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Chapter 1

Introduction

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1.1 **Application and purpose**

1.1.1 R (1) The application of this sourcebook is summarised at a high level in the following table. The detailed application is provided in each chapter.

Type of firm	Applicable chapters
full-scope UK AIFM of an unau- thorised AIF	Chapters 1, 3 and 10
full-scope UK AIFM of an au- thorised AIF	Chapters 1, 3 and 10
full-scope UK AIFM of a non-UK AIF	Chapters 1, 3 and 10
small authorised UK AIFM of anauthorised AIF	Chapter 1
small authorised UK AIFM of an unauthorised AIF	Chapter 1
depositary of an AIF managed by a full-scope UK AIFM	Chapters 1 and 3

- (2) A residual CIS operator is not subject to the requirements in FUND.
- (3) FUND 10 will apply to a UK AIFM which intends to market on a crossborder basis.

Compatibility with AIFMD and the AIFMD level 2 regulation

1.1.2 R Handbook rules which conflict with either a rule which transposed AIFMD or a provision in the AIFMD level 2 regulation are modified to the extent necessary to be compatible with those rules and provisions.

Interaction between FUND and COLL

1.1.3 G

A full-scope UK AIFM of an authorised AIF is subject to the requirements in FUND and COLL. The effect of FUND 1.1.2 R is that if a rule in COLL which applies to a UK AIFM, an ICVC that is an AIF, or a UK depositary of an AIF conflicts with either a rule in FUND transposing AIFMD or the AIFMD level 2 regulation, the COLL rule is modified to the extent necessary to be compatible with the FUND rule or the AIFMD level 2 regulation.

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1.2 **Structure of the Investment Funds** sourcebook

Structure of the Investment Funds sourcebook

G 1.2.1

FUND is structured as follows:

- (1) FUND 1 sets out the broad application of FUND and describes the types of fund manager to whom FUND applies.
- (2) [deleted]
- (3) FUND 3 sets out the baseline requirements that apply to all fullscope UK AIFM.
- (4) [deleted]
- (10) FUND 10 sets out the requirements that apply to an *AIFM* that operates on a cross-border basis.

FUND 1/4



1.3 Types of fund manager

Types of fund manager within the scope of the UK AIFM and UCITS regimes

- 1.3.1 The *UK* regulatory regime provides that an *undertaking* which manages an *AIF* or a *UCITS scheme* in the *UK* must fall into one or both of the following categories:
 - (1) an AIFM; or
 - (2) a UCITS management company.

Types of fund manager outside the scope of the UK AIFM and UCITS regimes

1.3.2 An authorised person that operates a collective investment scheme in the UK and falls entirely outside the scope of the UK AIFM or UCITS regimes will be a residual CIS operator.

AIFMs

- 1.3.3 G An AIFM with a Part 4A permission of managing an AIF will be a UK AIFM and must fall into at least one of the following categories:
 - (1) a full-scope UK AIFM;
 - (2) a small authorised UK AIFM of an authorised AIF; and
 - (3) a small authorised UK AIFM of an unauthorised AIF.

Full-scope UK AIFM

- 1.3.4 (1) A full-scope UK AIFM is a UK AIFM which is authorised in accordance with the UK AIFM regime and, therefore, subject to its full requirements.
 - (2) A full-scope UK AIFM must be either:
 - (a) an external AIFM; or
 - (b) an internally managed AIF.
 - (3) PERG 16, question 3.6 provides guidance on where an *AIFM* is acting as an *external AIFM* or an *internally managed AIF*.

(4) A full-scope UK AIFM is permitted under ■ FUND 1.4.3 R (3) to ■ FUND 1.4.3 R (6) to provide certain additional services. Where it carries on those services it is also an AIFM investment firm and subject to additional requirements for those services.

Small AIFM

1.3.5 G

- (1) [deleted]
- (2) In the UK, the regulatory regime provides that an AIFM which has assets under management below certain thresholds ("a small AIFM"), with a registered office in the *UK* may be either:
 - (a) a small authorised UK AIFM; or
 - (b) a small registered UK AIFM.

Small authorised UK AIFM

G 1.3.6

- (1) A small authorised UK AIFM will be carrying on the regulated activity of managing an AIF and will be subject to FCA rules in respect of that activity. The application of FCA rules to a small authorised UK AIFM will depend on whether it manages an authorised AIF or an unauthorised AIF. A small authorised UK AIFM which manages an authorised AIF will be subject to the requirements in COLL, but a small authorised UK AIFM of an unauthorised AIF will not be subject to COLL.
- (2) A small authorised UK AIFM may also opt in to the full requirements of the UK AIFM regime, in which case it will become a full-scope UK AIFM.

Small registered UK AIFM

1.3.7

A small registered UK AIFM will not be carrying on a regulated activity in respect of its activities as an AIFM for an AIF for which it is entitled to be registered. Regulation 10 of the AIFMD UK regulation provides for three categories of small registered UK AIFM:

- (1) to fall within the first category the AIFM must:
 - (a) have a registered office in the UK;
 - (b) be a small AIFM;
 - (c) be an internally managed AIF of an AIF which is a body corporate and is not a collective investment scheme; and
 - (d) not be an external AIFM.
- (2) to fall within the second category the AIFM must:
 - (a) have a registered office in the UK;
 - (b) be a small AIFM; and
 - (c) only manage AIFs which:
 - (i) are collective investment schemes;
 - (ii) are not authorised AIFs:

- (iii) holds the majority of their assets as land, directly or indirectly, through an entity which also meets the conditions in (ii) to (iv) of this sub-paragraph (but this condition does not apply during the first 180 days and the last 180 days of the period during which the undertaking is an AIF);
- (iv) do not hold any specified investments other than:
 - (aa) contracts of insurance which relate to land held by the AIF; and
 - (bb) shares through which the AIF holds land; and
- (v) are operated, or will be established and operated, by a person with a Part 4A permission to carry on the regulated activity of establishing, operating or winding up a collective investment scheme.
- (3) to fall within the third category the AIFM must:
 - (a) have a registered office in the UK;
 - (b) be a small AIFM; and
 - (c) have applied for registration as a SEF manager or RVECA manager and meet the conditions for such registration.
- 1.3.8 G Under regulation 16 of the AIFMD UK regulation a small registered UK AIFM may apply to the FCA for a Part 4A permission to manage an AIF. In its application a small registered UK AIFM may apply to become:
 - (1) a small authorised UK AIFM; or
 - (2) a full-scope UK AIFM.



1.4 AIFM business restrictions

.....

Single AIFM

1.4.1 A full-scope UK AIFM must ensure that for each AIF it is appointed to manage, it is the only AIFM of that AIF, and is responsible for ensuring compliance with FUND, other rules in the Handbook which, when made, implemented AIFMD, the AIFMD level 2 regulation, the AIFMD UK regulation, and the AIFMD BTS and any other binding technical standards made in connection with the UK AIFM regime.

[Note: article 5(1) of AIFMD]

Internally managed AIFs

1.4.2 R An internally managed AIF which is a full-scope UK AIFM must not engage in any activities other than AIFM management functions in respect of that AIF.

[Note: article 6(3) of AIFMD]

- External AIFMs 1.4.3 R An external AIFM that is a full-scope UK AIFM must not engage in any activities other than:
 - (1) AIFM management functions;
 - (2) the management of UCITS, for which it must have permission to carry on the regulated activity of managing a UK UCITS;
 - (3) the management of portfolios of investments in accordance with mandates given by investors on a discretionary client-by-client basis, including portfolios of investments for occupational pension schemes, within the meaning of section 1(1) of the Pension Schemes Act 1993;
 - (4) investment advice;
 - (5) safe-keeping and administration in relation to shares or units of collective investment undertakings; and
 - (6) reception and transmission of orders in relation to *financial* instruments.

[Note: article 6(2) and (4) of AIFMD]

- 1.4.4 R An external AIFM that is a full-scope UK AIFM must not provide:
 - (1) only the services in FUND 1.4.3 R (3) to FUND 1.4.3 R (6); or
 - (2) only the services in FUND 1.4.3 R (4) to FUND 1.4.3 R (6) without also having been authorised to provide the services in FUND 1.4.3 R (3); or
 - (3) only the AIFM management functions in point 2 of Annex I of AIFMD; or
 - (4) the AIFM investment management function in point 1(a) (portfolio management) of Annex I of AIFMD without also providing the AIFM investment management functions in point 1(b) (risk management) of Annex I of AIFMD or vice versa.
- Where a full-scope UK AIFM carries on the activities in FUND 1.4.3R (3) and
 (4) in relation to assets which are not financial instruments and it is not carrying on the activities of managing investments or advising on investments, the FCA will deem the firm as having been authorised to carry on such activities by virtue of its authorisation as an AIFM. However, for such an AIFM to be able to carry on the activity in FUND 1.4.3R (4) in relation to assets which are financial instruments or the activities in FUND 1.4.3R (5) and (6) it must have a Part 4A permission to manage investments.
- 1.4.6 ☐ In the FCA's view an AIFM is permitted under FUND 1.4.3 R to carry out AIFM management functions for a collective investment undertaking which is neither an AIF nor a UCITS.

AIFM management functions

- 1.4.7 G AIFM management functions are set out in Annex I of AIFMD as follows:
 - (1) the AIFM investment management functions of:
 - (a) portfolio management; and
 - (b) risk management; and
 - (2) other functions that an *AIFM* may additionally perform in the course of the collective management of an *AIF*:
 - (a) administration:
 - (i) legal and fund management accounting services;
 - (ii) customer enquiries;
 - (iii) valuation and pricing (including tax returns);
 - (iv) regulatory compliance monitoring;
 - (v) maintenance of unit/share holder register;
 - (vi) distribution of income;
 - (vii) unit issues and redemptions;
 - (viii) contract settlements (including certificate dispatch); and
 - (ix) record keeping;
 - (b) marketing; and

- (c) activities related to the assets of AIFs, namely:
 - (i) services necessary to meet the fiduciary duties of the AIFM;
 - (ii) facilities management;
 - (iii) real estate administration activities;
 - (iv) advice to undertakings on capital structure, industrial strategy and related matters;
 - (v) advice and services relating to mergers and the purchase of undertakings; and
 - (vi) other services connected to the management of the AIF and the companies and other assets in which it has invested.

[Note: Annex I of AIFMD]

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Chapter 2

[not used]

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Chapter 3

Requirements for alternative investment fund managers

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Application 3.1

The application of this chapter is summarised in the following table; the detailed application is provided in each section. 3.1.1

detailed application is provided in each section.			
Type of firm	Applicable sections		
Full-scope UK AIFM of a UK AIF.	All of chapter 3.		
Full-scope UK AIFM of a non-UK AIF marketed in the UK.	All of chapter 3 with the exception of FUND 3.12 (Marketing in the UK).		
Full-scope UK AIFM of a non-UK AIF not marketed in the UK.	All of chapter 3 with the exception of FUND 3.3 (Annual report of an AIF), FUND 3.11 (Depositaries) and FUND 3.12 (Marketing in the UK).		
UK depositary of a UK AIF or a non- UK AIF.	FUND 3.11 (Depositaries).		



3.2 Investor information

Application

- 3.2.1 R This section applies to a *full-scope UK AIFM* of:
 - (1) a UK AIF;
 - (2) an EEA AIF; and
 - (3) a non-EEA AIF.

