Chapter 13

Claims management: client money



13.11 Client money distribution in the event of a failure of a firm or approved bank

Application

13.11.1

This section (the claims management client money distribution rules) applies to a firm that holds client money which is subject to the claims management client money rules when a primary pooling event or a secondary pooling event occurs.

Purpose

13.11.2

The claims management client money distribution rules seek, in the event of the failure of a firm or of an approved bank at which the firm holds client money, to protect client money and to facilitate the timely return of client money to clients.

Failure of the authorised firm: primary pooling event

13.11.3

A primary pooling event occurs:

- (1) on the failure of the firm;
- (2) on the vesting of assets in a trustee in accordance with an 'assets requirement' imposed under section 55P(1)(b) or (c) (as the case may be) of the Act; or
- (3) on the coming into force of a requirement or requirements which, either separately or in combination:
 - (a) is or are for all client money held by the firm; and
 - (b) require the firm to take steps to cease holding all client money.

Pooling and distribution after a primary pooling event

13.11.4

If a primary pooling event occurs, then:

- (1) all client money:
 - (a) held in the firm's client bank accounts; and
 - (b) any client money identifiable in any other account held by the firm into which client money has been received;

is treated as pooled together to form a notional pool; and

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(2) a *firm* must calculate the amount it should be holding on behalf of each individual *customer* as at the time of the *primary pooling event* using the method of calculating individual *customer* balance provided for by ■ CASS 13.10.13R.

Distribution if client money not transferred to another firm

Where a *primary pooling event* occurs and the *client money* pool is not transferred to another *firm* in accordance with ■ CASS 13.11.6R, a *firm* must distribute *client money* comprising the notional pool so that each *client* receives a sum that is rateable to its entitlement to the notional pool calculated in accordance with ■ CASS 13.11.4R(2).

Transfer of client money to another firm

- If, in the event of a *primary pooling event* occurring, the *regulated claims* management activity business undertaken by a *firm* ("the transferor") is to be transferred to another *firm* ("the transferee"), then the transferor may move the *client money* pool to the transferee.
- 13.11.7 If the transferor decides to move the *client money* pool to the transferee, the transferor must immediately on making the decision, and before the move takes place, notify the *FCA* in writing of:
 - (1) the proposed move, including the date of the proposed move if known at the time of the notification; and
 - (2) the proposed transferee.
- The *client money* pool may be transferred under CASS 13.11.6R only if it will be held by the transferee in accordance with CASS 13, including the statutory trust in CASS 13.3.1R.
- If there is a shortfall in the client money transferred under CASS 13.11.6R then the client money must be allocated to each of the customers for whom the client money was held so that each client is allocated a sum which is rateable to that customer's client money entitlement in accordance with CASS 13.11.4R(2). This calculation may be done by either transferor or transferee in accordance with the terms of any transfer.
- The transferee must, within seven days after the transfer of client money under CASS 13.11.6R notify customers that:
 - (1) their money has been transferred to the transferee; and
 - (2) they have the option of having *client money* returned to them or to their order by the transferee, otherwise the transferee will hold the *client money* for the *customers* and conduct *regulated claims management activities* for those *customers*.

Failure of an approved bank: secondary pooling event

13.11.11

A secondary pooling event occurs on the failure of an approved bank at which a firm holds client money in a client bank account.

13.11.12 R

- (1) Subject to (2), if a secondary pooling event occurs as a result of the failure of an approved bank where one or more client bank accounts are held then in relation to every client bank account of the firm, the provisions of ■ CASS 13.11.13R(1), ■ CASS 13.11.13R(2) and ■ CASS 13.11.13R(3) will apply.
- (2) CASS 13.11.13R does not apply if, on the failure of the approved bank, the firm pays to its clients, or pays into a client bank account at an unaffected approved bank, an amount equal to the amount of client money that would have been held if a shortfall had not occurred as a result of the failure.
- 13.11.13 R Money held in each client bank account of the firm must be treated as pooled and:
 - (1) any shortfall in client money held, or which should have been held, in client bank accounts, that has arisen as a result of the failure of the approved bank, must be borne by all customers whose client money is held in a *client bank account* of the *firm*, rateably in accordance with their entitlements to the pool;
 - (2) a new *client money* entitlement must be calculated for each *customer* by the firm, to reflect the requirements in (1), and the firm's records must be amended to reflect the reduced client money entitlement;
 - (3) the firm must make and retain a record of each client's share of the client money shortfall at the failed approved bank until the client is repaid; and
 - (4) the firm must use the new client entitlements, calculated in accordance with (2), when performing the client money calculation in ■ CASS 13.10.9R.
- 13.11.14 R The term "which should have been held" is a reference to the failed approved bank's failure to hold the client money at the time of the pooling event.
- 13.11.15 R Any interest earned on *client money* following a *primary* or *secondary* pooling event will be due to *clients* in accordance with ■ CASS 13.6.10R (Interest).

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