

Proving product suitability

Strategies, evidence and client engagement

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The Challenge

 Giving tailored financial advice that truly suits a client



Selling vs Advice

- Selling focuses on pushing products or services
- Giving financial advice is based on empathy, understanding and integrity
- Giving not selling financial advice.



"I can't stop your investments from going down the toilet, but I know a guy who can sell you a nicer toilet."

What are your obligations?



Your Regulatory Obligations

- Duty to ensure the client understands the nature and scope of the advice (431J)
- Duty to give priority to client's interests (431K)
- And meet the Code Standards
 - 1. Treat clients fairly
 - 2. Act with integrity
 - 3. Give financial advice that is suitable
 - 4. Ensure that the client **understands** the financial advice
 - 5. Protect client information



The FMA's guidance note on suitability



FEBRUARY 2023

Reasonable grounds for financial advice about financial products

Purpose

This guidance explains our approach to applying and enforcing Code Standard 3 of the <u>Code of Professional Conduct for Financial Advice Services</u> (the Code), in relation to financial advice about financial products purchased for investment purposes. It is particularly relevant to situations where it is difficult or impractical to access information to support reasonable grounds for financial advice on an investment product.

Code Standard 3 (see Schedule) requires that "[a] person who gives financial advice must ensure that the financial advice is suitable for the client, having regard to the nature and scope of the financial advice."

The commentary to the standard explains that:

"Ensuring that the financial advice is suitable for the client should include having reasonable grounds for the financial advice. Reasonable grounds for the financial advice means those grounds that a prudent person engaged in the occupation of giving financial advice would consider to be appropriate in the same circumstances, such as those in relation to:

- · any strategy supporting the financial advice
- · any assumptions underlying the financial advice
- · any financial advice product covered by the financial advice
- the client's circumstances that are relevant to the financial advice, such as their financial situation, needs, goals, and risk tolerance."

Consequently, whether financial advice is suitable for the client is context-dependent, based on the nature and scope of the financial advice and the circumstances.

This guidance notes the challenges financial advisers may face when giving financial advice about highrisk, complex or novel financial products where it can be difficult to access information to support reasonable grounds. For instance, those giving financial advice about IPOs or smaller market capitalisation stocks may not always have access to 'expert research'. **Code Standard 3** requires that "[a] person who gives financial advice must ensure that the financial advice is <u>suitable for the client</u>, having regard to the <u>nature and scope</u> of the financial advice."

The commentary to the standard explains that:

"Ensuring that the financial advice is suitable for the client should include having **reasonable grounds** for the financial advice. Reasonable grounds for the financial advice means those grounds that a prudent person engaged in the occupation of giving financial advice would consider to be appropriate in the same circumstances, such as those in relation to:

- any strategy supporting the financial advice
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- any financial advice product covered by the financial advice
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How to assess the client's financial situation and objectives





Sarah's tale

- Wanted guidance to secure her financial future
- Adviser didn't understand her circumstances, goals and risk tolerance
- Placed in high-risk investments which plummeted



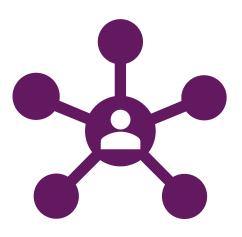
Sarah's alternate reality

- Adviser takes the time to understand her aspirations, challenges and risk appetite
- Placed in diversified portfolio
- Matches risk tolerance and long-term goals
- Portfolio is resilient and aligned with her objectives

The How

Ask good quality questions

Who is important in their world?



What is their current financial situation?

Explore future finances e.g. 5 years and 10 years

Lifestyle post full-time work e.g. 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s, 100

Your Tools - Structured

Fact Find Needs Analysis Questionnaire



SUMMARY										
Annual Refrement income Required Stimoted Social Security, harsion, and Other Income Annual Variance									5 5	10,900,0 80,000,0 49,100,0
AGE										
Age Today Age at Refrement		38 65	Years to refrement					32		
RETREMENT INCOME SOURCES		Weekly	S Weekly		Monthly		Quorterly		Armoly	
Social Security Income	5		5		5	5,000,00	5		5	40,000.0
Company Pensions	5		5	-	5		5	-	8	
Rentalincome	3		1		5		5		3	
Shoret/Investments Income	\$			- 50	1	-	5			
Annuity income	5		5		5	- 4	5	-	5	
Other Retrement Hons	3		5		5		1		5	
Total					8	5,000.00			5	40,000.0
HOUSING COSTS		Weekly	16	Weekly		Monthly	Qu	orterly	14	Annually
Mortgage of Rent	5	5.00	2		1		2		5	260.0
Real State Taxes	\$		\$		\$		\$		5	. 4
Maintenance and Repair	5		5		8		5		5	-
Home Insurance	5	-	3		1	-	5		3	
Total	5	5,00							8	260.0
PERSONAL EXPENSES	Weekly		39-Weeldy		Monthly		Quarterly		Annualy	
Grooming	5	10.00	3		3		1		5	520.0
Cotting	\$		5		3		\$		\$	
Holdays	5		5		5		5		8	
Other	5		3	-	5	0.00	5		\$	
Auto Expense	\$		2	-	\$	500.00	5		5	6,000.0
Auto insurance	5		5		5	- 1	8		5	
	5	10.00				500.00			3	6,520.0

