Chapter 6
Custody rules



#### 6.2 **Holding of client assets**

# Requirement to protect clients' safe custody assets

6.2.1 A firm must, when holding safe custody assets belonging to clients, make adequate arrangements so as to safeguard clients' ownership rights, especially in the event of the firm's insolvency, and to prevent the use of safe custody assets belonging to a client on the firm's own account except with the client's express consent.

[Note: article 16(8) of MiFID]

### Requirement to have adequate organisational arrangements

6.2.2 R A firm must introduce adequate organisational arrangements to minimise the risk of the loss or diminution of clients' safe custody assets, or the rights in connection with those safe custody assets, as a result of the misuse of the safe custody assets, fraud, poor administration, inadequate record-keeping or negligence.

[Note: article 2(1)(f) of the MiFID Delegated Directive]

## Registration and recording of legal title

6.2.3 Subject to ■ CASS 6.2.3A-1R, a *firm* must effect appropriate registration or recording of legal title to a safe custody asset belonging to a client in the name of:

- (1) the *client*, unless the *client* is an *authorised person* acting on behalf of its *client*, in which case it may be registered in the name of the client of that authorised person;
- (2) a nominee company which is controlled by:
  - (a) the firm;
  - (b) an affiliated company;
  - (c) a recognised investment exchange; or
  - (d) a third party with whom financial instruments are deposited under ■ CASS 6.3 (Depositing assets and arranging for assets to be deposited with third parties);
- (3) any other third party, if the firm is not a trustee firm but is prevented from registering or recording legal title in the way set out in (1) or (2) and provided that:

- (a) the safe custody asset is subject to the law or market practice of a jurisdiction outside the United Kingdom and the firm has taken reasonable steps to determine that it is in the client's best interests to register or record it in that way, or that it is not feasible to do otherwise, because of the nature of the applicable law or market practice; and
- (b) the firm has notified the client in writing;
- (4) the firm if either:
  - (a) it is not a *trustee firm* but is prevented from registering or recording legal title in the way set out in (1), (2) or (3) and provided that:
    - (i) the safe custody asset is subject to the law or market practice of a jurisdiction outside the United Kingdom and the firm has taken reasonable steps to determine that it is in the client's best interests to register or record it in that way, or that it is not feasible to do otherwise, because of the nature of the applicable law or market practice; and
    - (ii) the *firm* has notified the *client* if a *professional client*, or obtained prior written consent if a *retail client*.
  - (b) it is a *trustee firm* and is prevented from registering or recording legal title in the way set out in (1) or (2).
- **6.2.3A-1** R A firm need not comply with CASS 6.2.3 R for any safe custody asset:
  - that it has deposited with a third party in accordance with CASS 6.3 (Depositing assets and arranging for assets to be deposited with third parties); and
  - (2) for which, because of the arrangements with that third party for depositing the *safe custody asset*, it is not practicable for the *firm* to effect appropriate registration or recording of legal title itself.
- 6.2.3A R If:
- (1) the safe custody asset is an emission auction product that is a financial instrument; and
- (2) it is not practicable or possible for a *firm* to effect registration or recording of legal title in this asset in the manner set out in CASS 6.2.3 R,

the *firm* must register or record legal title in its name provided it has notified the *client* in writing.

6.2.3B G A firm, when complying with ■ CASS 6.2.3R (3) or ■ CASS 6.2.3R (4)(a), will be expected to demonstrate that adequate investigations have been made of the jurisdiction concerned by reference to local sources, which may include an appropriate legal opinion.

