COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR SEC REGISTERED ADVISERS

August 28, 2000

Pamela J. Wilson
Hale and Dorr LLP

HALE AND DORR LLP

An adviser may pay cash solicitation fees only if:

- "Bad boy" exclusion: the solicitor has not engaged in any disqualifying conduct
- The cash fee is covered by a written agreement retained by the adviser

Agreements with an unaffiliated solicitor must:

- Describe the solicitation activities of and compensation to the solicitor
- Require the solicitor to perform his duties in a manner consistent with the adviser's instructions and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940
- Require the solicitor to deliver the disclosure described in the next slide

- A solicitor who is not an affiliate must:
 - ❖Provide the prospect a separate written disclosure document and the adviser's Form ADV Part II and
 - Obtain a signed acknowledgement from the prospect before the prospect enters into a contract with the adviser

• A solicitor who is an affiliate of the adviser must disclose this to the client at the time of the solicitation

SEC Anti-Fraud Rules

- An SEC registered adviser must comply with the SEC anti-fraud rules requiring disclosure about the adviser's financial and disciplinary problems, including:
 - Any SEC order finding violations of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 or other federal securities laws or regulations
 - Any order issued by a state securities regulator imposing remedial sanctions

Form ADV must be amended and filed promptly to reflect all changes in:

PART I

- Item 1: name of adviser
- Item 2: principal place of business and hours
- Item 3: location of books and records
- Item 4: contact person
- Item 5: consent to notice

Form ADV must be amended and filed promptly to reflect <u>all</u> changes in:

PART I

- Item 8: corporate form of adviser
- Item 11: disciplinary questions
- Item 13: adviser custody of funds or securities
- Item 14: custody by affiliates of adviser

Form ADV must be amended and filed promptly to reflect material changes in:

PART I

- Item 9: transfer or acquisition of an investment advisory business
- Item 10: control persons of or persons providing financing to adviser

Form ADV must be amended and filed promptly to reflect material changes in:

PART II

- Item 1: advisory services and fees
- Item 2: types of clients
- Item 3: types of investments
- Item 4: methods of analysis, sources of information and investment strategies

Form ADV must be amended and filed promptly to reflect material changes in:

PART II

- Item 5: education and business standards
- Item 6: education and business background
- Item 7: other business activities
- Item 8: other financial industry activities or affiliations

Form ADV must be amended and filed promptly to reflect material changes in:

PART II

- Item 9: participation or interest in client transactions
- Item 10: conditions for managing accounts
- Item 11: review of accounts
- Item 12: investment or brokerage discretion
- Item 13: additional compensation

• An adviser must file, within 90 days of the adviser's fiscal year end, a Form ADV amendment reflecting any changes in other Form ADV items

Buying investments that violate client investment guidelines

- This is more likely with parallel management of multiple portfolios
- *This is one of the most expensive mistakes
- *As fiduciaries, advisers may have to reimburse clients for losses on prohibited investments

Mishandling trade errors

- Trade errors don't improve with age
 - Don't wait for market action to reduce losses
 - This is how some rogue traders get started

Mishandling trade errors

- An adviser can't correct errors by
 - Buying securities directly from client account
 - Unfairly reallocating trades to other clients
 - Using soft dollars to compensate brokers for breaking trades

Improperly allocating client trades

❖SEC has prosecuted advisers that allocated profitable trades to favored accounts and unprofitable trades to disfavored accounts

Improperly allocating client trades

- Risk of actual or perceived misallocation and enforcement action is increased by
 - Delays in allocating trades
 - Failure to document reasons for disproportionate or changed allocations
 - Not having written allocation procedures

Mishandling sensitive information

- Talking publicly about recommended portfolio companies may limit a portfolio manager's freedom to sell it in the near future
- Receiving non-public inside information about a company could prevent an adviser from trading that company's securities for any client

Transactions involving conflicts of interest

- Don't trade directly with clients without advance individual consent for each transaction
- Don't act as the client's broker without complying with the agency cross trade rule
- ❖ Use client brokerage or other assets to benefit the adviser only if allowed by the section 28(e) safe harbor for research

Violating personal trading procedures

- Don't tolerate persistent non-filing or late filing of personal securities trading reports
 - *A common item in SEC inspection deficiency letters
- Employees sometimes have trouble obtaining information about or remembering to report trades by related accounts that employee is technically deemed to own

Ignoring client complaints

- Unresolved client complaints can lead to:
 - **❖**Enforcement action
 - Private client litigation against adviser
 - Public embarrassment and loss of business
 - Missed opportunities to correct problems before they get worse
- Adopt written procedures for responding to complaints and keep a complaint file

Out-of-control marketing

- Avoid misleading statements and omissions in all communications to clients and the public
- Compensate solicitors only in accordance with the solicitation fee rule
- Check for compliance with state filing requirements before accepting new clients
- ❖ Don't forget to hand out Part II of Form ADV and avoid discrepancies in substitute brochures

Inadequate record keeping

- Most SEC enforcement actions and inspection deficiency letters cite record keeping violations
- *A thorough documentation process may discourage questionable or thoughtless conduct
- *Effective controls depend on the availability of documents for review
- *Regulators don't give credit for disclosure and compliance measures that aren't documented