
FINAL NOTICE

To: **Rashid Farid**

FSA Reference Number: **RXF01243**

Dated: **19 November 2009**

TAKE NOTICE: The Financial Services Authority of 25 The North Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London E14 5HS (the “FSA”) gives you final notice about an order prohibiting you, Rashid Farid, from performing any function in relation to any regulated activity carried on by any authorised person, exempt person or exempt professional firm

1. THE ORDER

- 1.1. The FSA gave you a Decision Notice on 16 October 2009 (the “Decision Notice”) which notified you that, for the reasons listed below and pursuant to section 56 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “Act”), the FSA had decided to make an order prohibiting you from performing any function in relation to any regulated activity carried on by any authorised person, exempt person or exempt professional firm (the “Prohibition Order”).
- 1.2. You have not referred the matter to the Financial Services and Markets Tribunal within 28 days of the date on which the Decision Notice was given to you.
- 1.3. Accordingly, for the reasons set out below, the FSA hereby makes an order pursuant to section 56 of the Act prohibiting you from performing any function in relation to any regulated activity carried on by any authorised person, exempt person or exempt professional firm. The Prohibition Order takes effect from 19 November 2009.

2. REASONS FOR THE ORDER

Introduction

- 2.1. The FSA has concluded, on the basis of the facts and matters and conclusions described in its Warning Notice dated 7 September 2009 (an extract from which is

attached to and forms part of this Final Notice), and in the Decision Notice, that you are not a fit and proper person to perform any functions as your conduct demonstrated a lack of honesty and integrity. Specifically, on 31 March 2009, you were convicted of a dishonesty offence and two counts of financial crime offences, for which you were sentenced to 11 years imprisonment.

Relevant Statutory Provisions

- 2.2. The FSA's statutory objectives are set out in section 2(2) of the Act and include the protection of consumers, maintaining market confidence and the reduction of financial crime.
- 2.3. The FSA's power to make a prohibition order is set out in section 56 of the Act and the procedure to be followed is set out in section 58 of the Act.

Relevant Guidance

The Enforcement Guide ("EG")

- 2.4. The FSA's policy in relation to exercising its power to issue a prohibition order is set out in EG.
- 2.5. EG 9.1 explains the purpose of prohibition orders in relation to the FSA's regulatory objectives.
- 2.6. EG 9.3 to 9.5 sets out the FSA's policy on making prohibition orders. In particular:
 - (a) EG 9.3 states that the FSA will consider all relevant circumstances, including whether enforcement action has been taken against the individual by other enforcement agencies, in deciding whether to make a prohibition order;
 - (b) EG 9.4 states that the FSA has power to make a range of prohibition orders: they may be unlimited or they may be limited to specific functions in relation to specific regulated activities, depending on the reasons why the individual is not fit and proper and the severity of risk he poses to consumers or the market generally; and
 - (c) EG 9.5 states that the scope of a prohibition order will depend on the reasons why the individual is not fit and proper and the severity of risk he poses to consumers or the market generally.
- 2.7. EG 9.17 sets out that where the FSA is considering whether to make a prohibition order against someone who is not an approved person, the FSA will consider the severity of the risk posed by the individual and may prohibit him where it considers that it is necessary to achieve the FSA's regulatory objectives.
- 2.8. EG 9.18 states that, when determining the fitness and propriety of such an individual, the FSA will consider a number of factors, including those set out in EG 9.9. These factors include: the criteria for assessing the fitness and propriety of approved persons set out in the Fit and Proper Test for Approved Persons ("FIT") section

of the FSA Handbook, the relevance and materiality of any matters indicating unfitness, and the severity of the risk which the individual poses to consumers and to confidence in the financial system.

Fit and Proper Test for Approved Persons

- 2.9. The FSA has issued guidance on the fitness and propriety of individuals in FIT.
- 2.10. FIT 1.1.2G states that the purpose of FIT is to set out and describe the criteria that the FSA will consider when assessing the fitness and propriety of a candidate for a controlled function. The criteria are also relevant in assessing the continuing fitness and propriety of approved persons.
- 2.11. FIT 1.3.1G(1) states that the most important consideration includes a person's honesty, integrity and reputation.
- 2.12. FIT 2.1.3G(1) states that the FSA will have regard to whether a person has been convicted of any criminal offence, and goes on to say that particular consideration will be given to offences of dishonesty, fraud, financial crime or other offences under legislation relating to money laundering.

