




Question #1 of 186

If a CFA charterholder receives a referral fee, he must:

- A) disclose the nature of the fee arrangement to the client before entering into a formal agreement. 
- B) consult with the firm's compliance officer, and follow his or her instructions concerning disclosure. 
- C) disclose the fee to the supervisor, in written form, as an additional benefit. 

Explanation

According to Standard VI(C), the nature as well as the value of the fee must be disclosed to the client before entering into a formal agreement. The compliance officer and/or the employee's supervisor should be contacted for consultation.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(C))

Related Material




[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #2 of 186

The following scenarios involve two analysts at Dupree Asset Management, a small New York-based company with about \$150 million in assets under management. Dupree restricts personal trading of stocks analyzed, corporate directorships, trustee positions, and other special relationships that could reasonably be considered a conflict of interest with their responsibilities to their employer.

- Ray Bolt, CFA, is a senior investment analyst. Bolt was recently elected to the board of trustees of his alma mater, Midwest University, and was appointed as the chairman of the University's endowment committee. Midwest has more than \$2 billion in its endowment. Bolt must travel from New York to Chicago eight times a year to attend meetings of the board of trustees and endowment committee. Bolt did not inform Dupree of his involvement with Midwest University.
- Wanda Delvecco, a candidate in the CFA Program, is a junior investment analyst. She recently wrote a research report on Aveco Communications and recommended the stock for Dupree's "buy" list. Delvecco bought 200 shares of Aveco stock for her personal account 12 months before she wrote her research report. Over the past 12 months, the stock's price has been in the \$20-42 price range. Delvecco has not informed Dupree of her ownership of Aveco stock.

According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which the following statements about Bolt and Delvecco's actions is CORRECT?

- A)** Delvecco violated the Standards, but Bolt did not. 
- B)** Both Bolt and Delvecco violated the Standards. 
- C)** Neither Bolt nor Delvecco violated the Standards. 

Explanation

Standard VI(A), Disclosure of Conflicts, requires that Bolt inform Dupree of his involvement with Midwest University given that Bolt's new role can be expected to be time consuming and possibly affect his responsibilities at Dupree. Delvecco is required to disclose her ownership of Aveco stock before conducting the research report because such ownership could bias her objectivity in making a recommendation. She should have discussed owning the stock with her supervisor before beginning to write the research report on Aveco.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #3 of 186

Ralph Lim and Susan Bland have both passed Level I of the CFA Program. Both are currently enrolled to sit for Level II. Lim's business card reads, "Ralph Lim, CFA Level I." Bland's resume states, "Level II Candidate in the CFA Program." According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct involving use of the professional designation:

- A) Both Lim and Bland violated the Standard. 
- B) Bland violated the Standard, but Lim did not. 
- C) Lim violated the Standard, but Bland did not. 

Explanation

There is no designation for someone who has passed Level I, Level II, or Level III of the CFA examination. Candidates may state, however, that they have completed Level I, II, or III, as the case may be, in the CFA Program. Thus, Lim violated the Standard, but Bland did not.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #4 of 186

Which of the following statements is *most correct* under the Code and Standards?

- A) Members are prohibited from making arrangements or preparations to go into competitive business before terminating their relationship with their employer. 
- B) CFA Institute members are prohibited from undertaking independent practice in competition with their employer. 
- C) Consent from the employer is necessary to permit independent practice that could result in compensation or other benefits in competition with the member's 

Explanation

Members are not prohibited from making arrangements or preparations to go into competitive business before terminating their relationship with their employer. CFA Institute members are not prohibited from undertaking independent practice in competition with their employer provided they have consent from their employer. Members must provide notification to their employer describing the types of services to be rendered, the expected duration, and compensation for the services.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #5 of 186

When an analyst makes an investment recommendation, which of the following statements *must* be disclosed to clients?

- A) An employee of the firm holds a directorship with the recommended company. 
- B) The firm is a market maker in the stock of the recommended company. 
- C) Both of these statements must be disclosed to clients. 

Explanation

Both of these items are explicitly listed in the discussion of Standard VI(A), Disclosure of Conflicts.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(A))

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #6 of 186

A CFA Institute member puts the following statement on her resume: "I passed each level of the CFA exam on the first try." Is this a violation of Standard VII(B)?

- A) No, because it is a statement of fact. 
- B) Yes, because saying she passed exams on the first try is not appropriate. 
- C) Yes, because she incorrectly refers to the CFA exam. 

Explanation

The statement is not a violation because it is a fact. However, the member must not go on to claim superior performance.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))




Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #7 of 186

Ron Vasquez is registered to sit for the Level II CFA exam. Unfortunately, Vasquez has failed the exam the past two years. In his frustration, Vasquez posted the following comment on a popular internet bulletin board: "I believe that CFA Institute is intentionally limiting the number of charterholders in order to increase its cash flow by continuing to fail candidates. Just look at the pass rates."

Which of the following statements regarding Vasquez's conduct is *most accurate*? Vasquez is:

- A) not in violation of Standard I(D) Misconduct or Standard VII(A) Conduct as Participants in CFA Institute Programs 
- B) in violation of both Standard I(D) Misconduct and Standard VII(A) Conduct as Participants in CFA Institute Programs. 
- C) in violation of Standard VII(A) Conduct as Participants in CFA Institute Programs, but not in violation of Standard I(D) Misconduct. 

Explanation

Standard VII(A) Conduct as Participants in CFA Institute Programs does not prohibit expressing opinions about the program or the CFA Institute. Thus, Vasquez is not in violation. Nothing in the facts indicates a violation of Standard I(D), Misconduct. Standard I(D) deals with professional conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, or deceit.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #8 of 186

Which of the following statements about Standard IV(C) Responsibilities of Supervisors is *least* accurate?

- A) If a subordinate violates a securities law, her supervisor is in violation of Standard IV(C). 
- B) If the supervisor makes a reasonable effort to detect violations, but fails to detect a violation that occurs, she is in compliance with Standard IV(C). 
- C) If no effort is made to detect violations, the supervisor is in violation of Standard IV(C) even if no violations by her subordinates have occurred. 

Explanation

Standard IV(C) Responsibilities of Supervisors requires members to make a reasonable effort to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and rules by their subordinates. Violations by subordinates do not necessarily mean the supervisor has violated this Standard if the supervisor has made reasonable efforts to detect and prevent violations.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, 2: IV(C))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #9 of 186

Will Lambert, CFA, is a financial analyst for Offshore Investments. He is preparing a purchase recommendation on Burch Corporation. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following relationships with Burch is Lambert *least likely* required to disclose?

A) his wife owns 2,000 shares of Burch.



B) his son-in-law was formerly employed by Burch.



C) he has a material beneficial ownership of Burch through a family trust.

**Explanation**

Standard VI(A) requires that Members and Candidates fully disclose all matters which may impair their independence or objectivity or interfere with their duties to their employer, clients and prospects. Beneficial ownership of shares in a firm on which a member is making investment recommendations is an example of such a matter.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(A))

Related Material



[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #10 of 186

According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, members are *least likely* required to:

A) make diligent efforts to determine whether third party research relied on is sound.



- B)** analyze the investment's basic characteristics before recommending a specific investment to a broad client group. 
- C)** distribute a detailed research report to clients with any recommendation. 

Explanation

Recommendations can be made in various contexts. For example, an analyst's firm may issue a list of buy recommendations or a brief recommendation that does not contain all the relevant details of the analysis, but clients must be informed that a full analysis supporting the recommendation is available. The other actions are required by the Standards.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(C))

Related Material

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Question #11 of 186

Jill Marsh, CFA, works for Advisors where she manages various portfolios. Marsh's godfather is an accountant and has done Marsh's tax returns every year as a birthday gift. Marsh's godfather has recently become a client of Advisors and asked specifically for Marsh to manage his account. In order to comply Standard IV(B), Disclosure of Additional Compensation Arrangements, she needs to:

- A)** liquidate from her personal portfolio any stocks her godfather owns and verbally tell her supervisor about the tax services. 
- B)** do neither of the actions listed here. 
- C)** have her godfather cease doing her taxes. 

Explanation

Standard IV(B) requires that members disclose to their employer in writing all benefits that they receive in addition to their regular compensation for services they perform on behalf of their employer. It is not unreasonable for an individual's godfather to give them a birthday gift. Moreover, since the tax services were a regular birthday present before her godfather became a client, this implies that they are unrelated to any investment management services.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #12 of 186

Nancy Korthauer, CFA, has launched a new hedge fund called the Korthauer Tautology Fund but has had trouble hiring analysts who are CFA charterholders as well as with finding clients. She offers a \$15,000 incentive bonus to any charterholder who joins the firm with over \$1 million in committed client investments. Which of the following interpretations of the Code and Standards is *most* accurate?

- A) A member or candidate may arrange for current clients to switch to the Korthauer Tautology Fund provided the member or candidate refuses to accept the incentive 
- B) A member or candidate may arrange for current clients to switch to the Korthauer Tautology Fund provided clients are informed of the incentive bonus. 
- C) A member or candidate may not solicit current clients away from their current employer. 

Explanation

A member or candidate may not solicit current clients away from their current employer under Standard IV(A) "Loyalty."




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #13 of 186

When Wes Smith first joined Advisors, Inc., he was excited that all the analysts at the firm had the CFA designation. In letters to prospective clients, he states that this ensures that Advisors can provide better service than their competitors. With respect to Standard VII(B), Reference to CFA Institute, the CFA Designation, and the CFA Program, this is:

- A) a violation because he mentions the CFA designation in the letter. 
- B) a violation for both mentioning the CFA designation and saying the firm can guarantee better service. 
- C) a violation because he cannot guarantee better service. 

Explanation

According to Standard VII(B), the analyst cannot guarantee better service. Smith can mention the fact that all analysts have the designation, but he is limited in what he can say with respect to this fact. He could say, for example, that this means the analysts all had to take and pass three rigorous exams.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #14 of 186

An analyst routinely has the opportunity to offer his clients the opportunity to purchase "hot new issues." He tells his clients that he will distribute each issue equally among those interested, with himself included in the distribution. The clients do not object to this. With respect to Standard VI(B), Priority of Transactions, this:

- A) may be a violation despite the clients' approval. 
- B) cannot be a violation because the clients know of the practice and agree. 
- C) may be a violation because it is impossible to distribute hot new issues equally. 

Explanation

Just because the clients know of a practice does not make it right. The analyst must put the clients first. It is a violation for the analyst to participate in a "hot new issue" which can lower the allocation to any given client below what that client would prefer. This is tantamount to putting the analyst's interests ahead of the clients' interests.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(B))



Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #15 of 186

A firm recently hired Hal Crane, CFA, to be a supervisor in the firm. Crane has reviewed the procedures for complying with the Code and Standards in the company. It is Crane's belief that the procedures need revision in order to be effective. Crane must:

- A) exercise his supervisory responsibilities with the greater level of diligence required by the Code and Standards. 

