

Chapter 10C

FCA senior managers regime
for approved persons in
SMCR firms



10C.1 Application

General

- 10C.1.1 **R** This chapter applies to every *SMCR firm*.
- 10C.1.2 **G** This chapter is also relevant to *FCA-approved SMF managers* of an *SMCR firm*.
- 10C.1.2A **G** ■ SUP 10C Annex 1 (What functions apply to what type of firm) sets out:
 - (1) how this chapter applies to different types of *SMCR firm*; and
 - (2) the *SMCR firms* to which this chapter does not apply.

Overseas firms: UK services

- 10C.1.3 **R** This chapter does not apply to an *overseas SMCR firm* other than in relation to an establishment maintained by it or its *appointed representative* in the *United Kingdom*.

EEA firms: general application

- 10C.1.4 **R** This chapter does not apply to an *EEA SMCR firm* if and in so far as the question of whether a *person* is fit and proper to perform a particular function in relation to that *firm* is reserved to an authority in a country or territory outside the *United Kingdom* under:
 - (1) the *Single Market Directives*;
 - (2) the *Treaty*;
 - (3) the *auction regulation*;
 - the *benchmarks regulation*.
- 10C.1.5 **G**
 - (1) ■ SUP 10C.1.4R reflects the provisions of section 59(8) of the *Act* and, where relevant, the *Treaty*.
 - (2) It preserves the principle of *Home State* prudential regulation.
 - (3) For an *EEA SMCR firm*, the effect is to reserve to the *Home State regulator* the assessment of fitness and propriety of a *person*

performing a function in the exercise of an *EEA right*. A member of the *governing body*, or the notified *UK branch manager*, of an *EEA SMCR firm*, acting in that capacity, will not, therefore, have to be approved by the *FCA* under the *Act*.

- (3A) For example, *persons* in *Solvency II firms* which are *incoming EEA firms* are not expected to be carrying out *FCA* functions to the extent that the *person* will be regarded as effectively running the *firm* or responsible for a *Solvency II Directive* 'key function'.
- (4) Aside from (1) to (3A) an *EEA SMCR firm* should have:
 - (a) considered the impact of the *Host State* rules with which it is required to comply when carrying on a *passported activity* or a *Treaty activity* through a *branch* in the *United Kingdom*;
 - (b) been notified of those provisions under Part II of Schedule 3 to the *Act* in the course of satisfying the conditions for *authorisation* in the *United Kingdom*; and
 - (c) considered, for example, the position of a *branch manager* based in the *United Kingdom* who may also be performing a function in relation to the carrying on of a *regulated activity* not covered by the *EEA right* of the *firm*. In so far as the function is within the description of an *FCA controlled function*, the *firm* will need to seek approval for that *person* to perform that *FCA controlled function*.

Overseas firms: general

10C.1.5A **G**

- (1) Generally, where an overseas manager of an *overseas SMCR firm* has responsibilities in relation to its *branch* in the *United Kingdom* that are strategic only, they will not need to be an *FCA-approved SMF manager*.
- (2) However, where an overseas manager is responsible for implementing that strategy for its *branch* in the *United Kingdom*, and has not delegated that responsibility to an *SMF manager* in the *United Kingdom*, they will potentially be performing an *FCA controlled function* if the detailed conditions in this chapter defining the relevant *FCA controlled function* are met.

UK firm with overseas branches or providing services on a cross-border basis

10C.1.6 **G**

There are no territorial limitations to ■ SUP 10C for:

- (1) overseas branches of *UK firms*; or
- (1) *UK firms* providing services into or out of the *United Kingdom* on a cross-border basis.

Appointed representatives

10C.1.7 **R**

This chapter does not deal with an *approved person* who is approved under ■ SUP 10A.1.16BR (Appointed representatives).

10C.1.8

G

- (1) ■ SUP 10A.1.15R to ■ SUP 10A.1.16DG (Appointed representatives) deal with the *approved persons* regime for *appointed representatives* of *SMCR firms*.
- (2) In general this chapter does not apply to *appointed representatives* of *SMCR firms*. ■ SUP 10A applies instead.
- (2) In theory, a *person* employed by an *appointed representative* of an *SMCR firm* could come within one of the *controlled functions* in this chapter. If so, that *person* will be performing a *senior management function* and this chapter would apply. However, the *FCA* thinks that such a situation should rarely arise unless the *person* is seconded to the *firm*.

If a *person* is an *approved person* under this chapter and under ■ SUP 10A for the same *firm*, this chapter applies to *FCA-designated senior management functions* under this chapter and ■ SUP 10A applies to *controlled functions* under ■ SUP 10A. It is unlikely that such a scenario would normally arise in practice.

Insolvency practitioners

10C.1.9

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This chapter does not apply to a function performed by a *person* acting as:

- (1) an insolvency practitioner within the meaning of section 388 of the Insolvency Act 1986;

a nominee in relation to a voluntary arrangement under Parts I (Company Voluntary Arrangements) and VIII (Individual Voluntary Arrangements) of the Insolvency Act 1986;
- (3) an insolvency practitioner within the meaning of article 3 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989; or
- (4) a nominee in relation to a voluntary arrangement under Parts II (Company Voluntary Arrangements) and VIII (Individual Voluntary Arrangements) of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989.

Swiss general insurers

10C.1.10

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For *Swiss general insurers*, references in this chapter to parts of the *PRA Rulebook* for 'Solvency II firms' are to be read as references to the corresponding parts of the *PRA Rulebook* applying to *large non-directive insurers*.

10C.1.11

G

Swiss general insurers are in the *large non-directive insurers* sector of the *PRA Rulebook* and the *PRA* applies to them, in relation to their *controlled functions*, provisions equivalent to those applying to third country branches in the *Solvency II firms* sector of the *PRA Rulebook*. The *FCA* includes them as third country undertakings of *Solvency II firms* and so they must follow the requirements for *Solvency II firms* set out in this chapter.

Insurance and mortgage credit mediation

10C.1.12 **G**

See ■ MIPRU 2.2 (Allocation of the responsibility for insurance distribution activity or MCD credit intermediation activity) for how the *FCA's* senior managers regime for *SMCR firms* is adjusted for a *firm* carrying on *insurance distribution activity* or *MCD credit intermediation activity*.



10C.2 Purpose

- 10C.2.1** **G** The purpose of **SUP 10C** is:
- (1) to specify, under section 59 of the *Act*, descriptions of the *FCA-designated senior management functions* for *SMCR firms*, which are listed in **SUP 10C.4.3R**; and
 - (2) to specify the manner in which a *firm* must apply for the *FCA's* approval under section 59 of the *Act* and other procedures for *FCA-approved SMF managers*;
- 10C.2.2** **G** [deleted]
- 10C.2.3** **G**
- (1) The *FCA* has certain powers in relation to *PRA-approved persons*, such as the requirement for *FCA* consent to the *PRA* granting approval for the performance of a *PRA controlled function*. **SUP 10C** does not deal with these.
 - (2) However, **SUP 10C.12.1G** has material about the *FCA's* policy on giving its consent to applications made to the *PRA* about conditional and time-limited approvals for *SMF managers* in *PRA-authorised persons*.
- 10C.2.4** **G** **SUP 10C.14** (Changes to an approved person's details) applies, in certain cases, to *PRA-approved persons*. Where this is the case, it says so.



10C.3 General material about the definition of controlled functions

Purpose

10C.3.1 **G** This section has general provisions that apply to the definition of all *controlled functions*.

Types of controlled function

10C.3.2 **G** There are two types of *FCA controlled function* under the Act:

- (1) an *FCA-designated senior management function*; and
- (2) an *FCA controlled function* that is not a *designated senior management function*.

10C.3.3 **G** All the *controlled functions* that the FCA has specified in this chapter are *designated senior management functions*. The FCA has not, in this chapter, used its power to specify *controlled functions* that are not *designated senior management functions*.

10C.3.4 **G** The FCA has (in **■ SUP 10A**) specified *controlled functions* for *SMCR firms* that are not *designated senior management functions*. (See **■ SUP 10C.1.7R** to **■ SUP 10C.1.8G** (Appointed representatives)).

10C.3.5 **G**

- (1) Except as described in **■ SUP 10C.3.4G**, in this chapter, *FCA controlled function* and *FCA-designated senior management function* cover the same functions.
- (2) Therefore, a function is only covered by **■ SUP 10C.4.3R** (Table of FCA-designated senior management functions) if that function meets both the following sets of requirements:
 - (a) the requirements of **■ SUP 10C.3.6R** (Definition of FCA controlled function: arrangements); and
 - (b) the requirements of **■ SUP 10C.3.10R** (Definition of FCA-designated senior management function).

Definition of FCA controlled function: arrangements

10C.3.6 **R** In accordance with section 59 of the Act (Approval for particular arrangements), a function specified in this chapter is an *FCA controlled*

function only to the extent that it is performed under an *arrangement* entered into by:

- (1) a *firm*; or
- (2) a contractor of the *firm*;

in relation to the carrying on by the *firm* of a *regulated activity*.

10C.3.7 G Section 59(1) and (2) of the *Act* provide that approval is necessary for an *FCA controlled function* which is performed under an *arrangement* entered into by a *firm*, or its contractor (typically an *appointed representative*), in relation to a *regulated activity*.

10C.3.8 G

- (1) *Arrangement* is defined in section 59(10) of the *Act* as any kind of arrangement for the performance of a function which is entered into by a *firm* or any of its contractors with another *person*.
- (2) *Arrangement* includes the appointment of a *person* to an office, a *person* becoming a *partner*, or a *person's* employment (whether under a contract of service or otherwise).
- (3) An *arrangement* need not be a written contract but could arise by conduct, custom and practice.

10C.3.9 G If a *firm* is a member of a group, a *person* employed elsewhere in the *group* (for example, by the *holding company*) who carries out a function in relation to the *firm* will only perform an *FCA controlled function*:

- (1) if the function is performed under an *arrangement* entered into by the *firm* (under section 59(1)); or
- (2) if:
 - (a) there is a contract (under section 59(2)) between the *firm* and the relevant *group* member permitting this; and
 - (b) the function is performed under an *arrangement* entered into by the contractor.

Definition of FCA-designated senior management function.....

10C.3.10 R Each *FCA-designated senior management function* is one which comes within the definition of a *senior management function*.

10C.3.11 G Section 59ZA(2) of the *Act* says that a function is a 'senior management function', in relation to the carrying on of a *regulated activity* by a *firm*, if:

- (1) the function will require the *person* performing it to be responsible for managing one or more aspects of the *firm's* affairs, so far as relating to the activity; and
- (2) those aspects involve, or might involve, a risk of serious consequences:

- (a) for the *firm*; or
- (b) for business or other interests in the *United Kingdom*.

10C.3.12 **G** Section 59ZA(3) of the *Act* says that 'managing' includes, for these purposes, taking decisions, or participating in the taking of decisions, about how one or more aspects of the *firm's* affairs should be carried on.

The 12-week rule

10C.3.13 **R**

If:

- (1) a *firm* appoints an individual to perform a function which, but for this *rule*, would be an *FCA-designated senior management function*;
- (2) the appointment is to provide cover for an *SMF manager* whose absence is:
 - (a) temporary; or
 - (b) reasonably unforeseen; and
- (3) the appointment is for less than 12 weeks in a consecutive 12-month period;

the description of the relevant *FCA-designated senior management function* does not relate to those activities of that individual.

10C.3.14 **G** ■ SUP 10C.3.13R enables cover to be given for (as an example) holidays and emergencies and avoids the need for the precautionary approval of, for example, a deputy. However, as soon as it becomes apparent that a *person* will be performing an *FCA-designated senior management function* for more than 12 weeks, the *firm* should apply for approval.

10C.3.15 **G** See ■ SUP 10C.12.7G to ■ SUP 10C.12.14G (time-limited approvals) for procedures for temporary appointments longer than 12 weeks.

10C.3.16 **G**

- (1) A *firm* to which ■ SYSC 26 (Senior managers and certification regime: Overall and local responsibility) applies may have allocated responsibilities under that chapter to an *SMF manager* who is absent under ■ SUP 10C.3.13R.
- (2) ■ SYSC 26.4.6R (Exclusion where the 12-week rule applies) deals with how those responsibilities may be reallocated during the *SMF manager's* absence.
- (3) ■ SYSC 26.4.8G explains that ■ SYSC 26.4.6R and ■ SUP 10C.3.13R apply to a *person* performing the *other overall responsibility function* or the *other local responsibility function* as well as to other *designated senior management functions*.

10C.3.17 **G**

- (1) If:
- (a) a *firm* allocates any *FCA-prescribed senior management responsibilities* to an *SMF manager*; and
 - (b) the *SMF manager* later becomes absent;
the *firm* should reallocate them to another *SMF manager*.
- (2) The *firm* may not allocate the absent manager's *FCA-prescribed senior management responsibilities* to the *person* providing cover for that manager unless the *person* providing cover is also an *SMF manager* of the *firm*.



10C.4 Specification of functions

- 10C.4.1** **R** (1) Each function described in **■ SUP 10C.4.3R** is an *FCA controlled function*.
- (2) In accordance with section 59(6A) of the Act (Approval for particular arrangements), the *FCA* designates each function in (1) as a *senior management function*.

- 10C.4.2** **R** **■ SUP 10C Annex 1** (What functions apply to what type of firm) sets out which of the functions in **■ SUP 10C.4.3R** apply to which kind of *firm*.

- 10C.4.3** **R** Table of FCA-designated senior management functions for SMCR firms

Type	SMF	Description of FCA controlled function
<i>FCA governing functions</i>	SMF 3	<i>Executive director function</i>
	SMF 13	<i>Chair of the nomination committee function</i>
	SMF 15	<i>Chair of the with-profits committee function</i>
<i>FCA required functions</i>	SMF 27	<i>Partner function</i>
	SMF 16	<i>Compliance oversight function</i>
	SMF 17	<i>Money laundering reporting function</i>
	SMF 18	<i>Other overall responsibility function</i>
	SMF22	<i>Other local responsibility function</i>
Other high-level management functions	SMF 23b	<i>Conduct risk oversight (Lloyd's) function</i>
	SMF 21	<i>EEA branch senior manager function</i>

- 10C.4.4** **G** As described in **■ SUP 10C.1.7R** to **■ SUP 10C.1.8G** (Appointed representatives), **■ SUP 10A** specifies certain other *controlled functions* for *SMCR firms*.



10C.4A

FCA governing functions: General

PRA-authorized persons

10C.4A.1 G

■ SUP 10C.9 (Minimising overlap with the PRA approved persons regime) explains that in many cases a *person* performing one of the functions set out in ■ SUP 10C.5 or ■ SUP 10C.5A for a *PRA-authorized person* will not in fact require approval from the *FCA* to perform the function and will just require *PRA* approval.

10C



10C.5 FCA governing functions: Executive

Executive director function (SMF3): General

- 10C.5.1** **R** (1) For a *UK SMCR firm*, the *executive director function* is the function of acting in the capacity of a *director* (other than a *non-executive director*) of a the *firm*.
- (2) For an *overseas SMCR firm*, the *executive director function* is the function of acting in the capacity of a *director* (other than a *non-executive director*) in relation to its *branch* in the *United Kingdom* where the *person* performing that function has responsibility for managing one or more aspects of the *firm's* affairs so far as relating to the activities of the *branch*.
- (3) Paragraph (2) includes a *person* who is a member (other than a non-executive member) of the *branch's governing body*.
- (4) The *executive director function* does not apply to a *UK SMCR firm* that is:
- (a) a *partnership*; or
 - (b) a *limited liability partnership*.

10C.5.2 **R** [deleted] [*Editor's note*: The text of this provision has been moved to ■ SUP 10C.5A.3R]

10C.5.3 **G** [deleted] [*Editor's note*: The text of this provision has been moved to ■ SUP 10C.5A.4G]

10C.5.4 **G** [deleted]

10C.5.5 **G** [deleted]

10C.5.6 **G** [deleted] [*Editor's note*: The text of this provision has been moved to ■ SUP 10C.5A.1G]

10C.5.7 **G** [deleted]

Executive director function: Extension of definition for Lloyd's

10C.5.8 **R** In the case of the *Society*, the *executive director function* also includes the function of acting in the capacity of an executive member of a committee to which the Council of the *Society* directly delegates authority to carry out the *Society's* regulatory functions.

Executive director function: Adjustment of definition for non-directive friendly societies

- 10C.5.9** **R**
- (1) This *rule* applies to a *non-directive friendly society*.
 - (2) The *executive director function* is the function of directing the affairs of the *firm*, either alone or jointly with others. Each such *person* is referred to in this *rule* as a "director".
 - (3) The *executive director function* includes the function of being or acting in the capacity of a member of the *firm's governing body*. The term director also includes each such a *person*.
 - (4) If the principal purpose of the *firm* is to carry on *regulated activities*, each director performs the *FCA controlled function*.
 - (5) If the principal purpose of the *firm* is other than to carry on *regulated activities*, a director performs the *FCA controlled function* only to the extent that they have responsibility for a *regulated activity*.
 - (6) Each *person* on the *firm's governing body* will be taken to have responsibility for its *regulated activities*, unless the *firm* has apportioned this responsibility to one particular *person* to whom it is reasonable to give this responsibility.
 - (7) The "particular" *person* referred to in (6) need not be a member of the *firm's governing body*.
 - (8) The *executive director function* does not include acting in the capacity of a *non-executive director*.
 - (9) This *rule* applies in place of ■ SUP 10C.5.1R.

10C.5.10 **G**

- (1) Typically a *non-directive friendly society* will appoint a "committee of management" to direct its affairs.
- (2) However, the governing arrangements may be informal and flexible. If this is the case, the *FCA* would expect the society to resolve to give responsibility for the carrying on of *regulated activities* to one individual who is appropriate in all the circumstances.
- (3) The individual in (2) may, for example, have the title of chief executive or similar.

10C.5.11 **G** In practice, the *executive director function* will often not apply (see ■ SUP 10C.4A.1G).

Executive director function: Addition for small non-directive insurers

- 10C.5.12 **R** (1) This rule applies to a *small non-directive insurer*.
- (2) The *executive director function* includes being a *chief executive* of the *firm*.

- 10C.5.13 **G** ■ SUP 10C.5.12R means:
- (1) that being the *chief executive* of a *small non-directive insurer* is an *FCA controlled function* (subject to (4));
- (2) but being *chief executive* is not an *FCA controlled function* in its own right but is rolled up into the *executive director function*;
- (3) that being promoted from executive director to *chief executive* does not require a new approval from the *FCA*;
- (4) that being the *chief executive* is not an *FCA controlled function* where ■ SUP 10C.4A.1G applies; and
- (5) ■ SUP 10C.5.9R(4) to ■ SUP 10C.5.9R(7) do not apply to the *chief executive*.

Partner function (SMF27): Partnerships and limited liability partnerships

- 10C.5.14 **R** (1) This rule applies to a *UK SMCR firm* that is a *partnership*.
- (2) The *partner function* is the function of being or occupying the position of a *partner* in that *firm*.
- (3) The *partner function* also includes:
- (a) the function of being or occupying the position of a partner in that *firm* (by whatever name called); and
- (b) acting as a member of the *firm's governing body*.