Prior disclosure of information to investors

3.2.2 R

An AIFM must, for each UK AIF that it manages, and for each AIF it markets in the UK, make available to AIF investors before they invest, in line with the instrument constituting the fund, the following information and any material changes to it:

- (1) (a) a description of the investment strategy and objectives of the AIF;
 - (b) if the AIF is a feeder AIF, information on where the master AIF is established:
 - (c) if the AIF is a fund of funds, information on where the underlying funds are established;
 - (d) a description of the types of assets in which the AIF may invest;
 - (e) the investment techniques that the AIF, or the AIFM on behalf of the AIF, may employ and all associated risks;
 - (f) any applicable investment restrictions;
 - (g) the circumstances in which the AIF may use leverage;
 - (h) the types and sources of *leverage* permitted and the associated risks;
 - (i) any restrictions on the use of *leverage* and any *collateral* and asset reuse arrangements; and
 - (j) the maximum level of *leverage* which the *AIFM* is entitled to employ on behalf of the *AIF*;
- (2) a description of the procedures by which the *AIF* may change its investment strategy or investment policy, or both;
- (3) a description of the main legal implications of the contractual relationship entered into for the purpose of investment, including information on jurisdiction, the applicable law and the existence or

FUND 3: Requirements for alternative investment fund managers

- absence of any legal instruments providing for the recognition and enforcement of judgments in the territory where the AIF is established:
- (4) the identity of the AIFM, the AIF's depositary, the auditor and any other service providers and a description of their duties and the investors' rights;
- (5) a description of how the AIFM complies with the requirements referred to in ■IPRU-INV 11.3.11G (Professional negligence) relating to professional liability risk;
- (6) a description of:
 - (a) any AIFM management function delegated by the AIFM;
 - (b) any safe-keeping function delegated by the *depositary*;
 - (c) the identity of each delegate appointed in accordance with ■ FUND 3.10 (Delegation); and
 - (d) any conflicts of interest that may arise from such delegations;
- (7) a description of the AIF's valuation procedure and of the pricing methodology for valuing assets, including the methods used in valuing any hard-to-value assets, in line with ■ FUND 3.9 (Valuation);
- (8) a description of the AIF's liquidity risk management, including the redemption rights of investors in normal and exceptional circumstances, and the existing redemption arrangements with investors:
- (9) a description of all fees, charges and expenses, and the maximum amounts directly or indirectly borne by investors;
- (10) a description of how the AIFM ensures a fair treatment of investors;
- (11) whenever an investor obtains preferential treatment or the right to obtain preferential treatment, a description of:
 - (a) that preferential treatment;
 - (b) the type of investors who obtain such preferential treatment; and
 - (c) where relevant, their legal or economic links with the AIF or AIFM;
- (12) the procedure and conditions for the issue and sale of units or shares;
- (13) the latest net asset value of the AIF or the latest market price of the unit or share of the AIF, in line with ■ FUND 3.9 (Valuation);
- (14) the latest annual report, in line with FUND 3.3 (Annual report of an AIF):
- (15) where available, the historical performance of the AIF;
- (16) (a) the identity of the prime brokerage firm;

managers

- (b) a description of any material arrangements of the AIF with its prime brokerage firm and the way any conflicts of interest are managed;
- (c) the provision in the contract with the depositary on the possibility of transfer and reuse of AIF assets; and
- (d) information about any transfer of liability to the prime brokerage firm that may exist; and
- (17) a description of how and when the information required under ■ FUND 3.2.5 R and ■ FUND 3.2.6 R will be disclosed.

[Note: article 23(1) of AIFMD]

3.2.2A G

An AIFM will also need to include the following when making available the information required by ■ FUND 3.2.2R:

- (1) where a sustainability label is used in relation to a UK AIF, the information set out at ■ ESG 5.3.3R and ■ ESG 5.3.6R, in accordance with ■ ESG 5.3.2R(1); and
- (2) where a sustainability label is not used in relation to a UK AIF, but the AIF uses any of the terms in ■ ESG 4.3.2R(2) in accordance with ■ ESG 4.3.2R(1), the information required under ■ ESG 5.3.2R(2).

3.2.3 R

- (1) An AIFM must inform investors before they invest in the AIF of any arrangement made by the depositary to contractually discharge itself of liability, in accordance with regulation 30 of the AIFMD UK Regulation.
- (2) The AIFM must also inform investors without delay of any changes with respect to depositary liability.

[Note: article 23(2) of AIFMD]

3.2.4 R

Where the AIF is required to publish a prospectus under article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation, only information referred to in ■ FUND 3.2.2 R and ■ 3.2.3 R that is additional to that contained in the prospectus needs to be disclosed, either separately or as additional information in the prospectus.

[Note: article 23(3) of AIFMD]

Additional information to be made available on securities financing transactions and total return swaps

3.2.4A G

- (1) The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation sets out the additional information which a full-scope UK AIFM must make available to investors before they invest.
- (2) COLL 4.2.5BEU and COLL 4.2.5CEU copy out the relevant provisions of that regulation.

FUND 3: Requirements for alternative investment fund managers

(3) A full-scope UK AIFM of an AIF that does not use securities financing transactions or total return swaps is not required to include the information in ■ COLL 4.2.5CEU in its pre-contractual documents.

Preparation of key information document in accordance with the PRIIPs regulation

3.2.4B G

- (1) The PRIIPs Regulation requires the manufacturer of a PRIIP to draw up a key information document in accordance with the PRIIPs Regulation before that PRIIP is made available to retail investors (as defined in the PRIIPs Regulation).
- (2) The requirements of the *PRIIPs Regulation* are directly applicable.
- (3) As a result, if an AIFM makes the AIF it manages available to retail clients in the United Kingdom it must comply with the PRIIPs Regulation.
- (4) This means that, in addition to the prior disclosure of information set out at ■ FUND 3.2.2R and ■ FUND 3.2.3R, the AIFM must prepare:
 - (a) a key information document; or
 - (b) if the AIF is a non-UCITS retail scheme, a key information document or a NURS-KII document.

Periodic disclosure

3.2.5 R

An AIFM must, for each UK AIF it manages, and each AIF it markets in the UK, disclose to investors periodically:

- (1) the percentage of the AIF's assets that are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature;
- (2) any new arrangements for managing the liquidity of the AIF; and
- (3) the current risk profile of the AIF and the risk management systems employed by the AIFM to manage those risks.

[Note: article 23(4) of AIFMD]

3.2.6

An AIFM that manages a UK AIF or markets an AIF in the UK must, for each such AIF that employs leverage, disclose on a regular basis:

- (1) any changes to:
 - (a) the maximum level of leverage that the AIFM may employ on behalf of the AIF: and
 - (b) any right of reuse of collateral or any guarantee granted under the leveraging arrangement; and
- (2) the total amount of leverage employed by that AIF.

[Note: article 23(5) of AIFMD]

FUND 3 : Requirements for alternative investment fund managers

Subordinate measures

3.2.7 G Articles 108 and 109 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation provide detailed rules supplementing this section.

Prohibition on issue of bearer units

The effect of section 241A of the *Act* is that no bearer *units* in a *collective investment scheme* may be issued, converted or cancelled from 1 January 2021. Similar provision is made by regulation 48 of the *OEIC Regulations* in relation to *ICVCs*. However, the Bearer Certificates (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1346) contain transitional provisions for the conversion of bearer *units* to registered *units* and the cancellation of bearer *units* on or before 1 January 2022.

FUND 3: Requirements for alternative investment fund managers



3.3 **Annual report of an AIF**

Application

- 3.3.1 This section applies to a full-scope UK AIFM of:
 - (1) a UK AIF; and
 - (2) [deleted]
 - (3) a non-UK AIF marketed in the UK.

Provision of an annual report

- 3.3.2 R An AIFM must, for each UK AIF it manages and for each AIF it markets in the UK:
 - (1) make an annual report available to investors for each financial year;
 - (2) provide the annual report to investors on request; and
 - (3) make the annual report available to the FCA.

[Note: article 22(1) first paragraph and article 24(3)(a) of AIFMD]

3.3.3 R Subject to ■ FUND 3.3.4R (2) and ■ FUND 3.3.4AR, an AIFM must make the annual report available, in line with ■ FUND 3.3.2R (1), no later than six months after the end of the financial year.

[Note: article 22(1) first paragraph of AIFMD]

- 3.3.4 R
- (1) Where the AIF is required to make an annual financial report public under ■ DTR 4.1.3 R (Publication of annual financial reports) or an equivalent provision in the country where the AIF is established, only information referred to in ■ FUND 3.3.5 R that is additional to the annual financial report needs to be provided to investors on request, either separately or as an additional part of the annual financial report.
- (2) Where additional information in (1) is provided as an addition to the annual financial report, that report must be made public no later than four months following the end of the financial year, under

■ DTR 4.1.3 R (Publication of annual financial reports) or an equivalent provision in the country where the *AIF* is established.

[Note: second paragraph, article 22(1) of AIFMD]

3.3.4A R FUND 3.3.3R does not apply to a *full-scope UK AIFM* of a *non-UCITS retail* scheme.

A full-scope UK AIFM of a non-UCITS retail scheme is required to make available and publish its annual report within four months after the end of each annual accounting period (see ■ COLL 4.5.14R (Publication and availability of annual and half-yearly long report)).

Contents of the annual report

3.3.5 R The annual report must contain:

- (1) a balance sheet or a statement of assets and liabilities;
- (2) an income and expenditure account for the financial year;
- (3) a report on the activities of the financial year;
- (4) any material changes in the information required to be made available to investors under ■ FUND 3.2.2 R (Prior disclosure of information to investors) during the financial year covered by the report;
- (5) (a) the total amount of *remuneration* paid by the *AIFM* to its staff for the financial year, split into fixed and variable remuneration, including, where relevant, any *carried interest* paid by the *AIF*; and
 - (b) the number of beneficiaries; and
- (6) the aggregate amount of *remuneration* broken down by senior management and members of staff of the *AIFM* whose actions have a material impact on the risk profile of the *AIF*.

[Note: article 22(2) of AIFMD]

3.3.5A G The FCA has provided additional guidance on the disclosure requirements relating to remuneration paid by an AIFM to its staff. The guidance can be found at: [http://www.fca.org.uk/your-fca/documents/finalised-guidance/fg14-02]

Accounting information in the annual report

3.3.6 R | The accounting information given in the annual report must be:

(1) prepared in accordance with the accounting standards of the *UK* (or, for a *non-UK AIF*, the accounting standards of the third country where it is *established*) and with the accounting rules set out in the *AIF*'s *instrument constituting the fund*; and

FUND 3: Requirements for alternative investment fund managers

3.3.7B

(2) audited by one or more persons empowered by law to audit accounts under the Companies Act 2006 (or for a non-UK AIF, under international auditing standards in force in the country where the non-UK AIF is established).

[Note: article 22(3) of AIFMD]

3.3.7 R The auditor's report, including any qualifications, must be reproduced in full in the annual report.

[Note: second paragraph article 22(3) of AIFMD]

Timing of first annual report

3.3.7A An AIFM must comply with the provisions in this section in relation to the first financial year end date of the AIF following the AIFM's authorisation as an AIFM.

Information to be included in annual reports on securities financing transactions and total return swaps

- G (1) The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation sets out the additional information which a full-scope UK AIFM of an AIF must include in the AIF's annual report.
 - (2) COLL 4.5.8ABEU and COLL 4.5.8ACEU copy out the relevant provisions of that regulation.
 - (3) A full-scope UK AIFM of an AIF that has not used securities financing transactions or total return swaps during the relevant period is not required to include the information in ■ COLL 4.5.8ACEU in the AIF's annual report.

Subordinate measures

G 3.3.8 Articles 103 to 107 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation provide detailed rules supplementing this section.



