

# Government and information - the law relating to access, disclosure and their regulation

## Butterworths - Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 (GIPA Act)

<p>However, the regime applying to those who choose only to sell simpler products, even to retail customers, is limited, including an entry into the market, where only a registration requirement is imposed. This is despite the fact that the FMA's view is that this regulatory approach is clearly justified, the regime for three Registered Financial Advisors (RFA) is open to a variety of abuse, including by parties using it to promote business outside New Zealand, and the FMA has been unable to demonstrate that the current regime effectively covered all types of insurance except investment-linked policies (not sold in practice).</p> <p>The FMA and government are already addressing these issues in a government led review of the legislation on financial advice. They are also considering wider simplification of an overall regulatory regime. The evidence suggests, hard for customers to understand, with implications for access to advice.</p> <p>It is recommended that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government revises the legislation (as already planned) to strengthen or remove the registration-only regime available to intermediaries, introducing minimum requirements on competence and disclosure that apply to all advisers, including insurance intermediaries, and to require that the FMA has the power to regulate the insurance intermediation not currently captured by the legislation, including pure sales and intermediation where ancillary to another line of business.</li> <li>• The FMA assess the need for more specific requirements on intermediation as well as insurance products, with programs taking account in overall assessment of risks in financial markets, and in that context, that they assess their need, in the medium and longer terms, for more insurance-specific skills and expertise.</li> </ul> <p><b>ICP 2</b></p> <p><b>Conduct of business</b></p> <p>Conduct of business requirements for the conduct of the business of insurance to ensure customers are treated fairly, both before a contract is entered into and through to the point at which all obligations under a contract have been satisfied.</p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Conduct regulation for insurance is set out in a number of different laws. The FMA is the primary regulatory body. The main requirements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where the FMA has general jurisdictional powers under the FA Act, it sets out various obligations covered more fully in the assessment of ICP 18; this legislation is overseen by the FMA and there is also an enforcement decision-making role for the Financial Markets Conduct Authority (FMC) under Part 2 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMC Act); the FMC Act is also administered by the FMA.</li> <li>• The provision of financial services (which includes insurance, broking services, and financial adviser services) is also subject to the general conduct obligations that apply to dealing in financial products under Part 2 (or Dealing) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMC Act); the FMC Act is also administered by the FMA.</li> </ul>
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Description: -

- Freedom of information -- Great Britain.

Government information -- Great Britain.

Public records -- Law and legislation -- Great Britain. Government and information - the law relating to access, disclosure and their regulation

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## 50 U.S. Code § 3341

Fees for transactions outside the United States.

## Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA)

The financial institution does not principally use a foreign language on prepaid account packaging material nor does it principally use a foreign language to advertise, solicit, or market a prepaid account.

## 48 CFR § 227.7103

That is, they may offer an or a combination. It also requires the truncation of credit card numbers on printed receipts, requires the secure destruction of certain types of personal information, and regulates the use of certain types of information received from affiliated companies for marketing purposes. For breaches affecting more than 500 residents of a state or jurisdiction, covered entities must provide local media notice, in addition to individual notice.

## The Laws That Govern the Securities Industry

Examples of consumer rights to data portability exist under HIPAA, where individuals are entitled to request that medical information held by a health services provider be transferred to another health services provider. Fees for customizing or personalizing a prepaid card.

## Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA)

. Trust Indenture Act of 1939 This Act applies to debt securities such as bonds, debentures, and notes that are offered for public sale.

## Health Information Privacy Law and Policy

The most comprehensive piece of state-level legislation across these often-intertwined categories that has been enacted over the past two years is the sweeping , enacted and signed into law on June 28, 2018. Develop written policies for the proper disposal of personal information once such information is no longer needed.

## Related Books

- [Evolution of economic thought](#)
- [Haïti en péril](#)
- [Sixareen and her racing descendants](#)
- [Skin cancer - a practical guide to management](#)
- [Between past and future - eight exercises in political thought.](#)