- 10C.5.15 **G** (1) The purpose of ■ SUP 10C.5.14R(3) is to make sure that every partner and everyone else performing a function in ■ SUP 10C.5.14R(3) is potentially included in the *partner function* even if the *Glossary* definition of *partner* is not wide enough to cover them all.
- (2) Therefore, for example, the *partner function* applies to every partner in a *firm* unless ■ SUP 10C.5.18G applies.
- (3) In practice most functions in ■ SUP 10C.5.14R(3) will also fall within ■ SUP 10C.5.14R(2).

- 10C.5.16 **R** (1) This rule applies to a *UK SMCR firm* that is a *limited liability partnership*.
- (2) The *partner function* is the function of being or acting in the capacity of:

- (a) a member in that *firm* or a *person* occupying the position of a member (by whatever name called);
- (b) a person appointed to direct the *firm's* affairs;
- (c) a member of the *firm's governing body*; or
- (d) a *person* in accordance with whose directions or instructions (not being advice given in a professional capacity) the members or *directors* are accustomed to act.

Partner function: Limited partnerships

10C.5.17 R

If a *partnership* is registered under the Limited Partnership Act 1907, the *partner function* does not extend to any function performed by a limited partner.

Partner function: Partners without influence

10C.5.18 G

- (1) ■ SUP 10C.5.14R to ■ SUP 10C.5.17R (Partner function) are drafted to cover all partners and members.
- (2) However, the *partner function* (as are all *FCA-designated senior management functions*) is subject to ■ SUP 10C.3.10R (Definition of *FCA-designated senior management function*).
- (3) The effect is that unless the function performed by the partner or member in question comes within the definition of a *senior management function*, the function does not come within the *partner function*. Therefore partners or members who play no part in the management of the *firm* are unlikely to be performing the *partner function*.



10C.5A

FCA governing functions: Oversight

Non-executive directors

10C.5A.1 G

- (1) As explained in ■ SUP 10C.7.4G, the FCA does not expect a *non-executive director* ever to perform the *other overall responsibility function*.
- (2) Therefore, a *non-executive director* will not need to be approved to perform any *FCA-designated senior management function* unless they perform one of the *FCA-designated senior management functions* set out in this section.

No requirement to set up committees

10C.5A.2 G

- (1) This section says that being the chair of certain committees is an *FCA-designated senior management function*.
- (2) If a *firm* is not otherwise required to have one of the committees described in this section but chooses to set one up anyway:
 - (a) being the chair of that committee is still an *FCA-designated senior management function*; and
 - (b) this is the case even if the *firm* is not subject to any requirements of the *regulatory system* about the matters dealt with by the committee.
- (3) So for example being the chair of the *firm's* nomination committee is an *FCA-designated senior management function* even if the *firm*:
 - (a) is not required to have a nomination committee by ■ SYSC 4.3A.8R or some other requirement of the *regulatory system*; and
 - (b) is not subject to any requirements of the *regulatory system* dealing with nominations to the *firm's governing body* or the other matters covered by ■ SYSC 4.3A.9R.
- (4) However, nothing in ■ SUP 10C requires a *firm* to set up one of the committees mentioned in this section if the *firm* is not required to have that committee by a *rule* elsewhere in the *FCA Handbook* or by some other requirement of the *regulatory system*.
- (5) So for example if a *firm* is not otherwise required to have a nomination committee nothing in this section requires it to set one up.
- (6) If a *firm*:

- (a) is not otherwise required to have one of the committees described in this section;
 - (b) chooses to set it up anyway; and
 - (c) gets approval for the chair of the committee to perform the applicable *FCA-designated senior management function*;
- then:
- (d) the *firm* is free to scrap that committee later; and
 - (e) if it does so, the chair will cease to perform that *FCA-designated senior management function*.

Chair of the nomination committee function (SMF13)

10C.5A.3 **R** If the *firm* has a nomination committee, the *chair of the nomination committee function* is the function of acting in the capacity of the chair of that committee.

10C.5A.4 **G** See **SYSC 4.3A** (Management body and nomination committee) for material about nomination committees.

Chair of the with-profits committee function (SMF15)

10C.5A.5 **R** If the *firm* has a *with-profits committee*, the *chair of the with-profits committee function* is the function of acting in the capacity of a non-executive chair of the committee.

10C.5A.6 **R** If the *firm* has a *with-profits advisory arrangement*, the *chair of the with-profits committee function* is the function of being whichever of the following applies to the *firm*:

- (1) the independent person referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of *with-profits advisory arrangement*; or
- (2) the *non-executive directors* referred to in paragraph (b) of that definition.



10C.6 FCA-required functions

Compliance oversight function (SMF16)

10C.6.1 **R** The *compliance oversight function* is the function of acting in the capacity of a person who is allocated the function in:

■ SYSC 6.1.4R(2);

article 22(3) of the *MiFID Org Regulation*;

article 22(3) of the *MiFID Org Regulation* (as applied in accordance with ■ SYSC 1 Annex 1 2.8AR, ■ SYSC 1 Annex 1 3.2-AR, ■ SYSC 1 Annex 1 3.2-BR, ■ SYSC 1 Annex 1 3.2CR and ■ SYSC 1 Annex 1 3.3R);

(4) ■ SYSC 6.1.4CR; or

(5) ■ SYSC 3.2.8R.

Money laundering reporting function (SMF17)

10C.6.2 **R** The *money laundering reporting function* is the function of acting in the capacity of the *money laundering reporting officer* of a firm.

10C.6.3 **G** [deleted]

Conduct risk oversight (Lloyd's) function (SMF23b)

10C.6.4 **R** The *conduct risk oversight (Lloyd's) function* is the function of acting in the capacity of a person who is allocated the function in ■ SYSC 3.2.9AR.



10C.7 Other overall responsibility function (SMF18)

Application

10C.7.1-2 **R** This section applies to a *firm*:

- (1) to which **SYSC 26** (Senior managers and certification regime: Overall and local responsibility) applies; and
- (2) that is a *UK SMCR firm*.

10C.7.1-1 **G** The effect of **SUP 10C.7.1-2R** is that this section only applies to one of the following types of *UK SMCR firm*:

- (1) an *SMCR banking firm*; and
- (2) a *Solvency II firm* (including a *large non-directive insurer*) but excluding an *insurance special purpose vehicle* and certain *firms in run-off*.

Definition

10C.7.1 **R** A *person* performs the *other overall responsibility function* in relation to a *firm* if that *person*:

- (1) is performing:
 - (a) a function allocated to that *person* under **SYSC 26.3.1R** (Main rules) in relation to the *firm*; or
 - (b) *FCA-prescribed senior management responsibility (z)* in the table in **SYSC 24.2.6R** (functions in relation to CASS) allocated to that *person* under **SYSC 24.2** (Allocation of FCA-prescribed senior management responsibilities: Main allocation rules); and
- (2) does not have an approval to perform any other *designated senior management function* in relation to the *firm*.

The other overall responsibility function does not apply if approved for another function

10C.7.2 **G** The table in **SUP 10C.7.3G** gives examples of how **SUP 10C.7.1R(2)** works.

10C.7.3 **G** Table: Examples of how the other overall responsibility function applies

Example	Comments
(1) 'A' is appointed to perform the <i>executive director function</i> and to perform a potential <i>other overall responsibility function</i> for the same <i>firm</i> .	A only needs approval to perform the <i>executive director function</i> .
(2) 'A' is approved to perform the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> . Later, A is appointed to perform the <i>executive director function</i> for the same <i>firm</i> .	A requires approval for the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> when A is first appointed. When A is later approved to perform the <i>executive director function</i> , A stops performing the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> . The <i>firm</i> should use Form E to apply for approval for A to perform the <i>executive director function</i> and to notify the FCA that A is no longer performing the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> .
(3) 'A' is appointed to perform the PRA's Head of Key Business Area <i>designated senior management function</i> for Firm X and to perform a potential <i>other overall responsibility function</i> for the same <i>firm</i> . Firm X is an <i>SMCR banking firm</i> .	A only needs approval to perform the PRA's Head of Key Business Area <i>designated senior management function</i> . It does not make any difference whether the potential <i>other overall responsibility function</i> that A performs is connected to the PRA's Head of Key Business Area <i>designated senior management function</i> .
(4) 'A' is approved to perform the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> for Firm X. Firm X is an <i>SMCR banking firm</i> . Later, A is appointed to perform the PRA's Head of Key Business Area <i>designated senior management function</i> for the same <i>firm</i> .	A requires approval for the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> when A is first appointed. When A is later approved to perform the PRA's Head of Key Business Area <i>designated senior management function</i> , A stops performing the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> .
(5) 'A' is appointed to perform: (a) the <i>compliance oversight function</i> for one <i>firm</i> (Firm X) in a group (which may or may not be an <i>SMCR firm</i> to which the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> applies); and (b) a function coming within the scope of the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> for another <i>firm</i> (which is a an <i>SMCR firm</i> to which the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> applies) in the same group (Firm Y).	A needs approval to perform the <i>compliance oversight function</i> for Firm X and the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> for Firm Y.
(6) 'A' is appointed to be head of sales for Firm X and to report directly to the <i>firm's governing body</i> about this. This function also comes within the PRA's Head of Key Business Area <i>designated senior management function</i> . Firm X is an <i>SMCR banking firm</i> .	A only needs approval to perform the PRA's Head of Key Business Area <i>designated senior management function</i> .

Example	Comments
<p>(7) 'A' is appointed to take on some functions that come within the <i>other overall responsibility function</i>. Later, A is appointed as chief risk officer.</p> <p>The <i>firm</i> is one of those for which being chief risk officer is a <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i>.</p>	<p>On A's first appointment, A will need to be approved to perform the <i>other overall responsibility function</i>.</p> <p>On being appointed as chief risk officer, A will stop performing the <i>other overall responsibility function</i>.</p>
<p>(8) 'A' is appointed to a role for Firm X that comes within the <i>other overall responsibility function</i>. Firm X is an <i>SMCR banking firm</i>. Later, the firm reorganises and A's role comes within the <i>PRA's Head of Key Business Area designated senior management function</i>. A's role does not otherwise change.</p>	<p>On A's first appointment, A will need to be approved to perform the <i>other overall responsibility function</i>.</p> <p>When A is later approved to perform the <i>PRA's Head of Key Business Area designated senior management function</i>, A stops performing the <i>other overall responsibility function</i>.</p>
<p>(9) 'A' is appointed to a role for Firm X that comes within the <i>PRA's Head of Key Business Area designated senior management function</i>. It is also a potential <i>other overall responsibility function</i>. Later, the <i>firm</i> reorganises—A's role stays the same but now it falls outside the <i>PRA's Head of Key Business Area designated senior management function</i>.</p>	<p>On A's first appointment, A only needs approval to perform the <i>PRA's Head of Key Business Area designated senior management function</i>. Following the reorganisation, the <i>firm</i> has three months to get approval for A to perform the <i>other overall responsibility function</i>. This three-month period applies because the relevant <i>PRA</i> rules keep the <i>PRA's Head of Key Business Area designated senior management function</i> in place, which means that the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> does not apply during that period.</p> <p>The relevant <i>PRA</i> rules can be found in Chapter 2 of the part of the <i>PRA Rulebook</i> titled 'Senior Management Functions'.</p> <p>This example only applies if Firm X is an <i>SMCR banking firm</i>. If Firm X is an insurer it will need to obtain <i>FCA</i> approval before the reorganisation takes effect as the relevant <i>PRA</i> insurance rules are different from the ones for <i>SMCR banking firms</i>.</p>
<p>(10) 'A' is appointed to a role for Firm X that comes within the <i>PRA's Head of Key Business Area designated senior management function</i>. A also performs a potential <i>other overall responsibility function</i>. Later, A gives up the <i>PRA</i> role but carries on with the potential <i>other overall responsibility function</i>.</p>	<p>The answer to example (9) applies.</p>
<p>(11) 'A' is appointed as an executive director. A then resigns and takes</p>	<p>On A's first appointment, A will need to be approved to perform</p>

Example	Comments
<p>up a job with the same <i>firm</i> coming within the <i>other overall responsibility function</i>.</p> <p>Note (1): A potential <i>other overall responsibility function</i> means a function that would have come within the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> but is excluded by SUP 10C.7.1R(2).</p> <p>Note (2): A potential <i>other overall responsibility function</i> should be recorded in A's <i>statement of responsibilities</i> and in the <i>firm's management responsibilities map</i>.</p>	<p>the <i>executive director function</i>. A will need to get approval to perform the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> before A takes up their new responsibilities.</p>

Non-executive directors

10C.7.4 G For the reasons described in ■ SYSC 26.4.5G, the FCA does not expect that a *non-executive director* will ever perform the *other overall responsibility function*.

Temporary absences

10C.7.5 R A *person* does not perform the *other overall responsibility function* in relation to a *firm* by performing a function allocated to that *person* under ■ SYSC 26.4.6R (Exclusion where the 12-week rule applies) in relation to the *firm*.

Head of the legal function

10C.7.6 R A *person* does not perform the *other overall responsibility function* by having overall responsibility for the *SMCR legal function* under ■ SYSC 26.3.

10C.7.7 G The purpose of ■ SUP 10C.7.6R (together with ■ SYSC 26.4.9R(2)) is to ensure that a *firm* can allocate overall responsibility for its legal function to someone who is not an *SMF manager*. That means that the head of its legal function need not be an *SMF manager*.

However, that does not mean that the head of a *firm's* legal function cannot be an *SMF manager*. For example, they could be an executive director performing the *executive director function*.



10C.8 The other local responsibility function (SMF22)

Application

10C.8.-2

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This section:

- (1) applies to an *overseas SMCR firm* to which ■ SYSC 26 (Senior managers and certification regime: Overall and local responsibility) applies; and
- (2) does not apply to an *EEA SMCR firm*.

10C.8.-1

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The *other local responsibility function* only applies to one of the following types of *overseas SMCR firm*:

- (1) an *SMCR banking firm*; and
- (2) a *Solvency II firm* (including a *large non-directive insurer*) but excluding certain *firms* in run-off;

but does not apply to any *EEA SMCR firm*.

Other local responsibility function (SMF22)

10C.8.1

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A *person* performs the *other local responsibility function* in relation to a *branch* maintained in the *United Kingdom* by an *overseas SMCR firm* if that *person*:

- (1) is performing:
 - (a) a function allocated to that *person* under ■ SYSC 26.3.1R (Main rules) in relation to the *firm*; or
 - (b) *FCA-prescribed senior management responsibility (z)* in the table in ■ SYSC 24.2.6R (functions in relation to CASS) allocated to that *person* under ■ SYSC 24.2 (Allocation of FCA-prescribed senior management responsibilities: Main allocation rules); and
- (2) does not have an approval to perform any other *designated senior management function* in relation to the *branch*.

10C.8.2

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The table in ■ SUP 10C.8.3G gives:

- (1) examples of how ■ SUP 10C.8.1R(2) works; and
- (2) other examples of how the *other local responsibility function* works.

10C.8.3 **G** Table: Examples of how the other local responsibility function applies

Example	Comments
(1) 'A' is allocated local responsibility for one of a <i>branch's</i> main business lines. A is also appointed to perform a <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i> for the same <i>branch</i> .	A only needs approval to perform the <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i> .
(2) 'A' is outside the <i>branch's</i> management structure and A's responsibilities for the <i>branch</i> are limited to setting overall strategy for the <i>branch</i> . A does not have responsibility for implementing that strategy.	A is not performing the <i>other local responsibility function</i> . The reason for this is explained in SYSC 26.8.3G. SUP 10C.8.1R(2) is irrelevant to this example.
(3) A small branch undertakes two business lines (wholesale lending and corporate investments). 'A' is head of wholesale lending and is also an <i>executive director</i> of the branch. 'B' is head of corporate investments and does not sit on the branch management committee but reports to it on corporate investments. The branch allocates local responsibility for these functions to A and B. Neither A nor B performs any other <i>FCA-designated senior management function</i> or <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i> .	A only needs approval to perform the <i>executive director function</i> . B needs approval to perform the <i>other local responsibility function</i> .
(4) A <i>branch</i> does not have a Head of Internal Audit. 'P' is allocated local responsibility for internal audit in relation to that <i>branch</i> .	P needs approval to perform the <i>other local responsibility function</i> . However, if P has already been approved to perform another <i>FCA-designated senior management function</i> or <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i> for that <i>firm</i> , then P will not be performing the <i>other local responsibility function</i> .
(5) 'A' is appointed to perform the <i>executive director function</i> . The same branch also allocates local responsibility for some branch functions to A.	A only needs approval to perform the <i>executive director function</i> .
(6) 'A' is approved to perform the <i>other local responsibility function</i> . Later, A is appointed to perform the <i>executive director function</i> for the same <i>firm</i> .	A requires approval for the <i>other local responsibility function</i> when A is first appointed. When A is later approved to perform the <i>executive director function</i> , A stops performing the <i>other local responsibility function</i> . The <i>firm</i> should use Form E to apply for approval for A to perform the <i>executive director function</i> and to notify the <i>FCA</i> that A is no longer performing the <i>other local responsibility function</i> .
(7) 'A' is appointed to perform: (a) the <i>compliance oversight function</i> for one <i>firm</i> (Firm X) in a group (which may or may not be an	A needs approval to perform the <i>compliance oversight function</i> for Firm X and the <i>other local responsibility function</i> for Firm Y.

Example	Comments
<p><i>SMCR firm</i> to which the <i>other local responsibility function</i> applies); and</p> <p>(b) a function coming within the scope of the <i>other local responsibility function</i> for the <i>United Kingdom branch</i> of another <i>firm</i> (which is an <i>overseas SMCR firm</i> to which the <i>other local responsibility function</i> applies) in the same group (Firm Y).</p> <p>(8) 'A' is appointed to take on some functions that come within the <i>other local responsibility function</i>. Later, A is appointed as chief risk officer. A is a type of <i>firm</i> for which being chief risk officer is a <i>PRA designated senior management function</i>.</p> <p>(9) 'A' is appointed as an executive director. A then resigns and takes up a job with the same <i>firm</i> coming within the <i>other local responsibility function</i>.</p>	<p>On A's first appointment, A will need to be approved to perform the <i>other local responsibility function</i>.</p> <p>On being approved as chief risk officer, A stops performing the <i>other local responsibility function</i>.</p> <p>On A's first appointment, A will need to be approved to perform the <i>executive director function</i>. A will need to get approval to perform the <i>other local responsibility function</i> before A takes up their new responsibilities.</p>
<p>Note: Local responsibility is explained in SYSC 26 (Senior managers and certification regime: Overall and local responsibility).</p>	

10C.8.4 **R** [deleted] [Editor's note: The text of this provision has been moved to ■ SUP 10C.8A.2R]

10C.8.5 **G** [deleted] [Editor's note: The text of this provision has been moved to ■ SUP 10C.8A.3G]

10C.8.6 **G** [deleted] [Editor's note: The text of this provision has been moved to ■ SUP 10C.8A.4G]

10C.8.7 **G** [deleted] [Editor's note: The text of this provision has been moved to ■ SUP 10C.5A.3G]

Temporary absences

10C.8.8 **R** A *person* does not perform the *other local responsibility function* in relation to a *firm* by performing a function allocated to that *person* under ■ SYSC 26.4.6R (Exclusion where the 12-week rule applies) in relation to the *firm*.

Head of the legal function

- 10C.8.9 **R** A person does not perform the *other local responsibility function* by having local responsibility for the *SMCR legal function* under **■ SYSC 26.3**.