3.4 Reporting obligations to the FCA

Application

- 3.4.1 R This section applies to a *full-scope UK AIFM* of:
 - (1) a UK AIF;
 - (2) an EEA AIF; and
 - (3) a non-EEA AIF.

Reporting obligations

- 3.4.2 R An AIFM must regularly report to the FCA on behalf of each AIF it manages:
 - (1) the main instruments in which it is trading;
 - (2) the principal markets of which it is a member or where it actively trades; and

(3) the principal exposures and most important concentrations of each *AIF* it manages.

[Note: article 24(1) of AIFMD]

Content of reporting information

- An AIFM must, for each UK AIF and EEA AIF it manages, and for each AIF it markets in the UK, provide the following to the FCA:
 - (1) the percentage of the AIF's assets that are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature;
 - (2) any new arrangements for managing the liquidity of the AIF;
 - (3) the current risk profile of the AIF and the risk management systems employed by the AIFM to manage the market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and other risks, including operational risk;
 - (4) information on the main categories of assets in which the *AIF* is invested; and

- (5) the results of the stress tests performed in accordance with ■ FUND 3.6.3R (2) (Liquidity systems and procedures) and

■ FUND 3.7.5R (2)(b) (Risk management systems).

[Note: article 24(2) of AIFMD]

3.4.4

R

An AIFM must, at the FCA's request, provide at the end of each quarter a detailed list of all AIFs which it manages.

[Note: article 24(3)(b) of AIFMD]

AIFs that employ leverage on a substantial basis

3.4.5

An AIFM managing an AIF that employs leverage on a substantial basis must make the following information available to the FCA about that AIF:

- (1) the overall level of leverage employed by the AIF;
- (2) a breakdown of leverage arising from borrowing of cash or securities and leverage embedded in financial derivatives;
- (3) the extent to which the AIF's assets have been reused under leveraging arrangements; and
- (4) the identity of the five largest sources of borrowed cash or securities for the AIF, and the amounts of leverage received from each of those sources.

[Note: article 24(4) of AIFMD]

Meaning of employing leverage on a substantial basis

3.4.6 UK Use of leverage on a 'substantial basis'

Leverage shall be considered to be employed on a substantial basis for the purposes of [FUND 3.4.5R] when the exposure of an AIF as calculated according to the commitment method under Article 8 of this Regulation exceeds three times its net asset value.

[Note: article 111(1) of the AIFMD level 2 regulation]

Additional information

3.4.6A

In addition to the information in FUND 3.4.2 R, an AIFM must regularly report the following information to the FCA:

- (1) on behalf of each AIF it manages:
 - (a) the geographical focus of investments expressed as a percentage of the total value of assets under management;
 - (b) an indication of whether a short position is used to hedge a position with a similar economic exposure;
 - (c) the Value at Risk (VaR), if this is calculated for the AIF for any other purpose; and

FCA

(d) th	ne portfolio's sensitivity to a change in foreign exchange rates
a	nd commodity prices, if this is calculated for the AIF for any
0	ther purpose; and

- (2) the information in FUND 3.4.3 R for each non-EEA AIF it manages that is not marketed in the EEA or the UK, if:
 - (a) the AIFM is subject to quarterly reporting under article 110 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation (see ■ SUP 16.18.4EU); and
 - (b) that AIF is the master AIF of a feeder AIF which the AIFM also manages and that feeder AIF is:
 - (i) an EEA AIF; or
 - (ii) a non-EEA AIF that is marketed in the EEA or the UK.

[Note: article 24(5) of AIFMD]

3.4.6B G Further details in relation to the additional reporting requirements in ■ FUND 3.4.6A R can be found in ESMA's opinion on the "Collection of information for the effective monitoring of systemic risk under article 24(5), first sub-paragraph, of the AIFMD" (ESMA 2013/1340) dated 1 October 2013.

3.4.6C In addition to the information in ■ FUND 3.4.2R, an AIFM must regularly report to the FCA the information in ■ FUND 3.4.3R for each non-EEA AIF it manages that is not marketed in the UK if the AIFM is subject to guarterly reporting under article 110 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation (see ■ SUP 16.18.4UK) for that *AIF*.

[Note: article 24(5) of AIFMD]

Subordinate measures

G 3.4.7 Articles 110 and 111 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation provide detailed rules supplementing this section.

Guidelines

3.4.8 G ESMA's guidelines on reporting obligations under articles 3(3)(d) and 24(1), (2) and (4) of the AIFMD (ESMA 2013/1339) dated 15 November 2013 provide further details in relation to the requirements in this section.

.....

Further information

3.4.9 G Further information in relation to AIFMD reporting can be found in ■ SUP 16.18 (AIFMD reporting), including information in relation to the frequency of reporting.



- 3.5.1 G [deleted]
- 3.5.2 G [deleted]
- 3.5.3 G [deleted]

Application

- 3.5.4 This section applies to a full-scope UK AIFM of:
 - a UK AIF; and
 - a non-UK AIF.
 - [deleted]

Corrective action

- 3.5.5 R Where an AIFM is exposed to a securitisation that does not meet the requirements provided for in SECN and, where applicable, the Securitisation Part of the PRA Rulebook, it must, in the best interests of the investors in the relevant AIFs, act and take corrective action, if appropriate.
 - [Note: Article 17 of AIFMD]
- G 3.5.6 ■ FUND 3.5.4R and ■ 3.5.5R originally implemented Article 17 of *AIFMD*, which is now replaced by provisions set out in SECN and the Securitisation Part of the PRA Rulebook. The due diligence provisions that AIFMs must comply with are set out in ■ SECN 4, but transitional provisions may apply depending on when the securitisation was issued (see ■ FUND 3.5.8G and ■ FUND 3.5.9G).
- G 3.5.7 [deleted]

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- The transitional provisions that apply in relation to certain securitisations issued before 1 January 2019 are set out in SECN 14.2.1R and SECN 14.2.2R. Where the transitional provisions apply, they have the effect that article 51 of the *AIFMD level 2 regulation*, concerning requirements for retained interest, and the due-diligence requirements provided for in Section 5 of that regulation, may continue to apply to eligible securitisations, instead of SECN 4.
- The transitional provisions that apply in relation to certain securitisations issued between 1 January 2019 and 31 October 2024 are set out in SECN 14.3.1R. Article 5 (Due-diligence requirements for institutional investors) of the Securitisation Regulation continues to apply to these securitisations in combination with FUND 3.5.4R and FUND 3.5.5R.



3.6 Liquidity

Application

- 3.6.1 This section applies to a full-scope UK AIFM of:
 - (1) a UK AIF; and
 - (2) [deleted]
 - (3) non-UK AIF.

Alignment of investment strategy, liquidity profile and redemption policy

.....

An AIFM must ensure that the investment strategy, liquidity profile and 3.6.2 R redemption policy of each AIF it manages are consistent.

[Note: article 16(2) of AIFMD]

Liquidity systems and procedures

- 3.6.3 R An AIFM must, for each AIF it manages that is not an unleveraged closedended AIF:
 - (1) employ an appropriate liquidity management system and adopt procedures which:
 - (a) enable it to monitor the liquidity risk of the AIF; and
 - (b) ensure that the liquidity profile of the investments of the AIF complies with the AIF's underlying obligations; and
 - (2) regularly conduct stress tests, under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions, which enable it to assess the liquidity risk of the AIF and monitor that risk.

[Note: article 16(1) of AIFMD]

Subordinate measures

3.6.4 Articles 46 to 49 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation provide detailed rules supplementing this section.



3.7 Risk management

Application

- 3.7.1 R This section applies to a *full-scope UK AIFM* of:
 - (1) a UK AIF; and
 - (2) [deleted]
 - (3) a non-UK AIF.

Functional and hierarchical separation

- 3.7.2 R
- (1) An *AIFM* must functionally and hierarchically separate the functions of risk management from the operating units, including from the functions of portfolio management.
- (2) An AIFM must, in any event, be able to demonstrate that:
 - (a) specific safeguards against conflicts of interest allow for the independent performance of risk management activities; and
 - (b) the risk management process satisfies the requirements of this section and is consistently effective.

[Note: article 15(1) of AIFMD]

3.7.3 UK

Functional and hierarchical separation of the risk management function

- 1. The risk management function shall be considered as functionally and hierarchically separated from the operating units, including the portfolio management function, only where all the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (a) persons engaged in the performance of the risk management function are not supervised by those responsible for the performance of the operating units, including the portfolio management function, of the AIFM;
 - (b) persons engaged in the performance of the risk management function are not engaged in the performance of activities within the operating units, including the portfolio management function;
 - (c) persons engaged in the performance of the risk management function are compensated in accordance with the achievement of the objectives linked to that function, independently of the performance of the operating units, including the portfolio management function;

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2. The functional and hierarchical separation of the risk management function in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be ensured throughout the whole hierarchical structure of the AIFM, up to its governing body. It shall be reviewed by the governing body and, where it exists, the supervisory function of the AIFM.

[Note: article 42(1) and (2) of the AIFMD level 2 regulation]

3.7.4 UK

Safeguards against conflicts of interest

- 1. The safeguards against conflicts of interest referred to in the UK legislation that implemented Article 15(1) of Directive 2011/61/EU shall ensure, at least, that:
 - (a) decisions taken by the risk management function are based on reliable data, which are subject to an appropriate degree of control by the risk management function;
 - the remuneration of those engaged in the performance of (b) the risk management function reflects the achievement of the objectives linked to the risk management function, independently of the performance of the business areas in which they are engaged;
 - the risk management function is subject to an appropriate (c) independent review to ensure that decisions are being arrived at independently;
 - the risk management function is represented in the gov-(d) erning body or the supervisory function, where it has been established, at least with the same authority as the portfolio management function;
 - (e) any conflicting duties are properly segregated.
- 2. Where proportionate, taking into account the nature, scale and complexity of the AIFM, the safeguards referred to in paragraph 1 shall also ensure that:
 - the performance of the risk management function is re-(a) viewed regularly by the internal audit function, or, if the latter has not been established, by an external party appointed by the governing body;
 - (b) where a risk committee has been established, it is appropriately resourced and its non-independent members do not have undue influence over the performance of the risk management function.
- The governing body of the AIFM and, where it exists, the supervis-3. ory function shall establish the safeguards against conflicts of interest laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2, regularly review their effectiveness and take timely remedial action to address any deficiencies.

[Note: article 43 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation]

Risk management systems

R 3.7.5

- (1) (a) An AIFM must implement adequate risk management systems to identify, measure, manage and monitor all risks relevant to each AIF investment strategy and to which each AIF is, or may be, exposed.
 - (b) In particular, an AIFM must not solely or mechanistically rely on credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies, as defined in article 3(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 of the European

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Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on credit rating agencies, for assessing the creditworthiness of the *AIF's* assets.

- (2) An AIFM must, at least:
 - (a) implement an appropriate, documented and regularly updated due diligence process when investing on behalf of the AIF, according to the investment strategy, objectives and risk profile of the AIF;
 - (b) ensure that the risks associated with each investment position of the AIF and their overall effect on the AIF's portfolio can be properly identified, measured, managed and monitored on an ongoing basis, including through the use of appropriate stress testing procedures; and
 - (c) ensure that the risk profile of the AIF corresponds to the size, portfolio structure and investment strategies and objectives of the AIF as set out in the *instrument constituting the fund*, prospectus and offering documents.

[Note: article 15(2) first paragraph and article 15(3) of AIFMD]

3.7.5A G

An AIFM should use the form in ■SUP 15 Annex 6C R to notify the FCA of any material changes to the risk management policy and of the arrangements, processes and techniques referred to in article 45 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation, as required by article 41(4) of the AIFMD level 2 regulation.

