## COMMENTS FOR THE INQUIRY INTO TRIO CAPITAL AND RELATED MATTERS

## **Small Independent Superannuation Funds Association Ltd**

- SISFA's comments are limited to the involvement of SMSFs in circumstances such as the Trio Capital collapse.
- We consider that any proposed compensation regime properly recognise the fundamental structural
  differences between SMSFs and APRA-regulated entities. As the beneficiaries and trustees of SMSFs are
  one and the same, we believe SMSFs should be treated no differently to other forms of retail investors.
  APRA-regulated funds have approved, arm's length trustees, meaning that there is an additional degree
  of separation between the beneficiaries and decisions regarding the underlying fund investments.
- Accordingly, while the incidence of fraud will still have the same outcomes, a beneficiary of an APRAregulated fund has no control over the investment decisions of the trustee (other than perhaps in the
  case of a small APRA fund). This position is to be contrasted with SMSFs, where the beneficiaries and
  trustees have direct input into and control over the investment decisions.
- While the trustee of a SMSF may rely on advice from AFS Licensees and their representatives, a
  distinction needs to be drawn between the advice process (and poor advice) and the ultimate
  investments made. In a similar vein, if any exposure of SMSFs to the Trio Capital collapse (or other
  collapses of that nature) was as a result of mis-selling SMSFs themselves, then this must also be
  recognised as a separate issue.
- We do not consider it appropriate for SMSFs to have access to a levy-based financial assistance scheme
  akin to that applying to APRA-regulated funds. SMSFs as retail investors have recourse to disputes
  resolution and compensation mechanisms available under the Corporations Act.
- A levy-based scheme works for APRA-regulated funds as it is an indirect charge on beneficiaries. For SMSFs however, a levy would effectively be a direct expense and one that we are sure the vast majority of individual SMSFs not affected by fraud would object to paying to protect a very small number (in relative terms) of victims.
- We understand that one proposal submitted for consideration involves all managed investment schemes
  having to pay some form of fidelity levy into a fund to be used for last resort compensation for losses
  arising from fraud. SMSFs as retail investors would presumably have access to such a scheme. We
  believe this needs to be considered carefully and in light of the FoFA reforms and also having due regard
  to the moral hazard risk, which is obviously higher where retail investors (including SMSFs) have more
  direct control over and responsibility for their investment decisions.

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to the inquiry. Yours sincerely
Michael Lorimer
Director and Chair, SISFA