- 10C.8.10 **G** The *guidance* in **■ SUP 10C.7.7G** also applies to **■ SUP 10C.8.9R**.



10C.8A EEA branch senior manager function (SMF21)

10C.8A.1 **R** This section applies to an *EEA SMCR firm*.

- 10C.8A.2 **R**
- (1) A *person* performs the *EEA branch senior manager function* in relation to the *branch* in the *United Kingdom* of an *EEA SMCR firm* if that *person* has significant responsibility for one or more significant business units of the *branch* that carry on any of the activities listed in (2).
 - (2) The activities listed in this paragraph are:
 - (a) *designated investment business* other than *dealing in investments as principal*, disregarding article 15 of the *Regulated Activities Order*;
 - (b) processing confirmations, payments, settlements, insurance claims, client money and similar matters, in so far as this relates to *designated investment business*;
 - (c) the activity of *accepting deposits* from *banking customers* and activities substantially connected to that activity to the extent that it does not fall within (a) or (b), above; and
 - (d) activities that are subject to CASS.
 - (3) In considering whether a *person* performs the functions in (2), only activities carried on from the *branch* are relevant.
 - (4) Paragraph (2)(d) only applies in relation to the activities of a *firm* for which it has a *top-up permission*.

- 10C.8A.3 **G**
- (1) The definition of the *EEA branch senior manager function* (SMF21) is similar to that of the significant management *FCA certification function* under **■ SYSC 27.8.4R**. However, only the former is an *FCA-designated senior management function*.
 - (2) The main differences are:
 - (a) **■ SUP 10C.8A.2R(2)** is not included in the significant management *FCA certification function*; and
 - (b) the overriding requirements in **■ SUP 10C.3** (General material about the definition of controlled functions) do not apply to the significant management *FCA certification function*.

10C.8A.4 **G** A person performing the *EEA branch senior manager function* could, for example, be:

- (1) the head of a significant business unit carrying on the activities in **■ SUP 10C.8A.2R(2)**; or
- (2) a member of a committee (that is, a person who, together with others, has authority to commit the *branch*) making decisions about those activities.

EEA branch senior manager function (SMF21): Meaning of “significance”
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10C.8A.5 **G** When considering whether a business unit is significant for the purposes of **■ SUP 10C.8A.2R**, the *firm* should take into account all relevant factors in the light of the *firm’s* current circumstances and its plans for the future, including:

- (1) the risk profile of that unit;
- (2) its use or commitment of the *firm’s* capital;
- (3) its contribution to the profit and loss account;
- (4) the number of *employees* or *approved persons* working in the business unit;
- (5) the number of customers; and
- (6) any other factor which makes the unit significant to the conduct of the *branch’s* affairs.



10C.9 Minimising overlap with the PRA approved persons regime

Introduction

10C.9.1 **G** ■ SUP 10C.9 deals with how the *FCA's* senior managers regime for *SMCR firms* interacts with the *PRA's* one.

10C.9.2 **G** Both the *FCA* and the *PRA* may specify a function as a *designated senior management function* in relation to a *PRA-authorised person*.

10C.9.3 **G** If a *person's* job for a *firm* involves performing:

- an *FCA-designated senior management function*, the *firm* should apply to the *FCA* for approval;
- (2) a *PRA-designated senior management function*, the *firm* should apply to the *PRA* for approval;
- (3) both an *FCA-designated senior management function* and a *PRA-designated senior management function*, the *firm* should apply to both the *FCA* and the *PRA* for approval (the purpose of ■ SUP 10C.9 is to cut down the need for this sort of dual approval).

FCA controlled functions absorbed into PRA controlled functions

10C.9.4 **G** The *FCA* is under a duty, under section 59A of the *Act* (Specifying functions as controlled functions: supplementary), to exercise the power to specify any *senior management function* as an *FCA controlled function* in a way that it considers will minimise the likelihood that approvals need to be given by both the *FCA* and the *PRA* for the performance by a *person* of *senior management functions* in relation to the same *PRA-authorised person*.

10C.9.5 **G** The *FCA* and *PRA* have coordinated their *approved person* regimes to reduce the amount of overlap.

10C.9.6 **G** (1) ■ SUP 10C.9.8R applies when a *firm* is seeking approval from the *PRA* for a *candidate* to perform a *PRA controlled function* and the intention is that the *candidate* will also perform what would otherwise be an *FCA governing function* once the *PRA* gives its approval. ■ SUP 10C.9.8R works by disapplying that *FCA governing function*.

- (2) Where (1) applies, the activities within that *FCA governing function* are included in the *PRA controlled function* for which the *person* has approval. Chapter Two of the part of the *PRA's rulebook* titled 'Senior Management Functions' deals with this. The following parts of the *PRA Rulebook* deal with this:
- (a) Chapter 2 of the part of the *PRA Rulebook* titled 'Senior Management Functions';
 - (b) Chapter 2 of the part of the *PRA Rulebook* titled 'Insurance - Senior Management Functions';
 - (c) Chapter 2 of the part of the *PRA Rulebook* titled 'Large Non-Solvency II Firms – Senior Management Functions';
 - (d) Chapter 2 of the part of the *PRA Rulebook* titled 'Non-Solvency II Firms - Senior Management Functions';
 - (e) Chapter 6 of the part of the *PRA Rulebook* titled 'Insurance - Senior Managers Regime – Transitional Provisions'; and
 - (f) Chapter 6 of the part of the *PRA Rulebook* titled 'Large Non-Solvency II Firms – Senior Managers Regime – Transitional Provisions'.

10C.9.7

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- (1) ■ SUP 10C.9.9G gives some examples of how ■ SUP 10C.9.8R works.
- (2) The examples do not cover the *other overall responsibility function* because that function does not apply if the *person* holds any other *designated senior management function* for the same *firm*. See the table in ■ SUP 10C.7.3G for examples of how this works.

The main rule

10C.9.8

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A *person* (referred to as 'A' in this *rule*) is not performing an *FCA governing function* (referred to as the 'particular' *FCA governing function* in this *rule*) in relation to a *PRA-authorised person* (referred to as 'B' in this *rule*), at a particular time, if:

- (1) A has been approved by the *PRA* to perform any *PRA-designated senior management function* in relation to B;
- (2) throughout the whole of the period between the time of the *PRA* approval in (1) and the time in question, A has been the subject of a *current PRA approved person approval* to perform a *PRA-designated senior management function* in relation to B;
- (3) at the time of the *PRA* approval referred to in (1), A was not subject to a *current FCA approved person approval* to perform the particular *FCA governing function* in relation to B;
- (4) as part of the application for the *PRA* approval referred to in (1), B notified the *PRA* that A would start to perform what would otherwise have been the particular *FCA governing function* (referred to as the 'potential' *FCA governing function* in this *rule*) at or around the time of the *PRA* approval in (1); and

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(5) A started to perform the potential *FCA governing function* at, or around the time of, the *PRA* approval in (1) and has continued to perform it up to the time in question.

10C.9.9

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Table: Examples of how the need for dual FCA and PRA approval in relation to PRA-authorized persons is reduced

Example	Whether FCA approval required	Whether PRA approval required	Comments
(1) A is appointed as chief risk officer and an executive director.	No. A is not treated as performing the <i>executive director function</i> .	Yes	Chief risk officer is a <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i> . A's functions as a director will be included in the <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i> . To avoid the need for <i>FCA</i> approval, A's appointment as director should not take effect before <i>PRA</i> approval for the chief risk officer role.
(2) Same as example (1), except that A will take up the role as an executive director slightly later because approval is needed from the <i>firm's</i> shareholders or <i>governing body</i> .	No	Yes	The answer for (1) applies. The arrangements in this section apply if the application to the <i>PRA</i> says that A will start to perform the potential <i>FCA governing function</i> around the time of the <i>PRA</i> approval as well as at that time.
(3) Same as example (1) but the application to the <i>PRA</i> does not mention that it is also intended that A is to be an executive director.	Yes, to perform the <i>executive director function</i> .	Yes	SUP 10C.9.8R does not apply if the application for <i>PRA</i> approval does not say that A will also be performing what would otherwise be an <i>FCA governing function</i> .
(4) A is to be appointed as chief executive and an	No. A is not treated as performing the <i>exec-</i>	Yes	Being a chief executive is a <i>PRA-designated senior</i>

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Example	Whether FCA approval required	Whether PRA approval required	Comments
executive director.	<i>utive director function.</i>		<i>management function. A's functions as a director will be included in the PRA controlled function.</i>
(5) A is appointed as chief risk officer. Later, A is appointed as an executive director while carrying on as chief risk officer.	Yes, when A takes up the director role. The <i>executive director function</i> applies.	Yes, when A takes up the chief risk officer role.	SUP 10C.9.8R does not apply because, when the firm applied for approval for A to perform the PRA chief risk officer <i>designated senior management function</i> , there was no plan for A also to perform the <i>executive director function</i> .
(6) A is appointed as an executive director. Later, A takes on the chief risk officer function and remains as an executive director.	Yes, when A is appointed as director. The <i>executive director function</i> applies.	Yes, when A takes up the chief risk officer role.	When A is appointed as chief risk officer, A is still treated as carrying on the <i>executive director function</i> . A retains the status of an <i>FCA-approved person</i> .
(7) A is appointed as chief risk officer. A then stops performing that role and for a while does not perform any <i>controlled function</i> for that firm. Later, A is appointed as an executive director with the same firm.	Yes, when A is appointed as an executive director. The <i>executive director function</i> applies.	Yes, when A takes up the chief risk officer role.	SUP 10C.9.8R does not apply because there is no current PRA approval when A is being appointed as a director.
(8) A is appointed as an executive director and chief risk officer at the same time. Later, A gives up the role as chief risk officer but remains	No, on A's first appointment (see example (1)). But when A gives up the role as chief risk officer, FCA approval is needed to perform the <i>execut-</i>	Yes, on A's first appointment.	When A stops being a chief risk officer, A stops performing a <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i> . However, being an

Example	Whether FCA approval required	Whether PRA approval required	Comments
<p>as an executive director.</p>	<p><i>ive director function.</i></p> <p>Form E should be used. The application should state that it is being made as a result of A ceasing to perform a <i>PRA-designated senior management function.</i></p> <p>Form A should be used if there have been changes in A's fitness (SUP 10C.10.9D(4))</p>		<p>executive director requires <i>FCA</i> approval. A does not have that approval because A did not need it when A was first appointed.</p> <p>The combined effect of SUP 10C.9.8R and the relevant <i>PRA</i> rules is that the <i>firm</i> has three months to secure approval by the <i>FCA</i>. During that interim period, A keeps the status of a <i>PRA approved person</i> performing the director element of the <i>PRA</i> chief risk <i>designated senior management function</i> - which is included in that function under relevant <i>PRA</i> rules. The relevant <i>PRA</i> rules say that, during this transitional period, A is still treated as performing the <i>PRA</i> chief risk <i>designated senior management function</i> and SUP 10C.9.8R says that, for as long as A is performing a <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i>, A does not perform the <i>executive director function</i>.</p>
<p>(9) A is appointed as the chief finance officer and an ex</p>	No	Yes	<p>The arrangements in SUP 10C.9.8R continue to apply, even</p>

Example	Whether FCA approval required	Whether PRA approval required	Comments
<p>executive director at the same time. Later, A switches to being chief risk officer while remaining as an executive director.</p>			<p>though A switches between <i>PRA-designated senior management functions</i> after the <i>PRA's</i> first approval.</p>
<p>(10) A is appointed chief risk officer and an executive director. A goes on temporary sick leave. A takes up their old job when A comes back.</p>	<p>No, neither on A's first appointment nor when A comes back from sick leave.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>SUP 10C.9.8R still applies on A's return because A does not stop performing either the <i>PRA's</i> chief risk function or what would otherwise have been the <i>executive director function</i> just because A goes on temporary sick leave.</p>
<p>(11) A is appointed to be chair of the <i>governing body</i> and chair of the <i>nomination committee</i> at the same time.</p>	<p>No. A does not need approval to perform the <i>chair of the nomination committee function</i>.</p>	<p>Yes, on first appointment.</p>	<p>Being chair of the <i>governing body</i> is a <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i>. Therefore, the answer for example (1) applies.</p>
<p>(12) 'A' is to be appointed to perform the Head of Overseas Branch <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i> (SMF19) for an overseas <i>SMCR firm</i> that is not an <i>EEA SMCR firm</i>. A is also an executive director of that <i>firm's UK branch</i>.</p>	<p>No. A is not treated as performing the <i>executive director function</i>.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A's functions as a director will be included in the <i>PRA controlled function</i>.</p>
<p>Note 1: The relevant <i>PRA</i> rules can be found in the parts of the <i>PRA Rulebook</i> listed in SUP 10C.9.6G.</p>			
<p>Note 2: Where one of the examples in this table includes someone being chief risk or finance officer or chair of the <i>governing body</i>, the example assumes that the <i>firm</i> is of a type for which that function is a <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i>.</p>			

- 10C.9.10 **G**
- (1) The potential *FCA governing functions* should be recorded in A's *statement of responsibilities* and in the *firm's management responsibilities map*.
 - (2) A potential *FCA governing function* means a function that would have been an *FCA governing function* but which is not an *FCA governing function* because of ■ SUP 10C.9.8R.

Further guidance on the arrangements between the FCA and PRA about approvals

- 10C.9.11 **G** The *PRA* cannot give its approval for the performance of a *PRA-designated senior management function* without the consent of the *FCA*. The *firm* does not need to apply to the *FCA* for that consent.
- 10C.9.12 **G** Under section 59B of the *Act* (Role of *FCA* in relation to *PRA* decisions), the *FCA* may arrange with the *PRA* that, in agreed cases, the *PRA* may give approval without obtaining the consent of the *FCA*. No such arrangements are currently in force.



10C.10

Application for approval and withdrawing an application for approval

Purpose

10C.10.1 **G** This section explains how a *firm* should apply for approval for a *person* to perform an *FCA-designated senior management function*.

10C.10.2 **R** Unless the context otherwise requires, in **■ SUP 10C.10** (Application for approval and withdrawing an application for approval) to **■ SUP 10C.15** (Forms and other documents and how to submit them to the FCA), where reference is made to a *firm*, this includes an applicant for *Part 4A permission* and other *persons* seeking to carry on *regulated activities* as an *SMCR firm*.

10C.10.2A **D** **■ SUP 10C.10.2R** applies to every direction in **■ SUP 10C.10** to **■ SUP 10C.15**.

When to apply for approval

10C.10.3 **G** (1) Section 59 of the *Act* (Approval for particular arrangements) says that a *firm* must take reasonable care to ensure that no one performs an *FCA controlled function* (including an *FCA-designated senior management function*) unless that *person* is acting in accordance with an approval given by the *FCA*.

(2) That means that where a *candidate* will be performing one or more *FCA-designated senior management functions*, a *firm* must take reasonable care to ensure that the *candidate* does not perform these functions unless they have prior approval from the *FCA*.

Failure to apply for approval

10C.10.4 **G** (1) If a *person* performs an *FCA controlled function* (including an *FCA-designated senior management function*) without approval, it is not only the *firm* that is accountable. Under section 63A of the *Act* (Power to impose penalties), if the *FCA* is satisfied that:

(a) a *person* ('P') has at any time performed an *FCA controlled function* without approval; and

(b) at that time P knew, or could reasonably be expected to have known, that P was performing an *FCA controlled function* without approval;

it may impose a penalty on P of such amount as it considers appropriate.

- (2) A *person* performs a *controlled function* without approval for these purposes if that *person* is not acting in accordance with an approval given under section 59 (Approval for particular arrangements).

Who should make the application?

10C.10.5 G In accordance with section 60 of the *Act* (Applications for approval), applications must be submitted by, or on behalf of, the *firm* itself, not by:

- (1) the *FCA candidate*; or
- (2) (where the *FCA candidate* works for the *firm's parent undertaking or holding company*) by the *firm's parent undertaking or holding company*.

10C.10.6 G (1) The *firm* that is employing the *FCA candidate* to perform the *FCA-designated senior management function* will usually make the submission itself.

(■ SUP 10C.10.7G describes some common situations.)

- (2) Where a *firm* has outsourced the performance of an *FCA-designated senior management function*, the details of the outsourcing determines whom the *FCA* anticipates will submit the *FCA-approved persons* application forms.
- (3) The *firm* which is outsourcing is referred to as 'A' and the *person* to whom the performance of the *FCA-designated senior management function* has been outsourced, or which makes the arrangement for the *FCA-designated senior management function* to be performed, is referred to as 'B'. In each situation, A must take reasonable care to ensure that, in accordance with section 59(2) of the *Act*, no *person* performs an *FCA-designated senior management function* under an arrangement entered into by its contractor in relation to the carrying on by A of a *regulated activity*, without approval from the *FCA*.

10C.10.7 G Outsourcing arrangements

Outsourcing arrangements	Explanation	Submitting form
<i>Firm A to firm B</i>	The <i>FCA</i> will consider A to have taken reasonable care if it enters into a contract with B under which B is responsible for ensuring that the relevant <i>FCA-designated senior management functions</i> are performed by <i>FCA-approved SMF managers</i> , and that it is reasonable for A to rely on this.	<i>Firm B</i> submits <i>FCA-approved persons</i> forms on behalf of <i>firm A</i> .

10C

Outsourcing arrangements	Explanation	Submitting form
Outsourcing by A to B (both being a member of the same <i>United Kingdom group</i> and each having its registered office in the <i>United Kingdom</i>)	See SUP 10C.3.9G	Either A or B may submit <i>FCA-approved persons</i> forms on behalf of <i>firms</i> in the group (see SUP 15.7.8G).
(i) A to B, where B: (a) is not an <i>authorised person</i> ; and (b) is not part of the same <i>group</i> as A; or (ii) A to B, where A is a <i>branch</i> of an <i>overseas firm</i> in the <i>United Kingdom</i> , and B is an <i>overseas undertaking</i> of the same <i>group</i> ; or (iii) A to B, where A is a <i>UK authorised subsidiary</i> of an <i>overseas firm</i> and B is an <i>overseas undertaking</i> of the same <i>group</i> .	Responsibility for (as opposed to the performance of) any activity <i>outsourced</i> to B will remain with A. See SYSC 8.	A ensures that an individual approved by the <i>FCA</i> or the <i>PRA</i> to perform a <i>designated senior management function</i> has responsibility for the <i>outsourced arrangement</i> and A submits a form in relation to that individual.

How to apply for approval

10C.10.8 D

- (1) An application by a *firm* for the *FCA*'s approval under section 59 of the *Act* (Approval for particular arrangements) for the performance of an *FCA-designated senior management function* must be made by completing Form A (■ SUP 10C Annex 3D), except where ■ SUP 10C.10.9D requires Form E.
- (2) If a *firm* must make an application using Form A, it must use Form A (shortened form) in the circumstances described in ■ SUP 10C.10.8AD.

10C.10.8A D

- If a *firm* must make an application using Form A, it must use Form A (shortened form) if:
- (1) the *candidate*:
 - (a) has *current approved person approval* to perform:
 - (i) an *FCA controlled function* that is a *significant influence function*; or
 - (ii) an *FCA-designated senior management function*; or
 - (iii) a *PRA controlled function*; or
 - (b) has had *current approved person approval* of the type described in (a) within the previous six *months*; and
 - (2) there have been no matters arising in relation to the fitness and propriety of the *person* to whom the application relates which mean that the information provided to the *FCA* or the *PRA* regarding

fitness and propriety in connection with the *current approved person approval* in (1)(a) or (b) may have changed since the application for that *current approved person approval* was made.