- B)** make reasonable efforts to encourage the company to adopt an adequate compliance system. 
- C)** decline supervisory responsibilities in writing until the company adopts an adequate compliance system. 

Explanation

According to Standard IV(C) Responsibilities of Supervisors, if Crane believes the company's compliance procedures are not adequate, Crane should decline supervisory responsibilities in writing until an adequate system is adopted.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, 2: IV(C))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #16 of 186

An analyst has the opportunity to offer his clients shares in a "hot new issue." One of the analyst's clients is his brother. When the new issue comes out, for those clients he deems it would be appropriate, he offers them an equal share. He includes his brother in that group. With respect to Standard VI(B), Priority of Transactions, this is:

- A)** congruent with the Standard if his brother is not a 'covered person'. 
- B)** congruent with the Standard even if he has a direct personal interest in his brother's account. 
- C)** congruent with the Standard as long as he does not have a direct personal interest in his brother's account. 

Explanation

Client accounts that belong to family members should be treated like any other account so long as there is no direct interest on the part of the analyst. In other words, these types of accounts should not be at a disadvantage relative to other client accounts when there is no direct interest on the part of the analyst overseeing the account.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #17 of 186

Using as his universe all companies in the steel industry, Reynold Anderson analyses the performance of stock prices for the industry. He succeeds in developing a regression model with excellent statistical control measures. The extrapolation from the model shows low risk variance of the securities in this industry. Without the inclusion of non-steel stocks in the portfolio, Anderson concludes that, based on these results, every portfolio can use the steel industry securities to diversify and lower its risk. He persuades his clients to change their current portfolios. Anderson states that, as the model's results show, some particular industries, such as car manufacturers, have underpriced stocks, and investors should take advantage of it. Anderson has violated the Standards because he:

- A) does not consider the suitability of the investment. 
- B) does not distinguish the opinion, based on his model, from the fact. 
- C) is not clear enough about the model results. 

Explanation

While any of the answers can be shown to violate CFA Institute Standards, this cannot be determined conclusively from the information given. However, the scenario clearly indicates that Anderson does not distinguish between opinion and fact in communicating to his clients. Therefore, he violates the Standards on this basis.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.8, LOS 2.b)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #18 of 186

Standard VI(C), Referral Fees, requires the member to do all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) disclose to the referred client how much the referral source was paid to refer the client. 
- B) make required disclosures to the referred client before an agreement is made to provide services to the referred client. 
- C) disclose to the referred client the percentage of the member's business that comes from referrals. 

Explanation

The applicable Standard, VI(C), *does not require* a member to disclose the percentage of their business that comes from referrals.

Standard VI(C) states, "*Members shall disclose to clients and prospects any consideration or benefit received by the member or delivered to others for the recommendation of any services to the client or prospect.*" Appropriate disclosure means telling the client or prospect, before agreeing to perform services, of any benefit given or received for recommending the member's services.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(C))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #19 of 186

Nicole Wise, CFA, is an analyst at Chicago Securities. She attends a meeting with management of one of the companies that she covers. During the meeting, management expresses great optimism about the company's recent acquisition of a new business. Wise is excited about these prospects and issues a research report that states that the company is about to achieve significant success with the new acquisition. Wise has:

- A) violated CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct because she misrepresented the optimism by turning it to certainty. 
- B) not violated CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct because she had reasonable reason to believe that the statements in her report were true. 
- C) violated CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct because she did not check the accuracy of the statements that management made. 

Explanation

Standard V(B), Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients. Members must distinguish between fact and opinion in the presentation of a research report or investment recommendation. Wise violated the standard because she misrepresented management's enthusiasm by turning it into certainty.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #20 of 186

Which of the following is *least likely* a violation of Standard VII(A), Conduct as Participants in CFA Institute Programs?

- A) Improperly using the CFA Designation to further professional goals. 
- B) Disregarding the rules related to the administration of the CFA examination. 
- C) Expressing opinions in disagreement with CFA Institute advocacy positions. 

Explanation

Members and Candidates are allowed to express their opinions about the CFA Institute and CFA Program. Both of the other choices violate Standard VII(A) Conduct as Participants in CFA Institute Programs.



(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #21 of 186

Lee Hurst, CFA, is an equity research analyst who has recently left a large firm to start independent practice. He is able to re-create several of his previous recommendation reports, based on his clear recollection of supporting documentation he compiled at his previous employer. He publishes the reports and obtains several new clients. Hurst is *most likely*:

- A) in violation of Standard V(C) Record Retention. 
- B) not in violation of any Standard. 
- C) in violation of Standard V(A) Diligence and Reasonable Basis. 

Explanation

Hurst is most likely in violation of Standard V(C) Record Retention because the supporting documentation is unavailable. He needs to recreate the supporting records based on information gathered through public sources or the covered company. He may have a reasonable basis for his recommendations and have been diligent in his analysis, but must reconstruct the records of this analysis before issuing the reports.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(C))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #22 of 186

Robert Hopkins has earned the right to use the CFA designation and wants to indicate this on his business card. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following is the proper use of the professional designation on his business card?

A) Robert Hopkins, Chartered Financial Analyst. 

B) Robert Hopkins, cfa. 

C) Robert Hopkins, C.F.A. 

Explanation

The CFA designation should always be capitalized and shown without periods. The CFA designation should not be referred to as a degree. Placing the designation "CFA" or "Chartered Financial Analyst" after one's name on a resume, business card, brochure, or other published material is appropriate.


(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))


Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #23 of 186

Marc Feldman, a CFA Institute member, is treasurer of zippy.com, and is also Larry Goldman's boss. Feldman is informed of "accounting irregularities of an unknown origin" during an audit by zippy's external accounting firm. There are 3 individuals, including Goldman, handling the accounting function. According to the Code and Standards, Feldman should do all of the following EXCEPT:

A) terminate the accounting staff immediately and issue a press release describing the situation. 

B) leave the staff in their current jobs and increase supervision while the external auditors complete their work. 

C) conduct a thorough investigation of activities. 

Explanation

Standard IV(C) spells out responsibilities of supervisors in the Standards of Practice Handbook. Since the investigation is ongoing, it would clearly be inappropriate to terminate the entire accounting staff until their complicity in the wrongdoing is established.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #24 of 186

Which of the following statements is a violation of Standard VII(B) if it is included on a CFA charterholder's resume?

- A) My earning the CFA designation indicates my superior ability. 
- B) Both of these are violations of Standard VII(B). 
- C) My earning the CFA designation indicates my desire to maintain high standards. 

Explanation

A CFA charterholder may not make claims about how earning the designation proves superior capabilities. Saying "my earning the CFA designation indicates my desire to maintain high standards" is allowed because it is a factual statement.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #25 of 186

Janet Olson, CFA, is an analyst at Quantech Associates. Olson attended a conference at which Brian Wright presented several proprietary computerized spreadsheets that he had developed to value high-tech stocks. While at the conference, Olson copied the spreadsheets without Wright's knowledge. Later, Olson made several minor changes to Wright's initial model. After testing the revised model, Olson was impressed with the results. As inputs for the model, she used factual materials supplied by Moody's Investors Service, a recognized financial and statistical reporting service. Olson wrote a research report describing the revised model and its results and distributed the report to Quantech's clients. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following actions is Olson required to take? Olson is:

- A) required to acknowledge Moody's Investors Service as the source of the data but is not required to seek authorization from Wright to copy the spreadsheets or to 
- B) required to seek the authorization from Wright to copy the spreadsheets, acknowledge Wright for developing the initial model but is not required to 
- C) required to seek authorization from Wright to copy the spreadsheets and acknowledge Wright for developing the initial model and Moody's Investors Service 

Explanation

To comply with Standard I(C) Misrepresentation, Olson should have gotten the authorization from Wright to copy the spreadsheets. The prohibition against plagiarism requires that Olson identify Wright as the source of the initial model. However, the Standard permits publishing factual information from Moody's Investors Service without acknowledgment because Moody's is recognized as a source of factual materials.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Joan Platt, CFA, operates an investment firm in New York, but maintains an office in Xania. Platt's firm invests on its clients' behalf in both domestic and international stocks and bonds. Platt's employees include two analysts, Paula Linstrom, CFA, and Hershel Wadel, a member of the CFA Institute. Both analysts report to Platt directly. Thorvald Knudsen, CFA, manages the international bond portfolio.

Xania recently established a stock market, which is not very efficient. None of the Xanian stocks trade in the U.S. market. Xania legally permits the use of material inside information. Platt believes that using inside information would help her compete against other Xanian investment advisers, and also help some of her Xanian clients reach their investment objectives.

Platt instructs Wadel to write a research report on Gamma Company. Wadel's wife inherited 500 shares of Gamma Company from her father when he died five years ago. Gamma stock currently sells for \$35 a share. Wadel does not believe that informing Platt about his wife's inheritance is necessary.

Doris Black, one of Wadel's long-time clients, verbally promised Wadel that he could use her vacation home in Aspen, Colo., for a week during skiing season if the return on her portfolio exceeded its benchmark by two percentage points during the next year. Black also promised to

reimburse Wadel for his travel expenses. Because Wadel is the sole manager of Black's portfolio, he says nothing to Platt about his arrangement with Black.

Platt instructs Linstrom to write a research report on Delta Enterprises. Delta's stock is widely held by institutional and individual investors. Linstrom does not own any Delta shares, though one of her friends owns 100 shares of Delta. Linstrom does not believe that informing Platt about her friend's ownership of Delta shares is necessary.

Linstrom has a client, Mandy Miller, with a large account. Miller has set a return goal for her portfolio, promising Linstrom that if the portfolio exceeded the target return, she would let Linstrom use her time-share in St. Maarten in December. Linstrom sent an e-mail to Platt describing Miller's promise to her. Platt promptly replied to her email granting her permission to enter the agreement.

In February, Linstrom was able to arrange for the purchase of Brady Company bonds at a significant discount to market value. The purchase was made in three blocks at 13%, 15%, and 12% discounts to market value. Linstrom allocated the 15% discount block to Miller's account and the balance to her remaining clients.


Knudsen's uncle, Gustaf Jensen, owns a construction firm that has extra cash. When Jensen saw Knudsen at a family event last November, he asked Knudsen to give him advice about purchasing domestic bonds for the construction firm. In exchange for the advice, the construction firm would pay Knudsen \$5,000 per year. At the same event, Knudsen's aunt, Hanna Jorgensen, approached Knudsen and asked if he would manage Jorgensen's apartment building for a fee of 10% of the gross rents. Knudsen agreed to both Jensen's and Jorgensen's proposals. Knudsen informed Platt of Jensen's request, but not about the Jorgensen arrangement.

