retail customers) and will limit how it is carried on, in some way.

A requirement is on the firm to take or not to take a specified action (e.g. not to hold client money). A requirement may extend to activities of the firm which are not regulated activities.

If the applicant firm carries on a regulated activity that is not set out in its permission notice it could be in breach of FSMA and subject to enforcement action.

Changing Customer Types

Amendments to customer types may affect your exemption status under Dispute Resolution: Complaints, and the Fees Manual (FEES) 6.2.1R. This is particularly relevant if you are adding or removing the customer type 'retail'. Please ensure you notify your normal supervisory contact in writing of any changes to your status under this exemption that this variation of permission may cause.

3

Variation of Permission – Client Money

The rules and guidance about how applicant firms hold client money are designed to provide an adequate level of protection for consumers.

Statutory Trusts and Non-Statutory Trust Accounts

A non-statutory trust account can be used to make advances of credit. This enables a client's premium to be met from the pool of client money held before the client pays the premium to the intermediary and vice versa.

A statutory trust account does not permit this use of credit.

Another important difference between these two types of trust account is the level of minimum capital resource requirements for the firm.

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Variation of Permission – Client Money (cont'd)

- For a non-statutory trust account, the firm's minimum capital resources requirement is the higher of £50,000 or 5% of relevant annual income.
- For a statutory trust account, the firm's minimum capital resources requirement is the higher of £10,000 or 5% of relevant annual income.

You should note that applying for a variation permission in relation to client money may affect your prudential category.

4

Reason for Variation

No additional notes.

5

Threshold Conditions

Threshold Conditions are the minimum requirements a firm must satisfy to be and to continue to be authorised. When we consider the applicant firm's application we will assess whether you will satisfy, and continue to satisfy, the threshold conditions which are set out in full in the Threshold Conditions (COND) 2 Sourcebook of the Handbook at: www.fshandbook.info/FS/html/handbook/COND/2.

Legal Status

This is a condition for which the PRA is responsible in relation to Banks and Insurers.

Location of Offices

This is a requirement of Threshold Condition 2.2.

Effective supervision

The appropriate regulator must be capable of effectively supervising the firm. This is a requirement of Threshold Condition 2.3.

Appropriate resources / Business to be conducted in a prudent manner

We must be satisfied the applicant firm has adequate resources. We assess the quality and quantity of the applicant firm's resources for its:

- financial resources;
- management;
- staff; and
- systems and controls.

This is a requirement of Threshold Condition 2.4.

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Threshold Conditions (cont'd)

Prudential category

We differentiate between our financial requirements by putting applicant firms in different prudential categories. The firm will fall into at least one prudential category; and it may fall into more than one prudential category, depending on its regulated activities.

The prudential categories are set out in the following table.

Table A

PRUDENTIAL CATEGORIES FOR NON- INVESTMENT BUSINESS FIRMS		
Sourcebook		Ref
Bank (GENPRU and BIPRU)		B
Building Society (GENPRU and BIPRU)		BS
Friendly Society (IPRU-FSOC)		FS
Insurer (GENPRU, INSPRU and IPRU-INS)		INS
Mortgage Lender (MIPRU)		ML
Mortgage Administrator (MIPRU)		MA
Mortgage and/or insurance intermediary (MIPRU)		MGI
PRUDENTIAL CATEGORIES FOR INVESTMENT BUSINESS FIRMS		
IPRU(INV) Chapter	Sub Category in Chapter	Ref
2 – Professional Firms	N/A	PROF
3 – Securities and Futures Firms (not Investment Firms)	Corporate Finance	NI-CF
	Venture Capital	NI-VC
	Arranger	NI-ARR
	Agency Broker	NI-AB
	Financial Bookmaker	NI-FB
	Non clearing Floor Member	NI-NCFM
	Broad scope	NI-BRA
	Local	LOCAL
	EMP	EMP
	OMP	OMP
4 – Lloyd's Firms	N/A	LLOYD
5 – Investment Management Firms	N/A	IM
6 – Service Companies	N/A	SC
13 – Personal Investment Firms	A1	PI-A1
	A2	PI-A2
	A3	PI-A3
	B1	PI-B1
	B2	PI-B2
	B3	PI-B3
Media Firm	N/A	Media

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Threshold Conditions (cont'd)

Suitability

We must be satisfied the applicant firm is 'fit and proper' to be authorised. We assess:

- the competence and ability of management;
- the management's commitment to carrying on the business with integrity; and
- the management's commitment to carrying on the business in compliance with the regulatory regime.

