Chapter 2A

The Consumer Duty



#### 2A.1 **Application and purpose**

## **Application**

- 2A.1.1 R References in PRIN to the obligations on firms under Principle 12 include the obligations imposed by rules in ■ PRIN 2A.
- 2A.1.2 R References in *PRIN* to obligations imposed on *firms* under ■ PRIN 2A include the obligation imposed by Principle 12.
- 2A.1.3 G The application of *Principle* 12 and ■ PRIN 2A is set out in ■ PRIN 3, including ■ PRIN 3.2.6R to ■ PRIN 3.2.12G. *Principle* 12 applies in relation to a *firm's retail* market business or where the firm communicates or approves financial promotions which are addressed to, or disseminated in such a way that they are likely to be received by, a retail customer. To the extent that Principle 12 applies, Principles 6 and 7 do not apply.
- 2A.1.4 The definition of a product for the purposes of Principle 12 and ■ PRIN 2A includes both products and services.
- 2A.1.5 The definition of a retail customer for the purposes of Principle 12 and ■ PRIN 2A includes a prospective customer.
- 2A.1.6 The *rules* in *Principle* 12 and ■ PRIN 2A are to be interpreted in accordance with the standard that could reasonably be expected of a prudent firm carrying on the same activity in relation to the same product and taking appropriate account of the needs and characteristics of retail customers as set out in PRIN 2A.7.1R. Further guidance about what can reasonably be expected and the needs and characteristics of retail customers is set out at ■ PRIN 2A.7.2G to ■ 2A.7.5G.
- 2A.1.7 References in this chapter (including those within Glossary definitions used in this chapter) to regulated activities include payment services and issuing electronic money (whether or not the activity of issuing electronic money specified in article 9B of the Regulated Activities Order); and unless otherwise stated are to be taken to include activities connected to the provision of payment services and to the issuing of electronic money (whether or not the activity of issuing electronic money specified in article 9B of the Regulated Activities Order).

## **Purpose**

- 2A.1.8 G
- *Principle* 12 reflects a general expectation by the *FCA* that *firms* should conduct their business to a standard which ensures an appropriate level of protection for *retail customers*.

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2A.1.9 G

While recognising the general principle that *consumers* should take responsibility for their decisions, having regard to the other factors set out in s.1C of the *Act*, it is appropriate to require a high level of protection for *retail customers* for reasons including:

- (1) that they typically face a weak bargaining position in their relationships with *firms*;
- (2) that they are susceptible to cognitive and behavioural biases;
- (3) that they may lack experience or expertise in relation to *products* offered through *retail market business*; and
- (4) that there are frequently information asymmetries involved in *retail* market business.
- 2A.1.10 G
- (1) The cross-cutting obligations at PRIN 2A.2 set out the overarching conduct which *firms* must demonstrate when they act to deliver good outcomes for *retail customers*.
- (2) The main elements of *firms'* conduct obligations under *Principle* 12 and PRIN 2A are set out in PRIN 2A.3 to PRIN 2A.11.
- (3) The retail customer outcome rules and guidance at PRIN 2A.3 to PRIN 2A.6 set out firms' key obligations in relation to product governance, price and value, consumer understanding and supporting consumers.
- (4) There are particular provisions concerning *closed products* and *existing products* distributed to retail customers before 31 July 2023 in PRIN 2A.3 and PRIN 2A.4.
- 2A.1.11 G

*Principle* 12 does not change the nature of a *firm's* relationship with any given *retail customer*. In particular, it does not create a fiduciary relationship where one would not otherwise exist nor require a *firm* to provide advice or carry out any other *regulated activity* where it would not otherwise have done so.

2A.1.12 G

The FCA has issued guidance on the Consumer Duty in FG22/5, which firms should read alongside Principle 12 and ■ PRIN 2A as a guide to the FCA's view as to how Principle 12 and ■ PRIN 2A might be complied with.

Guidance on responsibilities of firms in a product's distribution chain

- 2A.1.13 G
- (1) Principle 12 imposes obligations on firms towards retail customers of products irrespective of whether the customer is a client of the firm.

- (2) This extended application aims to ensure the effectiveness of obligations under *Principle* 12 which may properly relate to activities which determine or materially influence retail customer outcomes carried out by a *firm* with whom the *retail customer* is not in a *client* relationship.
- (3) A firm's role in the distribution chain may mean it is unable to determine or materially influence retail customer outcomes in connection with the *product*. If so, the *firm* may not be subject to any obligation under Principle 12.
- 2A.1.14 Obligations on *firms* in the distribution chain of a *product* must be interpreted reasonably, in a manner that reflects the firm's role in that distribution chain and the degree to which it can determine or materially influence retail customer outcomes.
- 2A.1.15 G The extent of a firm's responsibilities under Principle 12 in any one case will turn on the substance of the firm's role in the arrangements relating to the product. A firm which determines or has a material influence over retail customer outcomes is accountable notwithstanding that the retail customer may not be its client due to the indirect nature of their relationship.
- 2A.1.15A G For example, where a firm's sole activity subject to obligations under Principle 12 is communicating or approving a financial promotion, the rules and guidance in ■ PRIN 2A.3 (products and services), ■ PRIN 2A.4 (price and value), ■ PRIN 2A.6 (customer support) and ■ PRIN 2A.11 (sale and purchase of product books) are likely to have limited relevance.

## Relevance of guidance about Principles 6 and 7

- G 2A.1.16 Given the high-level nature and breadth of application of the *Principles*, guidance about a Principle cannot exhaustively cover its implications (see also ■ PRIN 1.1.9G).
- G 2A.1.17 (1) In general terms, *Principle* 12 and ■ PRIN 2A impose a higher and more exacting standard of conduct in relation to a firm's activities relative to what *Principles* 6 or 7 would have otherwise required. *Principle* 12 and ■ PRIN 2A also have a broader application in relation to a firm's activities relative to Principles 6 and 7, with a greater focus on consumer protection outcomes for retail customers, including where those retail customers do not stand in a client relationship with that firm in the distribution chain.
  - (2) While existing, formal guidance on *Principles* 6 and 7 will remain relevant to firms in considering their obligations under Principle 12, firms should also take due account of the inherent limits of such guidance in light of the factors in (1). See also PRIN 2A.1.3G.
  - (3) To the extent that a *firm* is not acting in accordance with existing guidance on Principles 6 and 7 and the behaviour would amount to a breach of Principle 6 or 7 in the event that they had continued to apply, the behaviour is likely to amount to a breach of *Principle* 12.

(4) Where a *firm* is acting in accordance with guidance on *Principles* 6 and 7 that should not be relied on alone in considering how to comply with *Principle* 12. *Firms* also need to consider all their obligations not only under the *Principles*, but under any other applicable law, including other *FCA rules* such as those expanding upon *Principle* 12 as set out in ■ PRIN 2A.

# 2A.1.18 G

The effect of PRIN 3.2.10R is that the application of *Principles* 6 and 7 is unchanged with respect to a firm's activities insofar as they are not subject to *Principle* 12.