#13

COMPLETE

PAGE 2: Role and regulation of financial advice

Q1: Do you agree that financial adviser regulation should seek to achieve the identified goals? If not, why not?

yes

Q2: What goals do you consider should be more or less important in deciding how to regulate financial advisers?

The most important issue is under insurance in New Zealand making it easier to get to get the right advice insurance cover needs to be at he top of the list,govt agencies need to get the message out they are the abulance at the bottom of the cliff not the top?

Q3: Does this definition adequately capture what financial advice is? If not, what changes should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q4: Is the distinction in the Financial Advisers Act (FA Act) between wholesale and retail clients appropriate and effective? If not, what changes should be considered?

seems ok

Q5: Is the distinction in the Act between a personalised financial service and a class service appropriate and effective? If not, what changes should be considered?

yes its fine as it is

Q6: Is it appropriate to have different requirements on advisers depending on the risk and complexity of the products they advise upon?

qualifications and experience are necessary to give advice, it is appropriate you are qualified like a doctor lawyer needs to be

Q7: Does the current categorisation system accurately reflect the level of complexity and risk associated with financial products? If not, how could it be improved?

definitely not unqualified people are giving advice, only AFAs can give advice and others need to train to this level.

Q8: Do you think that the term Registered Financial Adviser (RFA) gives consumers an accurate understanding of what these advisers are permitted to provide advice on and the requirements that apply to them? If not, should an alternative term be considered?

Its so confusing people look at registered Master builder so is a registered financial advisor more qualified than a authorised financial advisor there was not much thought put into designations;RFA should be a registered insurance agent.

Q9: Are the general conduct requirements applying to all financial advisers, including RFAs, appropriate and adequate? If not, what changes should be considered?

Over the top for AFA,once qualified like a Dr,Accountant,Lawyer there is no need for every new client to supply all this paper work of what I have done and do,when you go to a Dr,Accountant,med specialist,do you ask for all the qualifications of this person its a given.The time wasted and the costs are over the top you get bogged down and goes against what we are trying to do give advice and assisting people to get insurance and protection

Q10: Do you think that disclosing this information is adequate for consumers? Should RFAs be required to disclose any additional information?

Anyone giving advice needs to diclose information, set the bar right so RFAs join the real world and disclosure is a given

Q11: Are there any particular issues with the regulation of RFA entities that we should consider?

Remove totally RFA to insurance agent only

Q12: Are the costs of maintaining an adviser business statement justified by its benefits? If not, what changes should be considered?

There are no benefits I see none in having one just get rid of it just more costs and time some part of the year maintaining it

Q13: Is the distinction between an investment planning service and financial advice well understood by advisers and their clients? Are any changes needed to the way that an investment planning service is regulated?

Respondent skipped this question

Q14: To what extent do advisers need to exercise some degree of discretion in relation to their clients' investments as part of their normal role?

Respondent skipped this question

Q15: Should any changes be considered to reduce the costs on advisers who exercise some discretion, but are not offering a funds management-type service?

Respondent skipped this question

Q16: Are the current disclosure requirements for Authorised Financial Advisers (AFAs) adequate and useful for consumers?

The disclosure is aburden and the cost should be part of qualifying and remaining qualified and not required to given to every client

Q17: Should any changes be considered to improve the relevance of these documents to consumers and to reduce the costs of producing them?

yes be part of becoming anAFA and registering every year

Q18: Do you think that the process for the development and approval of the Code of Professional Conduct works well?

Respondent skipped this question

Q19: Should any changes to the role or composition of the Code Committee be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q20: Is the Financial Advisers Disciplinary Committee an effective mechanism to discipline misconduct against AFAs?

Respondent skipped this question

Q21: Should the jurisdiction of this Committee be expanded?

Respondent skipped this question

Q22: Does the limited public transparency around the obligations of Qualifying Financial Entities (QFEs) undermine public confidence and understanding of this part of the regulatory regime?

QFE sell products and don't give advice

Q23: Should any changes be considered to promote transparency of QFE obligations?

Product manufactures should not sell their products,only AFAs outside the QFEs should market them

Q24: Are the current disclosure requirements for QFE advisers adequate and useful for consumers?

Respondent skipped this question

Q25: Should any changes be considered to improve the relevance of these documents to consumers or to reduce the costs of producing them?

Respondent skipped this question

Q26: How well understood are the broker requirements in the FA Act? How could understanding be improved?

Respondent skipped this question

Q27: Are these requirements necessary and/or adequate to protect client assets? If not, why not?