Review of risk management systems

3.7.6 R

An AIFM must:

- (1) review the risk management systems with appropriate frequency and, in any event, at least once a year; and
- (2) adapt them whenever necessary.

[Note: article 15(2) second paragraph of AIFMD]

Maximum leverage levels

3.7.7 R

- (1) An AIFM must:
 - (a) set a maximum level of *leveraging* which it may employ on behalf of each *AIF* it manages; and
 - (b) where the *leverage* arrangement allows the right to reuse *collateral* or the granting of a guarantee, set out the extent of that right or guarantee.
- (2) An *AIFM*, in complying with (1), must take into account relevant matters including:
 - (a) the type of AIF;
 - (b) the investment strategy of the AIF;
 - (c) the sources of leverage of the AIF;

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- (d) any other link or relevant relationship with other financial services institutions which could pose systemic risk;
- (e) the need to limit the exposure to any single counterparty;
- (f) the extent to which the leverage is collateralised;
- (g) the asset-liability ratio; and
- (h) the scale, nature and extent of the activity of the AIFM on the markets concerned.

[Note: article 15(4) of AIFMD]

3.7.8 An AIFM must demonstrate that the leverage limits it sets under ■ FUND 3.7.7R (1)(a) are reasonable and that it complies with those limits at all times.

[Note: article 25(3) first sentence of AIFMD]

3.7.9 G To comply with ■ FUND 3.7.8 R, an AIFM should report to the FCA any changes to the leverage limits it sets.

Subordinate measures

3.7.10 G Articles 6 to 11 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation provide detailed rules on the calculation of levels of leverage, articles 38 to 47 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation provide detailed rules on risk management and article 112 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation provides detailed rules on circumstances when competent authorities may impose leverage limits or other restrictions on the management of AIFs.



3.8 Prime brokerage firms

Application

- **3.8.1** R This section applies to:
 - (1) a full-scope UK AIFM of:
 - (a) a UK AIF; and
 - (b) [deleted]
 - (c) a non-UK AIF.
 - (2) [deleted]

Selection of a prime brokerage firm

An AIFM must exercise due skill, care and diligence in the selection and appointment of a prime brokerage firm.

[Note: article 14(3) second paragraph of the AIFMD]

Prime brokerage firm contract

Where the AIFM, on behalf of an AIF, uses the services of a prime brokerage firm, the terms must be in a written contract. In particular, any possibility of transfer and reuse of AIF assets must be provided for in that contract and must comply with the AIF's instrument constituting the fund. The contract must provide for the depositary to be informed of the contract.

[Note: article 14(3) first paragraph of the AIFMD]



3.9 **Valuation**

Application

- 3.9.1 This section applies to a full-scope UK AIFM of:
 - (1) a UK AIF; and
 - (2) and
 - (3) a non-UK AIF.

Responsibility of the AIFM

3.9.2 R An AIFM is responsible for the proper valuation of AIF assets, the calculation of the net asset value and the publication of that net asset value.

[Note: article 19(10) first sentence first paragraph of AIFMD]

Standard of care of the valuation

3.9.3 R An AIFM must ensure that any valuation of an AIF's assets is performed impartially and with all due skill, care and diligence.

[Note: article 19(8) of AIFMD]

Establishment of procedures for valuation of assets

3.9.4 R An AIFM must ensure that, for each AIF it manages, appropriate and consistent procedures are established so that under the rules laid down in the applicable national law of the country where the AIF is established and the instrument constituting the fund:

- (1) a proper and independent valuation of the assets of the AIF can be performed; and
- (2) the net asset value per unit or share of the AIF is calculated and disclosed to investors.

[Note: article 19(1), (2) and (3) first paragraph of AIFMD]

Frequency of valuation of assets and calculation of net asset value

3.9.5 R

- (1) An AIFM must ensure that the valuation procedure in FUND 3.9.4 R provides for the assets of any AIF under the AIFM's management to be valued and the net asset value per *unit* or *share* to be calculated at least once a year.
- (2) Where an AIF is open-ended, such valuations and calculations must also be carried out at a frequency that is appropriate both to the assets held by the AIF and its issuance and redemption frequency.
- (3) Where an AIF is closed-ended, such valuations and calculations must also be carried out in case of an increase or decrease of the capital by the relevant AIF.

[Note: article 19(3) second, third and fourth paragraphs of AIFMD]

Informing investors of valuations of assets and calculations of net asset value

3.9.6 R

An AIFM must ensure that investors in the AIFs under its management are informed of the valuations and calculations in the manner set out in the relevant *instrument constituting the fund*.

[Note: article 19(3) fifth paragraph of AIFMD]

Performance of the valuation function

3.9.7 R

- (1) An AIFM may perform the valuation itself, provided that:
 - (a) the valuation task is functionally independent from the portfolio management; and
 - (b) the remuneration policy and other measures ensure that conflicts of interest are mitigated and that undue influence upon the employees involved is prevented.
- (2) An *AIFM* that does not perform the valuation function itself must ensure that the function is performed by an *external valuer*.
- (3) An external valuer appointed under (2) must be a person independent from:
 - (a) the AIF in respect of which the valuation function is performed;
 - (b) the AIFM; and
 - (c) any other persons with close links to the AIF or the AIFM.

[Note: article 19(4) first paragraph of AIFMD]

Appointment of the depositary as an external valuer

3.9.8 R

The *depositary* appointed for an *AIF* may not be appointed as an *external* valuer of that *AIF* unless:

(1) it has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary functions from its tasks as an *external valuer*; and

(2) the potential conflicts of interests are properly identified, managed, monitored and disclosed to the investors of the AIF.

[Note: article 19(4) second paragraph of AIFMD]

Appointment of an external valuer

3.9.9 R Where an external valuer performs the valuation function, the AIFM must be able to demonstrate that:

- (1) the external valuer is subject to mandatory professional registration recognised by law or legal or regulatory provisions or rules of professional conduct;
- (2) the external valuer can provide sufficient professional guarantees to be able to perform the relevant valuation function effectively under this section; and
- (3) the appointment of the external valuer complies with the requirements of ■ FUND 3.10.2 R (General delegation arrangements) and the AIFMD level 2 regulation.

[Note: article 19(5) of AIFMD]

Delegation by an external valuer

G 3.9.10

AIFMs should be aware that regulation 24(2) of the AIFMD UK Regulation prohibits an external valuer from delegating valuation to a third party.

Notification of appointment of an external valuer

3.9.11 R

- (1) An AIFM must notify the appointment of an external valuer to the
- (2) An AIFM must notify the FCA under (1) using the material change form in ■ SUP 15 Annex 6C R.

[Note: article 19(7) first part of first paragraph of AIFMD]

G 3.9.12

Under regulation 24(3) of the AIFMD UK regulation, the FCA may require an AIFM to appoint another external valuer where it considers that the appointment does not comply with ■ FUND 3.9.9 R.

Subordinate measures

3.9.13 G Articles 67 to 74 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation provide detailed rules supplementing this section.



3.10 Delegation

Application

3.10.1 R

This section applies to a full-scope UK AIFM of:

- (1) a UK AIF; and
- (2) [deleted]
- (3) a non-UK AIF

in relation to the delegation of those *AIFM management functions* for which it is responsible, other than supporting tasks such as administrative or technical functions.

[Note: recital 31 of AIFMD]

General delegation requirements

3.10.2 R

An *AIFM* must ensure the following conditions are met when a delegate carries out any function on its behalf:

- (1) the AIFM has notified the FCA of the delegation before the delegation arrangements become effective; and
- (2) (a) the *AIFM* is able to justify its entire delegation structure with objective reasons;
 - (b) the delegate has sufficient resources to perform the respective activity and the persons who effectively conduct the business of the delegate are of sufficiently good repute and experience;
 - (c) (subject to ■FUND 3.10.7 G) the delegation of AIFM investment management functions is conferred only on a delegate that is authorised or registered for the purpose of asset management and subject to supervision;
 - (d) in addition to (c), where the delegation of AIFM investment management functions is conferred on a non-UK delegate, cooperation between the FCA and the supervisory authority of the delegate is ensured;
 - (e) the delegation does not prevent the FCA from supervising the AIFM effectively and, in particular, does not prevent the AIFM from acting, or the AIF from being managed, in the best interests of its investors; and
 - (f) the AIFM is able to demonstrate that:

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- (i) the delegate is qualified and capable of undertaking the functions in question;
- (ii) it was selected with all due care; and
- (iii) the AIFM can monitor the delegated activity effectively at any time, give further instructions to the delegate at any time and withdraw the delegation with immediate effect when this is in the interest of investors.

[Note: article 20(1) of AIFMD]

3.10.2A R An AIFM must notify the FCA of delegation arrangements under ■ FUND 3.10.2R (1) using the form in ■ FUND 3 Annex 2 R.

3.10.3 G For the purposes of ■ FUND 3.10.2R (2)(d) cooperation is ensured between the FCA and the supervisory authorities of a delegate which is not established in the UK where a cooperation arrangement is in place between the two authorities in accordance with article 78(3) of the AIFMD level 2 regulation.

Sub-delegation

- 3.10.4 An AIFM must ensure the following conditions are met when any of its delegates carries out a sub-delegation:
 - (1) the AIFM has consented to the sub-delegation before the subdelegation arrangements become effective;
 - (2) the AIFM has notified the FCA of the sub-delegation before the subdelegation arrangements become effective; and

.....

(3) the conditions in ■ FUND 3.10.2R (2) (General delegation requirements) are satisfied in relation to the sub-delegation, with references to 'delegate' and 'delegation' replaced by references to 'sub-delegate' and 'sub-delegation'.

[Note: article 20(4) of AIFMD]

- 3.10.4A R An AIFM must notify the FCA of sub-delegation arrangements under ■ FUND 3.10.4R (2) using the form in ■ FUND 3 Annex 2 R.
- 3.10.5 R An AIFM must comply with the rules in this section which are applicable to a sub-delegation in relation to any further sub-delegation of its functions by a sub-delegate.

[Note: article 20(6) of AIFMD]

Delegation of AIFM investment management functions

- 3.10.6 R An AIFM must not delegate or consent to the sub-delegation of AIFM investment management functions to:
 - (1) the depositary or a delegate of the depositary; or

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- (2) any other entity whose interests may conflict with those of the AIFM or the investors of the AIF, unless:
 - (a) that entity has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its *AIFM investment management function* from its other potentially conflicting tasks; and
 - (b) the potential conflicts of interest are properly identified, managed, monitored and disclosed to the investors of the AIF.

[Note: article 20(2) and (5) of AIFMD]

3.10.7 G

The FCA may consent to the delegation by a Full-scope UK AIFM of its AIFM investment management functions to an entity which is not authorised or registered for the purpose of asset management and subject to supervision in accordance with regulation 26 of the AIFMD UK regulation.

3.10.7A D

An *AIFM* that wishes to apply for the approval of its delegation arrangements in accordance with regulation 26 of the *AIFMD UK regulation* must do so using the form in ■ FUND 3 Annex 2 R.

Letterbox entity

3.10.8 R

An *AIFM* must not delegate its functions to the extent that, in essence, it can no longer be considered to be the *AIFM* of the *AIF* and to the extent that it becomes a letter-box entity.