3. DECISION MAKER

- 3.1. The decision that gave rise to the obligation to give this Final Notice was taken by the Regulatory Decisions Committee.

4. IMPORTANT

- 4.1. This Final Notice is sent to you in accordance with section 390(1) of the Act.

Publicity

- 4.2. Sections 391(4), 391(6) and 391(7) of the Act apply to the publication of information about the matter to which this Final Notice relates. Under those provisions, the FSA must publish such information about the matter to which this Final Notice relates as the FSA considers appropriate. The information may be published in such manner as the FSA considers appropriate. However, the FSA may not publish information if such publication would, in the opinion of the FSA, be unfair to you or prejudicial to the interests of consumers.
- 4.3. The FSA intends to publish such information about the matter to which this Final Notice relates as it considers appropriate.

FSA contact

- 4.4. For more information concerning this matter generally, you should contact Pauline Cheng (direct line: 020 7066 5228 / fax: 020 7066 5229) of the Enforcement and Financial Crime Division at the FSA.

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John Kirby
FSA Enforcement and Financial Crime Division

Attachment: Extract from Warning Notice dated 7 September 2009

**EXTRACT FROM THE WARNING NOTICE DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 2009 ISSUED
TO RASHID FARID**

“2. REASONS FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

Facts and matters relied on

- 2.14. You previously operated as a sole trader, trading as Lifestyle Mortgages (Kirklees) (“Lifestyle Mortgages”). You were authorised by the FSA from 31 October 2004 until 25 October 2007.
- 2.15. On 31 March 2009, you were convicted at Bradford Crown Court of a dishonesty offence and two counts of financial crime offences. Specifically, you were convicted of:
- doing acts tending or intended to pervert the course of public justice, contrary to the Common Law;
 - conspiracy to obtain money transfers by deception, contrary to section 1 of the Criminal Law Act 1977; and
 - entering into or becoming concerned in an arrangement which you knew or suspected facilitated (by whatever means) the acquisition, retention, use or control of criminal property by or on behalf of another person, contrary to section 328(1) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.
- 2.16. You committed the financial crime offences whilst trading as Lifestyle Mortgages. You submitted a number of false mortgage applications through Lifestyle Mortgages in 2007 to a lender, using genuine details but without the owners’ knowledge, or after fraudulently altering the details of owners held by the Land Registry. As a result of your actions, the lender suffered substantial financial losses of £787,050.
- 2.17. The Court has discretion to impose a custodial sentence for this offence. Section 79(2)(a) of the Powers of Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000 states that the Court shall not pass a custodial sentence unless it is of the opinion that the offence was so serious that only such a sentence can be justified for the offence. On 7 April 2009, you were sentenced to 11 years imprisonment for those offences.

Conclusions

- 2.18. The facts and matters described above lead the FSA, having regard to its regulatory objectives which include the protection of consumers, maintaining market confidence and the prevention of financial crime, to the following conclusions:
- you have acted dishonestly and without integrity whilst trading as Lifestyle Mortgages by submitting false mortgage applications to a lender;
 - you have been convicted of a dishonesty offence and two counts of financial crime offences, offences of such seriousness as to justify a custodial sentence;
 - the convictions, and the conduct which gave rise to them, go directly to impugn your honesty, integrity and reputation and therefore demonstrate that you are not a fit and proper person to perform any

function in relation to any regulated activity carried on by any authorised person, exempt person or exempt professional firm;

- you present a risk to consumers, to the financial system as well as to the FSA's statutory objective of the reduction of financial crime as you have failed to demonstrate that you conducted your business in compliance with proper standards; and
- the severity of the risk that you pose to consumers and to confidence in the market generally is such that it is necessary in order to achieve its regulatory objectives for the FSA to make a prohibition order against you in the terms proposed."

END OF EXTRACT