10C.10.8B D

A *firm* must not use Form A (shortened form) if:

- (1) the *firm* is a *MiFID investment firm* (except a *credit institution*); and
- (2) ■ SUP 10C.10.9BD applies to that application.

10C.10.9 D

- (1) A *firm* must use Form E (■ SUP 10C Annex 7D) where an *approved person*:
 - (a) is both ceasing to perform one or more *controlled functions*; and
 - (b) needs to be approved in relation to one or more *FCA-designated senior management function*;
within the same *firm* or *group*.
- (2) A *firm* must not use Form E if the *approved person* has never before been approved to perform for any *firm*:
 - (a) an *FCA controlled function* that is a *significant influence function*;
 - (b) an *FCA-designated senior management function*; or
 - (c) a *PRA controlled function*.
- (3) A *firm* must not use Form E if the *approved person* has not been subject to a *current approved person approval* from the *FCA* or *PRA* to perform for any *firm* for more than six months:
 - (a) an *FCA controlled function* that is a *significant influence function*;
 - (b) an *FCA-designated senior management function*; or
 - (c) a *PRA controlled function*.
- (4) A *firm* must not use Form E if:
 - (a) a notification has been made or should be made:
 - (i) to the *FCA* under ■ SUP 10C.14.18R (Changes in fitness to be notified under Form D); or
 - (ii) to the *PRA* under any equivalent *PRA* rule;
 - (iii) to the *FCA* under ■ SUP 10A.14.17R (the equivalent to (i) in ■ SUP 10A);
(whichever is applicable);
 - (b) a notification has been made or should be made to the *FCA* or *PRA* under any of the following:
 - (i) section 63(2A) of the *Act* (Duty to notify regulator of grounds for withdrawal of approval); or
 - (ii) [deleted]
 - (iii) section 64C of the *Act* (Requirement for relevant authorised persons to notify regulator of disciplinary action); or

- (c) a notification has been made or should be made to the *PRA* under any provision of the *PRA Rulebook* corresponding to the requirements in (b); or
 - (d) any of the circumstances in ■ SUP 10C.14.7R (Qualified Form C) apply;
- in relation to any:
- (e) *controlled functions* which that *person* is ceasing to perform (as referred to in (1)); or
 - (f) any *controlled function* that they are continuing to perform for that *firm* or a *firm* in the same *group*.

10C.10.9A G

- (1) The *MiFID authorisation and management body change notification ITS* requires that *MiFID investment firms* (except *credit institutions*) submit the Annex III information on the ESMA template available at <https://www.fca.org.uk/publication/forms/mifid-changes-management-body-form.doc> ('Annex III template') where there is a change to a member of the *management body* or a *person* who effectively directs the business.
- (2) *MiFID investment firms* (except *credit institutions*) need to submit this Annex III template within ten *business days* of the change in the *online notification and application system* (also known as Connect).
- (3) ■ SUP 10C.10.9BD explains how this requirement fits in with the requirement to submit a Form A or Form E.
- (4) [deleted]

10C.10.9AA G

- (1) The *MiFID authorisation and management body change notification ITS* requires that a *person* applying to be a *MiFID investment firm* (except a *credit institution*) should notify the *appropriate regulator* of information about members of its *management body* by filling in the template set out in Annex II of the *MiFID authorisation and management body change notification ITS*.
- (2) This applies whether:
 - (a) the *person* is applying for *authorisation*; or
 - (b) the *person* is a *firm* applying for a variation of its *permission* that would turn it into a *MiFID investment firm*.
- (3) There is no requirement to fill in the MiFID Article 4 SMR Information Form referred to in ■ SUP 10C.10.9BD along with a Form A or Form E.

10C.10.9B G

Where:

- (1) there is a change to a member of the *management body* or *person* who directs the business of a *MiFID investment firm* (except a *credit institution*) that the *firm* must notify to the *appropriate regulator* under Annex III of the *MiFID authorisation and management body change notification ITS*; and

(2) that change also requires the *firm* to apply for approval for that member or *person* to perform an *FCA-designated senior management function*;

the *firm* must submit to the *FCA* the completed form found in ■ SUP 10C Annex 11D (MiFID Article 4 SMR Information Form) at the same time as submitting the Form A or Form E about the *candidate*.

10C.10.9C G *MiFID investment firms* (except *credit institutions*) who submit:

- (1) Form A or Form E; and
- (2) the MiFID Article 4 SMR Information Form;

about a *candidate* can complete the Annex III template outlined in ■ SUP 10C.10.9AG by cross-referring to any information required by the template that has been included in the relevant Form A or Form E. The template should be annexed to the relevant Form A or Form E.

10C.10.10 G ■ SUP 10C.15 (Forms and other documents and how to submit them to the *FCA*) explains how applications should be submitted.

Statements of responsibilities

10C.10.11 G An application by a *firm* for the *FCA's* approval under section 59 of the *Act* (Approval for particular arrangements) for the performance of an *FCA-designated senior management function* should be accompanied by a *statement of responsibilities* about the *candidate*.

10C.10.12 G ■ SUP 10C.11 (Statements of responsibilities) contains more material about *statements of responsibilities*, including (in particular) about a *statement of responsibilities* submitted under an application under ■ SUP 10C.10.

Other material to be included in an application

10C.10.13 G A *firm* to which ■ SYSC 25.9 (Handover procedures and material) applies should include in an application a reasonable summary of:

- (1) any handover certificate; and
- (2) any other handover material;

referred to in ■ SYSC 25.9 that relates to the responsibilities that the *candidate* is to perform.

10C.10.13A D A *firm* to which ■ SYSC 25.2 (Management responsibilities maps: Main rules) applies must include in an application for the *FCA's* approval under section 59 of the *Act* (Approval for particular arrangements) for the performance of an *FCA-designated senior management function* the latest version of the *firm's management responsibilities map*.

10C

Vetting of candidates by the firm

10C.10.14 **G** Under section 60A of the *Act*, before a *firm* makes an application for approval, it should be satisfied that the *candidate* is a fit and proper person to perform the function to which the application relates. In deciding that question, the *firm* should have particular regard to whether the *candidate*, or any *person* who may perform a function on the *candidate's* behalf:

- (1) has obtained a qualification;
- (2) has undergone, or is undergoing, training;
- (3) possesses a level of competence; or
- (4) has the personal characteristics;

required by *FCA rules* in relation to *persons* performing functions of the kind to which the application relates.

10C.10.15 **G** For *guidance* on criteria that a *firm* should use for assessing whether an *FCA candidate* is fit and proper (including the *FCA rules* referred to in **■ SUP 10C.10.14G**), see *FIT*.

Criminal records checks and verifying fitness and properness

10C.10.16 **R**

- (1) This *rule* applies to an application by a *firm* for the *FCA's* approval under section 59 of the *Act* (Approval for particular arrangements) for the performance of an *FCA-designated senior management function*.
- (2) A *firm* must (as part of its assessment of whether a *candidate* is a fit and proper person to perform an *FCA-designated senior management function* and to verify the information contained in the application to carry out the *FCA-designated senior management function*) obtain the fullest information that it is lawfully able to obtain about the *candidate* under Part V of the Police Act 1997 (Certificates of Criminal Records, &c) and related subordinated legislation of the *UK* or any part of the *UK* before making the application.

10C.10.17 **G**

- (1) In England and Wales a *firm* should get an application form from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) or an umbrella body (a registered body that gives access to DBS checks).
- (2) The *firm* should ask the *candidate* to fill in and return the form to the *firm*. The *firm* should then send the completed application form to the DBS or the *firm's* umbrella body.
- (3) The *firm* should then ask the *candidate* to show the *firm* the certificate when the *candidate* receives it from the DBS.
- (4) There is an equivalent procedure in Scotland (involving Disclosure Scotland) and Northern Ireland (involving AccessNI).

10C.10.18 **G** The *firm* should not send a copy of the certificate to the *FCA* unless required to do so under **■ SUP 10C.10.18AG** or **■ SUP 10C.10.28G** (requests for additional information).

10C.10.18A **G** *MiFID investment firms* (except *credit institutions*) should provide a copy of the certificate to the *FCA* in cases where they disclose, in accordance with the *MiFID authorisation and management body change notification ITS*, the existence of a criminal conviction in response to the questions in:

- (a) Long Form A; or
- (b) the MiFID Article 4 SMR Information Form.

10C.10.19 **G** If the *candidate* is employed by a contractor, the *firm* may ask the contractor to obtain the certificate.

10C.10.20 **G** A *firm* should also check the *Financial Services Register* as part of its assessment of whether a *candidate* is fit and proper and to verify the information contained in the application for approval.

10C.10.21 **G** If appropriate, a *firm* should:

- (1) carry out a criminal record check; and
- (2) check any equivalent of the *Financial Services Register*;

in a jurisdiction outside the *UK*. This may be appropriate if the *candidate* has spent time working or living in that jurisdiction.

10C.10.22 **G** A *firm* should consider whether it should take additional steps to verify any information contained in an application to carry out an *FCA-designated senior management function* or that it takes into account in its assessment of whether a *candidate* is a fit and proper person.

10C.10.23 **G** Please see **■ SYSC 22** (Regulatory references) about the requirement for a *firm* to ask for references from previous employers.

10C.10.23A **G** (1) **■ SUP 10C.10.16R** (Criminal records checks) does not require a *firm* to carry out a criminal records check for the purposes of its annual assessment of the fitness and propriety of its *SMF managers* under section 63(2A) of the *Act*.

(2) The requirement in section 63(2A) of the *Act* is summarised in **■ SUP 10C.14.24G** (Table: Explanation of the sections of the *Act* mentioned in SUP 10C.14.22R).

Processing an application

10C.10.24 **G** The *Act* sets out the time that the *FCA* has to consider an application and come to a decision.

- 10C.10.25** **G** In any case where the application for approval is made by a *person* applying for a *Part 4A permission*, the *FCA* has until the end of whichever of the following periods ends last:
- (1) the period within which an application for that *permission* must be determined; and
 - the period of three months from the time it receives a properly completed application.
- 10C.10.26** **G** In any other case, it is the period of three months from the time it receives a properly completed application.
- 10C.10.27** **G** The *FCA* will deal with cases more quickly than this whenever circumstances allow and will try to meet the standard response times published on the website and in its Annual Report. However, the processing time will be longer than the published standard response times if:
- (1) an application is incomplete when received; or
 - (2) the *FCA* has knowledge that, or reason to believe that, the information is incomplete.
- 10C.10.28** **G** Before making a decision to grant the application or give a *warning notice*, the *FCA* may ask the *firm* for more information about the *FCA candidate*. If it does this, the three-month period in which the *FCA* must determine a completed application:
- (1) will stop on the day the *FCA* requests the information; and
 - (2) will start running again on the day on which the *FCA* finally receives all the requested information.
- 10C.10.29** **G** If there is a delay in processing the application within the standard response time, the *FCA* will tell the *firm* making the application as soon as this becomes apparent.
- 10C.10.30** **G**
- (1) Application forms must always be completed fully and honestly. Further notes on how to complete the form are contained in each form.
 - (2) If forms are not completed fully and honestly, applications will be subject to investigation and the *FCA candidate's* suitability to be approved to undertake an *FCA controlled function* will be called into question.
 - (3) A *person* who provides information to the *FCA* that is false or misleading may commit a criminal offence and could face prosecution under section 398 of the *Act*, regardless of the status of their application.

10C.10.31 **G** The *FCA* may grant an application only if it is satisfied that the *FCA candidate* is a fit and proper *person* to perform the *FCA-designated senior management function* stated in the application form. Responsibility lies with the *firm* making the application to satisfy the *FCA* that the *FCA candidate* is fit and proper to perform the *FCA-designated senior management function* applied for.

10C.10.32 **G** For further *guidance* on criteria for assessing whether an *FCA candidate* is fit and proper for the purposes of **■ SUP 10C.10.31G**, see *FIT*.

Decisions on applications

10C.10.33 **G** The *FCA* must:

- (1) grant the application;
- (2) grant the application subject to conditions or limitations (see **■ SUP 10C.12** for more information); or
- (3) refuse the application.

10C.10.34 **G** Whenever it grants an application, the *FCA* will confirm this in writing to all *interested parties*.

10C.10.35 **G** If the *FCA* proposes to take the steps in **■ SUP 10C.10.33G(2)** or **■ SUP 10C.10.33G(3)** in relation to one or more *FCA-designated senior management functions*, it must follow the procedures for issuing *warning* and *decision notices* to all *interested parties*. The requirements relating to warning and decision notices are in **■ DEPP 2**.

Withdrawing an application for approval

10C.10.36 **R** A *firm* notifying the *FCA* of its withdrawal of an application for approval must use Form B (**■ SUP 10C Annex 4R**).

10C.10.37 **G** Under section 61(5) of the *Act* (Determination of applications), the *firm* may withdraw an application only if it also has the consent of:

- (1) the *candidate*; and
- (2) the *person* by whom the *candidate* is or would have been employed, if this is not the *firm* making the application.

10C.10.38 **G** **■ SUP 10C.15** (Forms and other documents and how to submit them to the *FCA*) explains how a notice of withdrawal should be submitted.

10C.11 Statements of responsibilities

What a statement of responsibilities is

- 10C.11.1 **G**
- (1) Section 60(2A) of the *Act* (Applications for approval) says that, if a *firm* is applying for approval from the *FCA* or the *PRA* for a *person* to perform a *designated senior management function*, the regulator to which the application is being made must require the application to contain, or be accompanied by, a statement setting out the aspects of the affairs of the *firm* which it is intended that the *person* will be responsible for managing in performing the function.
 - (2) That statement is a *statement of responsibilities*.
 - (3) A *statement of responsibilities* includes a statement amended under section 62A of the *Act* (see ■ SUP 10C.11.5G).

What this section covers

- 10C.11.2 **G**
- (1) This section is about the *FCA*'s requirements for *statements of responsibilities*.
 - (2) However, where applications and notifications relate both to *FCA-designated senior management functions* and to *PRA* ones, the regulators' requirements are consistent with each other.
 - (3) The general material in this section (■ SUP 10C.11.13D to ■ SUP 10C.11.35G) applies to *statements of responsibilities* submitted in all the cases covered by this section. It covers *statements of responsibilities* submitted as part of an application for approval or variation and revised *statements of responsibilities*.

Applications for approval

- 10C.11.3 **D**
- An application by a *firm* for the *FCA*'s approval under section 59 of the *Act* (Approval for particular arrangements) for the performance of an *FCA-designated senior management function* must be accompanied by a *statement of responsibilities* (■ SUP 10C Annex 10D).
- 10C.11.4 **G**
- (1) ■ SUP 10C.10 (Application for approval and withdrawing an application for approval) explains the procedures for applying for approval.
 - (2) ■ SUP 10C.15 (Forms and other documents and how to submit them to the *FCA*) explains how applications for approval should be submitted.

- (3) See the table in ■ SUP 10C.11.19G for examples of how the requirements of this section about including *statements of responsibilities* in applications for approval apply in different situations.

Revised statements of responsibilities: Introduction

10C.11.5 **G**

Under section 62A of the *Act*, a *firm* must provide the *FCA* with a revised *statement of responsibilities* if there has been any significant change in the responsibilities of an *FCA-approved SMF manager*. More precisely:

- (1) if a *firm* has made an application (which was granted) to the *FCA* for approval for a *person* to perform an *FCA-designated senior management function*;
- (2) the application contained, or was accompanied by, a *statement of responsibilities*; and
- (3) since the granting of the application, there has been any significant change in the aspects of the *firm's* affairs which the *FCA-approved SMF manager* is responsible for managing in performing the function;

the *firm* should provide the *FCA* with a revised *statement of responsibilities*.

Revised statements of responsibilities: Meaning of significant change

10C.11.6 **G**

- (1) This paragraph sets out non-exhaustive examples of potential changes which, in the *FCA's* view, may be significant and thus require the submission of a revised *statement of responsibilities*.
- (2) A variation of the *FCA-approved SMF manager's* approval, either at the *firm's* request or at the *FCA's* or *PRA's* initiative, resulting in the imposition, variation or removal of a condition or time limit, may involve a significant change.
- (3) Fulfilling or failing to fulfil a condition on approval may involve a significant change.
- (4) The addition, re-allocation or removal of any of the following (or part of one):
 - (a) an *FCA-prescribed senior management responsibility*;
 - (b) a *PRA-prescribed senior management responsibility*; or
 - (c) responsibility for a function under ■ SYSC 26 (Senior managers and certification regime: Overall and local responsibility);may involve a significant change.
- (5) The sharing or dividing of an *FCA-prescribed senior management responsibility* or a *PRA-prescribed senior management responsibility* that was originally performed by one *person* between two or more *persons* may involve a significant change.
- (6) Ceasing to share an *FCA-prescribed senior management responsibility* or a *PRA-prescribed senior management responsibility* that was

originally shared with another, or others, may involve a significant change.

- (6A) Beginning or ceasing to share responsibility for a function under ■ SYSC 26 (Senior managers and certification regime: Overall and local responsibility) may involve a significant change.
- (7) A change is likely to be significant if it reflects a significant change to the job that the *person* is doing for the *firm*. Some factors relevant here include:
 - (a) the importance to the *firm* of the functions being given up or taken on;
 - (b) whether the *FCA-approved SMF manager's* seniority in the *firm's* management changes;
 - (c) whether there are changes to the identity, number or seniority of those whom the *FCA-approved SMF manager* manages; and
 - (d) whether there are changes to the skills, experience or knowledge needed by the *FCA-approved SMF manager* for the job.

Revised statements of responsibilities: Procedure

10C.11.7 D

- (1) A *firm* must provide a revised *statement of responsibilities* under section 62A of the *Act* (■ SUP 10C Annex 10D) under cover of Form J (■ SUP 10C Annex 9D).
- (2) A *firm* must not use Form J where the revisions are to be made as part of arrangements involving an application:
 - (a) for approval for the *FCA-approved SMF manager* concerned to perform another *designated senior management function* for the same *firm*; or
 - (b) to vary (under section 63ZA of the *Act* (Variation of senior manager's approval at request of relevant authorised person)) an approval for the *FCA-approved SMF manager* concerned to perform a *designated senior management function* for the same *firm*.
- (3) Where the change to be notified to the *FCA* under section 62A of the *Act* is part of an arrangement under which:
 - (a) the *firm* is also required to make an application or notification about the *FCA-approved SMF manager* to the *PRA* which involves sending a *statement of responsibilities* for that *FCA-approved SMF manager* in relation to the same *firm* to the *PRA*; but
 - (b) the *firm* is not required to send any other application or notice about the *FCA-approved SMF manager* under this chapter directly to the *FCA*;

the *firm* must provide the revised *statement of responsibilities* to the *FCA* by including it with the application or notice to the *PRA*.

10C.11.8 G

Broadly, the intention of ■ SUP 10C.11.7D(2) is that there is no need for Form J if the revised *statement of responsibilities* is being submitted together with Form A, Form E, the MiFID Article 4 SMR Information Form or Form I for the same *firm*.

10C.11.9 **G**

- (1) ■ SUP 10C.15 (Forms and other documents and how to submit them to the FCA) explains how revised *statements of responsibilities* should be submitted.
- (2) See the table in ■ SUP 10C.11.19G for examples of how the requirements of this section about submitting revised *statements of responsibilities* apply in different situations.
- (3) In particular, the table in ■ SUP 10C.11.19G gives examples of how ■ SUP 10C.11.7D(2) and (3) work.

