

MiFID II

Appointment of tied agents

December 2016



MiFID II 31 December 2016 1

Key Points

- Some minor changes are made to the rules relating to tied agents, including clarification that tied agents will be able to hold money belonging to clients.
- Member states will be required to implement a tied agent regime in their own state (whereas previously it was optional).

Tied agents in MiFID II

Article 23 of the MiFID I Directive contains detailed provisions regarding the appointment of "tied agents". A tied agent is a person who, under the full and unconditional responsibility of only one investment firm on whose behalf it acts, promotes investment and/or ancillary services to clients or provides the services of either receiving and transmitting instructions or orders, placing financial instruments or providing investment advice on financial instruments.

The rules regarding the appointment of tied agents will be recast in Article 29 of the MiFID II Directive, and will be subject to a few minor changes. The key changes are:

- Where the wording of MiFID I said that tied agents were entitled to "handle" clients' money, the MiFID II Directive changes the wording to "hold", thus making clear that tied agents will be able to hold a client's money in the same way that the investment firm itself would be able to.
- The tied agent regime will become mandatory across all EEA states. Under MiFID I, member states had the option about whether to implement such a regime for investment firms authorised in their own state (although they could not prevent a tied agent in their state from being appointed by an investment firm from another state, in accordance with the passporting regime).¹

Timescales for implementation

The MiFID II Directive and the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation ("MiFIR") came into force on 3 July 2014, and most of their provisions will come into effect in member states from 3 January 2018. Member states have until July 2017 to transpose the MiFID II Directive into national law.

This will not have an impact on the United Kingdom, as the UK implemented the tied agent regime in full.

Alicante

Amsterdam

Baltimore

Beijing

Brussels

Budapest

Caracas

Colorado Springs

Denver

Dubai

Dusseldorf

Frankfurt

Hamburg

Hanoi

Ho Chi Minh City

Hong Kong

Houston

Jakarta

Johannesburg

London

Los Angeles

Louisville

Luxembourg

Madrid

Mexico City

Miami

Milan

Minneapolis

Monterrey

Moscow

Munich

New York

Northern Virginia

Paris

Perth

Philadelphia

Rio de Janeiro

Rome

San Francisco

São Paulo

Shanghai

Shanghai FTZ

Silicon Valley

Singapore

Sydney

Tokyo

Ulaanbaatar

Warsaw

Washington, D.C.

Zagreb

Our offices

Associated offices

www.hoganlovells.com

"Hogan Lovells" or the "firm" is an international legal practice that includes Hogan Lovells International LLP, Hogan Lovells US LLP and their affiliated businesses.

The word "partner" is used to describe a partner or member of Hogan Lovells International LLP, Hogan Lovells US LLP or any of their affiliated entities or any employee or consultant with equivalent standing. Certain individuals, who are designated as partners, but who are not members of Hogan Lovells International LLP, do not hold qualifications equivalent to members.

For more information about Hogan Lovells, the partners and their qualifications, see www.hoganlovells.com.

Where case studies are included, results achieved do not guarantee similar outcomes for other clients. Attorney advertising. Images of people may feature current or former lawyers and employees at Hogan Lovells or models not connected with the firm.

©Hogan Lovells 2016. All rights reserved.