Platt suspects that one of the firm's unpaid interns has violated a federal securities regulation.

Question #26 of 186

Regarding their research reports, which of the following statements about Linstrom and Wadel's conduct is *CORRECT*?

- A) Wadel did not violate Standard VI(A)—Disclosure of Conflicts, and Linstrom did violate Standard VI(A). 
- B) Both Linstrom and Wadel violated Standard VI(A)—Disclosure of Conflicts. 

- C)** Wadel violated Standard VI(A)—Disclosure of Conflicts, and Linstrom did not violate Standard VI(A). 

Explanation

Wadel violated Standard VI(A) by not disclosing his wife's holdings. Linstrom is not in violation of the Standard because a friend's ownership of the shares should not be expected to impair her ability to make objective decisions.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #27 of 186

What is the obligation, if any, to disclose Wadel's arrangement with Black?

- A)** Wadel must disclose the arrangement to Platt but is not required to disclose the arrangement to his other clients. 
- B)** Wadel must disclose the arrangements to his clients and to Platt only if he believes it will create a conflict with his responsibilities to other clients. 
- C)** Wadel need not disclose anything to his clients or to Platt because he is violating no fiduciary duty. 

Explanation

Wadel is required to disclose the arrangement between him and Black under Standard IV(B)—Additional Compensation Arrangements, regardless of whether or not the compensation is cash or noncash. Under Standard I(B)—Independence and Objectivity, members may accept bonuses or gifts from clients, so long as they disclose them to their employers, because gifts in a client relationship are deemed less likely to affect a member's objectivity and independence than gifts in other situations. Token gifts need not be disclosed.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #28 of 186

Knudsen violated:

- A)** Standard IV(B)—Additional Compensation with relation to the Jensen deal, but did not violate the Standard with relation to the Jorgensen deal. 
- B)** Standard IV(B)—Additional Compensation with relation to the Jorgensen deal. 
- C)** no Standards with regard to both the Jensen and Jorgensen deals. 

Explanation

Notifying Platt about the Jensen deal is not enough. He needs permission in writing from both parties before accepting the work. Thus, Knudsen violated Standard IV(B) with relation to the Jensen matter. However, it does not appear that the work performed for Jorgensen is in competition with Platt's employer, so this aspect is not in violation of Standard IV(B).




(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #29 of 186

The handling of the Miller account:

- A)** violated Standard IV(B)—Additional Compensation Arrangements, Standard III(B)—Fair Dealing, and Standard IV(C)—Responsibilities of Supervisors. 
- B)** violated Standard III(B)—Fair Dealing, but not Standard IV(B)—Additional Compensation Arrangements. 
- C)** did not violate the Code and Standards because the appropriate disclosures were made. 

Explanation

Linstrom did not violate Standard IV(B) because she disclosed Miller's offer to Platt. However, her allocation of the best lot of bonds to Miller's account violated Standard III(B).




(Study Session 1, Module 2.5, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #30 of 186

According to the Standards, how must Platt deal with the intern's alleged illegal activity?

- A) Initiate an investigation and place limits on the intern's activities pending the outcome. 
- B) Tell the intern to stop the conduct. 
- C) Report the intern's behavior to the appropriate regulatory authority. 

Explanation

Platt must initiate an investigation, and must also take steps to ensure that additional violations do not occur during the investigation. The investigation could be handled internally by the firm's compliance officer, or could involve outside legal counsel. Simply instructing the intern to stop the conduct is not sufficient—the Standards require a more proactive response. Reporting the intern to the authorities is not appropriate because Platt is not sure the intern is violating the law. The fact that the intern is not paid does not absolve Platt or her company from liability for the intern's actions.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #31 of 186

Platt is renouncing her U.S. citizenship and becoming a citizen of Xania. According to the Standards, if Platt renounces her U.S. citizenship, she may then:

- A) not use material inside information when trading in Xania. 
- B) not use material inside information unless trading Xanian stocks exclusively. 
- C) use material inside information when trading in Xania only if the information does not relate to a tender offer. 

Explanation

Standard II(A)—Material Nonpublic Information does not allow the use of material nonpublic information in investment decisions. Platt is bound by the law of the land if it is stricter than the Standards, and by the Standards if they are stricter than the law. Since the Standards are stricter than Xanian law, Platt's Xanian operations are governed by the Standards. Thus, she cannot use material nonpublic information under any circumstances.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.3, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #32 of 186

Sue Parsons, CFA, works full-time as an investment advisor for the Malloy Group, an asset management firm. To help pay for her children's college expenses, Parsons wants to engage in independent practice in which she would advise individual clients on their portfolios. She would conduct these investment activities only on weekends. She is currently only in the preparation stage and has not started independent practice yet. Which of the following statements about Standard IV(A), Loyalty to Employer, is *most* accurate? Standard IV(A):

- A) does not require Parsons to notify Malloy of preparing to undertake independent practice under the current conditions. 
- B) requires Parsons to obtain written consent from both Malloy and the persons from whom she undertakes independent practice. 
- C) requires Parsons to notify Malloy in writing about her intention to undertake an independent practice. 

Explanation

Standard IV(A), Loyalty to Employer, requires that Parsons obtain written consent only from her employer before she undertakes independent practice that could result in compensation or other benefit in competition with Malloy. It is not required to get permission from your employer when only preparing to go into independent practice.



(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #33 of 186

Marc Feldman, CFA, is manager of corporate investor relations for a high-tech startup, zippy.com, in Boise, Idaho. Feldman is well-known in the high tech community in Boise, and Dragon.com has asked if he will help them organize their investor relations function on a consulting basis. They offer him an all-expenses-paid two-week holiday for two on Australia's Gold Coast in payment. Regarding this offer as a CFA Institute member Feldman is:

- A) allowed to accept the offer only with written approval from zippy and from Dragon. 
- B) allowed to accept the offer only with written approval from zippy. 

C) not allowed to accept such an offer since it effectively places him in competition with his employer.



Explanation

Under Standard IV(A) Loyalty to Employer, and Standard IV(B) Additional Compensation Arrangements, Feldman is allowed to accept the offer, but only with written permission from *both* zippy and Dragon.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.a)




Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #34 of 186

Calvin Doggett, CFA, has been contacted by the CFA Institute Professional Conduct Program (PCP) regarding allegations that he has taken investment actions that were unsuitable for his clients. Doggett is questioned by PCP concerning the identity of his clients he considered suitable for investing in a very risky start-up company that eventually went bankrupt.

Doggett will:

- A) violate the Code and Standards by fully cooperating with a PCP investigation if it means revealing confidential information. 
- B) not violate the Code and Standards only if he reveals the financial condition and investment objectives of his clients on an anonymous basis and does not reveal the names of his clients. 
- C) not violate the Code and Standards by revealing the names, financial condition and investment objectives of his clients to PCP. 

Explanation

Standard III(E) requires members to preserve client confidentiality. An exception to this standard is a PCP investigation. Because PCP will also keep the clients' information confidential, members are expected to fully cooperate with PCP investigations.



(Study Session 2, Module 2.6, LOS 2: III(E))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #35 of 186

Ned Brenan manages two dozen pension accounts, one of which earned over 25% during the past two years. Brenan tells prospective clients that based on past experience they can expect a 25% return on their funds. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

- A) Brenan has not violated Standard of Professional Conduct III(D), Performance Presentation, but Brenan has violated Standard I(C), Misrepresentation. 
- B) Brenan has violated Standard of Professional Conduct III(D), Performance Presentation, but Brenan has not violated Standard I(C), Misrepresentation. 
- C) Brenan has violated both Standard of Professional Conduct III(D), Performance Presentation, and Standard I(C), Misrepresentation. 

Explanation

Brenan violated Standard of Professional Conduct III(D) by using only one portfolio's results to create a false impression of all the portfolios, and Brenan violated Standard of Professional Conduct I(C) by creating the impression that a certain return was assured (he should have used the words "might" or "could" instead of "can").




(Study Session 1, Module 2.6, LOS 2.b)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #36 of 186

A CFA Institute member, undertaking independent practice that could result in compensation or other benefit:

- A) must notify his employer and clients of the types of service to be rendered and the expected compensation. 
- B) must notify the entities for whom he plans to undertake independent practice of the compensation he receives from his employer. 
- C) must notify his employer of the types of service to be rendered, the expected duration, and the expected compensation. 

Explanation

According to Standard IV(A), Loyalty to Employer, a CFA Institute member, undertaking independent practice that could result in compensation or other benefit, must notify his employer of the types of service to be rendered, the expected duration, and the expected compensation.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #37 of 186

An analyst working at an investment firm has a client that rents limousines. The client tells the analyst that as long as he is the client's analyst, he can have free use of a limousine several times a year. The analyst needs to:

- A) explicitly refuse such an offer. ✗
- B) do nothing since the offer is not linked to the performance of the client's portfolio. ✗
- C) inform his supervisor in writing of the offer if the analyst intends to accept the offer. ✓

Explanation

Standard IV(B) requires that members disclose to their employer in writing all benefits that they receive in addition to their regular compensation for services they perform on behalf of their employer. They also need to get consent from their employer in writing. The written report to the employer should include the details of any written or oral agreement for extra compensation. The analyst does not have to refuse the offer.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #38 of 186

Patricia Hoolihan is an individual investment advisor who uses mutual funds for her clients. She typically chooses funds from a list of 40 funds that she has thoroughly researched. The Burns, a married couple that are a client, asked her to consider the Hawkeye fund for their portfolio. Hoolihan had not previously considered the fund because when she first conducted her research three years ago, Hawkeye was too small to be considered. However, the fund has now grown in value, and cursory research uncovers no fundamental flaws with the fund. She puts the fund in the Burns' portfolio but not in any of her other clients' portfolios. The fund ends up being the best performing fund on her list. Hoolihan has:

- A) violated the Standards by not having a reasonable and adequate basis for making the recommendation. 
- B) not violated the Standards. 
- C) violated the Standards by not dealing fairly with clients. 

Explanation

Despite the fact the addition of the fund was successful, Hoolihan acted improperly in not conducting the same degree of research as she did for the other funds on her list.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.8, LOS 2.c)

Related Material




[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #39 of 186

Albert Long, CFA, manages portfolios of high net worth individuals for HKB Corp. Alice Thurmont, one of his close friends, heads a local charity for homeless children that depends on donations to operate. Because donations have declined during the past year, the charity is experiencing financial difficulty. Thurmont asks Long to give her a partial list of his clients so that she can contact them to make tax-deductible donations. Because Long knows that the charity provides much benefit to the community, he provides Thurmont with the requested list.