Variation of approval

10C.11.10 **D**

An application by a *firm* to the *FCA* for the variation of an existing approval under section 63ZA of the *Act* (Variation of a senior manager's approval at request of authorised person) must be accompanied by a *statement of responsibilities*.

10C.11.11 **G**

- (1) See ■ SUP 10C.13 (Variation of conditional and time-limited approvals) for more details about applications to vary an approval.
- (2) ■ SUP 10C.15 (Forms and other documents and how to submit them to the FCA) explains how applications to vary an approval should be submitted.
- (3) See the table in ■ SUP 10C.11.19G for examples of how the requirements of this section about submitting *statements of responsibilities* with applications to vary an approval apply in different situations.

Ceasing to carry on some functions

10C.11.12 **R**

- (1) If:
 - (a) an *FCA-approved SMF manager* ceases to perform a *designated senior management function* for a *firm*; but
 - (b) continues to perform an *FCA-designated senior management function* for that *firm*;

the *firm* must (under Form J) submit a *statement of responsibilities* for the remaining *FCA-designated senior management functions* complying with the requirements of this section (including ■ SUP 10C.11.13D).
- (2) Where the matter to be notified to the *FCA* under (1) is part of an arrangement under which:
 - (a) the *firm* is also required to make an application or notification about the *FCA-approved SMF manager* to the *PRA* that involves sending a *statement of responsibilities* for that *FCA-approved SMF manager* in relation to the same *firm* to the *PRA*; but
 - (b) the *firm* is not required to give any other notice or make any application about the *FCA-approved SMF manager* under this chapter directly to the *FCA*;

the *firm* must provide the revised *statement of responsibilities* to the *FCA* by including it with the application or notice to the *PRA*.

One document for each SMF manager for each firm

- 10C.11.13 **D** (1) A firm must prepare *statements of responsibilities* (including revised ones) for one of its FCA-approved SMF managers as a single document covering every *designated senior management function* for which:
- (a) that FCA-approved SMF manager has approval; or
 - (b) for which an application for approval is being made; for that firm.
- (2) The statement must be up to date for each *designated senior management function*.
- 10C.11.14 **G** (1) ■ SUP 10C.11.13D means that, at any time, a firm should have a single document for an FCA-approved SMF manager that:
- (a) contains *statements of responsibilities* for all *designated senior management functions* for which that SMF manager has approval; and
 - (b) where relevant, contains *statements of responsibilities* for all *designated senior management functions* for which the firm is applying for approval.
- (2) The document in (1) should cover PRA-designated senior management functions as well as FCA-designated senior management functions.
- (3) The document should be updated:
- (a) under section 62A of the Act (see ■ SUP 10C.11.5G); and
 - (b) whenever the firm has to submit *statements of responsibilities* under this section.
- (4) The FCA and the PRA have coordinated their arrangements so that a firm can prepare a single document that will meet the requirements of both regulators about *statements of responsibilities*.
- (5) The table in ■ SUP 10C.11.19G gives examples of how these requirements work.
- 10C.11.15 **G** If a person is an SMF manager for several firms in a group that are SMCR firms, there should be a separate document for each firm.
- 10C.11.16 **G** There should be a separate document for each SMF manager in a firm. A firm should not combine *statements of responsibilities* for several SMF managers.
- 10C.11.17 **G** The requirement for a single document does not prevent the document having an attachment sheet for additional information where ■ SUP 10C Annex 10D (the FCA's template for *statements of responsibilities*) allows this.

Submitting statements of responsibilities: examples of how the requirements work

10C.11.18 **G** The table in **■ SUP 10C.11.19G** gives examples of how the requirements in this section for submitting *statements of responsibilities* (combined with the corresponding *PRA* requirements) work in different cases.

10C.11.19 **G** Table: Examples of how the requirements for submitting statements of responsibilities work

Example	Comments
(1) A <i>firm</i> applies for approval for A to perform the <i>executive director function</i> and the <i>money laundering reporting function</i> .	There should be a single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document that covers the two functions. The combined document should be included with the application for approval.
(2) Firm X applies for approval for A to perform the <i>executive director function</i> . Firm Y applies for approval for A to perform the <i>money laundering reporting function</i> . Both <i>firms</i> are <i>SMCR firms</i> .	There should be separate <i>statements of responsibilities</i> for each <i>firm</i> . This is the case even if Firm X and Firm Y are in the same group.
(3) A <i>firm</i> applies for approval for A to perform an <i>FCA-designated senior management function</i> and a <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i> . The arrangements in SUP 10C.9 for <i>FCA</i> functions to be absorbed into <i>PRA</i> ones do not apply and so there are separate applications to the <i>FCA</i> and <i>PRA</i> .	The single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document should cover both the <i>FCA</i> and the <i>PRA</i> functions.
(4) A has approval to perform the <i>executive director function</i> . Later, A is to be appointed to perform the <i>money laundering reporting function</i> for the same <i>firm</i> . This will also result in substantial changes to A's duties as an executive director.	The <i>firm</i> should not use Form J to notify the changes to A's duties as an executive director. The <i>firm</i> should submit a revised single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document along with the application to perform the <i>money laundering reporting function</i> . The single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document should cover both functions. The part relating to A's duties as an executive director should be updated.
(5) A has approval to perform the <i>executive director function</i> . Later, A is to be appointed to perform the <i>PRA's chief risk officer designated senior management function</i> for the same <i>firm</i> . This will also result in substantial changes to A's duties as an executive director.	The <i>firm</i> should not use Form J to notify the changes to A's duties as an executive director. The <i>firm</i> should submit a revised single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document along with the application to perform the <i>PRA</i> function. The <i>firm</i> should not submit the revised single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document separately to the

Example	Comments
<p>(6) A has approval to perform the <i>money laundering reporting function</i>. The approval to perform the <i>money laundering reporting function</i> is subject to a condition. The <i>firm</i> is applying to vary that condition.</p>	<p><i>FCA</i>. Instead, it should include it as part of the application to the <i>PRA</i>.</p> <p>The single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document should cover both the <i>FCA</i> and the <i>PRA</i> functions. The part relating to A's duties as an executive director should be updated.</p> <p>The <i>firm</i> should include a revised <i>statement of responsibilities</i> with the application.</p> <p>The <i>firm</i> should not use Form J. It should submit a revised <i>statement of responsibilities</i> along with the application to vary the approval.</p>
<p>(7) A has approval to perform the <i>executive director function</i> and the <i>money laundering reporting function</i> for the same <i>firm</i>. The approval to perform the <i>money laundering reporting function</i> is subject to a condition. The <i>firm</i> is applying to vary that condition. As part of the same arrangements, there are to be substantial changes to A's job as an executive director.</p>	<p>The <i>firm</i> should not use Form J to notify the changes to A's duties as an executive director.</p> <p>The <i>firm</i> should submit a revised single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document along with the application to vary the approval for the <i>money laundering reporting function</i>.</p> <p>The single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document should be updated and should cover both functions.</p>
<p>(8) A has approval to perform the <i>executive director function</i> and the <i>PRA's chief risk officer designated senior management function</i> for the same <i>firm</i>. The arrangements in SUP 10C.9 for <i>FCA</i> functions to be absorbed into <i>PRA</i> ones do not apply and so there are separate <i>FCA</i> and <i>PRA</i> approvals.</p> <p>The approval to perform the <i>PRA's chief risk officer designated senior management function</i> is subject to a condition. The <i>firm</i> is applying to vary that condition. As part of the same arrangements, there are to be substantial changes to A's job as an executive director.</p>	<p>The <i>firm</i> should not use Form J to notify the changes to A's duties as an executive director.</p> <p>The <i>firm</i> should submit a revised single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document along with the application to vary the <i>PRA</i> function.</p> <p>The <i>firm</i> should not submit the revised document separately to the <i>FCA</i>. Instead it should include it as part of the application to the <i>PRA</i>.</p> <p>The single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document should cover both the <i>FCA</i> and the <i>PRA</i> functions and should be updated.</p>
<p>(9) A has approval to perform the <i>executive director function</i> and the <i>money laundering reporting function</i> for the same <i>firm</i>.</p> <p>Sometime later, A is to give up the <i>money laundering reporting function</i> and take up the <i>PRA's chief risk</i></p>	<p>The answer to example (5) applies.</p> <p>The application to the <i>PRA</i> to perform the <i>PRA</i> function should be accompanied by a single document that:</p> <p>(1) contains the <i>statement of responsibilities</i> for the new function;</p>

Example	Comments
<p>officer <i>designated senior management function</i>. This will involve major changes to A's role as executive director.</p>	<p>(2) contains the revised <i>statement of responsibilities</i> for the <i>executive director function</i>; and</p> <p>(3) reflects the fact that A is no longer performing the <i>money laundering reporting function</i>.</p>
<p>(10) A <i>firm</i> has approval for A to perform the <i>executive director function</i> and the <i>money laundering reporting function</i>.</p> <p>A then ceases to perform the <i>money laundering reporting function</i> but continues to perform the <i>executive director function</i>.</p>	<p>The <i>firm</i> must submit:</p> <p>(a) Form C for the <i>money laundering reporting function</i>;</p> <p>(b) Form J; and</p> <p>(c) a single updated <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document that covers the <i>executive director function</i> and reflects the fact that A is no longer performing the <i>money laundering reporting function</i>.</p>
<p>(11) A has approval to perform the <i>executive director function</i> and the <i>PRA's chief risk officer designated senior management function</i> for the same <i>firm</i>. Later, A gives up his role as chief risk officer.</p>	<p>The <i>firm</i> must submit:</p> <p>(a) Form C for the <i>PRA function</i>;</p> <p>(b) Form J; and</p> <p>(c) a single updated <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document that covers the <i>executive director function</i>.</p> <p>The <i>firm</i> should not submit the revised single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document separately to the <i>FCA</i>. Instead, it should include it as part of the notification to the <i>PRA</i>.</p>
<p>(12) A has approval to perform the <i>executive director function</i>. Later, A is to be appointed to perform the <i>money laundering reporting function</i> for the same <i>firm</i>.</p> <p>The application is rejected.</p>	<p>The single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document submitted as part of the application will no longer be correct as it reflects the proposed new approval.</p> <p>If the only changes to the single document in the version sent with the application are ones clearly and exclusively tied to the new function, the <i>firm</i> will not need to amend the document as the changes will automatically fall away.</p> <p>In any other case (for instance if the application is approved conditionally), it is likely that the <i>firm</i> will need to update it using Form J.</p> <p>In any case, the <i>FCA</i> may contact the <i>firm</i> to agree a revised single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document.</p>
<p>(13) A has approval to perform the <i>money laundering reporting function</i>. Later, A is to be appointed as</p>	<p>The answer for example (4) applies.</p> <p>The single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document should be updated to</p>

Example	Comments
<p>an executive director for the same <i>firm</i>.</p> <p>This will not result in any significant changes to A's duties in the <i>money laundering reporting function</i>. However, there have been some insignificant changes to A's role in the <i>money laundering reporting function</i> since the <i>firm</i> submitted the most recent single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document. The changes are not connected to A's appointment as executive director.</p>	<p>cover the changes to A's duties in the money laundering role as well as covering A's appointment to perform the <i>executive director function</i>. It does not matter that the changes to A's money laundering role are not significant.</p>
<p>(14) A has approval to perform the <i>executive director function</i>. Later, A's business unit grows in size and so the <i>firm</i> needs to apply for A to be approved to perform the <i>PRA's</i> Head of Key Business Area <i>designated senior management function</i>. However, A's responsibilities do not change.</p>	<p>The <i>firm</i> should submit a revised single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document along with the application to perform the <i>PRA</i> function.</p> <p>The <i>firm</i> should submit a single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document that covers both the <i>FCA</i> and the <i>PRA</i> functions.</p> <p>It should not submit the revised single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document separately to the <i>FCA</i>. Instead, it should include it as part of the application to the <i>PRA</i>.</p>
<p>(15) Firm X has a <i>branch</i> in the <i>United Kingdom</i>. Firm Y is a <i>UK</i> authorised <i>subsidiary</i> of firm X.</p> <p>Firm X is an <i>overseas SMCR firm</i> that is not an <i>EEA SMCR firm</i> and firm Y is a <i>UK SMCR firm</i>.</p> <p>Both <i>firms</i> apply for approval for the same individual (P) to perform the <i>executive director function</i>.</p> <p>Note: The single <i>statement of responsibilities</i> document means the single document described in SUP 10C.11.13D.</p>	<p>There should be separate <i>statement of responsibilities</i> for P for each <i>firm</i>.</p>

10C

Need for a complete set of current statements of responsibilities

10C.11.20 **R**

A *firm* must, at all times, have a complete set of current *statement of responsibilities* for all its *SMF* managers.

10C.11.21 **G**

- (1) A complete set of current *statement of responsibilities* means all *statements of responsibilities* that the *firm* has provided to the *FCA* or *PRA* as revised under section 62A of the *Act* and this chapter.
- (2) A *statement of responsibilities* is not current if the *person* in question no longer performs any of the *controlled functions* to which it relates.

Past versions

10C.11.22 **G**

- (1) A *firm* should consider past versions of its *statements of responsibilities* as an important part of its records and as an important resource for the *FCA* in supervising the *firm*.
- (2) Past versions of a *firm's statements of responsibilities* form part of its records under the *regulatory system*.

10C.11.22A **R**

- (1) This *rule* applies to an *SMCR firm* that is a *Solvency II firm* (including a *large non-directive insurer*).
- (2) A *firm* must retain each version of a *statement of responsibilities* for:
 - (a) (in the case of a *large non-directive insurer*) six years; or
 - (b) (in any other case) ten years;from the date on which it was superseded by a more up-to-date version.
- (3) A *firm* must be in a position to provide each version to the *FCA* on request for as long as the *firm* is required to retain it.

What statements of responsibilities should contain: General

10C.11.23 **G**

A *statement of responsibilities* should:

- (1) show clearly how the responsibilities that the *SMF manager* performs as part of their *FCA-designated senior management function* fit in with the *firm's* overall governance and management arrangements;
- (1A) be consistent with the *statement of responsibilities* for the *firm's* other *SMF managers*; and
- (2) be consistent with the *firm's management responsibilities map* (if the *firm* is required to have one).

(See ■ SYSC 25.4.1G and ■ SYSC 25.4.2G for more about this.)

10C.11.24 **G**

- (1) A *statement of responsibilities* (including its attachment sheet for additional information) should:
 - (a) be complete by itself;
 - (b) not refer to documents not forming part of it; and
 - (c) only contain material about the matters that this chapter, the corresponding *PRA* requirements and the *Act* say should be included in it.
- (2) For example, if it is necessary to include relevant material from the *firm's* report and accounts, the *statement of responsibilities* should not attach the whole of the report and accounts or cross refer to them. Instead it should include a summary of the relevant part only.

10C.11.25 **G** A *statement of responsibilities* should be:

- (1) practical and useable by the *FCA*;
- (2) without unnecessary detail; and
- (3) succinct and clear.

10C.11.26 **G**

- (1) *SYSC* or another part of the *regulatory system* will generally impose requirements (referred to as 'prescribed requirements' in this paragraph) that relate to a particular post or set of responsibilities.
- (2) For instance, these include:
 - (a) the responsibilities that go with the *FCA required functions*; and
 - (b) the *FCA-prescribed senior management responsibilities* and *PRA-prescribed senior management responsibilities*.
- (3) The allocation of responsibilities under a *statement of responsibilities* should not reduce or alter the scope of any applicable prescribed requirements.
- (4) If:
 - (a) the responsibilities that the *SMF manager* carries out as described in the *statement of responsibilities* go beyond the prescribed requirements; or
 - (b) the *firm* includes additional information about any prescribed requirements;the additional responsibilities or additional information should not:
 - (c) reduce or alter the scope of the prescribed requirements; or
 - (d) dilute or undermine the prescribed requirements.

10C.11.27 **G**

An example of the requirement that a *firm's statements of responsibilities* for its *SMF managers* should be consistent (see ■ SUP 10C.11.23G) is that they should together demonstrate that there are no gaps in the allocation of responsibilities among the *firm's SMF managers*.

- (2) A *firm's statements of responsibilities* should be interpreted, where possible, so as to avoid any gaps in the allocation of responsibility for its activities among its *SMF managers*.
- (3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) apply to a *firm* to which ■ SYSC 26 (Senior managers and certification regime: Overall and local responsibility) applies.

10C.11.28 **G**

- (1) A *statement of responsibilities* of an *SMF manager* should include details about any:
 - (a) *FCA-prescribed senior management responsibilities* and *PRA-prescribed senior management responsibilities* allocated to the *SMF manager*;

- (b) functions that are included in a *PRA controlled function* under the arrangements described in ■ SUP 10C.9 (Minimising overlap with the PRA approved persons regime);
- (c) responsibility for a function allocated to the *SMF manager* under ■ SYSC 26 (Senior managers and certification regime: Overall and local responsibility) if that chapter applies to the *firm*; and
- (d) responsibilities allocated under ■ MIPRU 2.2 (Responsibility for insurance distribution activity or MCD credit intermediation activity).

(2) Paragraph (1)(c) applies even if the responsibility is excluded from the *other overall responsibility function* under ■ SUP 10C.7.1R(2) (exclusion for *approved person* with approval to perform other *controlled functions*) or from the *other local responsibility function* under ■ SUP 10C.8.1R(2) (exclusion for *approved person* with approval to perform other *controlled functions*).

10C.11.29 G

(1) The definition of every *FCA-designated senior management function* contains a responsibility which is inherent, inseparable from and intrinsically built into the specific role.

(2) In many ways, this inherent responsibility is the most important responsibility of any given *SMF manager*, as it provides a rationale as to why that specific function is subject to pre-approval by the *FCA* in the first place.

(3) Even where an *SMF manager* has not been allocated any other responsibilities by the *firm*, the responsibility inherent in the definition of their *FCA-designated senior management function* means that they will be accountable for that aspect of the *firm's* activities.

(4) For instance, even if a person approved to perform the *compliance oversight function* has no other responsibilities allocated to them, they will be accountable for the *Handbook* requirements for the *compliance oversight function*.

10C.11.30 G

(1) The *FCA* may request a *firm* to include specific responsibility for a regulatory outcome in the *statement of responsibilities* of the relevant *SMF managers*.

(2) For example, where the *FCA* asks a *firm* to take remediation action following an internal or supervisory review or a report under section 166 of the *Act* (Reports by skilled persons) and considers it appropriate for an *SMF manager* to take responsibility for that action, it may ask the *firm* to add an additional, customised, explicit responsibility to the relevant *SMF manager's statement of responsibilities*.

What statements of responsibilities should contain: dividing and splitting responsibilities

10C.11.31 **G**

- (1) Where a responsibility or function is shared or divided between an *SMF manager* and others, the *statements of responsibilities* for each *SMF manager* concerned should make this clear.
- (2) Where a responsibility or function is divided between an *SMF manager* and others, the *statements of responsibilities* for each *SMF manager* concerned should make it clear for what part of which responsibility or function that *SMF manager* has responsibility.
- (3) Together, the *statements of responsibilities* should show which responsibility or function is shared or divided between which *SMF managers* and, if applicable, between which *SMF managers* and other persons. It should be clear which responsibility or function and which *SMF managers* or other persons are involved.

