Chapter 6

Information about the firm, its services and remuneration



6.4 Disclosure of charges, remuneration and commission

Application

- 6.4.1
 - This section applies to a *firm* when it sells or *arranges* the sale of a *packaged* product to a retail client and the firm's services to sell or arrange are not in connection with the provision of a personal recommendation.
- 6.4.2 G [deleted]

Disclosure of commission (or equivalent) for packaged products

- 6.4.3 R
- (1) If a firm sells or arranges the sale of a packaged product to a retail client, and subsequently if the retail client requests it, the firm must disclose to the client in cash terms.
 - (a) any commission receivable by it or any of its associates in connection with the transaction;
 - (b) if the firm is also the product provider, any commission or commission equivalent payable in connection with the transaction; and
 - (c) if the firm or any of its associates is in the same immediate group as the product provider, any commission equivalent in connection with the transaction.
- (2) Disclosure "in cash terms" in relation to commission does not include the value of any indirect benefits listed in the table at ■ COBS 2.3.15 G.
- (3) In determining the amount to be disclosed as commission equivalent, a firm must put a proper value on the cash payments, benefits and services provided to its representatives in connection with the transaction.
- (4) This rule does not apply if:
 - (a) the firm is acting as an investment manager; or
 - (b) the retail client is not present in the United Kingdom at the time of the transaction; or
 - (c) the firm provides the client with a key features document, a key investor information document, an EEA key investor information document or a NURS-KII document, in accordance with ■ COBS 14, provided that the firm discloses to the client the actual amount

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or value of commission or equivalent within five business days of effecting the transaction.

- (5) If the terms of a packaged product are varied in a way that results in a material increase in commission or commission equivalent, a firm must disclose to a retail client in writing any consequent increase in commission or equivalent receivable by it in relation to that transaction.
- 6.4.4 G Where a *firm* is required to disclose the value of *commission equivalent*, the value will be at least as high as the amount of any *commission*.
- 6.4.4A

 If the firm or its associate is the pure protection contract insurer, it may comply with COBS 6.4.3R (1)(b) and (c) by disclosing to the consumer an indicative adviser charge as an alternative to a commission equivalent.
- The *indicative adviser charge* must be at least reasonably representative of the cost of the services associated with making the *personal* recommendation in relation to the *pure protection contract*.
- 6.4.4C G An *indicative adviser charge* is likely to be reasonably representative of the cost of the services associated with making the *personal recommendation* if:
 - (1) the total expected costs associated with making a *personal* recommendation and distributing the *pure protection contract* will:
 - (a) be recovered through indicative adviser charges; and
 - (b) not be recovered by charges for, or profits from, other services (such as manufacturing and administering the pure protection contract);
 - (2) indicative adviser charges are reasonably capable of being selfsupporting over a period of five years, or longer where this can be shown to be consistent with the firm's established payback period; and
 - (3) the *personal recommendation* and any related services were to be provided by an unconnected *firm*, the level of the *indicative adviser charge* would be appropriate in the context of the service being provided by an unconnected *firm*.
- (1) In COBS 6.4.4CG(1), the total costs associated with making a personal recommendation and distributing the pure protection contract include attributable indirect costs of the firm's (or group's) wider business such as firm or group overheads.
 - (2) In ■COBS 6.4.4CG(2), the *firm's* established payback period is the period of time in which the cash outflows associated with an investment made by the *firm* (or *group*) are expected to be recovered from the cash inflows generated by the *adviser charges*.

- 6.4.5 R
- (1) A firm must make the disclosure required by the rule on disclosure of commission or equivalent (COBS 6.4.3 R) as close as practicable to the time that it sells or arranges the sale of a packaged product.
- (2) The firm must make the disclosure:
 - (a) in a durable medium; or
 - (b) when a retail client does not make a written application to enter into a transaction, orally. In these circumstances, the firm must give written confirmation as soon as possible after the date of the transaction, and in any event within five business days.
- E 6.4.6
- (1) When determining the value of cash payments, benefits and services under the rule on disclosure of commission equivalent (COBS 6.4.3 R), a firm should follow the provisions of ■ COBS 6 Annex 6.
- (2) Compliance with this evidential provision may be relied on as tending to establish compliance with ■ COBS 6.4.3 R; and
- (3) Contravention of this evidential provision may be relied on as tending to establish contravention of ■ COBS 6.4.3 R.

Guidance on disclosure requirements for packaged products

- 6.4.7 R
- A firm must not enter into an arrangement to pay commission other than to the firm responsible for a sale, unless:
 - (1) the firm responsible for the sale has passed on its right to receive the commission to the recipient; or
 - (2) [deleted]
 - (3) the commission is paid following the sale of a packaged product by the firm in response to a financial promotion communicated by that firm to a client of the recipient firm; or
 - (4) the arrangement is with a firm in the same immediate group.
- 6.4.8 G

A disclosure made under this section should indicate the timing of any payment. For example, if a firm exchanges its right to future commission payments for a lump sum, whether by way of a loan or other commercial arrangement, it should disclose the amount of commission receivable by it that has been exchanged for the lump sum.

6.4.9 G

The rules in this section build on the disclosure of fees, commission and nonmonetary benefits made under the rules on inducements (■ COBS 2.3.1 R, ■ COBS 2.3A.5R, ■ COBS 2.3A.6R, ■ COBS 2.3A.15R and ■ COBS 2.3A.16R).

G 6.4.10

If the precise rate or value of commission or equivalent is not known in advance, the firm should estimate the rate likely to apply to the representative in respect of the transaction.

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6.4.11

G

Commission or equivalent disclosure statements: content and wording

A *firm* should consider including the following in its written statement of *commission*:

- (1) Amounts or values of *commission* rounded as appropriate to help the *client* understand the document (for example, large amounts might be rounded to three significant figures).
- (2) The names of the *firms* involved in paying and receiving *commission* or *commission* equivalent.
- (3) A plain language description of whether remuneration takes the form of commission or commission equivalent. Commission equivalent could, for example, be described as "remuneration and services received from XYZ Ltd".
- (4) The timing of payments and period over which they are paid.
- (5) For payments relating to the *client*'s fund, examples of how much money might be taken, such as:
 - (a) where the *commission* or *equivalent* is on an increasing basis, the amount to be taken in the first and tenth year in which it is paid; or
 - (b) where the *commission* or *equivalent* is a percentage of the fund, the amount that would taken if the fund was worth a certain value and the amount that would be taken if the fund was worth twice that value.

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