Ethics for Exempt Market Dealers

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Agenda

- What is Ethics?
- Ethical Conduct and Conflicts of Interest
- Case Study Selling Securities of Related Issuers

What is Ethics?

- Ethics and Proper Conduct
- Ethics and Values
- Ethics and Laws
- Ethical Conduct in the Securities Industry



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Why Does Ethics Matter?

- Precondition for being allowed to work in the securities industry the integrity requirement
- A business imperative



Statutory Standard of Conduct for Dealers

(1) A registrant must deal fairly, honestly and in good faith with the clients of the registrant.(2) A registered

(a) dealing representative, or

(b) advising representative,

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of a dealer or adviser must deal **fairly, honestly and in good faith** with the clients of the dealer or adviser.

Securities Rules (British Columbia), section 14

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SROs' Standard of Conduct

Dealer members of SROs must:

- deal fairly, honestly and in good faith with clients
- observe high standards of ethics and conduct in the transaction of business
- not engage in any business conduct or practice which is unbecoming
- not engage in any business conduct or practice which is detrimental to the public interest
- be of proper character and have proper business repute
- have appropriate experience and training

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Examples of Proper Conduct

- Understanding the financial circumstances of clients
- Always making recommendations which are suitable
- to the client
- Presenting all investment recommendations fairly and without false or misleading statements
 Clearly distinguishing fact from comment when



Protecting the confidentiality of client information

making recommendations



Examples of Improper Conduct

- Trading in securities without being registered
- Failing to observe know-your-client and know-yourproduct requirements
- Selling products under the accredited investor exemption to clients who do not qualify
 Handling conflicts of interest inadequately, e.g. pressure of the second secon
 - Handling conflicts of interest inadequately, e.g. not making proper disclosures
- Not making adequate disclosure when recommending the securities of related issuers
- Using improper marketing materials



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Fiduciary Duty at Common Law

"The courts have consistently shown a willingness to enforce a fiduciary duty in the investment advice aspect of many kinds of financial service relationships."



Hodgkinson v. Simms (1994) 3, S.C.R. 377

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What is a Conflict of Interest?

When your interests are inconsistent with or diverge from those of the client

- Remuneration
- Personal financial dealings with clients, e.g. lending and borrowing
- Complex products a related company

• Outside business activities

• Selling shares or debt instruments issued by

How to Respond to a Conflict of Interest

- 1. Avoid it.
- 2. Disclose it.
- 3. Disclose it and take steps to control it.

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Disclosing a Conflict of Interest

In what circumstances?

Whenever the client would reasonably expect to be informed

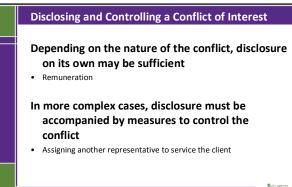
What?

Nature and extent

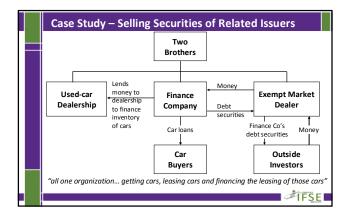
When?

- Before or at the time of providing the service
- Give the client enough time to decide knowledgeably whether to go ahead with the transaction

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For More Information

This presentation is based on *Ethics for EMD Representatives*, a course offered by the IFSE Institute.

Special Price: **\$99 + tax** (until April 30, 2013) Register at **www.ifse.ca** Contract: **C-8397** Password: **bcscethics**

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