10C.11.32 **G**

- (1) Where:
 - (a) an *FCA-prescribed senior management responsibility* is divided or shared between several *SMF managers*; or
 - (b) any function allocated under ■ SYSC 26 (Senior managers and certification regime: Overall and local responsibility) is shared between several *SMF managers* (if that chapter applies to the firm);the *statement of responsibilities* for each *SMF manager* should:
 - (c) explain why this has been done; and
 - (d) give full details of the arrangements, including the names of the other persons and their *FCA/PRA* Individual Reference Numbers (IRN) (if known).
- (2) Where a responsibility or function is shared between several *SMF managers*, this should be recorded in the same way in the *statements of responsibilities* of each of them. This should also be consistent with the *firm's management responsibilities map*.

10C.11.33 **G**

- (1) Where two or more *SMF managers* share a responsibility, each will be individually responsible for everything included in that responsibility, including anything inherent in that responsibility (see ■ SUP 10C.11.29G for inherent responsibilities).
- (2) Where:
 - (a) a responsibility is divided between several *SMF managers*; but
 - (b) some part of the responsibility has not clearly been allocated to any of them;it should be assumed that that part is the joint responsibility of all of them.

What statements of responsibilities should contain: Non-executive directors

- 10C.11.34 **G** In general, the *FCA* expects the *statement of responsibilities* of a *non-executive director* who is an *SMF manager* to be less extensive than those of an executive *SMF manager*.
- 10C.11.35 **G** The *FCA* does not require any of the general duties of a *non-executive director* described in section 2 of ■ **COCON 1 Annex 1** (The general role of a *NED*) to be included in the *non-executive director's statement of responsibilities*.



10C.12 Conditional and time-limited approvals

Purpose

- 10C.12.1 **G**
- (1) ■ SUP 10C.12 describes the regime for conditional and time-limited approvals.
 - (2) In particular, ■ SUP 10C.12 sets out the FCA's policies on giving approval under section 59 subject to conditions or for a limited period only, as required by section 63ZD of the Act (Statement of policy relating to conditional approval and variation).
 - (3) The policies described in ■ SUP 10C.12 also apply when the FCA is considering whether to give its consent to an application made to the PRA for approval.
 - (4) Material on variations of conditional and time-limited approvals can be found in ■ SUP 10C.13 (Variation of conditional and time-limited approvals).

- 10C.12.2 **G**
- (1) The power to grant an approval subject to conditions or for a limited period only applies to *senior management functions*.
 - (2) As all FCA controlled functions specified in this chapter are *senior management functions*, this means that this power applies to all FCA controlled functions specified in this chapter.
 - (3) The FCA has (in ■ SUP 10A) specified *controlled functions* for SMCR firms that are not *designated senior management functions*. See ■ SUP 10C.1.7R to ■ SUP 10C.1.8G (Appointed representatives) for more about this.
 - (4) The power to grant an approval subject to conditions or for a limited period does not apply to the *controlled functions* in (3).

Introduction

- 10C.12.3 **G**
- The FCA may:
- (1) grant an application for approval subject to any conditions that the FCA considers appropriate; and
 - (2) grant the application to give approval only for a limited period.

10C.12.4 **G** The *FCA* may use this power only if it appears to the *FCA* that it is desirable to do so to advance one or more of its *operational objectives*.

10C.12.5 **G** Factors that the *FCA* will take into account include:

- (1) those relating to the *firm* at the time of the application, such as:
 - (a) its size, scale and complexity; and
 - (b) its plans and prospects; and
- (2) those relating to the *candidate* and, in particular, the *candidate's* fitness and propriety.

10C.12.6 **G** The *FCA* expects that the most common use of the power to give qualified approvals would be:

- (1) time-limited approvals;
- (2) a time limitation in relation to an ongoing or prospective enforcement investigation;
- (3) a competency-related condition; and
- (4) a role-limited condition.

Time-limited approval

10C.12.7 **G** An example of a time-limited approval is where a *firm* needs to appoint the *candidate* on an interim basis while the *firm* seeks to appoint a permanent *candidate*. The *FCA* may approve the interim appointee on a time-limited basis.

10C.12.8 **G** The *FCA* would not generally impose a time limitation in these circumstances for a period of less than 12 weeks. The *FCA* would expect the *firm* to use the 12-week rule in ■ SUP 10C.3.13R.

10C.12.9 **G** An example of when the *FCA* may approve an individual on a time-limited basis is where, following a sudden or unexpected departure:

- (1) a *firm* needs to fill an *FCA-designated senior management function* vacancy immediately; but
- (2) it is likely to take longer than 12 weeks to recruit a permanent replacement; and
- (3) there is an individual at the *firm* not currently approved to perform the relevant *FCA-designated senior management function* whom the *firm* and the *FCA* think capable of fulfilling the role on an interim, provisional basis but not necessarily on a permanent basis.

10C.12.10 **G** Generally, the *FCA* would not impose a time limitation of this type for longer than 12 to 18 months.

10C.12.11 **G** The *FCA* would consider using this power for a person who is in the running for the long-term appointment.

- 10C.12.12 **G**
- (1) An example of how the *FCA* could deal with a *person* who is in the running for the long-term appointment is outlined below.
 - (2) The head of compliance resigns unexpectedly from a *firm*. The *firm* wishes to appoint one of the deputies. The *FCA* and the *firm* believe the deputy to be capable of running the *firm's* compliance function on a day-to-day 'business as usual basis' but the deputy has no experience developing a long-term, firm-wide strategy. The *firm* estimates that it could take up to a year to recruit a permanent head of compliance. It also believes that the deputy could be the ideal candidate if the deputy could outline a viable compliance strategy for the *firm*.
 - (3) In this situation, it may be appropriate to approve the deputy as head of compliance subject to a 12-month time limit.
 - (4) Before the end of that period, the deputy would have to prepare a new compliance strategy and the deputy's ability to do so would be taken into account when deciding whether to approve the deputy on a permanent basis.

10C.12.13 **G** In deciding whether a *candidate* is fit and proper, the *FCA* will take into account the role that the *candidate* is going to perform. The standard for a *person* who is appointed on a temporary basis may be different from a *person* appointed on a permanent basis when the *person* with a temporary appointment has a more limited role.

10C.12.14 **G** The *FCA* may impose a condition on the approval, as well as time limitation. For example, in the example in **■ SUP 10C.12.12G**, the *FCA* may impose a condition prohibiting the *candidate* from significantly amending the management structure of the department.

- 10C.12.15 **G** The other main examples of a time-limited approval are:
- (1) an enforcement action time-limited approval (see **■ SUP 10C.12.16G**);
 - (2) a time limitation used in conjunction with a competence condition (see **■ SUP 10C.12.26G**); and
 - (3) a time limitation in relation to the scale of a role (see **■ SUP 10C.12.35G**).

Enforcement action: time limitation

10C.12.16 **G** An enforcement action time-limited approval relates to a case in which there is an enforcement investigation ongoing, or in prospect, the results of which may call into question the *candidate's* fitness and properness, but at the time of application there are no or insufficient grounds to refuse approval. The *candidate* may or may not be a subject of that investigation.

10C.12.17 **G** The *FCA* will generally limit an enforcement action time-limited approval for a period long enough to allow the investigation to be completed so far as relevant to the *candidate*. Imposing a time limitation on approval would allow the *FCA* to look at the situation in more detail after approval, with the benefit of all the facts arising from the investigation.

10C.12.18 **G** The policy on the length of time-limited approvals in **■ SUP 10C.12.8G** does not apply to time limitations of this type.

Competence and related conditions

10C.12.19 **G** The *FCA* may take the view that a *candidate* would meet the fit and proper requirement with an approval subject to either, or both, of the following:

- (1) one or more conditions; and/or
- (2) a time limitation;

who would not have met that requirement without the qualification.

10C.12.20 **G** *Firms* should not see the power to give approval on this basis as an opportunity to put forward sub-standard *candidates* in the knowledge that they are unlikely to gain unconditional approval but may scrape through by way of a qualified approval.

- 10C.12.21 **G**
- (1) The *FCA* is likely only to give a qualified approval on the basis described in **■ SUP 10C.12.19G** in limited circumstances.
 - (2) Generally, the *FCA* would only use this power in place of rejection where the deficiency is in only a relatively small proportion of the required job competencies.
 - (3) Lack of technical knowledge is more likely to be easier to remedy than a problem with personal characteristics.
 - (4) The *FCA* is only likely to give its approval on this basis when the *candidate* has fallen short of the required standard by a reasonably small margin (a 'near miss').

10C.12.22 **G** One example of a conditional approval based on the competence of the *candidate* would be where the *candidate* would have met the fitness and properness standard but for a shortfall in the *candidate's* technical knowledge and the shortfall is in a relatively narrow and specific area.

10C.12.23 **G** The *FCA* does not see this as being a probationary or standalone measure. The competency-related limitation would be time specific and linked to something that the *FCA* would wish to re-examine after the period has expired.

- 10C.12.24 **G**
- (1) When the *FCA* is imposing a competence-related condition where there is a shortfall, approval will only be granted on the condition

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that the *candidate* is required to undertake training or receive mentoring to eliminate the shortfall.

- (2) See ■ SUP 10C.12.39G (role-limited approval) for an example of a shortfall in competence that is not dealt with by trying to remove it.

10C.12.25 G

- (1) An example of where a qualified approval based on competence may be used is for a *candidate* with proven management skills who is new to the role or the industry and requires some new technical knowledge for the new role.
- (2) For instance, a *candidate* for the role of a senior manager may have a proven track record as a senior manager but may lack detailed knowledge of a specific area, such as money laundering or of the technical details of prudential capital requirements.
- (3) A competence condition would require the *candidate* to undertake training in the area of shortfall after appointment.

10C.12.26 G

- (1) A competency-related approval is likely to be linked with a time-limited approval.
- (2) Under an approval of this kind, the *candidate* will be required to undertake the necessary training or other remedial measures.
- (3) The time for which the approval will last would be set to give the *firm* and the *candidate* a reasonable time to complete the measures.
- (4) At the end of the period, the *firm* would need to apply to the FCA to appoint the *candidate* on a permanent basis.

10C.12.27 G

The FCA would only be likely to consider a qualified approval based on competence if it was sure that the *candidate* could achieve the required level of competence within a specified period, which is unlikely to be more than 12 to 18 months.

10C.12.28 G

- (1) The FCA may give a conditional approval instead of rejection in cases where the condition does not relate to the *candidate's* abilities.
- (2) For example, the FCA may consider that the *candidate* is suitable only if the *candidate* refrains from, or ceases undertaking, certain actions and makes the approval conditional on that basis.
- (3) The FCA may require the *candidate* to go beyond the regulatory requirements in a given area.

10C.12.29 G

- (1) An example of ■ SUP 10C.12.28G is where a *firm* wishes to appoint someone as an executive director who has a number of non-executive directorships.
- (2) The FCA may be concerned about the potential impact of these other commitments on that individual's ability to devote sufficient time to the proposed role with the *firm*.

- (3) In this situation, it might be appropriate to attach a condition to the individual's approval requiring that person to resign from some of their non-executive directorships.

Role-limited

10C.12.30 **G**

A role-limited approval means:

- (1) a time-limited approval; or
- (2) a condition;

relating to the nature or scope of the *candidate's* role.

10C.12.31 **G**

One example of a role-limited approval relates to the fact that the size, nature, scope and complexity of a *firm's* activities can change over time. An individual may be fit and proper to perform a *senior management function* at a certain *firm* at a point in time but the *FCA* may wish to re-assess that individual if the *firm's* situation changes.

10C.12.32 **G**

It is not *FCA* policy to impose role-limited approvals routinely for all *firms* or for a certain category of *firm*. For example, there is no blanket policy that approval of a *candidate* for a post in a small *firm* would be subject to a qualification based on the *firm* remaining small.

10C.12.33 **G**

Where a *firm* is expanding or transforming its business model or its risk profile and there are identifiable upcoming milestones, the *FCA* may wish to link the duration of a *candidate's* approval to these milestones.

10C.12.34 **G**

If the change is likely to occur in the near future and the details are clear, the *FCA* may consider its approval of the application in the light of this proposed change.

10C.12.35 **G**

- (1) Very often it will be uncertain whether a change in circumstances will happen at all, the details may not yet be known or the timing may be uncertain.
- (2) In that case, the *FCA* may, subject to (3), make its judgement based on the *candidate's* proposed role, without taking into account the possible change. This reflects the fact that the judgement of whether a *candidate* is fit and proper takes into account the role that they are actually going to play.
- (3) However, to reflect the possible change, the *FCA* would give a time-limited approval that would come to an end on the occurrence of the milestone.
- (4) The *firm* could then apply for a new and possibly unqualified approval.

10C.12.36 **G** An example under **■** SUP 10C.12.35G is as follows.

- (1) In this example:
 - (a) an individual is to perform an *FCA-designated senior management function* in an unlisted *firm* which currently operates only in the UK; and
the *firm* is planning a listing and a string of acquisitions which are projected to treble the size of its balance sheet and give it a global footprint over the next three years, but the *candidate* has never worked for an institution as large or as complex.
- (2) In this situation:
 - (a) it may be appropriate to limit the *candidate's* approval to a specified period. If the projected time for completing the transactions is three years, the approval would be for three years; or
 - (b) it may be appropriate to draft the time limitation by reference to the milestone. For example, the approval might be expressed to come to an end at the point at which the *firm's* balance sheet exceeds a certain size.

10C.12.37 **G** The policy on the length of time-limited approvals in **■** SUP 10C.12.8G does not apply to time limitations of this type.

10C.12.38 **G** Another way of dealing with a *firm* that plans to reorganise itself but has not made a firm decision to do so or worked out the details, is to make the approval subject to the condition that the nature or scope of the *candidate's* role should not change. The *firm* could apply for the condition to be removed once the plans are ready to be carried out.

- 10C.12.39 **G**
- (1) Another example of a limited-role approval is where:
 - (a) a *candidate* is not competent to carry out all the functions that are capable of falling within the *FCA-designated senior management function* for which approval is sought; but
 - (b) the *candidate* will be fit to carry out most of them; and
 - (c) the *firm* has adequate arrangements to deal with the other aspects.
 - (2) In such circumstances, the condition would be that the *candidate* does not get involved in the aspects of the role for which that *candidate* is not competent, as specified in the condition.

Condition not based on fitness

10C.12.40 **G** The power to impose a conditional or time-limited approval:

does not depend on the *candidate* being unfit without that condition or limit; and

need not be related to the *candidate's* ability to do the job properly (see **■** SUP 10C.12.28G).

10C.12.41 **G** One example of a conditional approval when the *candidate* is fit and proper and able to do the job is to support supervisory action in relation to the *firm*. So, if a *firm* is running a remedial programme, it may be a condition of the *candidate's* approval that the *candidate* takes responsibility for aspects of that programme.

10C.12.42 **G** Although it is not general *FCA* policy to use the power to give qualified approval as a probationary measure, there may be circumstances where a *firm* wants to appoint a *candidate* to perform an *FCA-designated senior management function* who, although fit and proper, may, in the role, be responsible for the *firm's* approach to dealing with particularly unusual or severe challenges in the near future. In this situation, it might be appropriate to approve the *candidate* subject to a time limit with a view to reassessing that *candidate* for a permanent position in due course.

10C.12.43 **G** In this scenario, the time-limited approval may be accompanied by a condition requiring the *candidate* to:

- (1) complete an action or deliverable on or before the end of the time limit, eg a requirement on the acting Head of Sales to produce a revised strategy for treating customers fairly within the next six months; and

refrain from taking specific actions or decisions associated with the role until that person receives permanent approval, eg, a requirement not to introduce a new sales channel until they receive permanent approval.

Effects of a breach of condition

10C.12.44 **G** The provisions in:

- (1) section 59 of the *Act* that say a *firm* should take reasonable care to ensure that no *person* performs a *controlled function* without approval (see ■ SUP 10C.10.3G); and
- (2) section 63A of the *Act*, under which a *person* performing a *controlled function* without approval may be subject to a penalty (see ■ SUP 10C.10.4G);

apply not only to the performance of an *FCA-designated senior management function* by someone who has not been approved to perform that function but also to the performance of an *FCA-designated senior management function* for which the person has been approved in breach of a condition or time limitation.

10C.12.45 **G** Sections 59 and 63A of the *Act* show that failure to observe a condition does not in itself necessarily invalidate an approval. Instead, both the *firm* and the *SMF manager* may be subject to a penalty for breach of the *Act*. Such a failure may also:

- (1) involve a breach of *FCA rules* by the *firm* and a breach by the *SMF manager* of *COCON*; and
- (2) call into question the fitness of the *SMF manager*.

10C.12.46 **G** For example, if an *SMF manager* is subject to a role-limited condition under which the *SMF manager* is not allowed to carry out certain specified aspects of the *FCA-designated senior management function* but the *SMF manager* goes ahead and carries out those aspects, the *SMF manager's* approval does not automatically come to an end. Instead, both the *firm* and the *SMF manager* may be subject to a financial penalty.

10C.12.47 **G** However the *Act* does allow a condition to be drafted in such a way that the approval ends if the condition is not met or is no longer met.



10C.13 Variation of conditional and time-limited approvals

Purpose

- 10C.13.1 **G** This section deals with variation of a conditional approval at the:
- (1) request of the *firm*; and
 - (2) initiative of the *FCA*.
- 10C.13.2 **G**
- (1) In particular, this section sets out the *FCA*'s policies about varying conditional approvals at the request of a *firm*, as required by section 63ZD of the *Act* (Statement of policy relating to conditional approval and variation).
 - (2) This section does not deal with the *FCA*'s policies on varying a condition on its own initiative. ■ DEPP 8 deals with that. However this section gives a short description of the *FCA*'s powers to impose such variations.

Variation of a conditional approval at the request of the firm: general description

- 10C.13.3 **G** A *firm* may apply to the *FCA* to change a conditional or time-limited approval. The changes for which a *firm* may apply are:
- (1) a variation of the condition;
 - (2) removal of the condition;
 - (3) the imposition of a new condition; or
 - (4) where the approval is time-limited:
 - (a) varying the time limit; or
 - (b) removing the time limit.
- 10C.13.4 **G**
- (1) There are requirements about whether the *firm* applying for a change described in ■ SUP 10C.13.3G should apply to the *FCA* or the *PRA*. Paragraphs (2) to (3) summarise these requirements.
 - (2) If the *firm* is applying for the imposition of a new condition, the *firm* should apply to the *FCA* if the approval to which the application relates was given by the *FCA*.

(2A) If a *firm* is applying for a change of the type described in ■ SUP 10C.13.3G(1) or ■ SUP 10C.13.3G(2), the *firm* should (subject to (2C)) apply to the *FCA* if the *FCA* imposed that condition, even if the approval was given by the *PRA*.

(2B) If a *firm* is applying for a change of the type described in ■ SUP 10C.13.3G(4), the *firm* should (subject to (2C)) apply to the *FCA* if the *FCA* imposed that time limit, even if the approval was given by the *PRA*.

(2C) Where the time limit or condition has been varied before and the *FCA* was the last to vary it, the *firm* should apply to the *FCA*. This applies whether the variation was made on the application of the *firm* or on the initiative of the *FCA* or the *PRA*.

(3) In other cases, the application should be to the *PRA*.