Compliance

A firm must establish, maintain and carry out a Compliance Monitoring Programme of actions to check that it complies, and continues to comply, with regulations. When assessing this application we need to be satisfied the applicant firm has the appropriate compliance arrangements in place to meet its regulatory obligations. The applicant firm will need, as a **minimum**, to have in place procedures to meet our rules for the subject areas in the table below. These procedures must be ready for inspection at any time.

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Approved Persons

You must ensure that no individual performs a controlled function until the application has been granted and we have approved the individual to perform the controlled function(s).

What is an approved person?

An approved person is an individual who is approved by us to perform a controlled function for an authorised firm or an appointed representative. To be approved and continue to be approved to perform a controlled function, an individual must:

- meet, and maintain, our criteria for approval (the 'fit and proper test'); and then
- perform their controlled function(s) in line with the Statement of Principles and Code of Practice for Approved Persons (APER) Sourcebook of the Handbook.

What is a controlled function?

A controlled function is a function for a regulated business that has particular regulatory significance. For example, overseeing the firm's systems and controls and being responsible for compliance with our rules. There are different controlled functions relevant to the different types of businesses we regulate. Some controlled functions are required for every firm, others will depend on the nature of your business. Each controlled function has a 'CF' number. You can find a full list of all the controlled functions and an explanation of each one at: www.fshandbook.info/FS/html/handbook/SUP/10.

The Approved Person 'Form A' application form is found at: www.fca.org.uk/your-fca

EEA Notifications

We need to know about any connected firms outside the UK but within the EEA because we are required by FSMA to contact the relevant EEA Home State Regulators of these connected firms, as part of the application process.

Third-Country Banking and Investment Groups**Definition of BIPRU firm (currently in the New Glossary definition in CP06/03)**

BIPRU firm has the meaning set out in BIPRU 1.1.6R, which subject to BIPRU 1.1.7R means a firm that is:

- (a) a building society;
- (b) a bank;
- (c) a full scope BIPRU investment firm;
- (d) a BIPRU limited licence firm; or
- (e) a BIPRU limited activity firm.

Definition of third-country banking and investment group

A third-country banking and investment group is a banking and investment group that is:

- (a) headed by:
 - (i) a credit institution;
 - (ii) an asset management company;
 - (iii) an investment firm; or
 - (iv) a financial holding company;
 that has its head office outside the EEA; and
- (b) not part of a wider EEA banking and investment group.

Definition of financial holding company

A financial holding company is a financial institution that fulfils the following conditions:

- (a) its subsidiary undertakings are either exclusively or mainly credit institutions, investment firms or financial institutions;
- (b) at least one of those subsidiary undertakings is a credit institution or an investment firm; and
- (c) it is not a mixed financial holding company.

Definition of credit institution (as defined in articles 4(1) and 107 of the Banking Consolidation Directive (BCD))

A credit institution is:

- (1) an undertaking whose business is to receive deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credits for its own account; or
- (2) an electronic money institution within the meaning of the E-Money Directive;

but excluding an institution within (2) that does not have the right to benefit from the mutual recognition arrangements under the BCD.

(See also the definitions of BCD credit institution, full credit institution, full BCD credit institution and Zone A credit institution in the Glossary of the Handbook.)

Definition of investment firm (as defined in article 4(1) of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID))

in summary) a firm to which MiFID applies including, for some purposes only, a credit institution and UCITS investment firm.

(in full) a firm which is:

- (1) an investment firm with its head office in the EEA (or, if it has a registered office, that office);
- (2) a BCD credit institution (only when providing an investment service or activity in relation to the rules implementing the Articles referred to in Article 1(2) of MiFID);

(3) a UCITS investment firm (only when providing the services referred to in Article 5(3) of the UCITS Directive in relation to the rules implementing the articles of MiFID referred to in Article 5(4) of that Directive);

unless, and to the extent that, MiFID does not apply to it as a result of Article 2 (Exemptions) or Article 3 (Optional exemptions) of MiFID.

8

Fees

The application fee is an integral part of your application. If you do not send a cheque for the appropriate fee in full with the completed application pack, we will not process your application.

For further information on fees, see FEES 4 Annex 1AR and 1BR.