Respondent skipped this question

Q28: Should consideration be given to introducing disclosure requirements for brokers? If so, what would need to be disclosed and why?

They should be AFAs

Q29: What would be the costs and benefits of applying the broker requirements in the FA Act to insurance intermediaries?

By getting the act rightcosts will reduce for AFAs and the benefits of being one are enhanced.

Q30: Are the requirements on custodians effective in reducing the risk of client losses due to misappropriation or mismanagement?

Respondent skipped this question

Q31: Should any changes to these requirements be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q32: Is the scope of the FA Act exemptions appropriate? What changes should be considered and why?

Respondent skipped this question

Q33: Does the FA Act provide the Financial Markets Authority (FMA) with appropriate enforcement powers? If not, what changes should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q34: How accessible and useful is the guidance issued by the FMA? Are there any improvements you would like to see?

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 3: Key FA Act questions for the review

Q35: What changes should be considered to make the current regulatory regime simpler and easier for consumers to understand? For example, removing or clarifying the distinction between AFAs and RFAs.

take RFAs right out they are insurance agents they don't care and will not spend the money for qualification and hide behind the QFE either get qualified or get out

Q36: To what extent do consumers understand that some financial advisers' primary roles may be selling financial products, rather than solely acting as an unbiased adviser to their clients?

Banks offer clients discounts for one product coupled with another and then take the kiwi saver and the client does not even know how this happened what MBIE have never taken into account is that the literacy is a major problem and the client does not even know what they signed and when these things have occured and i have asked the clients to complain they won't as they might have a mortgage and feel threatened

Q37: Should there be a clearer distinction between sales, information provision, and advice? How should such a distinction be drawn? What should or should not be included in the definition of financial advice?

Respondent skipped this question

Q38: Do you think that current AFA disclosure requirements are effective in overcoming problems associated with commissions and other conflicts of interest?

38 years and never been asked what commission I will receive I am acting in the best interests of the client, this is not a question that should be asked as its the wrong question

Q39: How do you think that AFA information disclosure requirements could be improved to better assist consumer decision making?

nothing

Q40: Do you support commission and conflict of interest disclosure requirements being applied to all financial advisers? If so, what requirements are appropriate for different adviser types?

commission disclosure is not an issue, getting advice to the people is the issue

Q41: Do you think that commissions should be restricted or banned in relation to financial advice, and if so, in what way? What would be the costs and benefits of such an approach?

no,commissions are essential part of providing advice and must be retained ;the question is loaded and is wrong again there has not been much thought put into this ,who is going to pay for the infrastructure of all the providers of insurance benefits if they then put all agents on a salary, pay for offices,internal staff,they would withdraw from the market no inovation and the banks would then have total control all NZ saving no competion,and the people you are meant to look after are going to pay dearly

Q42: Has the right balance been struck between ensuring advisers meet minimum quality standards and ensuring there is competition from a wide range of providers (and potential providers)?

No standards and competition are not the issue

Q43: What changes could be made to increase the levels of competition between advisers?

nil

Q44: Do you think that the Code of Professional Conduct for AFAs strikes the right balance between requiring them to understand their clients and ensuring that consumers can get advice on discrete issues?

discrete issues like what ?

Q45: To what extent do you think that the categorisation of types of advice and advisers is distorting the types of advice and information that is provided?

totally warped

Q46: Are there specific compliance requirements from the FA Act regulation that have affected the cost and availability of independent financial advice?

SOA the time taken just slows the whole system down and reduces the time giving advice

Q47: How can regulatory requirements be made less onerous without reducing the quality and availability of financial advice?

once qualified why all this info supplied there is no need does, the Dr do that when you go in about an issue absolute nonsense it has no impact on the outcome

Q48: What impact has the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Finance of Terrorism Act had on compliance costs for advisers? How could these costs be minimised?

no commonsense here most people now struggle to get ID as they are all on cell phones no printers in the home, will not accept an employer ID madness

Q49: What impact do you expect that KiwiSaver decumulation will have on the market for financial advice in New Zealand? Are any specific changes to regulation needed to specifically promote the availability of KiwiSaver advice?

ID is killing it IRD said taking the kick start won't effect it yeh right its not worth it if you are working why the Id if not a drivers licence should be enought or the like no Id say under 100k

Q50: What impact do you expect that the introduction of the Financial Markets Conduct Act (FMC Act) will have on the market for financial advice in New Zealand? Should any changes to the regulation of advice be considered in response to these changes?