10C.13.5 **G** The right to apply for a variation does not include the right to apply for a time limitation where the current approval has effect for an unlimited period.

10C.13.5A **G** The procedures described in this section for the variation of an approval at the request of a *firm* do not apply where the condition or time limit has effect by virtue of section 66 of the *Act* (Disciplinary powers).

Variation of a conditional approval at the request of the firm: process

10C.13.6 **D** An application by a *firm* to the *FCA* under section 63ZA of the *Act* (Variation of senior manager's approval at request of authorised persons) must be made by using Form I (■ SUP 10C Annex 8D).

10C.13.7 **G** (1) An application under ■ SUP 10C.13.6D should be accompanied by a *statement of responsibilities* for the *approved person* concerned.
(2) See ■ SUP 10C.11 (Statements of responsibilities) for more details.

10C.13.8 **G** ■ SUP 10C.15 (Forms and other documents and how to submit them to the *FCA*) explains how applications to vary a conditional approval should be submitted.

10C.13.9 **G** The *FCA* has until the end of the period of three months from the time it receives a properly completed application to consider the application and come to a decision.

10C.13.10 **G** The *FCA* must either grant the application or, if it proposes not to grant an application, issue a *warning notice* (see ■ DEPP 2).

10C.13.11 **G** The *FCA* may refuse an application if it appears to the *FCA* that it is desirable to do so to advance one or more of its *operational objectives*.

10C.13.12 G Before making a decision to grant the application or give a *warning notice*, the *FCA* may ask the *firm* for more information. If it does this, the three-month period in which the *FCA* must determine a completed application:

- (1) will stop on the day the *FCA* requests the information; and
- (2) will start running again on the day on which the *FCA* finally receives all the requested information.

10C.13.13 G Whenever it grants an application, the *FCA* will confirm this in writing to all *interested parties*.

10C.13.14 G If the *FCA* proposes to refuse an application, it must follow the procedures for issuing *warning notices* and *decision notices* to all *interested parties*. The requirements relating to warning and decision notices are in ■ DEPP 2.

10C.13.15 R A *firm* notifying the *FCA* of its withdrawal of an application for variation of an approval must use Form B (■ SUP 10C Annex 4R).

10C.13.16 G ■ SUP 10C.15 (Forms and other documents and how to submit them to the *FCA*) explains how notifications of withdrawal of an application should be submitted.

10C.13.17 G Under section 61(5) of the *Act* (Determination of applications), as applied by section 63ZA(8) of the *Act* (Variation of senior manager's approval at request of authorised person), the *firm* may withdraw an application only if it also has the consent of:

- (1) the *approved person*; and
- (2) the person by whom the *approved person* is employed if this is not the *firm* making the application.

Variation of a conditional approval at the request of the firm: policy

10C.13.18 G The *FCA's* policy on approving or refusing a request for a variation is the same as it is for imposing conditions on approval (see ■ SUP 10C.12 (Conditional and time-limited approvals)).

10C.13.19 G

- (1) An example of a situation in which the *FCA* would consider varying a condition would be a competency-related condition which required a training course to be completed (see, in particular, ■ SUP 10C.12.24G for this type of condition).
- (2) If the *firm* later concludes that a different course would be better, the *firm* may apply for a variation of the condition.

10C.13.20 G Another example of a situation in which the *FCA* would consider varying a condition would be a condition relating to a remedial programme (see

■ SUP 10C.12.41G). If the remedial programme is changed, it may be appropriate to change the condition.

- 10C.13.21** **G**
- (1) Other examples of where the *FCA* may agree to removing a condition are where:
- (a) the *approved person's* role has changed so that the reason for the condition originally being imposed no longer applies; or
 - (b) new information has come to light that removes any doubt about the *approved person's* competence so a condition is no longer necessary.
- (2) For example, the *FCA* may agree to removing a condition about the scope of the *approved person's* role of the type described in ■ SUP 10C.12.39G.

- 10C.13.22** **G** See ■ SUP 10C.12.38G for another example of a case where the *FCA* may agree to removing a condition (condition imposed pending reorganisation).

Variation of a conditional approval: action at the initiative of the FCA

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- 10C.13.23** **G** Under section 63ZB of the *Act* (Variation of senior manager's approval on initiative of regulator), the *FCA* may vary an approval given by the *FCA* or the *PRA* for the performance of a *designated senior management function* if the *FCA* considers that it is desirable to do so to advance one or more of its *operational objectives*.

- 10C.13.24** **G** The *FCA* may vary an approval by:
- imposing a condition;
 - (2) varying a condition;
 - (3) removing a condition;
 - (4) limiting the period for which the approval is to have effect; or
 - (5) removing or varying a time limit on an approval.

- 10C.13.25** **G** More information about the *FCA's* powers to vary a condition on its own initiative, including its policy on using these powers, can be found in ■ DEPP 8.

10C.14 Changes to an FCA-approved person's details

Moving within a firm

10C.14.1 **G**

- (1) An *FCA-approved SMF manager's* job may change from time to time as a result, for instance, of a change in personal job responsibilities or a *firm's regulated activities*.
- (2) Where the changes will involve the *SMF manager* performing one or more *FCA-designated senior management functions* different from those for which approval has already been granted, an application must be made to the *FCA* for approval for the *SMF manager* to perform those *FCA-designated senior management functions*.

The *firm* must take reasonable care to ensure that an individual does not begin performing an *FCA-designated senior management function* until the *FCA* has granted *FCA-approved SMF manager* status to that individual for that *FCA-designated senior management function*.

- (4) Similarly, a *firm* must get the *FCA's* approval if an individual is to start performing an *FCA-designated senior management function* in relation to that *firm* when they already have the *PRA's* approval to perform a *PRA-designated senior management function* in relation to that *firm*.

10C.14.2 **G**

- (1) A *firm* should generally use Form E where an *approved person* is both ceasing to perform one or more *controlled functions* and needs to be approved in relation to one or more *FCA-designated senior management functions* within the same *firm* or *group*.
- (2) In certain cases, a *firm* should use Form A.
- (2A) When a *MiFID investment firm* (except a *credit institution*) notifies the *FCA* of a change using Form A or Form E, it may also have to submit the MiFID Article 4 SMR Information Form (see ■ SUP 10C.10.9BD).
- (3) The details can be found in ■ SUP 10C.10.8D to ■ SUP 10C.10.9CG.

Moving between firms

10C.14.3 **G**

If it is proposed that an *FCA-approved SMF manager*:

- (1) will no longer be performing an *FCA-designated senior management function* under an *arrangement* entered into by one *firm* or one of its contractors; but
- (2) will be performing the same or a different *FCA-designated senior management function* under an *arrangement* entered into by a new *firm* or one of its contractors (whether or not the new *firm* is in the same *group* as the old *firm*);

the new *firm* will be required to make a fresh application for the performance of the *FCA-designated senior management function* by that *person* (see ■ SUP 10C.10 (Application for approval and withdrawing an application for approval) for details).

10C.14.4 **G**

In certain circumstances, when the *FCA* already has the information it would usually require, a shortened version of the relevant Form A may be completed. See ■ SUP 10C.10.8D to ■ SUP 10C.10.8BD for full details.

Ceasing to perform an FCA-designated senior management function

10C.14.5 **R**

- (1) A *firm* must notify the *FCA* no later than ten *business days* after an *FCA-approved SMF manager* ceases to perform an *FCA-designated senior management function*.
- (2) It must make that notification by submitting to the *FCA* a completed Form C (■ SUP 10C Annex 5R).
- (3) If:
 - (a) the *firm* is also making an application for approval for that *approved person* to perform a *controlled function* within the same *firm* or *group*; and
 - (b) ceasing to perform the *FCA-designated senior management function* in (1) has triggered a requirement to make that application for approval:
 - (i) to the *FCA* using Form E (rather than a Form A) under ■ SUP 10C.10.9D; or
 - (ii) to the *FCA* using Form E (rather than a Form A) under ■ SUP 10A; or
 - (iii) to the *PRA* using the *PRA's* Form E in accordance with the corresponding *PRA* requirements;

it must make the notification under (1) using that Form E.

10C.14.6 **G**

■ SUP 10C.15 (Forms and other documents and how to submit them to the *FCA*) explains how notifications should be submitted.

10C.14.6A **G**

The *MiFID* authorisation and management body change notification *ITS* requires that a *MiFID investment firm* (except a *credit institution*)

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submit the information in Annex III of the *MiFID authorisation and management body change notification ITS* on the *ESMA* template where there is a change to a member of the *management body* or a *person* who effectively directs the business.

This means that a *MiFID investment firm* required to notify the *FCA* under (1) may also need to submit the Annex III information along with the Form C or Form E.

See ■ SUP 10C.10.9AAG to ■ SUP 10C.10.9CG for more about these notification requirements in a case in which the *firm* is applying for approval under section 59 of the *Act* (Approval for particular arrangements).

10C.14.7 **R**

- (1) A *firm* must notify the *FCA* as soon as practicable after it becomes aware, or has information which reasonably suggests, that it will submit a qualified Form C for an *FCA-approved SMF manager*.
- (2) Form C is qualified if the information it contains:
 - (a) relates to the fact that the *firm* has dismissed, or suspended, the *FCA-approved SMF manager* from its employment;
 - (b) relates to the resignation by the *FCA-approved SMF manager* while under investigation by the *firm*, the *FCA* or any other *regulatory body*;
 - (c) otherwise reasonably suggests that it may affect the *FCA's* assessment of the *FCA-approved SMF manager's* fitness and propriety; or
 - (d) includes a notification about the *FCA-approved SMF manager* under one of the provisions of the *Act* listed in ■ SUP 10C.14.22R (notification of grounds for withdrawal of approval and disciplinary action).

10C.14.8 **G**

- (1) Notification under ■ SUP 10C.14.7R may be made by telephone, email or fax and should be made, where possible, within one *business day* of the *firm* becoming aware of the information.
- (2) Oral notifications should be given directly to the *firm's* usual supervisory contact at the *FCA*. An oral notification left with another *person* or left on a voicemail, or other automatic messaging service, is unlikely to have been given appropriately.

10C.14.9 **G**

A *firm* is responsible for notifying the *FCA* if any *FCA-approved SMF manager* has ceased to perform an *FCA-designated senior management function* under an arrangement entered into by its contractor.

10C.14.10 **G**

- (1) A *firm* can submit Form C or Form E (and any MiFID Article 4 SMR Information Form required by ■ SUP 10C.10.9BD) to the *FCA* in advance of the cessation date.
- (2) If the actual cessation date turns out to be different from the one notified in advance, the *firm* should notify the *FCA*.

(3) If the *firm*:

does not submit Form C (including a qualified one) following notification under ■ SUP 10C.14.7R; or

submits a form in advance under (1) but it turns out that there is no requirement to have done so (because for example the *approved person* is staying in post);

it should inform the *FCA* in due course of the reason. This could be done using Form D, if appropriate.

10C.14.11 G

(1) When a *person* ceases the arrangement under which they perform an *FCA-designated senior management function*, they will automatically cease to be an *FCA-approved SMF manager* in relation to that *FCA-designated senior management function*.

(2) A *person* can only be an *FCA-approved SMF manager* in relation to a specific *FCA-designated senior management function*. Therefore, a *person* is not an *FCA-approved SMF manager* during any period between ceasing to perform one *FCA-designated senior management function* (when they are performing no other *FCA-designated senior management function*) and being approved for another *FCA-designated senior management function*.

10C.14.12 G

Sending forms promptly will help to ensure that any fresh application can be processed within the standard response times.

Changes to an approved person's personal details

10C.14.13 R

If an *FCA-approved SMF manager's* title, name or national insurance number changes, the *firm* for which the *person* performs an *FCA-designated senior management function* must notify the *FCA* on Form D (■ SUP 10C Annex 6R), of that change within seven business days of the *firm* becoming aware of the matter.

10C.14.14 G

The duty to notify in ■ SUP 10C.14.13R does not apply to changes to an *FCA-approved SMF manager's* private address.

Changes to arrangements

10C.14.15 R

If any of the details relating to:

the arrangements in relation to any of a *firm's FCA-approved SMF managers*; or

any *FCA-designated senior management functions* of one of its *FCA-approved SMF managers*;

are to change, the *firm* must notify the *FCA* on Form D (■ SUP 10C Annex 6R).

The notification under (1) must be made as soon as reasonably practicable after the *firm* becomes aware of the proposed change.

This *rule* does not apply to anything required to be notified under section 62A of the *Act* (Changes in responsibilities of senior managers) or ■ SUP 10C.11 (Statements of responsibilities).

10C.14.16 G ■ SUP 10C.15 (Forms and other documents and how to submit them to the FCA) explains how notifications should be submitted.

Revised statements of responsibilities

10C.14.17 G

- (1) Under section 62A of the *Act*, a *firm* should provide the *FCA* with a revised *statement of responsibilities* if there has been any significant change in the responsibilities of an *FCA-approved SMF manager*.
- (2) Details can be found in ■ SUP 10C.11 (Statements of responsibilities).

Notifications about fitness, disciplinary action and breaches of COCON

10C.14.18 R

- (1) If a *firm* becomes aware of information which would reasonably be material to the assessment of the fitness and propriety of an *FCA-approved SMF manager*, or of *candidate* to be one (see *FIT*), it must inform the *FCA* either:
 - (a) on Form D; or
 - (b) if it is more practical to do so and with the prior agreement of the *FCA*, by email or fax;
 as soon as practicable and, in any case, within seven *business days*.
- (2) This *rule* does not apply to anything required to be notified under ■ SUP 10C.14.5R (Form C) or ■ SUP 10C.14.7R (Qualified Form C).

10C.14.19 G ■ SUP 10C.15 (Forms and other documents and how to submit them to the FCA) applies to the submission of Form D.

10C.14.20 G Failing to disclose relevant information to the *FCA* may be a criminal offence under section 398 of the *Act*.

10C.14.21 G The duty to notify in ■ SUP 10C.14.18R extends to any circumstances that would normally be declared when giving the information required for section 5 of Form A or matters considered in ■ FIT 2.

10C.14.22 R If a *firm* is required to notify the *FCA* about an *FCA-approved SMF manager* under any of the following:

- (1) section 63(2A) of the *Act* (Duty to notify regulator of grounds for withdrawal of approval); or
- (2) [deleted]
- (3) section 64C of the *Act* (Requirement for authorised persons to notify regulator of disciplinary action);

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it must give that notification:

- (4) under ■ SUP 10C.14.5R (Form C) if that *rule* applies;
- (5) under ■ SUP 10C.14.7R (Qualified Form C) if that *rule* applies; or
- (6) (in any other case) in accordance with ■ SUP 10C.14.18R (Form D);

and in accordance with the requirements of this chapter about submission of those forms.

10C.14.23 G The table in ■ SUP 10C.14.24G summarises what the relevant parts of the sections of the *Act* listed in ■ SUP 10C.14.22R say.

10C.14.24 G Table: Explanation of the sections of the *Act* mentioned in ■ SUP 10C.14.22R

Section	Summary of relevant parts	Other Handbook material	Comments
Section 63(2A) (Duty to notify regulator of grounds for withdrawal of approval)	At least once a year, each <i>firm</i> must, in relation to every <i>SMF manager</i> for whom an approval has been given on the application of that <i>firm</i> : (a) consider whether there are any grounds on which the <i>FCA</i> could withdraw the approval; and (b) if the <i>firm</i> is of the opinion that there are such grounds, notify the <i>FCA</i> of those grounds.		<i>FIT</i> sets out <i>guidance</i> on the factors a <i>firm</i> should take into account when assessing the fitness and propriety of an <i>approved person</i> .
Section 64C of the <i>Act</i> (Requirement for authorised persons to notify regulator of disciplinary action)	If: (a) a <i>firm</i> takes disciplinary action in relation to an <i>SMF manager</i> ; and (b) the reason, or one of the reasons, for taking that action is a reason specified in SUP 15.11.6R;	SUP 15.11 (Notification of <i>COCON</i> breaches and disciplinary action)	An example of when a notification should be made using Form C rather than Form D is when a <i>firm</i> is required to notify the <i>FCA</i> under section 64C of the <i>Act</i> that it has dismissed an <i>SMF manager</i> .

Section	Summary of relevant parts	Other Handbook material	Comments
	the <i>firm</i> should notify the <i>FCA</i> of that fact.		

- 10C.14.25 **G**
- (1) When considering how to notify the *FCA* under ■ SUP 10C.14.18R or ■ SUP 10C.14.22R, a *firm* should have regard to the urgency and significance of a matter. If appropriate, the *firm* should also notify its usual supervisory contact at the *FCA* by telephone or by other prompt means of communication, before submitting a written notification.
 - (2) Oral notifications should be given directly to the *firm's* usual supervisory contact at the *FCA*. An oral notification left with another *person* or left on a voicemail, or other automatic messaging service, is unlikely to have been given appropriately.

The need for complete and accurate information

- 10C.14.26 **G**
- (1) The obligations to supply information to the *FCA* under:
 - (a) ■ SUP 10C; or
 - (b) the sections of the *Act* listed in ■ SUP 10C.14.22R;
 apply notwithstanding any agreement (for example, a 'COT 3' Agreement settled by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS)) or any other arrangements entered into by a *firm* and an *employee* upon termination of the *employee's* employment.
 - (2) A *firm* should not enter into any such arrangements or agreements that could conflict with its obligations under this section or the *Act*.

10C.14.27 **G** Failing to disclose relevant information to the *FCA* may be a criminal offence under section 398 of the *Act*.

Application of this section to PRA-approved persons

- 10C.14.28 **R** This section also applies to a notification to the *FCA* about a PRA-approved SMF manager who is not an *FCA-approved SMF manager* required by any of the provisions of the *Act* listed in ■ SUP 10C.14.22R.
- 10C.14.29 **R** The *PRA's rules* determine how a notification under ■ SUP 10C.14.28R is to be made.
- 10C.14.30 **G** If a *firm* is required to notify the *FCA* about a *PRA-approved SMF manager* who is not an *FCA-approved SMF manager* under one of the sections of the *Act* referred to in ■ SUP 10C.14.28R, it should make a single notification under the *PRA's* requirements. There is no need for a separate notification to the *FCA*.



10C.15 Forms and other documents and how to submit them to the FCA

Purpose

- 10C.15.1 **G** The purpose of this section is to:
- (1) summarise the main forms and other documents used in this chapter; and
 - (2) explain how they should be submitted to the FCA.

Forms and documents

- 10C.15.2 **G** The main forms and other documents used in this chapter are listed in **■** SUP 10C.15.3G.

- 10C.15.3 **G** Table: FCA approved persons forms and other documents

Form or other document		Purpose	Handbook requirement
The relevant Form A	SUP 10C Annex 3D	Application to perform <i>designated senior management functions</i>	SUP 10C.10.8D
Form B	SUP 10C Annex 4R	Notice to withdraw an application to perform <i>controlled functions</i> under the <i>approved persons</i> regime	SUP 10C.10.36R
		Notice to withdraw an application to vary an approval under the senior managers regime	SUP 10C.13.15R
Form C	SUP 10C Annex 5R	Notice of ceasing to perform <i>controlled functions</i>	SUP 10C.14.5R

Form or other document		Purpose	Handbook requirement
Form D	SUP 10C Annex 6R	Notification of changes in personal information or application details or functions	SUP 10C.14.13R SUP 10C.14.15R
		Notification about fitness or of breach of conduct rules	SUP 10C.14.18R SUP 10C.14.22R
Form E	SUP 10C Annex 7D	Internal transfer of an <i>approved person</i>	SUP 10C.10.9D
Form I	SUP 10C Annex 8D	Application to vary a conditional approval	SUP 10C.13.6D
Form J	SUP 10C Annex 9D	Notification of significant change to a <i>statement of responsibilities</i>	SUP 10C.11
Relevant <i>statement of responsibilities</i>	SUP 10C Annex 10D		SUP 10C.11
MiFID Article 4 SMR Information Form	SUP 10C Annex 11D		SUP 10C.10.9BD
Annex III template	https://www.fca.org.uk/publication/forms/mifid-changes-management-body-form.docx	As required by the <i>MiFID authorisation and management body change notification ITS</i>	SUP 10C.10.9AG and SUP 10C.14.6AG

10C.15.4 G ■ SUP 10C Annex 2G gives examples of the circumstances in which the documents in ■ SUP 10C.15.3G should be used.

10C.15.5 G Copies of the forms in ■ SUP 10C.15.3G and of the *statement of responsibilities* may be obtained from the FCA website. *Credit unions* can obtain copies from the FCA's Firm Contact Centre.

10C.15.6 G To contact the FCA's Customer Contact Centre for *approved persons* enquiries:

- (1) telephone: 0300 500 0597;
- (2) email: firm.queries@fca.org.uk; or
- (3) [deleted]
- (4) write to:

Customer Contact Centre
The Financial Conduct Authority
12 Endeavour Square
London, E20 1JN.

How to make applications and give notifications

- 10C.15.7** **D** (1) A *firm* other than a *credit union* must submit a document in column 1 of the table in **■ SUP 10C.15.10R**, in accordance with the corresponding requirement in column two of that table.
- (2) A *credit union* must submit a document in column 1 of the table in **■ SUP 10C.15.10R**, in accordance with the corresponding requirement in column three of that table.
- (3) This direction applies to the forms and other documents listed in the table in **■ SUP 10C.15.10R** that are submitted under a direction.

10C.15.8 **R** **■ SUP 10C.15.7D** also applies to the forms and other documents listed in the table in **■ SUP 10C.15.10R** that are submitted under a *rule*.

10C.15.9 **G** It is up to the *credit union* concerned to decide which of the methods of submission available to it under **■ SUP 10C.15.10R** it is going to use.

10C.15.10 **R** Table: Method of submission

Form or other document	Firms that are not credit unions	Credit unions
The relevant Form A	SUP 10C.15.11R	SUP 10C.15.11R or SUP 10C.15.14R
Form B	SUP 10C.15.14R	SUP 10C.15.14R
Form C	SUP 10C.15.11R	SUP 10C.15.11R or SUP 10C.15.14R
Form D	SUP 10C.15.11R	SUP 10C.15.11R or SUP 10C.15.14R
Form E	SUP 10C.15.11R	SUP 10C.15.11R or SUP 10C.15.14R
Form I	SUP 10C.15.11R	SUP 10C.15.11R or SUP 10C.15.14R
Form J	SUP 10C.15.11R	SUP 10C.15.11R or SUP 10C.15.14R
Relevant <i>statement of responsibilities</i>	In accordance with the requirements for the form with which it is submitted	In accordance with the requirements for the form with which it is submitted
MiFID Article 4 SMR Information Form	Submit at the same time as Form A and/or E	Not applicable
Annex II or III template	Submit at the same time as Form A, C and/or E	Not applicable

Method of submission: electronic submission

10C.15.11 **R**

- (1) An application or submission by a *firm* made under this *rule* must be made by submitting the form or document online at fca.org.uk using the *FCA's* and *PRA's* *online notification and application system*.
- (2) A *firm* must use the version of the form or document made available on the electronic system referred to in (1). If the form or document is included in an Annex to this chapter, that electronic version is based on the version found in the applicable Annex to this chapter (which are listed in **■ SUP 10C.15.3G**).
- (3) If the information technology systems used by the *FCA* fail and online submission is unavailable for 24 hours or more, **■ SUP 10C.15.14R** applies until such time as facilities for online submission are restored.

10C.15.12 **G**

If the information technology systems used by the *FCA* fail and online submission is unavailable for 24 hours or more, the *FCA* and *PRA* will endeavour to publish a notice on their websites confirming that:

- (1) online submission is unavailable; and
- (2) the alternative methods of submission in **■ SUP 10C.15.14R** applies.

10C.15.13 **G**

Where **■ SUP 10C.15.11R(3)** applies to a *firm*, **■ GEN 1.3.2R** (Emergency) does not apply.

Method of submission: other forms of submission

10C.15.14 **R**

- (1) An application or submission by a *firm* made under this *rule* must be made in the way set out in **■ SUP 15.7.4R** to **■ SUP 15.7.9G** (Form and method of notification).
- (2) If the form or document is included in an Annex to this chapter, a *firm* must use the version of the form or document found in the applicable Annex to this chapter (which are listed in **■ SUP 10C.15.3G**).



10C.16 References and accurate information

References

- 10C.16.1 **G** (1) ■ SYSC 22 (Regulatory references) says that if a *firm* (A):
- (a) is considering appointing a *person* (P) to perform any *controlled function* or certain other functions;
 - (b) requests a reference from a *firm* (B) that is P's current or former employer; and
 - (c) indicates to B the purpose of the request;
- B should, as soon as reasonably practicable, give a reference to A
- (2) This applies even if A is a *firm* to which ■ SUP 10A (FCA Approved Persons) applies rather than this chapter.

- 10C.16.2 **G** ■ SYSC 22 also requires *firms* to get a reference before applying to have someone approved as an *approved person*.

- 10C.16.3 **G** [deleted]

- 10C.16.4 **G** [deleted]

The need for complete and accurate information

- 10C.16.5 **G** (1) The obligations to supply information to:
- (a) the *FCA* under this chapter;
 - (b) [deleted]
- apply notwithstanding any:
- (c) agreement (for example a 'COT 3' Agreement settled by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS)); or
 - (d) any other arrangements entered into by a *firm* and an *employee* upon termination of the *employee's* employment.
- (2) A *firm* should not enter into any such arrangements or agreements that could conflict with its obligations under this chapter.

- 10C.16.6** **G** Failing to disclose relevant information to the *FCA* may be a criminal offence under section 398 of the *Act*.

What functions apply to what type of firm

Part One: Introduction

This annex sets out which *FCA controlled function* applies to which type of *SMCR firm*. If an *FCA controlled function* is not included in a table for a particular class of *firm*, that *FCA controlled function* does not apply to any *firm* in that class.

- (1) If one of the tables in this annex shows that an *FCA controlled function* applies to a type of *firm*, that function does not necessarily apply to every *firm* in that class.
- (2) That may be because of limitations in the description of the function itself. For example, the *partner function* only applies to partnerships.
- (3) Another reason would be if the *rules* defining the *FCA controlled function* refer to a *rule* elsewhere in the *FCA Handbook* and the latter only applies to certain types of *firm*. For example, ■ SYSC 1 Annex 1 (Detailed application of SYSC) cuts back the application of some of the *FCA required functions*.
- (4) The exclusions in ■ SUP 10C.1 are also relevant.

In the tables in this annex:

- (1) ☒ means that the *FCA controlled function* applies; and
- (2) × means that the *FCA controlled function* does not apply.

Part Two

[This part has been left blank deliberately]Part Three: Functions applying to banking sector firms

- (1) The table in ■ SUP 10C Annex 1 3.2R sets out which *FCA controlled function* applies to which type of *SMCR banking firm*.
- (2) *SMCR firms* in (1) are divided into the following categories for the purposes in (1):
 - (a) a *UK SMCR banking firm*;
 - (b) an *EEA SMCR banking firm*; and
 - (c) a *third-country SMCR banking firm*.

Table: Controlled functions applying to banking firms

(1) Brief description of function	(2) Function number	(3) UK firm	(4) EEA firm	(5) Third-country firm
Governing functions				
<i>Executive director function</i>	SMF 3	☒	×	☒
<i>Chair of the nomination committee function</i>	SMF 13	☒	×	×
<i>Partner function</i>	SMF 27	☒	×	×

(1) Brief description of function	(2) Function number	(3) UK firm	(4) EEA firm	(5) Third-country firm
Required functions				
<i>Compliance oversight function</i>	SMF 16	☒	×	☒
<i>Money laundering reporting function</i>	SMF 17	☒	☒	☒
<i>Other overall responsibility function</i>	SMF 18	☒	×	×
<i>Other local responsibility function</i>	SMF 22	×	×	☒
Other high-level management functions				
<i>EEA branch senior manager function</i>	SMF 21	×	☒	×
<p>Note: The categories of <i>firm</i> in the column headings of this table are to be interpreted in accordance with the classification of <i>firms</i> in SUP 10C Annex 1 3.1R. Therefore:</p> <p>(1) column three (UK firm) refers to SUP 10C Annex 1 3.1R(2)(a);</p> <p>(2) column four (EEA firm) refers to SUP 10C Annex 1 3.1R(2)(b); and</p> <p>(3) column five (Third-country firm) refers to SUP 10C Annex 1 3.1R(2)(c).</p>				

Part Four: Functions applying to insurance sector firms

(1) The table in ■ SUP 10C Annex 1 4.2R sets out which *FCA controlled function* applies to which type of *SMCR insurance firm*.

(2) *SMCR firms* in (1) are divided into the following categories for the purposes in (1):

- (a) a *Solvency II firm* not within any other paragraph of this rule;
- (b) a *Solvency II firm* within paragraph (c) of the *Glossary* definition of *Solvency II firm* (EEA branch);
- (c) a *Solvency II firm* within paragraph (b) of the *Glossary* definition of *Solvency II firm* (third country branch);
- (d) a *small non-directive insurer*;
- (e) a *firm* in ■ SYSC 23 Annex 1 5.2R (*firms* in run-off); and
- (f) an *insurance special purpose vehicle*.

(3) An *insurance special purpose vehicle* only falls into paragraph (2)(f). Subject to that, a *firm* in (2)(e) does not fall into any other paragraph.

References to a *Solvency II firm* include a *large non-directive insurer*.

Table: Controlled functions applying to insurance sector firms

(1) Brief description of function	(2) Function number	(3) Solvency II and large NDF	(4) EEA branches	(5) Third country branches	(6) Small NDF and other	(7) ISPV
Governing functions						
<i>Executive director function</i>	SMF 3	☒	×	☒	☒	☒
<i>Chair of the nomination committee function</i>	SMF 13	☒	×	×	×	×

(1) Brief description of function	(2) Function number	(3) Solvency II and large NDF	(4) EEA branches	(5) Third country branches	(6) Small NDF and other	(7) ISPV
<i>Chair of the with-profits committee function</i>	SMF 15	☒	×	☒	×	×
<i>Partner function</i>	SMF 27	☒	×	×	☒	×
Required functions						
<i>Compliance oversight function</i>	SMF 16	☒	×	☒	☒	☒
<i>Money laundering reporting function</i>	SMF 17	☒	☒	☒	☒	×
<i>Other overall responsibility function</i>	SMF 18	☒	×	×	×	×
<i>Other local responsibility function</i>	SMF 22	×	×	☒	×	×
<i>Conduct risk oversight (Lloyd's) function</i>	SMF 23b	☒	×	×	×	×
See Note 2						
Other high-level management functions						
<i>EEA branch senior manager function</i>	SMF 21	×	☒	×	×	×
<p>Note 1: The categories of <i>firm</i> in the column headings of this table are to be interpreted in accordance with the classification of <i>firms</i> at SUP 10C Annex 1 4.1R. Therefore:</p> <p>(a) column three (Solvency II and large NDF) refers to SUP 10C Annex 1 4.1R(2)(a);</p> <p>(b) column four (EEA branches) refers to SUP 10C Annex 1 4.1R(2)(b);</p> <p>(c) column five (Third country branches) refers to SUP 10C Annex 1 4.1R(2)(c);</p> <p>(d) column six (Small NDF and other) refers to SUP 10C Annex 1 4.1R(2)(d) and (e); and</p> <p>(e) column seven (ISPV) refers to SUP 10C Annex 1 4.1R(2)(f).</p> <p>Note 2: The <i>conduct risk oversight (Lloyd's) function</i> only applies to the <i>Society</i>.</p>						

Summary of forms and their use in the senior managers regime

Function	Form	Submission
(1) Person about to perform an FCA-designated senior management function if they have never been approved by the FCA or PRA before.	A	Submitted by the <i>firm</i> making the application before activities requiring approval commence.
(2) The <i>candidate</i> is to perform an FCA-designated senior management function and either: (a) has current approval to perform an FCA controlled function that is a significant influence function, an FCA-designated senior management function, or a PRA controlled function; or (b) has had such an approval within the previous six months.	Shortened Form A (if the other conditions are met)	Submitted by the <i>firm</i> making the application before activities requiring approval commence.
(3) <i>Candidate</i> ceased to be an approved person more than six months ago.	A	Submitted by the <i>firm</i> making the application before activities requiring approval commence.
(4) Either: (a) <i>candidate</i> is seeking to perform an FCA-designated senior management function for the first time and has never been approved to perform an FCA controlled function that is a significant influence function or a PRA controlled function before; or (b) <i>candidate</i> ceased to have approval from the FCA or PRA to perform an FCA controlled function that is a significant influence function, an FCA-designated senior management function or a PRA controlled function more than six months ago.	A	Submitted by the <i>firm</i> making the application before activities requiring approval commence.
(5) <i>Firm</i> withdrawing an outstanding application to perform an FCA-designated senior management function.	B	Submitted by the <i>firm</i> : signed by all interested parties.
(6) <i>Person</i> ceasing to perform an FCA-designated senior management function.	C (unless it should be notified under Form E)	Submitted by the <i>firm</i> within seven business days of approved person ceasing to perform controlled function(s).
(7) Either: (a) an FCA-approved SMF manager's title, name or national insurance number changes; or	D Form C to be used instead where the per-	Submitted by <i>firm</i> within seven business days of the firm becoming aware of the matter.

Function	Form	Submission
(b) there is information which may be material to the continuing assessment of an <i>FCA-approved SMF manager's</i> fitness and propriety.	son is ceasing to perform a <i>controlled function</i> .	
(8) Firm obliged to notify the <i>FCA</i> about an <i>SMF manager</i> under:	Form D.	Submitted by <i>firm</i> within seven <i>business days</i> of the <i>firm</i> becoming aware of the matter.
(a) section 63(2A) of the <i>Act</i> (Duty to notify regulator of grounds for withdrawal of approval); or	Form C to be used instead where the <i>person</i> is ceasing to perform a <i>controlled function</i> .	A <i>firm</i> should not use Form H as that form only applies to notifications relating to breaches by those who are not <i>SMF managers</i> .
(b) [deleted]		
(c) section 64C of the <i>Act</i> (Requirement for relevant authorised persons to notify regulator of disciplinary action).		
(9) <i>Person</i> remaining with the same <i>firm</i> but changing <i>FCA-designated senior management functions</i> .	E	Submitted by <i>firm</i> to the <i>FCA</i> before changes take place.
(10) <i>Person</i> remaining with the same <i>firm</i> but giving up a <i>PRA controlled function</i> and taking up an <i>FCA-designated senior management function</i> .	E	Submitted by <i>firm</i> to the <i>FCA</i> before changes take place.
(11) <i>Person</i> remaining with the same <i>firm</i> but giving up an <i>FCA-designated senior management function</i> and taking up a <i>PRA-designated senior management function</i> .	E	Submitted by <i>firm</i> to the <i>PRA</i> before changes take place (see the <i>PRA's</i> requirements).
(12) <i>Person</i> remaining with the same <i>firm</i> in the circumstances described in example 9 in the table in SUP 10C.7.3G (ceasing to perform a <i>PRA controlled function</i> triggering need for <i>FCA</i> approval to perform the <i>other overall responsibility function</i>).	E	Submitted by <i>firm</i> to the <i>FCA</i> in advance of giving up the <i>PRA controlled function</i> .
(13) <i>Person</i> with approval to perform the <i>other overall responsibility function</i> remaining with the same <i>firm</i> but ceasing to require approval to perform that function because of being approved to perform another <i>controlled function</i> (see the table in SUP 10C.7.3G for examples).	E	Submitted by <i>firm</i> to: (a) the <i>PRA</i> (if the new function is a <i>PRA controlled function</i>); or (b) the <i>FCA</i> (if the new function is an <i>FCA controlled function</i>).
(14) <i>Person</i> remaining with the same <i>firm</i> in the circumstances described in example 8 in the table in SUP 10C.9.9G (giving up a <i>PRA controlled function</i> triggering need for <i>FCA</i> approval).	E	Submitted by <i>firm</i> to the <i>FCA</i> in advance of giving up the <i>PRA controlled function</i> .
(15) <i>Firm</i> applying for the variation of a conditional approval.	Form I	
(16) <i>Firm</i> withdrawing an outstanding application to vary a conditional approval.	Form B	Submitted by the <i>firm</i> : signed by all <i>interested parties</i> .
(17) Significant change to an <i>approved person's</i> responsibilities.	Form J Form J should not be used if the <i>firm</i> is also submitting a Form A, E or I	The revised <i>statement of responsibilities</i> should be included. A <i>statement of responsibilities</i> must be submitted in the format prescribed by the <i>FCA</i> (SUP 10C Annex 10D).

Function	Form	Submission
<p>(18) <i>Person (P)</i> has approval to perform a <i>governing function</i> under SUP 10A for an <i>appointed representative</i> of an <i>SMCR firm (F)</i>. <i>P</i> then takes up an <i>FCA-designated senior management function</i> position with <i>F</i> itself and gives up their role with the <i>appointed representative</i>.</p>	<p>for the same <i>SMF manager</i>. E</p>	<p>Submitted by <i>F</i> to the <i>FCA</i> before changes take place. <i>F</i> should use a Form E because <i>P</i> is treated as performing an <i>FCA-designated senior management function</i> for the same <i>firm (F)</i>.</p>

Form A: Application to perform senior management functions

Long Form A

Long Form A – Dual-regulated firms (including EEA and third country firms)

Long Form A – UK and overseas firms (not incoming EEA) for MiFID authorisation applications

Short Form A

Short Form A – Dual-regulated firms (including EEA and third country firms)

**Form B: Notice to withdraw an application to perform controlled
functions (including senior management functions)**

Form B – Notice to withdraw an application to perform controlled functions (including senior management functions)

**Form C: Notice of ceasing to perform controlled functions including
senior management functions**

Form C – Notice of ceasing to perform controlled functions including senior management functions

**Form D: Notification: Changes to personal information/application
details and conduct breaches/disciplinary action related to conduct**

Form D – Notification: Changes to personal information/application details and conduct breaches/
disciplinary action related to conduct

Form E: Internal transfer of a person performing a controlled function

Form E – Internal transfer of a person performing a controlled function for dual-regulated firms

**Form I: Application to add, vary or remove a conditional approval for
the performance of a senior management function**

Form I – Application to add, vary or remove a conditional approval for the performance of a senior management function

**Form J: Notification of significant changes in responsibilities of a
person performing a senior management function**

Form J – Notification of significant changes in responsibilities of a person performing a senior
management function

Statement of responsibilities

Statement of responsibilities for dual-regulated SMCR firms

MiFID Article 4 SMR Information Form

MiFID Article 4 SMR Information Form