Cover Priorities

With any personal risk insurance plan, it is not always possible to implement the full level of protection recommended due to possible costs involved. Your priorities will help me prepare alternative options based on your budget and a plan can be established to review and complete the ideal plan over time.

Please indicate numerically (1 high- 3 low) your general priorities for changes or addition to cover (if full review completed)

Name:	Client 1	Client 2
come Protection)		
(Life Insurance)		
anent Disability)		
ealth Insurance)		
	Name: come Protection) (Life Insurance) e (Trauma Cover) lanent Disability)	(Life Insurance) e (Trauma Cover) anent Disability)

Use tools that work with your style and capture the important information.

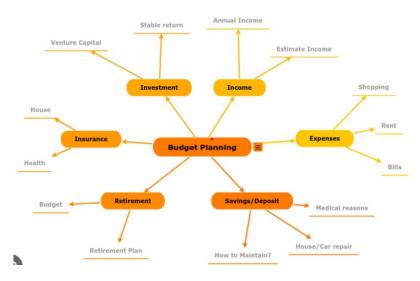
Your Tools – Unstructured Approach

What are you focused on?

Click twice for the most important, and for anything else just click once. Don't worry, you can always update these later







Mind map **Picture prompts Profiling tools**



Identify suitable products and strategies



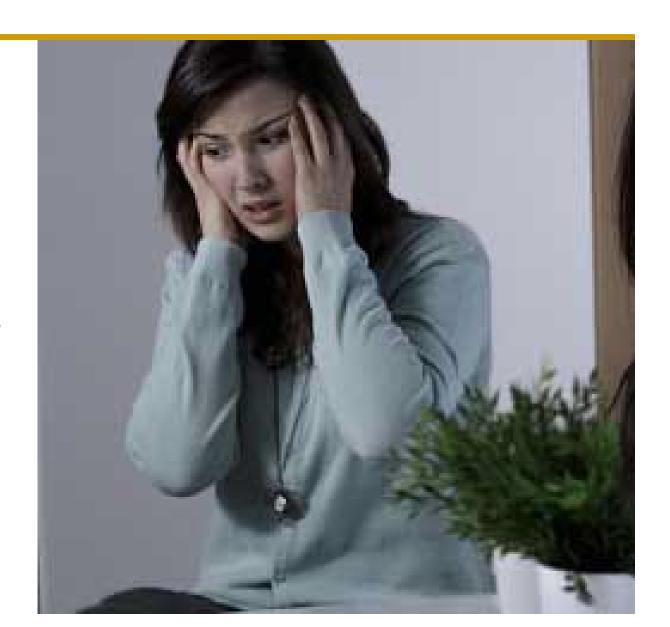
Good outcome

- John, first homebuyer
- Consults with a knowledgeable and client-focused mortgage adviser
- Adviser thoroughly explains various loan options, including interest rates, terms, and repayment plans.
- Ensures John has a clear understanding of the implications of each choice.



The Poor Outcome

- Meet Jane
- Adviser rushes through the process
- Recommends loan without explanations or considering risks
- High interest rate loan, inflexible payment terms
- Results in stress and frustration



The Short Term Focus

- Meet Mark
- Just received a sizeable inheritance
- Convinces Adviser to focus on the short-term returns
- Recommends high returns, based on speculative short-term products
- Initially Mark gets good returns
- Market downturn causes substantial losses and derails long term objectives
- Mark makes a formal complaint



KiwiSaver Advice

Unsuitable

- Product led not advice led
- Focus is fees and returns
- Overly limited advice
- No advice given
- Goals and objectives not considered
- Can't reperform calculation



Suitable

- Client needs analysis
- Explore needs/objectives
- Educate/risk profile
- Research schemes
- Recommend best option
- Assumptions explained
- Confirm needs will be met

Document your suitability analysis



Suitable Advice



The How

- Analyse any existing products thoroughly
- Research other options
- Assess and compare products
- Assess and compare product providers
- Recommendations
 - Pros and cons of each option
 - Relate back to client's goals and objectives
- Highlight limitations, exclusions risks as well as features and benefits



Conclusion – your challenge