- 6.2.4 A firm must accept the same level of responsibility to its client for any nominee company controlled by the firm, or any nominee company controlled by an affiliated company of the firm, with respect of any requirements of the custody rules.
- 6.2.5 R A firm may only register or record legal title to its own applicable asset in the same name as that in which legal title to a client's safe custody asset is registered or recorded if the firm's applicable asset is separately identified from the client's safe custody asset in the firm's records, and either or both of the conditions in (1) and (2) are met.
  - (1) The firm's holding of its own applicable asset arises incidentally to:
    - (a) designated investment business it carries on for the account of any client; or
    - (b) steps taken by the firm to comply with an applicable custody rule; and, in the case of either (a) or (b), the situation where registration or recording of legal title of the firm's applicable asset is in the same name as the *client*'s safe custody asset under this rule remains in place only to the extent that it is reasonably necessary.
  - (2) The registration or recording of legal title of the firm's own applicable asset in the same name as the client's safe custody asset is only as a result of the law or market practice of a jurisdiction outside of the United Kingdom.
- G 6.2.6 (1) Consistent with a firm's requirements to protect clients' safe custody assets and have adequate organisation arrangements in place (■ CASS 6.2.1 R and ■ CASS 6.2.2 R), before a firm registers or records legal title to its own applicable asset in the same name as that in which legal title to a *client's safe custody asset* is registered or
  - recorded under CASS 6.2.5 R, it should consider whether there are any means to avoid doing so.
  - (2) Examples of where the conditions under CASS 6.2.5R (1) might be met include in the course of a firm:
    - (a) correcting a dealing error that relates to a transaction for the account of a client; or
    - (b) maintaining a small balance of the firm's own applicable assets for purely operational or compliance purposes (eg, as a float to cover potential custody shortfalls) in an amount that is proportionate to the total amount of safe custody assets held for clients; or
    - (c) allocating safe custody assets to clients following settlement of a bulk order; or
    - (d) facilitating a *client* transaction that involves fractional entitlements; or
    - (e) making good a shortfall.
- 6.2.7 A firm must ensure that any documents of title to applicable assets in bearer form, belonging to the firm and which it holds in its physical possession, are

kept separately from any document of title to a *client's safe custody assets* in bearer form.

#### Allocated but unclaimed safe custody assets

- 6.2.7B ☐ CASS 6.7.2R to CASS 6.7.7R (Disposal of safe custody assets) applies to a *firm* following its *failure* in respect of allocated but unclaimed *safe custody assets*.
- G The purpose of CASS 6.2.10 R is to set out the requirements a *firm* must comply with if it chooses to divest itself of a *client's* unclaimed *safe custody* assets.
- 6.2.9 Before acting in accordance with CASS 6.2.10 R to CASS 6.2.16 G, a firm should consider whether its actions are permitted by law and consistent with the arrangements under which the safe custody assets are held. These provisions relate to a firm's obligations as an authorised person.
- A firm may either (i) liquidate an unclaimed safe custody asset it holds for a client, at market value, and pay away the proceeds or (ii) pay away an unclaimed safe custody asset it holds for a client, in either case, to a registered charity of its choice provided:
  - (1) this is permitted by law and consistent with the arrangements under which that *safe custody asset* is held;
  - (2) it has held that safe custody asset for at least 12 years;
  - (3) in the 12 years preceding the divestment of that safe custody asset, it has not received instructions relating to any safe custody assets from or on behalf of the client concerned;
  - (4) it can demonstrate that it has taken reasonable steps to trace the *client* concerned and return that *safe custody asset*; and
  - (5) the *firm* complies with CASS 6.2.14 R: the undertaking requirement.
- - (a) determining, as far as reasonably possible, the correct contact details for the relevant *client*;
  - (b) writing to the *client* at the last known address either by post or by electronic mail to inform it:
    - (i) of the name of the *firm* with which the *client* first deposited the *safe custody asset* in question;
    - (ii) of the firm's intention to pay the safe custody asset to charity under ■ CASS 6.2.10 R if it does not receive instructions from the client within 28 days;