Betty Short, CFA, also works for HKB Corp. She receives a letter from CFA Institute's Professional Conduct Program (PCP) requesting that she provide information about one of HKB's clients who is being investigated. Short complies with the request despite the confidential nature of the information requested by the PCP.

Based on Standard III(E), Preservation of Confidentiality, which of the following statements about Long and Short's actions is CORRECT?

- A)** Long violated Standard III(E) but Short did not violate Standard III(E). 
- B)** Short violated Standard III(E) but Long did not violate Standard III(E). 
- C)** Both Long and Short violated Standard III(E). 

Explanation

Long violated Standard III(E) because he did not preserve the confidentiality of information communicated by clients. Short did not violate Standard III(E) because this standard does not prevent members from cooperating with an investigation by CFA Institute's Professional Conduct Program. Thus, Short can forward confidential information to the PCP.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.6, LOS 2.c)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #40 of 186

An analyst receives a research report from a colleague. The colleague's report has an elaborate table with performance data on publicly traded stocks. The colleague says the data in the table consists of measures provided by Standard & Poor's. The analyst finds the table a useful reference for a report she is writing. She uses several pieces of data from the table. The analyst is potentially in violation of:

- A)** Standard V(A), Diligence and Reasonable Basis, if she does not first verify the data in the table is accurate. 
- B)** Standard I(C), Misrepresentation, concerning the use of the work of others. 
- C)** no particular standard because this is appropriate activity. 

Explanation

Since the data in the table supposedly comes from Standard & Poor's, a recognized data source, the analyst does not have to cite the source of the data. However, the analyst needs to use reasonable care and verify that the data is accurate by going back to the source. Had the analyst printed the table prepared by her colleague without acknowledgement, the analyst would have violated Standard I(C), Misrepresentation.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Mary Montpier, CFA, is an equity analyst located in the Malaysia office of World Class Advisers. The firm provides investment advice and financial-planning services globally to institutional and retail clients. The Malaysia office was opened last year to provide additional international investment opportunities for U.S. clients. Montpier covers small-cap stocks in the region. Montpier's supervisor, Rick Reynolds, CFA, works in New York.

Jim Taylor is an analyst in New York who works at World Class Broker-Dealer, a sister company of World Class Advisers. Taylor covers healthcare and biotech stocks for the firm. Taylor recently completed Level I of the CFA examination and is registered for the Level II examination next year. Taylor works for John James, CFA.

Through her interaction with other analysts in Malaysia, Montpier learns that the use of material, nonpublic information is common practice in analyst research reports and recommendations, which is not prohibited by law in Malaysia. Montpier has acquired material, nonpublic information on the research pipeline of Circuit Secrets, a Malaysian semiconductor company. The nonpublic information makes the company seem like a fine investment. After extensive research through traditional means, Circuit Secrets appeared to be fully valued relative to its growth potential until Montpier found the nonpublic information.

In preparation for a client meeting, James asks Taylor to prepare a research report on attractive companies in the healthcare industry. Since Taylor is busy preparing for company conference calls, James tells him to "throw something together." To meet James' request, Taylor obtains reports on Immune Health Care and Remedy Corp., two companies that he likes, but has not researched in depth. Taylor takes the original reports, which were prepared by a small brokerage firm in the Netherlands, adds some general industry information, incorporates World Class's proprietary earnings-growth model, and submits "strong buy" recommendations to James for the stocks. Although written procedures require James to review all analyst reports prior to release, time constraints consistently prevent him from reviewing the reports prior to distribution.

Montpier is proud of her CFA charter. In fact, she often boasts that she is one of the elite members of the CFA Institute that passed all three exams consecutively without failing. Taylor is also proud of the CFA program. He told his friends and family the CFA designation is globally recognized in the field of investment management and research. Furthermore, Taylor states that he believes the program will enhance his portfolio management skills and further his career development.

In her free time, Montpier has begun consultation for members of a local investment club. The club is in the process of developing an appropriate compensation package for her services, which to date have included financial-planning activities and investment research. Montpier




informs the investment club that she has a full-time job at World Class Advisers, which offers similar services. The investment club gave Montpier written permission to consult for them despite her full-time work.

To gain insight on biotech stocks, Taylor registers for an upcoming asthma study conducted by Breakthrough Corp., through which he and others will be the subject of testing for the efficacy of several new drugs. On his application, longtime asthma sufferer Taylor indicates that he has the appropriate medical condition for the study and signs a confidentiality agreement. During the study, a researcher shows Taylor a spreadsheet detailing the progress of Breakthrough's research pipeline. Two of the new drugs on which Breakthrough is awaiting regulatory approval have serious negative side effects in patient testing. This information confirms suspicions Taylor had developed after extensive research and conversations with company executives regarding nonmaterial, nonpublic information, though he was not certain about the names of the drugs until he saw the spreadsheet. At the conclusion of the study, Taylor releases a report detailing the drugs' side effects and recommends that clients "sell" Breakthrough Corp.

Over the next two weeks, Breakthrough releases information that the drugs in question have been held up by a regulatory agency pending additional investigation. The stock plunges more than 30% on the news.

Question #41 of 186

Which of the following is a violation of the Code and Standards?

- A) Reynolds approves Montpier's report on Circuit Secrets immediately, but tells his traders to wait a week before buying the stock themselves. 
- B) James has dinner with Taylor and promises to provide Taylor with three weeks off in May to study for the CFA exam and offer some test-taking tips. 
- C) Taylor sends out a resume referring to himself as a Level II CFA candidate and indicating his intention to take the Level II test in June. 

Explanation




An immediate approval of Montpier's report implies that Reynolds did not check the facts or talk to Montpier about the recommendation, which was dependent on the use of insider information. Reynolds violated the Standard relating to supervisory responsibilities. Side work that is not in competition with the intern's firm is not a violation unless the side job interferes with her work for World Class. The statement on Taylor's resume is appropriate, and James' plans to help Taylor are well within the requirements of the Standards.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.a)

Related Material[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #42 of 186

Which of the following statements about Montpier's analysis of Circuit Secrets is CORRECT?

- A) Montpier's best course of action is to initiate coverage of Circuit Secrets as a "hold," and attempt to get the company to disclose the nonpublic information. 
- B) Montpier could satisfy the requirements of Standard II(A)—Material Nonpublic Information by producing a research report on Circuit Secrets for Malaysian clients, 
- C) If Montpier prepares a research report for all World Class clients recommending Circuit Secrets as a "buy," but does not reveal the nonpublic information, she has 

Explanation

Standard II(A) prohibits not only the revelation of nonpublic information, but also trading on the basis of that information. The buy rating itself is a product of the nonpublic information, and as such is a violation. Montpier must comply with the Code and Standards regardless of the laxness of regulations in her country. If Montpier believes the stock is a buy, initiating it as a hold would be inappropriate. Analysts cannot be expected to have a recommendation on every stock, so failing to recommend a potentially good stock is not a breach of fiduciary duty.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.3, LOS 2.a)

Related Material[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #43 of 186

With regard to Standard VII(B)—Reference to CFA Institute, the CFA Designation, and the CFA Program:

- A) both Montpier and Taylor are in compliance. 
- B) neither Montpier nor Taylor is in compliance. 
- C) only Taylor is in compliance. 

Explanation

Both Montpier, as a CFA charterholder, and Taylor, as a CFA candidate, are subject to the Standards. Montpier violated Standard VII(B) by exaggerating the implications of passing the exam in three years. Taylor's comments comply with the Standards.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #44 of 186

Which of the following actions could Taylor take to ensure he is not in violation of Standard I(C)—Misrepresentation?

- A) Initiate coverage of Immune Health Care and Remedy Corp. as holds, not strong buys, until he has time to do further research. ✗
- B) Base his report on information from Value Line and Standard & Poor's reports rather than research from rival analysts. ✓
- C) Just use excerpts from the original reports, rather than copying the whole reports. ✗

Explanation

Value Line and Standard & Poor's are "recognized financial or statistical reporting services," and as such, can be used as the basis for reports without acknowledgment. Caveat: Those publications are copyrighted, and copying directly from them may be illegal in some circumstances, even if it does not technically violate the plagiarism Standard. Using excerpts is still plagiarism and changing the stock recommendation will not change that fact. It is unlikely that a Dutch research report would not be protected under U.S. copyright, and even if it were not, using the material without attribution still violates the Standard.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.2, LOS 2.a)



Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #45 of 186

Which of the following statements regarding Standard IV(A)—Loyalty to Employer is CORRECT?

- A) By accepting compensation for his role in the medical study, Taylor is violating the Standard. ✗

- B)** Despite getting written permission from her client to consult, Montpier is not in compliance with the Standard. 
- C)** Neither Taylor nor Montpier is in violation of the Standard. 

Explanation

Montpier needs to get permission from both the client and her employer before she can begin to consult; since she has not received permission from World Class, she is not in compliance. Neither Taylor's use of rivals' research nor his participation in a medical study violate the Standard. Standard IV(A) addresses outside income, not research methods. And while the medical-study payment is certainly income, it is not in competition with his firm, and as such does not violate the Standard.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #46 of 186

Taylor's actions regarding Breakthrough Corp.:

- A)** do not violate Standard II(A)—Material Nonpublic Information because he was only confirming what he already suspected. 
- B)** did not violate Standard I(D)—Misconduct because he did not misappropriate the information. 
- C)** violate Standard II(A)—Material Nonpublic Information because the information was not in the public domain. 

Explanation

Taylor's use of the material nonpublic information provided to him in confidence by a researcher is a clear violation of Standard II(A). The professional-misconduct Standard prohibits actions that reflect negative on "professional reputation, integrity, or competence." Since Taylor has signed a confidentiality agreement, his violation of the agreement definitely says something about his honesty. Thus, he is in violation of Standard I(D). Standard IV(A) only applies to work in competition with the employer.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.3, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #47 of 186

Bob Hatfield, CFA, has his own money management firm with two clients. The accounts of the two clients are equal in value. It is Hatfield's opinion that interest rates will fall in the near future. Based upon this, Hatfield begins increasing the bond allocation of each portfolio. In order to comply with Standard V(B), Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients, the analyst needs to:

- A) inform the clients of the change and tell them it is based upon an opinion and not a fact. 
- B) perform both of these functions. 
- C) make sure that the change is identical for both clients. 