[Note: article 20(3) of AIFMD]

3.10.9 EU

Letter-box entity and AIFM no longer considered to be managing an AIF

- 1. An AIFM shall be deemed a letter-box entity and shall no longer be considered to be the manager of the AIF at least in any of the following situations:
 - (a) the AIFM no longer retains the necessary expertise and resources to supervise the delegated tasks effectively and manage the risks associated with the delegation;
 - (b) the AIFM no longer has the power to take decisions in key areas which fall under the responsibility of the senior management or no longer has the power to perform senior management functions in particular in relation to the implementation of the general investment policy and investment strategies;
 - (c) the AIFM loses its contractual rights to inquire, inspect, have access or give instructions to its delegates or the exercise of such rights becomes impossible in practice;
 - (d) the AIFM delegates the performance of investment management functions to an extent that exceeds by a substantial margin the investment management functions performed by the AIFM itself. When assessing the extent of delegation, competent authorities shall assess the entire delegation structure taking into account not only the assets managed under delegation but also the following qualitative criteria:
 - the types of assets the AIF or the AIFM acting on behalf of the AIF is invested in, and the importance of the assets managed under delegation for the risk and return profile of the AIF;

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- (ii) the importance of the assets under delegation for the achievement of the investment goals of the AIF;
- the geographical and sectoral spread of the AIF's investments;
- the risk profile of the AIF; (iv)
- the type of investment strategies pursued by the AIF or the AIFM acting on behalf of the AIF;
- the types of tasks delegated in relation to those re-(vi) tained; and
- (vii) the configuration of delegates and their sub-delegates, their geographical sphere of operation and their corporate structure, including whether the delegation is conferred on an entity belonging to the same corporate group as the AIFM.

[Note: Article 82(1) of the AIFMD level 2 regulation]

Liability for delegated functions

3.10.10 G An AIFM's liability towards the AIF and its investors is not affected by the AIFM delegating functions to a third party, or by any further sub-delegation (see regulation 28(1) of the AIFMD UK Regulation).

Review of delegation and sub-delegation

3.10.11

An AIFM must review on an ongoing basis the services provided by each:

- (1) delegate appointed under FUND 3.10.2 R; and
- (2) sub-delegate appointed under FUND 3.10.4 R.

[Note: article 20(1) and 20(4) of AIFMD]

3.10.12

An AIFM should make each of its delegates aware of the requirement to review the services provided by each of its sub-delegates on an ongoing basis (see regulation 28(2) of the AIFMD UK Regulation).

Subordinate measures

3.10.13 G Articles 75 to 82 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation provide detailed rules supplementing this section.



3.11 Depositaries

Application

3.11.2 R This table belongs to ■ FUND 3.11.1 R.

This table belongs to a remain in				
Rule	Full-scope UK AIFM of a UK AIF (other than a non- UK feeder AIF which is marketed in the UK)	Full-scope UK AIFM of a non-UK AIF or a non-UK feeder AIF which is mar- keted in the UK	UK deposit- ary of a UK AIF (other than a non- UK feeder AIF which is marketed in the UK) man- aged by a full-scope UK AIFM or an EEA AIFM	UK deposit- ary of a non- UK AIF or a non-UK feeder AIF which is mar- keted in the UK
3.11.4R	х			
3.11.5R	x		х	
3.11.7R	x			
3.11.9R			x	
3.11.10R	х			
3.11.12R	х			
3.11.14R	x			
3.11.16R			x	
3.11.19R	х		Х	
3.11.20R			х	х
3.11.21R			X	X
3.11.23R			x	Х
3.11.24R			x	
3.11.25R			x	x
3.11.26R			x	
3.11.28R			x	
3.11.29R			x	
3.11.30R			x	
3.11.33R		х		

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Note: "x" means "applies".

3.11.3

A UK depositary of a non-UK AIF or a non-UK feeder AIF which is marketed in the UK that does not perform all of the functions of cash monitoring, safekeeping and oversight for the AIF need only comply with the following rules that are applicable to the functions it performs:

- (1) FUND 3.11.20 R if it performs only the cash monitoring function;
- (2) FUND 3.11.21 R and FUND 3.11.23 R if it performs only the safekeeping function;
- (3) FUND 3.11.25 R if it performs only the oversight function;
- (4) FUND 3.11.20 R, FUND 3.11.21 R and FUND 3.11.23 R if it performs only the cash monitoring and safekeeping functions;
- (5) FUND 3.11.20 R and FUND 3.11.25 R if it performs only the cash monitoring and oversight functions; and
- (6) FUND 3.11.21 R, FUND 3.11.23 R and FUND 3.11.25 R if it performs only the safekeeping and oversight functions.

Appointment of a single depositary

3.11.4 R

An AIFM must, for each UK AIF it manages, ensure that:

- (1) a single depositary is appointed; and
- (2) the assets of the AIF are entrusted to the depositary for safekeeping in accordance with ■ FUND 3.11.21R and ■ FUND 3.11.23R.

[Note: article 21(1) and (8) of AIFMD]

General obligations

3.11.5

An AIFM and a depositary must, in the context of their respective roles, act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interest of the AIF and its investors.

[Note: article 21(10) first paragraph of AIFMD]

3.11.6 G The Act specifies that the trustee of an AUT and the depositary of an ACS must be independent of its authorised fund manager, and the OEIC Regulations specify that the depositary of an ICVC must be independent of the ICVC and its directors. However, these requirements do not apply to AIFs which are not authorised funds, and, therefore, an AIFM and a depositary of an unauthorised AIF may be from within the same group, but only if conflicts of interest are avoided and there is sufficient organisational separation between the two entities.

FUND 3 : Requirements for alternative investment fund managers

Conflicts of interest: AIFM

3.11.7

R To avoid conflicts of interest between the *depositary*, the *AIFM*, the *AIF* and

its investors, an AIFM must ensure that:

- (1) it does not act as a depositary or a delegate of a depositary; and
- (2) a *prime brokerage firm* acting as counterparty to an *AIF* does not act as the *depositary* for that *AIF*, unless:
 - (a) the *prime brokerage firm* has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary functions from its tasks as a *prime brokerage firm*; and
 - (b) potential conflicts of interest are properly identified, managed, monitored and disclosed to the investors of the AIF by the AIFM.

[Note: article 21(4) of AIFMD]

3.11.8 G

A depositary may delegate custody tasks to one or more prime brokerage firms provided the depositary complies with ■ FUND 3.11.26 R to ■ FUND 3.11.30 R. In addition to the delegated custody tasks, prime brokerage firms are allowed to provide prime brokerage services to the AIF. Those prime brokerage services do not form part of the delegation arrangement.

[Note: recital 43 of AIFMD]

Conflicts of interest: depositaries

3.11.9 R

A *depositary* must not carry out activities with regard to the *AIF*, or the *AIFM* on behalf of the *AIF*, that may create conflicts of interest between the *AIF*, the investors in the *AIF*, the *AIFM* and itself, unless:

- (1) the *depositary* has properly identified any such potential conflicts of interest;
- (2) the *depositary* has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its *depositary* tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks; and
- (3) the potential conflicts of interest are properly managed, monitored and disclosed to the investors of the *AIF*.

[Note: article 21(10) second paragraph of AIFMD]

Eligible depositaries for UK AIFs

3.11.10 R

Subject to FUND 3.11.12 R, an AIFM must, for each UK AIF it manages, ensure the appointment of a depositary which is a firm established in the UK that has the Part 4A permission of acting as trustee or depositary of an AIF and which is one of the following:

- (1) a credit institution; or
- (2) a MiFID investment firm or an EEA MiFID investment firm which provides the ancillary service of safe-keeping and administration of financial instruments for the account of clients; or

FUND 3: Requirements for alternative investment fund managers

(3) another category of institution that is subject to prudential regulation and ongoing supervision and which, on 21 July 2011, fell within the categories of institution eligible to be a trustee of an AUT or a depositary of an ICVC.

[Note: article 21(3)(a) to (c) and (5)(a) of AIFMD]

3.11.10A G

- (1) The capital requirements for a MiFID investment firm appointed as a depositary in accordance with ■ FUND 3.11.10R(2) are contained in MIFIDPRU.
- (2) An EEA MiFID investment firm appointed as a depositary in accordance with ■ FUND 3.11.10R(2) should refer to ■ MIFIDPRU 1.1.3G and ■ 1.1.4G, which explain the FCA's general approach to its prudential regulation.

3.11.11 G

- (1) For a depositary of a fund to be established in the UK, it must have:
 - (a) its registered office in the UK, where the fund is an authorised fund; or
 - (b) its registered office or branch in the UK, where the fund is an unauthorised fund.
- (2) [deleted]

3.11.12

An AIFM that manages a UK AIF which:

- (1) has no redemption rights exercisable during the period of five years from the date of the initial investments; and
- (2) in accordance with its core investment policy:
 - (a) does not generally invest in AIF custodial assets; or
 - (b) generally invests in issuers or non-listed companies in order to potentially acquire control over such companies in accordance with regulation 35 of the AIFMD UK regulation

may appoint, as its depositary, a firm which is established in the UK and which complies with ■ FUND 3.11.14 R.

3.11.13

For the purposes of FUND 3.11.12R (2)(a), an AIF does not generally invest in AIF custodial assets if it invests in such assets on a temporary basis or if those assets do not constitute a significant proportion of its overall assets. However, in line with ■ FUND 3.11.12R (2)(b), an AIF may invest in AIF custodial assets if it invests in issuers to acquire control of such companies in accordance with regulation 35 of the AIFMD UK regulation or if it is in the process of divesting its investment in an issuer which it controls or previously controlled.

3.11.14

R

An AIFM must ensure that a depositary appointed in line with ■ FUND 3.11.12 R is a *firm*:

FUND 3 : Requirements for alternative investment fund managers

- (1) which has the Part 4A permission of acting as trustee or depositary of an AIF; and
- (2) which has own funds of at least €125,000.

[Note: article 21(3) second paragraph after (c) and (5)(a) of AIFMD]

3.11.15 G

For certain types of closed-ended *AIFs* (such as private equity, venture capital and real estate funds) a wider range of entities than those specified in FUND 3.11.10 R may perform the relevant *depositary* functions. The *FCA* requires such entities to obtain authorisation as a *depositary* to demonstrate that they can meet the commitments inherent in those functions, but imposes a lower level of capital requirements in recognition of the different degree of risk implied by the characteristics of the *AIF*. The capital requirements of such *firms* are contained in IPRU-INV 5 (particularly IPRU-INV 5.4.3R (Own funds requirement)) but if the *firm* also undertakes *MiFID business*, its capital requirements will be contained in *MIFIDPRU*.

[Note: recital 34 of AIFMD]

Additional requirements for depositaries of authorised AIFs

3.11.16 R

[deleted]

[Editor's note: this requirement has been moved to ■ MIFIDPRU 4.4.6R.]

3.11.17 G

[deleted]

3.11.18 R

[deleted]

Written contract

3.11.19 R

An AIFM and a depositary must ensure that the appointment of the depositary is evidenced by a written contract. The contract must regulate the flow of information deemed necessary to allow the depositary to perform its functions for the AIF for which it has been appointed as depositary.

[Note: article 21(2) of AIFMD]

Depositary functions: cash monitoring

3.11.20 R

A *depositary* must ensure that the *AIF*'s cash flows are properly monitored and that:

- (1) all payments made by, or on behalf of, investors upon the subscription of *units* or *shares* of an *AIF* have been received;
- (2) all cash of the AIF has been booked in cash accounts opened:
 - (a) in the name of:
 - (i) the AIF; or
 - (ii) the AIFM acting on behalf of the AIF; or

- (iii) the depositary acting on behalf of the AIF; and
- (b) at:
 - (i) a central bank; or
 - (ii) aCRD credit institution; or
 - (iii) a bank authorised in a non-EEA country; or
 - (iv) another entity of the same nature, in the relevant market where cash accounts are required, provided such an entity is subject to effective prudential regulation and supervision which have the same effect as UK law and are effectively enforced and in accordance with the principles set out in article 2 (safeguarding of client financial instruments and funds) of the MiFID Delegated Directive; and
- (3) where cash accounts are opened in the name of the depositary acting on behalf of the AIF in accordance with (2)(a)(iii), the depositary must ensure that no cash of the entity referred to in (2)(b), and none of the depositary's own cash, is booked on such accounts.