- (c) where the *client* has not responded after the 28 days referred to in (b) attempting to communicate the information set out in (b) to the *client* on at least one further occasion by any means other than that used in (b) including by post, electronic mail, telephone or media advertisement;
- (d) subject to (e) and (f), where the *client* has not responded within 28 days following the most recent communication, writing again to the *client* at the last known address either by post or by electronic mail to inform them that:
  - (i) as the firm received no instructions from the client, it will in 28 days pay the safe custody asset to charity under ■ CASS 6.2.10 R; and
  - (ii) an undertaking will be provided by the firm or a member of its group to pay to the client concerned a sum equal to the value of the safe custody asset at the time it was liquidated or paid away in the event of the *client* seeking to claim the safe custody asset in future;
- (e) if the firm has carried out the steps in (b) or (c) and in response has received positive confirmation in writing that the *client* is no longer at a particular address, the firm should not use that address for the purposes of (d);
- (f) if, after carrying out the steps in (a), (b) and (c), the firm has obtained positive confirmation that none of the contact details it holds for the relevant client are accurate or, if utilised, the communication is unlikely to reach the *client*, the *firm* does not have to comply with (d); and
- (g) waiting a further 28 days following the most recent communication under this *rule* before divesting itself of the *safe* custody asset under ■ CASS 6.2.10 R.
- (2) Compliance with (1) may be relied on as tending to establish compliance with ■ CASS 6.2.10R (4).
- (3) Contravention of (1) may be relied on as tending to establish contravention of ■ CASS 6.2.10R (4).
- 6.2.12 G For the purpose of ■ CASS 6.2.11E (1)(a), a firm may use any available means to determine the correct contact details for the relevant *client*, including telephoning the client, searching internal records, media advertising, searching public records, mortality screening, using credit reference agencies or tracing agents.
- 6.2.13 R Where a firm liquidates a safe custody asset under ■ CASS 6.2.10 R, it must pay away the proceeds to charity as soon as practicable.
- 6.2.14 Where a firm divests itself of a client's safe custody asset under CASS 6.2.10 R, it must comply with either (1)(a) or (1)(b) and, in either case, (2).
  - (1) (a) The firm must unconditionally undertake to pay to the client concerned a sum equal to the value of the safe custody asset at

- the time it was liquidated or paid away in the event of the *client* seeking to claim the *safe custody asset* in future.
- (b) The *firm* must ensure that an unconditional undertaking in the terms set out in (1)(a) is made by a member of its *group* and there is suitable information available for relevant *clients* to identify the member of the *group* granting the undertaking.
- (2) Any undertaking under this rule must be:
  - (a) authorised by the *firm's governing body* where (1)(a) applies or the *governing body* of the *group* member where (1)(b) applies;
  - (b) legally enforceable by any *person* that had a legally enforceable claim to the unclaimed *safe custody asset* in question at the time it was divested by the firm, or by an assign or successor in title to such claim; and
  - (c) retained by the *firm*, and, where (1)(b) applies, by the *group* member, indefinitely.

#### 6.2.15 R

- (1) If a firm pays away a client's unclaimed safe custody assets to charity or liquidates a client's unclaimed safe custody assets and pays the proceeds to charity under CASS 6.2.10 R it must make and retain, or where the firm already has such records, retain:
  - (a) records of all safe custody assets divested under CASS 6.2.10 R (including details of the value of each asset at that time and the identity of the client to whom the asset was allocated);
  - (b) all relevant documentation (including charity receipts); and
  - (c) details of the communications the *firm* had or attempted to make with the *client* concerned pursuant to CASS 6.2.10R (4).
- (2) Records in (1) must be retained indefinitely.
- (3) If a member of the *firm's group* has provided an undertaking under CASS 6.2.14R (1)(b) then the records in (1) must be readily accessible to that *group* member.

# Costs associated with divesting allocated but unclaimed client assets

#### 6.2.16 G

Any costs associated with the *firm* divesting itself of *safe custody assets* pursuant to ■ CASS 6.2.10 R to ■ CASS 6.2.15 R should be paid for from the *firm*'s own funds, including:

- (1) any costs associated with the *firm* carrying out the steps in CASS 6.2.10R (4) or CASS 6.2.11 E; and
- (2) the cost of any insurance purchased by a *firm* or the relevant member of its *group* to cover any legally enforceable claim in respect of the assets divested under CASS 6.2.10 R.