Respondent skipped this question

Q51: Do you think that international financial advice is likely to increase? Is the FA Act set up appropriately to facilitate and regulate this?

Respondent skipped this question

Q52: How beneficial are the current arrangements for trans-Tasman mutual recognition of qualifications? Should further arrangements be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q53: In what ways do you expect new technologies will change the market for financial advice?

Respondent skipped this question

Q54: How can government keep pace with technological developments to ensure that quality standards for advice are maintained, without inhibiting innovation?

Respondent skipped this question

Q55: Are the minimum ethical standards for AFAs appropriate and have they succeeded in fostering the ethical behaviour of AFAs?

yes but have been there for years before the act for members of professional Bodies`

Q56: Should the same or similar ethical standards apply to all types of financial advisers?

yes

Q57: What is an appropriate minimum qualification level for AFAs?

level five

Q58: Do you think that RFAs (for example insurance or mortgage brokers) should be required to meet a minimum qualification relevant to the area of advice they specialise in? If so, what would be an appropriate minimum qualification?

Respondent skipped this question

Q59: How much consideration should be given to aligning adviser qualifications with those applying in other countries, particularly Australia?

Respondent skipped this question

Q60: How effective have professional bodies been at fostering professionalism among advisers?

great

Q61: Do you think that professional bodies should play a formal role in the regulation of financial advisers and if so, how?

they have a code of ethics

Q62: Should any changes be considered to the relative obligations of individual advisers and the businesses they represent? If so, what changes should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q63: Is the QFE system achieving its goals in terms of consumer protection and reducing compliance costs for large entities? If not, what changes should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 4: Role of financial service provider registration and dispute resolution

Q64: Do you agree that the Register should seek to achieve the identified goals? If not, why not?

yes

Q65: What goals do you consider should be more or less important in reviewing the operation of the Register?

Respondent skipped this question

Q66: Do you agree that the dispute resolution regime should seek to achieve the identified goals? If not, why not?

Respondent skipped this question

Q67: What goals do you consider should be more or less important in reviewing the dispute resolution regime?

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 5: How the FSP Act works

Q68: Does the FMA need any other tools to encourage compliance with financial service provider (FSP) registration? If so, what tools would be appropriate?

Respondent skipped this question

Q69: What changes, if any, to the minimum registration requirements should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q70: Does the requirement to belong to a dispute resolution scheme apply to the right types of financial service providers?

Respondent skipped this question

Q71: Is the current framework for the approval of dispute resolution schemes appropriate? What changes, if any, should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q72: Is the current framework for monitoring dispute resolution schemes adequate? What changes, if any, should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q73: Is the existence of multiple schemes and the incentive to retain and attract members sufficient to ensure that the schemes remain efficient and membership fees are controlled?

Respondent skipped this question

Q74: Should the \$200,000 jurisdictional limit on the size of claims that dispute resolution schemes can hear be raised in respect of other types of financial services, and if so, what would be an appropriate limit?

Respondent skipped this question

Q75: Should additional requirements to ensure that financial service providers are able to pay compensation to consumers be considered in New Zealand?

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 6: Key FSP Act questions for the review

Q76: What features or information would make the Register more useful for consumers?

Respondent skipped this question

Q77: Would it be appropriate for the Register to include information on a financial adviser's qualifications or their disciplinary record?

Respondent skipped this question

Q78: Do you consider misuse of the Register by offshore financial service providers is a significant risk to New Zealand's reputation as a well-regulated jurisdiction and/or to New Zealand businesses?

Respondent skipped this question

Q79: Are there any changes to the scope of the registration requirements or the powers of regulators that should be considered in response to this issue?

Respondent skipped this question

Q80: What are the effects of (positive and negative) competition between dispute resolution schemes on effective dispute resolution?

Respondent skipped this question

Q81: Are there ways to mitigate the issues identified without losing the benefits of a multiple scheme structure?

Respondent skipped this question

Q82: Are the current regulatory settings adequate in raising awareness of available dispute resolution options? How could awareness be improved?

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 7: Demographics

Q83: Please provide your name and/or the name of the group of people, business, or organisation you are providing this submission on behalf of:

Peter Scully

Q84: Please provide your contact details:

9(2)(a)

Q85: Are you providing this submission:

• As an individual

Q86: If submitting on behalf of an organisation: How many people are in the organisation, or work in the organisation, that you are providing this submission on behalf of?

Respondent skipped this question

Q87: I would like my submission (or specified parts of my submission) to be kept confidential, and explain my reasons for this, for consideration by MBIE: