



*Dealing With the Second
Shoe to Drop: How to
Respond to the Inevitable
FINRA Inquiry After Your
Stock Price Moves*

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WEBINAR

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Agenda

- Introductions
- What is FINRA?
- The Initial Contact
- Chronology Request Letter
- Name Recognition Letter
- Closing Letter and SEC Involvement
- Q&A



What is FINRA?

- The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) is a self-regulator of the securities industry.
- FINRA is given authority by the SEC to do three main things:
 - **(1) conduct surveillance of securities markets;**
 - (2) license stockbrokers; and
 - (3) create rules to govern the conduct of brokers and brokerage firms.
- FINRA's overall mission is to protect investors and ensure market integrity. FINRA's Office of Fraud Detection and Market Intelligence conducts market surveillance looking for suspicious activity.
- FINRA uses an electronic market surveillance system called SONAR to identify “well timed trades,” or trades that occur shortly before a public announcement that causes a significant increase or decrease in stock price (e.g., announcement of merger).



The Initial Contact

- When a major announcement comes out, FINRA can go back and see if SONAR picked up any unusual movements in the stock prices of the companies involved.
- If FINRA identifies unusual trading activity or “well timed trades,” it will first make “informal” contact with the company. This might be a phone call where the FINRA representative makes a general inquiry about the announcement or change in stock price.
- This initial contact is often followed up by an email from FINRA, recounting the conversation or asking for more information.
- While these conversations may seem informal or friendly, they are often the precursor to a formal inquiry.



Chronology Request Letter

- If FINRA remains concerned after the initial “informal” contact, the FINRA Office of Fraud Detection and Market Intelligence will then send the company a Chronology Request Letter.
- The Chronology Request Letter will recount the announced event and inquire as to who knew about the information prior to the public announcement, and when those people first became aware of the information.
- The Chronology Request Letter will also solicit other information, such as a list of events leading up to the announcement.



Name Recognition Letter

- Once the company has provided FINRA with the information requested in the Chronology Request Letter, FINRA will likely send a Name Recognition Letter.
- A Name Recognition Letter includes a list of individuals and entities. Though the letter does not say so, these are people or entities that made well-timed trades before the announcement at issue. The Name Recognition Letter asks for any connections between the folks the company identified as knowing the news before it was released and those on the list of apparent traders.
- Combined with SONAR data about unusual trading patterns, the list gives FINRA the basic ingredients necessary for identifying “well timed trades” related to insider trading.



Closing Letter and SEC Involvement

- Once the information requested in the Chronology Request and Name Recognition Letters has been provided, there are two common outcomes:
 - The company receives a closing letter confirming that FINRA has closed its review without further action
- OR**
- FINRA turns over its findings to the SEC, which then decides whether to take further action. FINRA also often continues to work on the case through its Criminal Prosecution Assistance Group, which assists the SEC or DOJ if those authorities decide to pursue insider trading enforcement action or prosecution.



Questions

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