[Note: article 21(7) of AIFMD]

Depositary functions: safekeeping of financial instruments

3.11.21 R

- (1) A depositary must hold in custody all AIF custodial assets.
- (2) The depositary must ensure that all AIF custodial assets that can be registered in a *financial instruments* account are registered in the depositary's books within segregated accounts opened in the name of the AIF, or the AIFM acting on behalf of the AIF, so that they can be clearly identified as belonging to the AIF at all times in accordance with the applicable law and ■ CASS 6.1.16IA R (Depositaries of AIFs).

[Note: article 21(8)(a) of AIFMD]

3.11.22 R

Financial instruments to be held in custody

- Financial instruments belonging to the AIF or to the AIFM acting on behalf of the AIF which are not able to be physically delivered to the depositary shall be included in the scope of the custody duties of the depositary where all of the following requirements are met:
 - they are transferable securities including those which embed derivatives as referred to in [COLL 5.2.19R(3) and (3A)], money market instruments or units of collective investment undertakings;
 - they are capable of being registered or held in an account directly or indirectly in the name of the depositary.
- 2. Financial instruments which, in accordance with applicable national law, are only directly registered in the name of the AIF with the issuer itself or its agent, such as a registrar or a transfer agent, shall not be held in custody.
- 3. Financial instruments belonging to the AIF or the AIFM acting on behalf of the AIF which are able to be physically delivered to the depositary shall always be included in the scope of the custody duties of the depositary.

[Note: Article 88 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation]

Depositary functions: safekeeping of other assets

3.11.23

managers

R

For assets of the AIF that are not AIF custodial assets, a depositary must:

- (1) verify that the AIF, or the AIFM acting on behalf of the AIF, is the owner of the assets based on information or documents provided by the AIF or the AIFM and, where available, on external evidence; and
- (2) maintain, and keep up to date a record of those assets for which it is satisfied that the AIF, or the AIFM acting on behalf of the AIF, is the owner.

[Note: article 21(8)(b) of AIFMD]

Reuse of assets

3.11.24

A depositary must not reuse the assets of the AIF without the prior consent of the AIF or the AIFM acting on behalf of the AIF.

.....

[Note: article 21(10) third paragraph of AIFMD]

Depositary functions: oversight

3.11.25 R A depositary must:

- (1) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of units or shares of the AIF are carried out in accordance with the applicable national law and the instrument constituting the fund;
- (2) ensure that the value of the *units* or *shares* of the *AIF* is calculated in accordance with the applicable national law, the instrument constituting the fund and ■ FUND 3.9 (Valuation);
- (3) carry out the instructions of the AIFM, unless they conflict with the applicable national law or the instrument constituting the fund;
- (4) ensure that in transactions involving the AIF's assets, any consideration is remitted to the AIF within the usual time limits; and
- (5) ensure that an AIF's income is applied in accordance with the applicable national law and the instrument constituting the fund.

[Note: article 21(9) of AIFMD]

Delegation: general prohibition

R 3.11.26

- (1) A depositary must not delegate its functions to third parties, except as permitted by ■ FUND 3.11.28R.
- (2) The prohibition in (1) does not apply to the delegation by the depositary of supporting administrative or technical tasks that are linked to its depositary functions.

[Note: recital 42 and article 21(11) first paragraph of AIFMD]

FUND 3: Requirements for alternative investment fund managers

3.11.27

G

The use of services provided by securities settlement systems, as specified in the Financial Markets and Insolvency (Settlement Finality) Regulations 1999, or similar services provided by third-country securities settlement systems in other countries, does not constitute a delegation by the depositary of its functions.

[Note: article 21(11) fifth paragraph of AIFMD]

3.11.27A G

- (1) (a) If a depositary performs part of its functions through a branch in an EEA State this is not a delegation by the depositary of its functions to a third party.
 - (b) This is because 'third party' in FUND 3.11.26R means any party that is not part of the same legal entity as the depositary.
- (2) Paragraph (1) also applies where the depositary is the UK branch of an EEA firm and it performs part of its functions:
 - (a) through a branch in an EEA State; or
 - (b) from the *EEA State* where it has its registered office.
 - (a) A depositary that performs part of its functions through a branch or registered office in an EEA State should ensure that those arrangements do not impede the depositary's ability to meet the threshold conditions.
 - (b) (i) In particular, the arrangements should not impede the FCA's ability to supervise the depositary effectively.
 - (ii) For example, the FCA's ability to supervise the depositary might be impeded if the *depositary* performed tasks other than administrative and supporting tasks from its branch or registered office in an EEA State.

......

Delegation: safekeeping

3.11.28

A depositary may delegate the functions in ■ FUND 3.11.21 R and ■ FUND 3.11.23 R to third parties, subject to the following conditions:

- (1) the tasks are not delegated with the intention of avoiding the requirements of those rules or the AIFMD level 2 regulation;;
- (2) the depositary can demonstrate that there is an objective reason for the delegation;
- (3) the depositary:
 - (a) has exercised all due skill, care and diligence in the selection and appointment of any third party to whom it wants to delegate parts of its tasks; and
 - (b) continues to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring:
 - (i) of any third party to whom it has delegated parts of its tasks;
 - (ii) of the arrangements of that third party in respect of the matters delegated to it;

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- (4) the *depositary* ensures that the third party delegate meets the following conditions at all times:
 - (a) the third party has structures and expertise that are adequate and proportionate to the nature and complexity of the assets of the AIF, or the AIFM acting on behalf of the AIF, that have been entrusted to it:
 - (b) (subject to FUND 3.11.29 R) for custody tasks in relation to *AIF* custodial assets, the third party is subject to:
 - effective prudential regulation, including minimum capital requirements, and supervision in the jurisdiction concerned; and
 - (ii) an external periodic audit to ensure that the *financial instruments* remain in its custody;
 - (c) the third party segregates the assets of the *depositary*'s clients from its own assets and from the assets of the *depositary* in such a way that they can, at any time, be clearly identified as belonging to clients of a particular *depositary*;
 - (d) the third party does not make use of the assets unless it has:
 - (i) obtained the prior consent of the AIF, or the AIFM acting on behalf of the AIF; and
 - (ii) given prior notification to the depositary; and
 - (e) the third party complies with the general obligations and prohibitions relating to the *depositary* in FUND 3.11.5 R, FUND 3.11.5 G, FUND 3.11.9 R, FUND 3.11.21 R, FUND 3.11.23 R and FUND 3.11.24 R.

[Note: article 21(11) second paragraph of AIFMD]

Delegation: countries other than the UK

3.11.29 R

A *depositary* may delegate custody tasks in relation to *AIF custodial assets* to an entity in a country other than the *UK* that does not satisfy the conditions in FUND 3.11.28R (4)(b), provided that:

- (1) the law of that third country requires those AIF custodial assets to be held in custody by a local entity;
- (2) no local entity satisfies the conditions in FUND 3.11.28R (4)(b);
- (3) the *depositary* delegates its functions to such a local entity only to the extent required by the law of that country and only for as long as there is no local entity that satisfies the delegation conditions in FUND 3.11.28R (4)(b);
- (4) the investors of the relevant *AIF* are informed before their investment that such delegation is required due to legal constraints in that country and of the reasons as to why the delegation is necessary; and
- (5) the AIF, or the AIFM on behalf of the AIF, has consented to the delegation arrangements before they become effective.

[Note: article 21(11) third paragraph of AIFMD]

Delegation: sub-delegation

3.11.30

A depositary must ensure that a third party to whom the depositary has delegated functions does not, in turn, sub-delegate those functions unless the delegate complies with the same requirements that apply to the depositary, with any necessary changes, in relation to the delegation by the depositary of its functions in ■ FUND 3.11.26 R to ■ FUND 3.11.29 R.

[Note: article 21(11) fourth paragraph of AIFMD]

Delegation: omnibus account

G 3.11.31

A depositary may delegate the safe-keeping of assets to a third party that maintains a common account for multiple AIFs, a so-called 'omnibus account', provided it is a segregated common account that is segregated from the third party's own assets.

[Note: recital 40 of AIFMD]

Provision of information

3.11.32 G The requirements of ■ SUP 2 (Information gathering by the FCA or PRA on its own initiative) apply to the depositary, under which it must enable the FCA to obtain, on request, all information that the depositary has obtained while discharging its duties and that the FCA considers necessary.

[Note: article 21(16) of AIFMD]

AIFM of a non-UK AIF

3.11.33 R An AIFM of a non-UK AIF or a non-UK feeder AIF which is marketed in the UK must:

- (1) ensure that the duties referred to in FUND 3.11.20 R. FUND 3.11.21 R. ■ FUND 3.11.23 R and ■ FUND 3.11.25 R are carried out in relation to that AIF by one or more:
 - (a) firms that:
 - (i) are established in the UK; and
 - (ii) which have the Part 4A permission of acting as trustee or depositary of an AIF; and
 - (iii) which have own funds of at least €125,000,

where the duties are carried out in the UK; or

- (b) entities that are not established in the UK, where the duties are not carried out in the UK; or
- (c) firms that are established in the UK and which are carrying out the duties from a non-UK branch:
- (2) not perform the duties referred to in (1) itself; and
- (3) provide the FCA with information about the identity of those entities responsible for carrying out the duties referred to in (1).

[Note: article 36(1)(a) of AIFMD]

FUND 3 : Requirements for alternative investment fund managers

Subordinate measures

3.11.34 **G**

Articles 83 to 102 of the *AIFMD level 2 regulation* provide detailed rules supplementing this section.



3.12 Marketing a UK AIF in the UK

Application

- This section applies to: 3.12.1 G
 - (1) a full-scope UK AIFM of a UK AIF.
 - (2) [deleted]

Marketing application

- D Under regulation 54 (FCA approval for marketing) of the AIFMD UK 3.12.2 regulation, a full-scope UK AIFM may apply to market a UK AIF it manages in the UK by submitting a notice to the FCA in the form set out in ■ FUND 3 Annex 1 D.
- 3.12.3 G If the UK AIF is a feeder AIF, the master AIF needs to be an AIF that is not managed by a non-UK AIFM or is not a non-UK AIF for it to be marketed in accordance with regulation 54 of the AIFMD UK Regulation. If the master AIF is managed by a non-UK AIFM or is a non-UK AIF, the AIF may be marketed in the UK in accordance with regulation of the AIFMD UK regulation (see ■ FUND 10.5.9G (Marketing of AIFs managed by other third-country AIFMs).
- G 3.12.4 (1) A full-scope UK AIFM may use the form set out in ■ FUND 3 Annex 1 D to apply to market a UK AIF (that is not a feeder AIF, the master AIF of which is managed by a non-UK AIFM or is a non-UK AIF) to professional clients and/or retail clients.
 - (2) A full-scope UK AIFM may inform the FCA of its intention to market such an AIF in the UK in its application to become authorised as a Full-scope UK AIFM, in which case the firm does not also have to submit the form in ■ FUND 3 Annex 1 D in respect of that marketing.
 - (3) [deleted]
- 3.12.5 G [deleted]
- 3.12.6 A full-scope UK AIFM that intends to market to retail clients should consider the application of the *financial promotions* regime and ensure it is compliant with the relevant requirements (see ■ PERG 8.37.14 G (Application of the financial promotion and scheme promotion restrictions)).

