
FINAL NOTICE

To: Peter Richard Hilder

Of: HMP Bristol
19 Cambridge Road
Bristol
BS7 8PS

**Individual FSA
Reference Number:** PRH01131

Date: 6 January 2009

TAKE NOTICE: The Financial Services Authority of 25 The North Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5HS (the "FSA") gives you, Peter Richard Hilder, final notice about a decision 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 any exempt professional firm

1. THE ACTION

1.1. The FSA gave you, Peter Richard Hilder, a Decision Notice on 27 November 2008 (the "Decision Notice"), which notified you that, 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.

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- 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. This order has effect from 6 January 2009.

2. REASONS FOR THE ACTION

Summary

- 2.1. The FSA has concluded, on the basis of the facts and matters described in its Warning Notice dated 2 October 2008 (an extract from which is attached and forms part of this Final Notice), and in the Decision Notice, 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. Specifically, on 26 August 2008 you were convicted at Bristol Crown Court of four counts of obtaining a money transfer by deception and you were sentenced to three years imprisonment for each offence, to run concurrently. As a result of your actions, you dishonestly obtained 19 mortgages totalling approximately £2.78 million.
- 2.2. The FSA considers that you are not a fit and proper person as your conduct demonstrates a lack of honesty and integrity, and having regard to its regulatory objectives (including market confidence, the protection of consumers and the reduction of financial crime) it is necessary for the FSA to exercise its power to make a prohibition order against you.

Relevant statutory provisions

- 2.3. The FSA's statutory objectives are set out in section 2(2) of the Act and include the protection of consumers and the reduction of financial crime.
- 2.4. 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")

- 2.5. The FSA's policy in relation to exercising its power to issue a prohibition order is set out in EG.
- 2.6. EG 9.1 explains the purpose of prohibition orders in relation to the FSA's regulatory objectives.

- 2.7. 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 other enforcement action has been taken by the FSA or 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.
- 2.8. EG 9.12 sets out examples of the types of behaviour which have previously resulted in the FSA deciding to issue a prohibition order or to withdraw the approval of an approved person. The types of behaviour include severe acts of dishonesty, which may have resulted in financial crime, and serious breaches of the Statements of Principles for approved persons.
- 2.9. EG 9.17 sets out that where the FSA is considering whether to make a prohibition order against someone who (like you) 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.
- 2.10. 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 Statements of Principles and Code of Practice for Approved Persons ("APER"), 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.

Statements of Principles and Code of Practice for Approved Persons

- 2.11. Statement of Principle 1 states that an approved person must act with integrity in carrying out his controlled function.
- 2.12. APER 4.1 sets out the conduct which does not comply with Statement of Principle 1. In particular, this includes falsifying documents (APER 4.1.4(1)E) and providing false or inaccurate documentation or information (APER 4.1.4(9)E).

Fit and Proper Test for Approved Persons

- 2.13. The FSA has issued guidance on the fitness and propriety of individuals in FIT.
- 2.14. 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.
- 2.15. FIT 1.3.1G(1) states that the most important consideration includes a person's honesty, integrity and reputation.
- 2.16. FIT 2.1 gives specific guidance in determining a person's honesty, integrity and reputation. In particular:
- 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 banking and financial services, companies, insurance and consumer protection;
 - FIT 2.1.3G(5) states that the FSA will have regard to whether the person has contravened any of the requirements and standards of the regulatory system or the equivalent standards or requirements of other regulatory authorities (including a previous regulator), clearing houses and exchanges, professional bodies, or government bodies or agencies, and
 - FIT 2.1.13G(13) states that the FSA will have regard to whether, in the past, the person has been candid and truthful in all his dealings with any regulatory body and whether the person demonstrates a readiness and willingness to comply with the requirements and standards of the regulatory system and with other legal, regulatory and professional requirements and standards.

3. DECISION MAKER

The decision which gave rise to the obligation to issue this Final Notice was taken by the Regulatory Decisions Committee.

4. IMPORTANT

- 4.1. This Final Notice is given 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 if publication would be 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 contacts

- 4.4. For more information concerning this matter generally, you should contact Lehong Mac at the FSA (direct line: 020 7066 5742/fax: 020 7066 5743).

John Kirby
FSA Enforcement Division

**EXTRACT FROM THE WARNING NOTICE DATED 2 OCTOBER 2008 ISSUED TO
PETER RICHARD HILDER**

2. REASONS FOR PROPOSED ACTION

Summary

- 2.1. The FSA has concluded, on the basis of the facts and matters described below, that you are not a fit and proper person to perform any functions as your conduct demonstrates a lack of honesty and integrity. Specifically, on 26 August 2008 you were convicted of four counts of financial crime offences, for which you were sentenced to three years imprisonment for each offence, to run concurrently.
- 2.2. The FSA considers that you are not a fit and proper person as your conduct demonstrates a lack of honesty and integrity, and having regard to its regulatory objectives (including market confidence, the protection of consumers and the reduction of financial crime) it is necessary for the FSA to exercise its power to make the Prohibition Order against you.

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Facts and matters relied on

- 2.16. You were granted authorisation as a sole trader on 30 November 2004 to carry on regulated mortgage business, and from 14 January 2005 you were also permitted to carry on insurance mediation business.
- 2.17. On 26 August 2008, having previously pleaded guilty, you were convicted at Bristol Crown Court of four counts of obtaining money transfers from a mortgage lender by deception, totalling £589,090. Each offence related to you falsely claiming to a mortgage lender that you employed an individual as a mortgage advisor and that they received earnings in respect of that employment, for the purposes of securing a mortgage. You requested that 15 further offences, also relating to obtaining money transfers dishonestly from the same mortgage lender, be taken into consideration. As a result of your actions, you dishonestly obtained 19 mortgages totalling approximately £2.78 million.
- 2.18. On 26 August 2008, you were sentenced to three years imprisonment at Bristol Crown Court. Under section 79(2)(a) of the Powers of Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000, the Court may only pass a custodial sentence where the offence is so serious that such a sentence can be justified by the offence.

Conclusions

2.19. The facts and matters described above lead the FSA, having regard to its regulatory objectives which include the protection of consumers and the prevention of financial crime, to the following conclusions:

- you have been convicted of the criminal offences of obtaining money transfers by deception, 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 or exempt person or exempt professional firm;
- you present a risk to consumers and to other financial institutions as well as to the FSA's statutory objective of the reduction of financial crime as you have failed to demonstrate that you conduct 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