Explanation

According to Standard V(B), the analyst must inform the clients of the change and tell them it is based upon an opinion and not a fact. Making an identical change in two portfolios may be a violation of this standard if the needs of the clients are not identical.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #48 of 186

An analyst finds a stock with historical returns that are not correlated with interest rate changes. The analyst writes a report for his clients that have large allocations in fixed-income instruments and emphasizes the observed lack of correlation. He feels the stock would be of little value to investors whose portfolios are composed primarily of equities. The clients with allocations of fixed income instruments are the only clients to see the report. According to Standard V(B), Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients, the analyst has:

- A) not violated the Standard. 
- B) violated the article in the Standard concerning facts and opinions. 
- C) violated the Standard concerning fair dealings with all clients. 

Explanation

Recommending a stock whose return is uncorrelated with interest rate changes is appropriate for the clients described in the problem. Emphasizing the lack of correlation is appropriate as long as the analyst makes no guarantees concerning the relationship in the future. Reporting historical correlation is a presentation of fact, and is not in violation. The analyst is free to show the report only to investors for whom the investment is appropriate.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #49 of 186

Nick O'Donnell, CFA, unsuspectingly joins the research team at Wickett & Co., an investment banking firm controlled by organized crime. None of the managers at Wickett are CFA Institute members. Because of his tenuous situation at Wickett, O'Donnell begins making preparations for independent practice. He knows he will be terminated if he informs management at Wickett that he is preparing to leave. Consequently, he determines that "if he can just hang on for one year, he will likely have a client base sufficient for him to strike out on his own." This action is:

- A) a violation of his fiduciary duties. 
- B) a violation of his duty to disclose conflicts to his employer. 
- C) not a violation of his duty to employer. 

Explanation

O'Donnell is required to obtain consent from his employer if he is attempting to practice in competition with his employer. Merely undertaking preparations to leave, which do not violate a duty, is not a violation of the Code and Standards.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #50 of 186

An analyst has constructed an investment policy statement (IPS) and a portfolio for a new client, Susan Stevens. He has also provided written guidelines on the processes used to make investment management decisions. Six months later, Stevens questions the analyst about several portfolio holdings. Although the analyst cannot remember his reasoning for recommending specific securities, and cannot find supporting documents, he assures her that the recommendations were made within the limits of her IPS and the firm's stated processes for making investment management decisions. Stevens is not satisfied by this response, but leaves the portfolio unchanged. The analyst has *most likely* violated:

A) Standard III(C) Suitability.



B) Standard V(B) Communications with Clients and Prospective Clients.



C) Standard V(C) Record Retention.



Explanation

Standard V(C) Record Retention requires analysts to develop and maintain "...records to support their investment analysis, recommendations...with clients and prospective clients." The analyst is unable to explain why securities were added to the portfolio; this is a violation of Standard V(C).

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(C))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #51 of 186

Chris Babcock, CFA, a portfolio manager for a large Texas investment firm, has been offered compensation in addition to what her firm pays her. The offer is from one of her clients and the additional compensation will be based on her yearly performance in excess of the market index. Babcock should:

A) make written disclosure to her other clients before she accepts this offer.



B) turn down the offer because it represents a clear conflict between this client and Babcock's other clients.



C) make written disclosure to all parties involved before she accepts this offer.



Explanation

Standard IV(B), Additional Compensation Arrangements, applies in this situation. Standard IV(B) states, "No gifts, benefits, compensation, or consideration are to be accepted with may create a conflict of interest with the employer's interest unless written consent is received from all parties."

The key words here are "written consent" - members must obtain written consent because such arrangements may affect loyalties and objectivity and create potential conflicts of interest.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #52 of 186

John Johnson, portfolio manager at Sunshine Investments, has passed all three levels of the CFA® Program and has completed his work experience requirements. He expects to receive his charter in the near future. He includes the following statement in his firm's brochure: "Johnson has passed all three levels of the exam and has completed the required work experience for the CFA Charter. He is eligible for the CFA Charter and expects to receive the charter in the near future. Over the years, he has demonstrated a superior performance and his CFA Charter will be rightfully awarded." Johnson has:

- A) violated CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct because he implied superior performance that would be linked to the CFA Charter. 
- B) not violated CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct because he met all disclosure requirements. 
- C) violated CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct because he advertised the CFA Charter before actually obtaining it. 

Explanation

According to Standard VII(B), Reference to CFA Institute, the CFA Designation, and the CFA Program, Johnson may indicate that he has completed the requirements and is eligible for the CFA charter along with an accurate explanation of the requirements. However, he may not imply that the designation would mean superior performance capabilities.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #53 of 186

All of the following situations violate Standard VII(B), Reference to CFA Institute, the CFA Designation, and the CFA Program, EXCEPT:

- A) Karen Wright received her CFA charter in 1980. In 2001, she stopped paying her annual CFA Institute dues. During her retirement speech in 2002, Wright said, "I am a CFA charterholder." ✓
- B) John Cabell has satisfied all the requirements imposed by CFA Institute for the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst designation. His business cards say: John Cabell, CFA. ✗
- C) Barney Latrell, when introducing himself to a prospective client, says, "I completed my CFA in 1995, which required passing three six-hour examinations over a three-year period." ✗

Explanation

Wright's statement did not violate Standard VII(B). Her right to use the CFA designation was suspended when she stopped paying dues but her statement is a matter of fact. Cabell's violated Standard VII(B) because he improperly used the CFA designation on his business card. Proper usage of the CFA designation on his business card would be: John Cabell, CFA or John Cabell, Chartered Financial Analyst. Latrell violated Standard VII(B) by using the CFA designation as a noun. The CFA mark must be used as an adjective. Latrell could have stated, "I was awarded the CFA charter in 1995."

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))


Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #54 of 186

John Hill, CFA, has been working for Advisors, Inc., for eight years. Hill is about to start his own money management business and has given his two-week notice of his resignation from Advisors. A few days before his resignation takes effect, on his lunch hour, he takes out a loan from a bank on behalf of his new business and uses the money to buy some office equipment for his new business. Since he engaged in these transactions while still an employee of Advisors, Hill violated Standard IV(A), Loyalty to Employer, by:

- A) neither taking out the loan nor buying the equipment. ✓
- B) preparing to undertake independent practice before giving notice to his current employer of his intent to resign. ✗

C) breaching his duty of loyalty to his current employer by making preparations to go into a competitive business. 

Explanation

The Standards of Practice under IV(A) states that a departing employee is "generally free to make arrangements or preparations to go into a competitive business before terminating the relationship with the employee's employer provided that such preparations do not breach the employee's duty of loyalty." Neither of these actions are in conflict with the interests of Advisors, and Hill performed them on his own time.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))


Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #55 of 186

Will Lambert, CFA, is a financial analyst for Offshore Investments. He is preparing a purchase recommendation on Burch Corporation for internal use. According to the CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following statements about disclosure of conflicts is not required? Lambert would NOT need to disclose to his employer that:

A) his wife owns 2,000 shares of Burch Corporation. 

B) he is a beneficiary of a pension plan of his former employer that owns a large number of shares of Burch's stock. 

C) Offshore is an OTC market maker for Burch Corporation's stock. 

Explanation

Standard VI(A), Disclosure of Conflicts, requires members to disclose to their employer all matters, including beneficial ownership of securities, that reasonably could be expected to interfere with their duty to their employer or ability to make unbiased and objective recommendations. Disclosure of an employer's own involvement with the security is not necessary in this instance. If the report had been for external use, it would have been necessary to make all of the disclosures given as choices.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

LMS Securities is a boutique broker-dealer specializing in private placements for technology companies. The firm also provides aftermarket support for the companies that go public after private rounds of financing. This support includes market making and research coverage.

Susan Jones, CFA, is an analyst at LMS Securities. She is responsible for a subset of the companies for which LMS offers research coverage. She recently received her annual CFA Institute Professional Conduct statement, but has not yet filled it out and turned it in. Steve Brown is an analyst who directs the due diligence process for LMS Securities' private placements. Brown passed the Level II exam five years ago, and has registered for the Level III exam every year since then, but has never taken it. He is registered for the Level III CFA exam next June, but nobody at the office believes he will actually take the test.

Sunrise Technologies is a longtime client of LMS Securities. LMS arranged four levels of private financing, for Sunrise, providing in-depth business consulting as well as handling all of the private placements. Sunrise went public 90 days ago and is currently trading at \$14 per share.

Kenneth Karloff, CEO of LMS Securities, instructed Jones to write a favorable research report on Sunrise Technologies right before the company went public, setting a price target of at least \$30 per share. Jones has developed a number of alternative cash flow projections for Sunrise Technologies. She picks an optimistic scenario to justify a \$30 price target and issues a positive report using those projections.

After Sunrise Technologies has gone public, Karloff decides to help Jones to write a more-detailed research report on the company. Karloff provides Jones with information about the product pipeline and sensitive patent litigation that was given to him in confidence by Sunrise executives while the company was private. Given the product pipeline and legal outlook, Jones revises her cash flow models to reflect greater growth, then writes a positive report and advises LMS's clients to buy the stock.



LMS Securities has an arrangement with Clampett Securities, an investment adviser, under which the investment manager uses its client brokerage to obtain LMS's research. Clampett manages accounts for wealthy individual investors. About half of Clampett's clients have a growth objective, while the rest seek income.

Question #56 of 186

In order to remain an active member of CFA Institute, Jones must annually:

- A)** submit her completed Professional Conduct Statement, pay applicable membership dues, and complete forty hours of continuing education.



- B)** submit her completed Professional Conduct Statement and pay applicable membership dues. 
- C)** pay applicable membership dues and complete forty hours of continuing education. 

Explanation

To remain an active member, Jones must agree to abide by the Code and Standards and the Professional Conduct Program. This is accomplished by completing the Professional Conduct Statement on an annual basis. In addition, Jones must pay annual membership dues. Continuing education is encouraged but not required to remain an active member.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #57 of 186

Which of the following statements regarding the research report on Sunrise Technologies after the company went public is CORRECT?

- A)** Jones has violated the misrepresentation Standard with her aggressive growth prediction for Sunrise Technologies; Karloff has violated the plagiarism Standard by 
- B)** Jones has violated the Standard on research reports because she failed to distinguish between fact and opinion; Karloff is in compliance with the supervisory- 
- C)** Jones is in compliance with the objectivity Standard because she made her recommendation based facts, not conjecture; Karloff has violated the Standard 

Explanation




Jones' second research report made reference to hard facts, and her analysis and revision of the cash flow projections seems thorough and reasonable. This time, Karloff did not press her to express a certain opinion, and she found the information about the company compelling. She projected higher growth in cash flow for Sunrise, but nowhere is it said that she guaranteed a hard target. Jones is in compliance with the misrepresentation, objectivity, reasonable-basis, and research-report Standards. Karloff violated the insider-trading Standard because the information was given to him in confidence. He may also have violated his fiduciary duty to Sunrise, which probably kept the information private for a reason.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

Question #58 of 186

According to CFA Institute Standards concerning fair dealing, Jones is required to do which of the following?

