UK Financial Conduct Authority launches investment and corporate banking market study

A market study focusing on the conditions of competition in relation to investment and corporate banking services has been launched by the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). The study will cover services provided in the United Kingdom, but the FCA's findings could reverberate more widely in view of the international significance of the UK banking and financial sectors.

If the FCA concludes that competition is not working well, it may impose market-wide remedies, firm-specific remedies, or make a market investigation reference to the Competition and Markets Authority ("CMA").

The market study will focus on the following three topics, in respect of primary market and related activities:

- (i) Choice of banks and advisers namely, the competitive landscape generally, clients' purchasing behaviour and in particular the impact of syndication, and entry and expansion including the potential effects of regulation.
- (ii) Limited transparency namely, adequacy of information, transparency of the process of allocation of debt or equity, and the impact of established practices, processes or regulations on transparency in the IPO process.
- (iii) Bundling and cross-subsidisation namely, whether bundling and/or cross-subsidisation occurs, and whether such bundling and/or cross-subsidisation has adverse effects on competition and clients.

Background

The UK financial markets have been under close scrutiny since the financial crisis of 2008. Since then, a broad range of actions has been initiated, resulting in the imposition of sanctions on firms and individuals.

Following preparatory steps taken in 2014 and early 2015, the FCA announced on 22 May 2015 its decision to launch a market study into investment and corporate banking services.

The FCA has invited interested parties to submit comments by 22 June 2015 on the issues identified in the terms of reference of the study, and also intends to host a number of roundtable and/or bilateral meetings with interested parties.

The FCA aims to publish an interim report setting out any concerns identified by it, as well as any proposed remedies, and to publish a final report in the Spring of 2016.

Who is affected?

The diagram below provides a (non-exhaustive) summary of the scope of the market study:

Investment and Corporate Banking Corporate Banking Primary Markets Other Services (and related activities) Area of focus Focus in so far as affect Focus in so far as affect competition for primary market competition for primary market activities activities **Equity Capital Markets:** advising on and managing the Corporate Lending: overdrafts marketing, distribution, and revolving lines of credit; allocation and underwriting of **Ancillary Services**: risk loans on an unsecured or equity issues, including initial management solutions and secured basis; syndicated loans. public offerings, follow-on trading activities to support equity offerings, special primary markets activities. **Corporate Finance/Advice:** warrants and private advice relating to restructuring placements. balance sheets; management buy-outs & buy-ins; leveraged **Debt Capital Markets:** advising buy-outs; advice on on and managing the transactions, acquisitions and marketing, distribution, capital raisings allocation and underwriting of bond issues. **Corporate Broking: Investor** relations services, interface with stock-market, marketing Acquisition Financing: debt shares. financing to support acquisitions.

The FCA wishes to hear from a wide range of firms with different business models and client profiles, including firms which provide a combination of both investment and corporate banking services, standalone investment banks which offer services such as underwriting securities and trading and brokerage services, corporate banks that are deposit takers and loan makers for corporate and large businesses, boutique investment banks that specialise in a specific service client type or industry, and advisers.

What can the FCA do?

The FCA has launched the market study on the basis of its powers under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("FSMA"). It might instead have used its new "concurrent powers" under the Enterprise Act 2002, which it acquired on 1 April 2015, namely the power shared with the CMA and other sector regulators to apply UK competition law. A consequence of using its FSMA market study powers is that the FCA is not bound by a statutory timetable.

If the FCA concludes that competition is not working well, it may intervene to promote effective competition using a number of possible measures. These include rule making, publishing general guidance and proposing enhanced industry self-regulation.

The FCA could also impose firm-specific remedial measures such as own initiative variation powers or own initiative requirement powers, cancelling permissions, public censure, imposition of financial penalties, and filing for injunction or restitution orders. Alternatively, it could make a reference to the CMA for an in-depth market investigation.

What can you expect if your firm's activities fall within the scope of the market study?

The FCA will shortly begin to gather information and will therefore be seeking data, information and/or views from firms whose activities fall with the scope of the investigation.

The FCA may ask firms to submit information on a voluntary basis, or it may use its formal information gathering powers under FSMA. It may also share information and co-ordinate with other authorities, such as the Prudential Regulation Authority and CMA.

Responding to the FCA's information requests may be burdensome, and care will be required in the preparation of responses.

Many of the activities falling within the scope of the market study have not previously been subjected to detailed scrutiny by the UK competition authorities, and conduct that may have been viewed as normal market practice for many years may be called into question.

The FCA is unusual among the world's financial sector regulators in enjoying full competition enforcement powers in addition to its regulatory powers. As well as the various forms of intervention referred to in the previous section, the FCA could also use information gathered by it in the exercise of its regulatory powers to enforce the competition rules against individual companies.

The launch of the market study is also a timely reminder of the need for firms to ensure that their practices, documentation and compliance procedures are in line with the requirements of UK and EU competition law.

If you have any questions on any issues raised in this update, please get in touch with your usual Mayer Brown contact or:

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