You should note the firm's periodic fee may change as a result of this application. See www.fca.org.uk/your-fca and/or www.bankofengland.co.uk for further details.

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Declaration and Signature

This must be the person who is responsible for making the application. This should be a suitable person of appropriate seniority at the firm.

Appendix A - Standard Requirements

Ref	Short Description	Requirement (full narrative)
1	Activities only in respect of long term insurance.	The firm may only carry on listed activities in respect of the investments specified for the purpose of its long term insurance business.
2	Corporate finance business only.	The firm must not conduct designated investment business other than corporate finance business.
3	Corporate finance or venture capital only.	The firm must not conduct designated investment business other than corporate finance business or venture capital business.
4	Derivatives as incidental services only.	The firm must not carry on a permitted activity concerning the sale of an option (including a commodity option), future (including commodity future) or contract for difference (including spread bet or rolling spot forex contract), except where the activity is incidental to services to a particular client.
5	Energy Market Participant.	The firm must not conduct designated investment business other than energy market activity.
6	Exempt CAD firm (arranging and advising)	Unable to carry on any investment service or activity, to which MiFID applies, on a regular basis except reception and transmission of orders in relation to one or more financial instruments or investment advice.
7	Exempt CAD firm (arranging only)	Unable to carry on any investment service or activity, to which MiFID applies, on a regular basis except reception and transmission of orders in relation to one or more financial instruments.
8	Exempt CAD firm (advising only)	Unable to carry on any investment service or activity, to which MiFID applies, on a regular basis except investment advice in relation to one or more financial instruments.
9	*Limited Activity firm	May only deal on own account in MiFID financial instruments for the purpose of (i) fulfilling or executing a client order or (ii) gaining entrance to a clearing and settlement system or a recognised exchange when acting in an agency capacity or executing a client order.
10	*Limited Licence firm	Unable to (i) hold financial instruments for own account unless it meets the 'matched principal exemption conditions' as defined in the FCA's Glossary of defined expressions used in the FCA's Handbook and (ii) underwrite MiFID financial instruments and/or place MiFID financial instruments on a firm commitment basis.
11	*Matched Principal Broker	Unable to: (i) hold investors' financial instruments for own account unless it meets the 'matched principal exemption conditions' as defined in the FCA's Glossary of defined expressions used in the FCA's Handbook; and (ii) underwrite MiFID financial instruments and/or place MiFID financial instruments on a firm commitment basis.
12	*Box Management (i)	Limited to authorised unit trust box management.
13	*Box Management (ii)	Limited to investment company with variable capital (ICVC) box management.
14	*Box Management (iii)	Limited to recognised collective investment scheme (CIS) box management operations.
15	*Box Management(iv)	Limited to unregulated CIS box operations.
16	May control money if settlement through a mandate.	The general requirement not to hold or control CLIENT MONEY does not restrict the firm from controlling CLIENT MONEY if it arises from an agreement under which the firm effects settlement through a mandate or otherwise.
17	May hold/control client money if rebated commission.	The general requirement not to hold or control CLIENT MONEY does not apply if the CLIENT MONEY arises from an agreement under which commission is rebated to the client.
18	MiFID client money/assets restriction	Unable to hold client money or <i>safeguard and administer assets (without) arranging</i>) in relation to any investment services and activities (to which MiFID applies).
19	Exempt MiFID firm (Article 2).	Unable to carry on any investment services or activities (to which MiFID applies) applies on a regular basis.

20	Exempt MiFID firm (Article 3)	Must comply with the requirements in regulation 4C (or any successor provision) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2007
21	No actions to stabilise market price.	The firm must not act in any way to stabilise the market price of any investment.
22	No CORPORATE FIN. BUSINESS unless non-mainstream.	The firm must not carry on any CORPORATE FINANCE BUSINESS that is a REGULATED ACTIVITY unless it is a NON-MAINSTREAM REGULATED ACTIVITY.
23	No pension transfer or opt out.	The firm must not carry on any business relating to a PENSION TRANSFER or OPT OUT.
24	Not to act as Broker Fund Adviser.	The firm must not operate as a BROKER FUND ADVISER.
25	Oil Market Participant.	The firm must not conduct designated investment business which is not an oil market activity.
26	Private customers for regulated CIS only.	The firm may only conduct regulated activities for private customers which are regulated collective investment schemes.

* These are limitations, rather than requirements, and are included in the list of requirements as they affect a firm's prudential category.

END OF NOTES