- A) Disseminate new investment recommendations to all clients at the same time. 
- B) Disclose to all clients whether different levels of service are offered. 
- C) Ensure that accounts belonging to her immediate family purchase securities only after other clients have had the chance to buy. 

Explanation

Jones must disclose different levels of service to all clients. Jones must inform clients about new buy recommendations and advise them not to sell, but she cannot disregard the order if the client still wishes to sell. Family-owned accounts should be handled in the same way as other accounts, and cannot be made to wait until everyone else has acted. The Standard allows for the fact that it is impossible to notify everyone at the same time.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #59 of 186

Which of the following statements could Brown put on his resume without violating Standard VII(B): Reference to CFA Institute, the CFA Designation, and the CFA Program?

- A) I am a Level III CFA candidate eligible to receive my charter in November 2005. 
- B) I am a Level III CFA and should become a chartered financial analyst next year. 
- C) If I pass the Level III test, I may be eligible for my CFA charter late next year. 

Explanation

This statement is quite literally correct, and complies with the Standards. "Level III CFA" is not an acceptable use of the CFA mark. Candidates should not offer a prediction about the time they will earn their charter. While Brown is not likely to take the test, as long as he is registered, he may refer to himself as a candidate.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #60 of 186

In order for Clampett Securities to claim compliance with CFA Institute Soft Dollar Standards, the company must:

- A) send all purchased research to the client whose brokerage was used to pay for it. 
- B) comply with all recommended provisions of the Soft Dollar Standards. 
- C) re-evaluate mixed-use research at least once a year. 

Explanation

Mixed-use research must be evaluated at least annually. Companies that claim soft-dollar compliance must follow the mandatory provisions, but can forgo some of the recommended provisions. If research only benefits some clients, it is acceptable to use just their brokerage to pay for it. The Standards do not require sending research to clients.



(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #61 of 186

When Jones produced the research report on Sunrise Technologies before it went public, she violated:

- A) Standard I(B): Independence and Objectivity because of her obedience to her CEO, and Standard II(A): Material Nonpublic Information because of Karloff's 
- B) Standard V(A): Diligence and Reasonable Basis because her research report was not thorough, and Standard I(B): Independence and Objectivity because of her 

C) Standard V(B): Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients by leaving relevant facts out of the report, but not Standard III(A): Loyalty, Prudence, and Care



Explanation

Jones' research was not thorough, and her report did leave out salient facts. Thus, she violated Standards V(A) and V(B). Her objectivity was certainly in question, so she violated Standard I(B). She also has a fiduciary duty to the clients regardless of what the boss says, so she violated Standard III(A). No nonpublic information was used in this report, so Standard II(A) was not violated.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #62 of 186

David Saul, CFA, heads the trust department at Savage National Bank. Fairway Enterprises invites Saul to sit on its Board of Directors. In return for his services on the Board, Fairway offers to provide Saul and his family with access to the facilities at Wilmont Country Club at no cost. Saul will not receive any monetary compensation for his services on the Board. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following actions must Saul take?

- A) Saul must obtain written consent from Savage Bank and Fairway Enterprises if he decides to accept the offer to serve on the Board of Directors. 
- B) Saul must reject the offer to serve on the Board of Directors. 
- C) Saul must disclose in writing to Savage Bank the terms of the offer whether or not he accepts the offer to serve on the Board of Directors. 

Explanation

Standard IV(B) requires that members obtain written consent from all parties involved before accepting monetary compensation or other benefits that they receive for their services that are in addition to compensation or benefits conferred by a member's employer. The phrase "all parties" is referring to Saul's employer and Fairway's Board of Directors.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #63 of 186

Michel Marchant, CFA, recently became an independent money manager. After six months, he has only ten clients, who are family and friends. To supplement his income, Marchant accepted part-time employment as an advisor at Middleton Financial Advisors. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following statements about Marchant's duty to his new employer is CORRECT?

- A) Marchant must inform Middleton to keep his existing clients and must inform his existing clients of his new part-time employment at Middleton. 
- B) Marchant must inform Middleton about his existing clients but need not inform his existing clients about his new part-time employment with Middleton. 
- C) Marchant need not inform Middleton about his existing clients but must inform his existing clients about his new part-time employment at Middleton. 

Explanation

Standard IV(A) and IV(B) requires that Marchant inform both Middleton and his existing clients.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #64 of 186

In the preparation of a research report, a CFA Institute member may emphasize certain matters, touch briefly on others, and omit some altogether:

- A) provided that the analyst both has a reasonable basis and is unconstrained by the Mosaic theory. 
- B) provided that the analyst has a reasonable basis for his or her actions. 
- C) under no circumstances. 

Explanation




According to Standard V(B), the analyst must use reasonable judgment in identifying relevant factors when communicating with clients and prospects. The Mosaic theory does not apply here.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(B))

Related Material[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #65 of 186

Susan Plumb is the supervisor of her firm's research department. Her firm has been seeking the mandate to underwrite Wings Industries' proposed secondary stock offering. Without mentioning that the firm is seeking the mandate, she asks Jack Dawson to analyze Wings common stock and prepare a research report. After reasonable effort, Dawson produces a favorable report on Wings stock. After reviewing the report, Plumb then adds a footnote describing the underwriting relationship with Wings and disseminates the report to the firm's clients. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, these actions are:

- A)** a violation of Standard VI(A), Disclosure of Conflicts. 
- B)** not a violation of any Standard. 
- C)** a violation of Standard V(A), Diligence and Reasonable Basis. 

Explanation




The fact that the firm is seeking the mandate does not preclude the research department from performing analytical work on the security. As long as the final recommendation is based upon reasonable facts, not the desire to obtain the mandate, there is no violation.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #66 of 186

Steve Copper has worked as an independent consultant for the past ten years advising companies on various ways to increase their internal efficiency and thereby increase the firm's stock price as well. Copper recently accepted a job offer from an equity research firm as a senior stock analyst. One of the firms he will be responsible for researching, Johnson Machine Tools (JMT), is also one of his consulting clients. Copper currently has a contract with JMT to provide consulting services for another six months which he plans to honor even though there are no penalties in the contract for early termination on his part. According to *CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct*, which of the following is the *most appropriate* action for Copper to take? Copper should:

- A) disclose the consulting arrangement to clients considering JMT as an investment. 
- B) disclose the arrangement only if he plans to renew the contract in six months. 
- C) terminate the contract with JMT prior to issuing any research on the company. 

Explanation

Standard VI(A)—Disclosure of Conflicts requires members and candidates to inform clients, prospects, and their employers of any situation that may impair their independence and objectivity or interfere with duties owed to the same groups. The Standard notes that best practice is to avoid conflicts of interest when possible. This best practice recommendation is consistent with Standard I(B) – Independence and Objectivity, which requires that independence and objectivity be maintained. The consulting arrangement with JMT, a company about which Copper will write research reports, divides his loyalty between JMT and the clients purchasing Copper's research on the same company. This is a clear conflict of interest which must be disclosed to clients, prospects, and Copper's employer if the conflict cannot be avoided. However, there is no penalty for ending the consulting relationship and best practice would dictate that Copper terminate the contract with JMT.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #67 of 186

Grant Starks, CFA, has been working for Advisors, Inc., for eight years. Starks is about to start his own money management business and has given his two-week notice of his resignation. A few days before his resignation takes effect, a current client of Advisors calls him at his office to inquire about some services for her account at Advisors. During the conversation, Starks tells the client that his new business will have lower commissions than Advisors. Starks has *most likely* violated:

A) Standard V(B), Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients.



B) Standard VI(B), Priority of Transactions.



C) Standard IV(A), Loyalty to Employer.



Explanation

This is a breach of loyalty to his current employer. By telling a current client of his employer about the lower commissions he will charge in his new business, Starks is placing himself in direct competition with Advisors, and this is a violation of Standard IV(A).

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #68 of 186

Which of the following statements regarding employee/employer relationships is NOT correct?

A) A written contract may or may not exist between employer and employee.



B) An employee is someone in the service of another.



C) There must be monetary compensation for an employer/employee relationship to exist.



Explanation

Monetary compensation is *not* a requirement of the employee/employer relationship.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #69 of 186

A money manager is meeting with a prospect. She gives the client a list of stocks and says, "These are the winners I picked this past year for my clients. Their double-digit returns indicate the type of returns I can earn for you." The list includes stocks the manager had picked for her clients, and each stock has listed with it an accurately measured return that exceeds 10%. Is this a violation of Standard III(D), Performance Presentation?

- A)** No, because the manager had the historical information in writing. 
- B)** Yes, because the manager cannot reveal historical returns of recent stock picks. 
- C)** Yes, unless the positions listed constitute a complete presentation (i.e., there were no stocks omitted that did not perform in the double digits). 

Explanation

Standard III(D) requires fair representations concerning past and potential future performance. Unless the list of the "winners" includes all the positions that the firm held, the manager is misrepresenting past performance. The following statement is questionable: "Their double-digit returns indicate the type of returns I can earn for you," but the action of submitting a partial list is clearly a violation. The manager should have information on past performance in writing.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.6, LOS 2: III(D))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #70 of 186

Arthur Harrow, CFA, is a pharmaceuticals analyst at Dominion Asset Management. His supervisor directs him to prepare separate research reports on Miracle Drug Company and Wonder Drug Company. Harrow serves on the board of Miracle and owns 2000 shares of Wonder, which is currently trading at \$25 per share. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following actions, if any, is Harrow required to take if he writes the research reports?

- A)** Harrow must disclose to Dominion his ownership of shares in Wonder but not his relationship with Miracle. 
- B)** Harrow must disclose to Dominion his relationship with Miracle but not his ownership of shares in Wonder. 
- C)** Harrow must disclose to Dominion both his relationship with Miracle and his ownership of shares in Wonder. 

Explanation

Standard VI(A) requires that Harrow disclose to Dominion conflicts that reasonably could be expected to interfere with his independence and objectivity. Both Harrow's relationship with Miracle and his ownership of a substantial dollar amount of Wonder's shares represent potential conflicts of interest and must be disclosed prominently and in clear language in the research report, giving clients the ability to weigh the possible effects of these potential conflicts on his analysis and conclusions.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #71 of 186

Francisco Perez, CFA, is an equity research analyst for a long-term investment fund. The fund is seeking new clients, so Perez contacts old clients he knew through his former employer. Which of the following is *most* accurate?