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3.12.7 G [deleted]

Notification of intention to market at AIF in the United Kingdom

This annex consists only of one or more forms. Forms are to be found through the following address:

Notification of intention to provide or amend cross border services in another EEA state with respect to marketing an AIF (Article 32); and/or Notification of intention to market an AIF in the United Kingdom (Article 31) - FUND 3 Annex 1 D

Notice of AIFM delegation

This annex consists of one or more forms. Forms can be completed online now by visiting https://www.handbook.fca.org.uk/form

The forms are also to be found through the following address:

FUND 3 Annex 2 R - Notice of AIFM delegation

Investment Funds sourcebook

Chapter 4

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4.1.1

G [deleted]

Investment Funds sourcebook

Chapter 5

[not used]

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Chapter 6

[not used]

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Chapter 7

[not used]

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Chapter 8

[not used]

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Chapter 9

[not used]

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Chapter 10

Operating on a cross-border basis



10.1 **Application and purpose**

Application

- 10.1.1 G
- (1) This chapter applies to the following types of firm in relation to the activities in (2):
 - (a) a full-scope UK AIFM;
 - (b) [deleted]
 - (c) a small non-UK AIFM; and
 - (d) an above-threshold non-UK AIFM.
- (2) The activities to which this chapter relates are the management and marketing on a cross-border basis, into or from the UK of:
 - (a) a UK AIF; and
 - (b) a non-UK AIF.
 - (c) [deleted]

- G 10.1.2
- Purpose The purpose of this chapter is to provide quidance on the requirements that apply to the types of firm set out in ■ FUND 10.1.1 G when operating on a cross-border basis into or from the UK.

Introduction

- 10.1.3 G
- [deleted]
- 10.1.4 G
- [deleted]
- G 10.1.5
- (1) There are specific provisions for third country AIFs and AIFMs (ie, in relation to non-UK AIFs and non-UK AIFMs) and the marketing of a UK AIF or a non-UK AIF that is a feeder AIF, the master AIF of which is managed by a non-UK AIFM or is a non-UK AIF.
- (2) A UK AIFM is allowed to manage a non-UK AIF from the UK.
- (3) In addition, the UK allows the marketing by the following types of AIFM in the UK:
 - (a) a full-scope UK AIFM of:

- (i) a *UK AIF* that is a feeder AIF, the master AIF of which is managed by a non-UK AIFM or is a non-UK AIF and;
- (ii) a non-UK AIF;
- (b) [deleted]
- (c) a non-UK AIFM of:
 - (i) a UK AIF; and
 - (ii) a non-UK AIF.
 - (iii) [deleted]



AIFM management passport [deleted] 10.2

[deleted]



[deleted]



10.4 **AIFM** third country management

Application

10.4.1 G This section applies to a full-scope UK AIFM of a non-UK AIF that is not marketed in the UK to UK investors.

Applicable requirements

- 10.4.2 A full-scope UK AIFM may manage a non-UK AIF subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. If the AIF is not marketed, these conditions are that:
 - (1) the AIFM complies with the full requirements of FUND, other rules in the Handbook which, when made, implemented AIFMD, the AIFMD level 2 regulation, the AIFMD UK regulation in respect of that AIF, except ■ FUND 3.3 (Annual reporting) and ■ FUND 3.11 (Depositaries), the AIFMD BTS and any other binding technical standards made in connection with the UK AIFM regime; and
 - (2) (in accordance with regulation 33 of the AIFMD UK regulation) appropriate cooperation arrangements are in place between the FCA and the supervisory authorities of the country where the non-UK AIF is established in order to ensure an efficient exchange of information that allows FCA to carry out its duties in accordance with FUND, other rules in the Handbook which, when made, implemented AIFMD, the AIFMD level 2 regulation and the UK AIFMD regulation.
- 10.4.3 G As a result, a full-scope UK AIFM of a non-UK AIF that is not marketed is required to comply with:
 - (1) all of FUND 3 with the exception of FUND 3.3 (Annual report of an AIF), ■ FUND 3.11 (Depositaries) and ■ FUND 3.12 (Marketing in the UK); and
 - (2) such other provisions of the FCA Handbook as are applicable to a fullscope UK AIFM.
- 10.4.4 If a full-scope UK AIFM wishes to market in the UK a non-UK AIF that it manages, the AIFM must comply with the relevant requirements, as explained in ■ FUND 10.5.3 G to ■ FUND 10.5.5 G (Marketing of third country AIFs managed by full-scope UK AIFMs).



10.5 National private placement

Application

10.5.1 G

This section applies to the following types of *AIFM* that intend to market an *AIF* in the *UK*:

- (1) a full-scope UK AIFM of:
 - (a) a feeder AIF that is a UK AIF, the master AIF of which is managed by a non-UK AIFM or is a non-UK AIF; and
 - (b) a non-UK AIF;
- (2) [deleted]
- (3) [deleted]
- (4) an above-threshold non-UK AIFM of:
 - (a) a UK AIF; and
 - (b) [deleted]
 - (c) a non-UK AIF.

Introduction

10.5.2 G

Marketing in the *UK* only of the types of *AIF* set out in ■FUND 10.5.1 G is permitted subject to certain conditions (see Part 6 (Marketing) of the *AIFMD UK regulation*). In accordance with these provisions, an *AIFM* of the type set out in ■FUND 10.5.1 G may *market* an *AIF* in the *UK* providing it has notified the *FCA* of its intention to *market*, it meets the relevant conditions in the *AIFMD UK regulation* and the *FCA* has not suspended or revoked the *AIFM*'s entitlement to *market* the *AIF*. The *AIFM* is entitled to *market* the *AIF* as soon as a notification containing all of the required information has been sent to the *FCA*.

Marketing of third country AIFs managed by full-scope UK AIFMs

10.5.3 G

In accordance with regulation 57 of the AIFMD UK regulation, a full-scope UK AIFM may market the following types of AIF in the UK by submitting a notification to the FCA in the form in FUND 10 Annex 1 D:

- (1) a feeder AIF that is a UK AIF the master AIF of which is managed by a non-UK AIFM or is a non-UK AIF; and
- (2) a non-UK AIF.

10.5.4

To allow the AIFM to comply with regulation 57(4), the notification includes a statement from the AIFM confirming that the following conditions are met:

- (1) subject to (2), the AIFM complies with the requirements of FUND, other rules in the Handbook which, when made, implemented AIFMD, the AIFMD level 2 regulation, the AIFMD UK regulation, the AIFMD BTS and any other binding technical standards made in connection with the UK AIFM regime in respect of that AIF;
- (2) the AIFM is not required to comply with the requirements of ■ FUND 3.11 (Depositaries) provided the AIFM:
 - (a) ensures that one or more entities, other than the AIFM, are appointed to carry out the duties in ■ FUND 3.11.20R to ■ 3.11.23R and ■ 3.11.25R; and
 - (b) informs the FCA about the identity of each entity;
- (3) appropriate cooperation arrangements for the purpose of systemic risk oversight and in line with international standards are in place between the FCA and the supervisory authorities of the relevant third country to ensure an efficient exchange of information that enables the FCA to carry out its duties in accordance with FUND, other rules in the Handbook which, when made, implemented AIFMD, the AIFMD level 2 regulation and the AIFMD UK regulation, the AIFMD BTS and any other binding technical standards made in connection with the UK AIFM regime; and
- (4) the country where the non-UK AIF is established is not listed as a Non-Cooperative Country and Territory by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

G 10.5.5

- (1) As a result of marketing an AIF in the UK, a full-scope UK AIFM is required to comply with:
 - (a) all of FUND 3, except certain sections of FUND 3.11 (Depositaries) (as set out in ■ FUND 3.11.33R (AIFM of a non-UK AIF)) and ■ (Marketing in the UK); and
 - (b) such other provisions of the FCA Handbook that apply to a fullscope UK AIFM of a UK AIF.
- (2) A full-scope UK AIFM managing a non-UK AIF that is not marketed should note that the rules it needs to comply with will change in relation to that AIF as a result of the AIF being marketed (see ■ FUND 10.4.3 G for details of the rules that apply to a full-scope UK AIFM managing, a non-UK AIF that is not marketed). In particular, an AIFM will be subject to the annual report requirements in ■ FUND 3.3 (Annual report of an AIF) and some of the depositary provisions in ■ FUND 3.11 (Depositaries) (as set out in ■ FUND 3.11.33 R (AIFM of a non-UK AIF)).

Marketing of AIFs managed by small third-country AIFMs

10.5.6

G

In accordance with regulation 58 (Marketing of AIFs managed by small third country AIFMs) of the AIFMD UK regulation, a small non-UK AIFM may

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market an AIF in the UK managed by it by submitting a notification to the FCA in the form set out in ■ FUND 10 Annex 1 D.

10.5.7 G

To allow the AIFM to comply with the requirements of regulation 58(2), the notification includes a statement from the AIFM confirming that the following conditions are met:

- (1) the AIFM is the person responsible for complying with the implementing provisions relating to the marketing of the AIF (as explained in FUND 10.5.8 G); and
- (2) the AIFM is a small non-UK AIFM.

10.5.8 G

As a result of *marketing* an *AIF* in the *UK*, a *small non-UK AIFM* is required to provide the *FCA* with information on:

- (1) the main instruments in which the AIFM trades; and
- (2) the principal exposures and most important concentrations of the *AIFs* it manages.

in accordance with SUP 16.18 (AIFMD reporting).

Marketing of AIFs managed by other third-country AIFMs

10.5.9 G

In accordance with regulation 59 of the AIFMD UK regulation, an above-threshold non-UK AIFM may market a UK AIF or a non-UK AIF in the UK managed by it by submitting a notification to the FCA in the form in FUND 10 Annex 1 D.

10.5.10 G

To allow the *AIFM* to comply with the requirements of regulation 59(2), the notification includes a statement from the *AIFM* confirming that the following conditions are met:

- (1) the AIFM is the person responsible for complying with the implementing provisions relating to the marketing of the AIF (see
 FUND 10.5.11 G);
- (2) the AIFM complies with the requirements of FUND 3.2 (Investor information), 3.3 (Annual report of an AIF), and 3.4 (Reporting obligations to the FCA) in so far as such provisions are relevant to the AIFM and the AIF to be marketed:
- (3) if applicable, the AIFM complies with Part 5 (AIFs which acquire control of non-listed companies and issuers) of the AIFMD UK regulation in relation to the AIF to be marketed;
- (4) appropriate cooperation arrangements for the purpose of systemic risk oversight and in line with international standards are in place between:
 - (a) the FCA and, if applicable, the competent authorities of the other country where the AIF is established; and

- (b) the supervisory authorities of the country where the *non-UK* AIFM is established and, if applicable, of the country where the non-UK AIF is established.
- to ensure an efficient exchange of information that enables the FCA to carry out its duties in accordance with AIFMD; and
- (5) the third country where the non-UK AIF is established is not listed as a Non-Cooperative Country and Territory by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

10.5.11 G

As a result of marketing an AIF in the UK, an above-threshold non-UK AIFM is required to comply with:

- (1) the requirements that apply to a full-scope UK AIFM in FUND 3.2 (Investor information), ■ FUND 3.3 (Annual report of an AIF) and ■ FUND 3.4 (Reporting obligations to the FCA) in so far as such provisions are relevant to the AIFM and the AIF; and
- (2) if applicable, Part 5 (AIFs which acquire control of non-listed companies and issuers) of the AIFMD UK regulation.