- A) Perez cannot solicit clients from a former employer. 
- B) Perez is not prevented from soliciting clients as long as he is working from memory and publically available information rather than a list generated while he was still 
- C) Perez can only solicit clients after notifying his former employer. 

Explanation

According to Standard IV(A), Perez is not prevented from soliciting clients as long as he is working from memory and publically available information rather than a list generated while he was still with the former employer.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #72 of 186

Bill Valley has been working for Advisors, Inc., for several years, and he just joined CFA Institute. Valley routinely writes research reports on Pharmaceutical firms. Valley has recently been asked to serve on the board of directors of an organization that promotes the search for a cure of a certain cancer. Serving on the board is an unpaid position without any direct benefits other than meeting new people and potential clients. To comply with Standard VI, Disclosure of Conflicts, Valley needs to:

- A) only disclose the position on the board to his supervisor. 
- B) both disclose the position on the board to his supervisor and describe his responsibilities on the board. 
- C) do nothing. 

Explanation

Valley could be affected by his position on the board because he may tend to favor investments in firms that do cancer research. To comply with Standard VI(A), Disclosure of Conflicts, Valley must inform his supervisor of this relationship and describe his responsibilities on the board. Even if his supervisor does not find the relationship troublesome, any subsequent action that could lead to a conflict of interest should be discussed with the firm's compliance officer.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #73 of 186

May Frost, CFA, is concerned about the comments and activities of several of her coworkers and feels both ethical and legal violations are routinely overlooked. According to the Code and Standards, a recommended first step would *least likely* be to:

- A) contact industry regulators. 
- B) provide her supervisor with a copy of the Code and Standards. 
- C) review the company's policies and procedures for reporting ethical violations. 

Explanation

See Standard IV(A) "Loyalty." Frost should begin by reviewing the company's policies and procedures for reporting ethical violations and provide her supervisor with a copy of the Code and Standards to highlight the high level of ethical conduct she is required to follow.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #74 of 186

In the process of recommending an investment, in order to comply with Standard V(A), Diligence and Reasonable Basis, a CFA Institute member must:

- A) have a reasonable and adequate basis for the recommendation. ✗
- B) do both of these. ✓
- C) support a recommendation with appropriate research and investigation. ✗

Explanation

Both of these are explicitly required by Standard V(A).

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #75 of 186

A firm produces regular proprietary research reports on various companies. According to Standard VI(B), Priority of Transactions, which of the following would be an "access person?"

- A) A supervisory analyst who reviews all research reports prior to dissemination. ✓
- B) A person working in the mail room. ✗
- C) An independent auditor with access to material, non-public information on a company being analyzed. ✗

Explanation




Persons with access to information during the normal preparation of research recommendations are subject to Standard VI(B). An independent auditor is not involved in the normal preparation of research recommendations.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(B))

Related Material[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #76 of 186

If the Chief Investment Officer of an investment advisory firm also is a CFA charterholder, which of the following statements is CORRECT?

- A) The firm must comply with the CFA Institute Global Investment Performance Standards only if it states that it follows the Standards. 
- B) All performance results that are presented must comply with the CFA Institute Global Investment Performance Standards. 
- C) The firm must present an historical composite. 

Explanation

Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS) are the best way to comply with the Standard on performance presentation; however, adoption of GIPS is voluntary.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.6, LOS 2.b)

Related Material



[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #77 of 186

For the past 5 years, Karen Beckworth, CFA, has served as a proctor for the CFA exam. Beckworth tells her assistant, a Level III CFA candidate, that she normally receives the examinations on the Thursday before the exam. Given the low pass rate at Level III, Beckworth asks her assistant if he would like an advance copy of the next exam. Beckworth's assistant declines the offer.

Beckworth's assistant has been very vocal about expressing his opinions about the low pass rate. The assistant claims, "there are too many charterholders and CFA Institute is deliberately failing candidates because the prestige of the CFA charter is becoming diluted."

With regard to Standard VII(A) Conduct as Participants in CFA Institute Programs, which of the following statements concerning Beckworth's and her assistant's behavior is *most accurate*?

- A) Beckworth is in violation of Standard VII(A), but her assistant is not in violation. 
- B) Neither Beckworth nor her assistant is in violation of Standard VII(A). 

C) Both Beckworth and her assistant are in violation of Standard VII(A).



Explanation

Beckworth is in violation of Standard VII(A), Conduct as Participants in CFA Institute Programs. Beckworth compromised the integrity of the exam by offering her assistant an advance copy. Beckworth's assistant is allowed to express his opinion without violation of any Standards.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #78 of 186

During 2004 Nancy Arnold received an undergraduate business degree with a management major and completed all requirements for the CFA designation imposed by CFA Institute. She is applying for employment at several brokerage firms. Her resume states, "I was awarded the CFA degree in 2004 by CFA Institute." Her resume also states that she graduated "with honors" and majored in finance. Her grade point average was 3.48 but "with honors" requires a 3.50 grade point average.

Which of the following statements about Standard VII(B), Reference to CFA Institute, the CFA Designation, and the CFA Program, and Standard I(C), Misrepresentation, is CORRECT? Arnold:

A) did not violate either Standard VII(B) or Standard I(C).



B) violated Standard I(C) but she did not violate Standard VII(B).



C) violated both Standard VII(B) and Standard I(C).



Explanation

Arnold violated Standard VII(B). The CFA designation should not be referred to as a degree. Arnold also violated Standard I(C) because her claim that she graduated "with honors" is not true.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #79 of 186

Greg Stiles, CFA, keeps a list of his clients' birthdays and has personally sent them a birthday card each year at the appropriate time. With respect to this action, which of the following may be a violation of Standard III(E), Preservation of Confidentiality?

- A) The mere act of sending a birthday card each year. ✗
- B) Hiring a company outside the firm to perform the task. ✓
- C) Sending a gift along with the card. ✗

Explanation

According to Standard III(E), an analyst should limit the number of persons who have access to clients' personal information. Allowing a company outside the firm to send birthday cards could be a violation. Sending a birthday card is not a violation, nor is sending a gift of reasonable value.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.6, LOS 2: III(E))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #80 of 186

An analyst has several groups of clients who are categorized according to their specific needs. Compared to research reports distributed to all of the clients, reports for a specific group:

- A) will definitely include more basic facts. ✗
- B) may generally exclude more basic facts. ✓
- C) will not be allowed because it violates the Standard III(B), Fair Dealing. ✗

Explanation

According to Standard V(B), an analyst can use reasonable judgment regarding the exclusion of some facts and should include more basic facts for reports to wider audiences. The key issue is that analysts should tailor their reports to the intended audience.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #81 of 186

All of the following statements in promotion of your services are in *violation* of CFA Institute Standards of Practice handbook EXCEPT:

- A) based upon my research, you will achieve a 20% compound annual rate of return on small cap stocks over the next 5 years. 
- B) I passed Level II of the CFA Program in 2003. 
- C) I guarantee under my management that you will receive returns in excess of the market index average. 

Explanation

Candidates may refer to the CFA level(s) passed and the associated dates as long as a partial designation is not implied. They may not guarantee or promise a given level of return.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #82 of 186

John Hill, CFA, has been working for Advisors, Inc., for eight years. Hill is about to start his own money management business and has given his two-week notice of his resignation from Advisors. A few days before his resignation takes effect, a former client of Advisors calls Hill at his home about his new firm. The former client says that he is very happy that Hill is leaving Advisors because now he and Hill can resume a professional relationship. The client says that he would never become a client of Advisors again. Hill promises to call the client back after he has left Advisors. Hill does not tell his employer about the call. Hill has *most likely*:

- A) not violated the Standards. 
- B) violated the Standard concerning disclosure of conflicts. 
- C) violated the Standard concerning loyalty to employer. 

Explanation

Based on the information here, Hill has done nothing wrong. He took a call at his home, presumably on his own time, and the client made it clear that he would never be a client of Advisors. Therefore, there was no breach of loyalty to Advisors by Hill, nor is there a conflict of interest.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #83 of 186

Gordon McKinney, CFA, works in the trust department of a bank. The bank's trust account holds a large block of a particular company. McKinney learns that this company is going to buy back one million shares at a 15% premium to the market price on a first-come-first-served basis. McKinney immediately tells his mother-in-law to tender her shares but waits until the end of the day to tender the trust's shares. McKinney has *most* likely violated:

A) Standard II(A), Material Nonpublic Information.



B) Standard VI(B), Priority of Transactions.



C) Standard IV(A), Loyalty to Employer.



Explanation

Standard VI(B), Priority of Transactions, applies. If an analyst decides to make a recommendation about the purchase or sale of a security, he must give his customers or employer adequate opportunity to act on this recommendation before acting on his own behalf. Personal transactions include those made for the member's own account and family accounts. Here, McKinney violated Standard VI(B) by acting on his mother-in-law's behalf and then waiting until the end of the day to act on his employer's behalf.

Explanations for other responses:

- Standard IV(A), Loyalty to Employer, does not apply. This standard concerns a member competing with his/her employer (independent practice), for example a member who engages in outside consulting.
- Standard II(A), Material Nonpublic Information, does not apply. The question does not indicate that the information is not public.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #84 of 186

Janet Thompson, CFA, is employed as an analyst by Nationwide Securities. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following statements about Thompson's duty to Nationwide is NOT correct? Thompson must refrain from:

- A) engaging in independent competitive activity that could conflict with the business of Nationwide unless she receives written consent. 
- B) making arrangements to go into a competitive business before terminating her relationship with Nationwide. 
- C) engaging in any conduct that would injure Nationwide. 

Explanation

Standard IV(A) permits Thompson to make preparations to go into a competitive business before terminating her relationship with Nationwide provided that such preparations do not breach her duty of loyalty.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #85 of 186

Jim Taylor works as a portfolio manager for Rose Capital and also serves as president of the Little League board of directors in his town. He receives no money from Little League, however the local golf club provides him with a free membership for volunteering his time on the Little League board. Taylor's involvement with Little League is in his company biography, but the club membership has not been disclosed to Rose or his clients. Taylor has:

- A) violated the Standards by not disclosing the club membership to Rose, but not by failing to disclose it to clients. 
- B) violated the Standards by not disclosing the club membership to Rose and failing to disclose it to clients. 
- C) not violated the Standards. 

Explanation

He must disclose any compensation to his employer if it conflicts with his employers/clients interests. However, this relationship does not likely represent any conflict of interest.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #86 of 186

A money management firm has created a new junk-bond fund. When the firm advertised the new fund at its issuance, they used care to accurately compute the returns from the past 10 years for all assets in the fund. The firm used the current portfolio weights to determine an average annual historical return equal to 18% and claim an 18% annual historical return in their advertising literature. With respect to Standard III(D), Performance Presentation, this is:

A) a violation because the advertisement implies the firm generated this return.