10.5.11A G

- (1) (a) A provision of FUND 3.2 (Investor Information), FUND 3.3 (Annual report of the AIF) or ■ FUND 3.4 (Reporting obligations to the FCA) will not be relevant to an above-threshold non-UK AIFM and the AIF it markets, if it relates to another provision to which the AIFM is not subject.
 - (b) For example, the AIFM does not need to comply with ■ FUND 3.2.2R (5) because it is not subject to the professional negligence requirements in IPRU(INV) 11.3.11G (Professional negligence).
- (2) (a) However, the AIFM should comply with the substance of the provisions of ■ FUND 3.2 (Investor Information), ■ FUND 3.3 (Annual report of the AIF) or ■ FUND 3.4 (Reporting obligations to the FCA) to the extent that these are relevant to the AIFM and the AIF.
 - (b) For example:
 - (i) the AIFM should make the latest net asset value of the AIF or latest market price of the unit or share of the AIF available to investors before they invest, but it does not need to do so in line with ■ FUND 3.9 (Valuation), because it is not subject to these provisions; and
 - (ii) the AIFM should include information in its annual report in relation to the remuneration paid by the AIFM to its staff as set out in ■ FUND 3.3.5R (5) and ■ FUND 3.3.5R (6), but it does not need to do so in line with the requirements in ■ SYSC 19B, because it is not subject to those provisions.
- (3) An AIFM should comply with the provisions in FUND 3.3 (Annual report of the AIF) in relation to the first financial year end date of the AIF following the AIFM's notification to the FCA of its intention to market the AIF in the UK.

10.5.11B G

An above-threshold non-EEA AIFM should report on a quarterly basis to the FCA the information in ■ FUND 3.4.2R, ■ FUND 3.4.3R and (if applicable)
■ FUND 3.4.5R for each AIF that is not marketed in the UK if:

- (1) that AIF is a master AIF managed by the AIFM;
- (2) the AIFM markets the feeder AIF of that master AIF in the UK; and
- (3) the AIFM is subject to quarterly reporting under article 110 of the AIFMD level 2 regulation (see SUP 16.18.4EU) for the feeder AIF.

Further guidance on marketing an AIF

10.5.12 G

Further *guidance* on marketing an *AIF* can be found in ■ PERG 8.37 (AIFMD marketing).

Provision of key information document in accordance with the PRIIPs Regulation

10.5.13 G

An AIFM that makes an AIF available to retail clients in the United Kingdom will need to draw up a key information document in accordance with the PRIIPs Regulation.

National private placement notification

This annex consists of one or more forms. Forms can be completed online by visiting https://www.fca.org.uk/firms/nppr

Chapter 11

[not used]

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Appendix 1 Written notice decision procedures under the AIFMD UK regulation

1.1 Section title

- App 1.1.1 G This appendix sets out the procedures that the FCA will follow in relation to written notices under the AIFMD UK regulation.
- App 1.1.3 G For the purposes of this appendix, the procedures in DEPP 4.1 (Executive decision maker) apply to decisions in this appendix that are taken by *executive procedures*.

App 1.1.4 G	Regulation	Description	Decision Maker
	12(3)	Where the FCA decides to enter an AIFM on the register of small registered UK AIFMs.	Executive procedures
	20(3)(a)	Where the FCA proposes to suspend the registration of a small registered UK AIFM or suspends such a registration with immediate effect.	Executive procedures
	20(6)(a)	Where the FCA decides to suspend the registration of a small registered UK AIFM in the way proposed (or, if the suspension has already been imposed, not to revoke the suspension), to make a suspension other than in the way proposed (or, if the suspension has already been imposed, to amend the suspension) or not to make a suspension (or if the suspension has already been imposed, to revoke such a suspension).	Executive procedures
	26(7)	Where the <i>FCA</i> proposes to refuse to approve the delegation or sub-delegation	Executive procedures

	of the functions of portfolio management or risk management by a <i>full-scope UK AIFM</i> .	
26(8)(a)	Where the FCA decides to refuse to approve the delegation or sub-delegation of the functions of portfolio management or risk management by a full-scope UK AIFM.	Executive procedures
54(6)	Where the FCA proposes to refuse an application to market an AIF by a full-scope UK AIFM under regulation 54 (FCA approval for marketing) of the AIFMD UK regulation.	Executive procedures
54(7)(a)	Where the FCA decides to refuse an application to market an AIF by a full-scope UK AIFM under regulation 54 (FCA approval for marketing) of the AIFMD UK regulation.	Executive procedures
64(3)(a)	Where the FCA proposes to suspend an AIFM's entitlement to market an AIF under regulations 57, 58 or 59 (National Private Placement) of the AIFMD UK regulation or suspends such an entitlement with immediate effect.	Executive procedures
64(7)(a)	Where the FCA decides to suspend an AIFM's entitlement to market an AIF under regulations 57, 58 or 59 (National Private Placement) of the AIFMD UK regulation in the way proposed, other than in the way proposed or not to revoke such a suspension.	Executive procedures
64(8)	Where the FCA decides not to suspend an AIFM's entitlement to market an AIF under regulations 57, 58 or 59 (National Private Placement) of the AIFMD UK regulation in the way proposed or to revoke such a suspension.	Executive procedures

FUND TP 1 Transitional Provisions

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	Material to which the transitional provision applies		Transitional provision	Transitional provision: date in force	Handbook provisions: coming into force
1	FUND 3.11.2 R	R	A credit institution established in the UK and appointed as a depositary of an EEA AIF managed by a full-scope UK AIFM or a full-scope EEA AIFM in accordance with article 61(5) of AIFMD must comply with the provisions of FUND 3.11 that apply to a UK depositary of a UK AIF managed by a full-scope UK AIFM or an EEA AIFM.	From 22 July 2013 until 22 July 2017.	22 July 2013
1A	FUND 3.11.4R (2)	R	An AIFM that appoints a depositary in accordance with article 61(5) of AIFMD must ensure the assets of the AIF are entrusted to the depositary for safekeeping in accordance with the national laws and regulations of the EEA State of the competent authority of the depositary (as defined in article 4(1)(g) of AIFMD).	From 1 July 2014 until 22 July 2017.	1 July 2014
2	FUND 3.11.10 R	R	An AIFM may ensure the appointment of a credit institution that is established in an EEA State other than the UK for each UK AIF it manages that is an unauthorised AIF, unless the AIF is an ELTIF.	From 22 July 2013 until 22 July 2017.	22 July 2013
3	FUND 3.11.14R (1)	R	Expired		
4	FUND 3.11.18 R	R	An AIFM may ensure the appointment of a depositary that is a credit institution established in an EEA State other than the Home State of the AIF for each EEA AIF it manages if this is permitted	From 22 July 2013 until 22 July 2017.	22 July 2013

			by the laws and regulations of the <i>Home State</i> of the AIF.		
5	FUND 3.11.33R (1)(a)	R	Expired		
6	FUND 3.11.24R	R	FUND 3.11.24R does not apply to a <i>credit institution</i> established in the <i>UK</i> in relation to an <i>EEA ELTIF</i> for which it is appointed as a <i>depositary</i> that is:	From 9 December 2015 until 22 July 2017	9 December 2015
			(a) managed by a full-scope UK AIFM or a full-scope EEA AIFM in accordance with		

			article 61(5)	of <i>AIFMD</i> ; and		
			(b) marketed client.	to a <i>retail</i>		
7	FUND 3.2.4AG	G	not need to o	UK AIFM does comply with the the Securities insactions Regu- ed to in FUND	From 23 September 2016 until 12 July 2017	23 September 2016
			(1)	any sub-fund that was con- stituted be- fore 12 Janu- ary 2016, if the AIF has one or more sub-funds; and		
			(2)	an AIF that was constituted before 12 January 2016 and has no sub-funds.		
			[Note: article tions Regulat	33(2)(c) of the <i>Setion</i>]	ecurities Financ	ing Transac-
8	FUND 3.2.2AG(1)	G	required to in formation sp ESG 5.3.2R(1) v available the quired by FUI the date on v	bel is first used	From 28 November 2023 until the date on which a sustainability label is first used in relation to the UK AIF	28 Nov- ember 2023
9	FUND 3.2.2AG(2)	G	not using a sbel but is using terms in ESG not need to if formation ree ESG 5.3.2R(2) vavailable the	nclude the in- quired under when making information re- ND 3.2.2R until 2	From 28 November 2023 to 2 December 2024	28 Nov- ember 2023

Schedule 1 Record keeping requirements

Sch 1.1 G

Handbook refer- ence (1)	Subject of re- cord (2)	Contents of re- cord (3)	When record must be made (4)	Retention period (5)
FUND 3.11.21R(2)	AIF custodial assets	Details	Upon the holding of AIF custodial assets in custody	5 years after the date on which the asset ceases to be an asset of the <i>AIF</i>
FUND 3.11.23R(2)	Assets of an AIF that are not AIF custodial assets	Details	Upon a deposit- ary satisfying itself that the AIF, or the AIFM acting on behalf of the AIF, is the owner of the assets	5 years after the date on which the asset ceases to be an asset of the AIF
FUND 3.11.33R(1)	AIF custodial assets and assets of an AIF that are not AIF custodial assets	Details	When an entity assumes re- sponsibility for carrying out the duties referred to in FUND 3.11.21R(2) or 3.11.23R(2)	5 years after the date on which the asset ceases to be an asset of the AIF

Schedule 2 Notification requirements

Sch 2.1 G

Handbook reference (1)	Matter to be no- tified (2)	Contents of noti- fication (3)	Trigger event (4)	Time allowed (5)
FUND 3.9.11R	Appointment of an external valuer	Details	Appointment of the external valuer	One <i>month</i> before the appointment takes effect
FUND 3.10.2R(1) and FUND 3.10.2AR	The carrying out of any function of an <i>AIFM</i> by a delegate	Details	Upon agreement of delegation ar- rangement	Before delega- tion arrange- ments become effective
FUND 3.10.4R(2) and FUND 3.10.4AR	The sub-delegation of any function of an <i>AIFM</i> by a delegate	Details	When an AIFM's delegate carries out a subdelegation	Before the sub- delegation ar- rangements be- come effective

FUND Sch 2/2

Schedule 3 Rights of action for damages

Sch 3.1 G

The table below sets out the rules in FUND where contravention by an authorised person may be actionable under section 138D of the Act (Actions for damages) by a person who suffers loss as a result of the contravention.

If a Yes appears in the column headed 'For private person', the rule may be actionable by a private person under section 138D, unless a Yes appears in the column headed 'Removed'. A Yes in the column headed 'Removed' indicates that the FCA has removed the right of action under section 138F(3) of the Act. If so, a reference to the rule in which it is removed is also given.

In accordance with The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Rights of Action) Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/2256), a private person is:

- (1) any individual, except when acting in the course of carrying on a regulated activity;
- any person who is not an individual, except when acting in the course of carrying on business of any kind;

but does not include a government, a local authority or an international organisation.

The column headed For other person indicates whether the rule is actionable by a person other than a private person, in accordance with those Regulations. If so, an indication of the type of person by whom the rule is actionable is given.

Sch 3.2 G

1. Actions for damages: Investment Funds sourcebook

	Chapter/	Section/	Paragraph	Right of action section 138D			
	Appendix Annex		For private person?	Removed	For other person		
	All rules in FUND			Yes	No	No	

Schedule 4 Rules that can be waived

Sch 4 G

The FCA has power to waive rules under section 138A or section 250 of the Act (Modification or waiver of rules).

FUND Sch 4/2