B) in compliance.



C) a violation because the Standard prohibits computing historical returns on risky assets like junk bonds.

**Explanation**

Reporting the historical returns of all assets now in the fund introduces a survivorship bias. Also, the advertisement is misleading because the fund just came into existence and has no historical record. Thus, the firm has misled the public as to their performance history.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.6, LOS 2: III(D))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #87 of 186

Sharon West is a CFA charterholder and trust officer for REO Trust Company. Soon after beginning work for REO, West finds that REO has been conducting all its securities transactions through her brother who is a registered representative. West's brother charges REO commissions that are equal to the lowest available from another broker. West's brother tells her that if she continues doing business with him, he will give her a substantial discount on all personal transactions she conducts through him. West:

- A) does not need to inform her employer of the arrangement because the commissions her brother charges the firm are the lowest possible. 
- B) must inform her employer of the arrangement because she is doing business with a member of her immediate family. 
- C) must inform her employer of the arrangement because it provides her with additional compensation. 

Explanation

Members are required to disclose to their employer in writing all monetary compensation or other benefit they receive in addition to the employer's compensation. The discounting of West's commissions is a benefit that must be disclosed.


(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))



Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #88 of 186

Brendan Duval works as a research analyst for Toby Securities. Duval recommends changing a recommendation from "sell" to "buy" on Dalton Company. His firm, which manages several mutual funds, may be interested in buying Dalton's stock. He also manages the retirement account that his parents established with Toby. Duval wants to buy shares of Dalton's stock because it is an appropriate investment for his parent's retirement account and obtains approval from his employer to do so. Duval is also thinking about personally investing in Dalton stock. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following *best* describes the priority of transactions? Duval should give:

- A) priority of transactions to Toby's clients, followed by his employer, then his parent's retirement account, and finally his personal account. 

- B)** priority to Toby's clients and his employer concurrently, followed by his parent's retirement account, and finally his personal account. 
- C)** Toby's clients and his parent's account equal priority, followed by his employer, and then his personal account. 

Explanation

According Standard VI(B) Priority of Transactions, Duval should give transactions for clients and employers priority over his personal transactions. Because his parent's retirement account represents a client account at Toby, Duval should treat this account just like any other firm account. His parent's retirement account should neither be given special treatment nor disadvantaged because of an existing family relationship with Duval. If Duval treats his parent's retirement account differently from other accounts at Toby, he would breach his fiduciary duty to his parents.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.b)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #89 of 186

One year ago, Karen Jason left the employment as a portfolio manager of Howe Advisors. The departure was contentious and both parties threatened legal action. As a result, both parties signed a settlement in which Jason was paid a pro rated bonus, but agreed not to work on the portfolios of any existing Howe client for two years. The terms of the agreement were that both parties agreed to keep all aspects of the agreement confidential, including the fact that there was hostility surrounding the departure. Jason now works for Torre Advisors, who has the Stein Company as a new client. At the time Jason left Howe, Stein was a client of Howe, although Jason did not personally work on the Stein portfolio. Jason's supervisor at Torre wants Jason to work on the Stein portfolio. Jason should:

- A)** work on the portfolio because she did not personally work on the portfolio when she was at Howe. 
- B)** inform her supervisor that she cannot work on the portfolio because of a legal agreement, but cannot tell him why. 
- C)** inform her supervisor that she cannot work on the portfolio because of a non-compete agreement. 

Explanation

Jason must inform her supervisor of the conflict, but she cannot violate the terms of the confidentiality agreement and she cannot work on the portfolio.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.6, LOS 2.c)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #90 of 186

Brian Bellow, a CFA Institute member, is a portfolio manager for Progressive Trust Company. Several friends asked Bellow to review their investment portfolios. On his own time, Bellow examined their portfolios and made several recommendations. He received no monetary compensation from his friends for his investment advice and provided no future investment counsel to them. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, did Bellow violate his duty to Progressive Trust?

- A) No, because Bellow received no compensation for his services. 
- B) Yes, because he undertook an independent practice that could result in compensation or other benefit to him. 
- C) No, because Bellow provided no ongoing investment advice. 

Explanation

Standard IV(A) Loyalty requires members and candidates to disclose to their employers any independent practice for compensation. In this case, Bellow did not receive any compensation for his advice and therefore did not engage in independent practice.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))


Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #91 of 186

Which of the following actions would be a violation of the Standard VII(A) Conduct as Participants in CFA Institute Programs?

- A) Exaggerating the implications of holding the CFA designation. 

B) Using the CFA designation without submitting a Professional Conduct Statement and paying annual dues. 

C) Misrepresenting information on the Professional Conduct Statement. 

Explanation

Misrepresenting information on the Professional Conduct Statement is a direct violation of Standard VII(A) Conduct as Participants in CFA Institute Programs. The other choices are violations of Standard VII(B) Reference to CFA Institute, the CFA Designation, and the CFA Program.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(A))


Related Material


[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #92 of 186

Randal Brooks is the chief economist for a large brokerage firm. In the aftermath of a national tragedy, Brooks feels that it is very possible that the stock market will drop significantly and not recover for several years. However, he does not believe that this is the most likely scenario but merely that the risk of investing in equities has increased. He decides to write a market commentary to the brokerage clients that discusses the reasons why the market will remain stable and talks about why he, as a private citizen, feels patriotic. He does not mention the increase risk in equities. Brooks has:

A) not violated the Standards. 

B) violated the Standards by not including all of the relevant factors in the research report, but not by making patriotic statements. 

C) violated the Standards by not including all of the relevant factors in the research report and making patriotic statements. 

Explanation

By not mentioning the increased risk of the market, Brooks has violated the Standard on using reasonable judgment in a research report. However, the patriotic statements do not violate the Standards.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.8, LOS 2.b)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #93 of 186

An analyst likes to trade options in her own account. She does not deem any of her client accounts suitable for option trading. When she finds a favorable options position, in accordance to Standard VI(B), Priority of Transactions, she should:

- A) first tell her clients about it before acting herself. 
- B) refrain from acting until she notifies her supervisor. 
- C) act on it on her own behalf as she sees fit. 

Explanation

This is not a violation of Standard VI(B), Priority of Transactions, because the investment is not suitable for her clients. If the analyst believes that none of her clients should trade options, she is not obligated to advise them in this instance.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #94 of 186

Phil Trobb, CFA, is preparing a purchase recommendation on Aneas Lumber for his research firm. All of the following are potential conflicts of interest EXCEPT:

- A) Aneas hires Trobb as a consultant to analyze Aneas' financial statements. 
- B) Trobb's cousin repairs machines for Aneas. 
- C) Trobb's research firm has a large stake of ownership in Aneas Lumber. 

Explanation

Standard VI(A) defines what constitutes a conflict of interest with regard to clients, prospective clients, and employers. All of these represent potential conflicts of interest with the exception of the cousin working for Aneas Lumber in a job that is unrelated to the Aneas' financing.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(A))




Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #95 of 186

Todd Gable, CFA, was attending a noon luncheon when he overheard two software executives talking about a common vendor, Datagen, about how wonderful they thought the company was, and about a rumor that a major brokerage firm was preparing to issue a strong buy recommendation on the stock. Gable returned to the office, checked a couple of online sources, and then placed an order to purchase Datagen in all of his discretionary portfolios. The orders were filled within an hour. Three days later, a brokerage house issued a strong buy recommendation and Datagen's share price went up 20%. Gable then proceeded to gather data on the stock and prepared a report that he dated the day before the stock purchase.

Gable has:

- A)** violated the Standards by using the recommendation of another brokerage firm in his report. 
- B)** violated the Standards by not having a reasonable basis for making the purchase of Datagen. 
- C)** violated the Standards by improper use of inside information. 

Explanation

Standard V(A) requires members to have a reasonable and adequate basis for taking investment actions. Overhearing a conversation does not provide adequate basis. It is not improper to use overheard conversations that do not include inside information, nor is it improper to reference another firm's report to substantiate adequate basis, if the other report is justified.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #96 of 186

Greg Stiles, CFA, may withhold from CFA Institute information about a client acquired in the regular performance of his duties:

- A)** for neither of the reasons listed. 
- B)** only if Stiles has a special confidentiality agreement with the client. 

C) only if Stiles is a relative of the client.



Explanation

According to Standard III(E), Preservation of Confidentiality, Stiles may not withhold information under any of the listed reasons. The reason is that CFA Institute will keep the information confidential.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.6, LOS 2: III(E))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #97 of 186

Standard III(E), Preservation of Confidentiality, applies to the information that an analyst learns from:

A) current clients, former clients, and prospects.



B) current clients and former clients only.



C) current clients and prospects only.



Explanation

According to Standard III(E), Preservation of Confidentiality, an analyst must preserve the confidentiality of information communicated by clients, former clients, and prospects.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.6, LOS 2: III(E))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #98 of 186

Ten years ago Lance Tuipuloto, CFA, met with Horace and Nichole Scadden to discuss potential investments, but these prospects never became clients. Tuipuloto now wants to destroy the records from the meeting with the prospective clients. Is this action in compliance with Standard V(C)?

A) Yes; the prospects never became clients.



B) No.



C) Yes; A sufficient number of years have passed since the meeting.



Explanation

According to Standard V(C), Record Retention, the files may be destroyed. The CFA Institute recommends keeping all records for at least 7 years. Given that more than 7 years have passed since Tuipuloto's meeting with the Scaddens, it is not against Standard V(C) to get rid of the records from that meeting.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(C))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Rolf Lindquist, a CFA charterholder, is a portfolio manager at Midwestern Investment Management, a firm catering to high-net-worth individual clients. Lindquist has worked in the investment industry for 10 years, the first four years with KMGR and the last six with Midwestern. In advertising material, Lindquist reports his investment performance over the last 10 years without identifying the first four years as being achieved at KMGR.

Lindquist sits on the board of directors of Western Inns, a hotel chain. In return for his services on the board, he receives free lodging from Western when he travels for business and pleasure. He currently holds no Western stock in any of his clients' portfolios, although in the recent past some of these portfolios have included Western. Lindquist discusses his Western directorship with his supervisor, but because he does not receive any monetary compensation, he does not formally disclose this arrangement in writing to his employer or his clients.

Lindquist manages the portfolio of Martha Olson. Last year, Lindquist beat the benchmark portfolio for Olson by 180 basis points. In appreciation for that performance, Olson gives Lindquist two third-row tickets to the NCAA basketball championship. Lindquist discloses this gift to his employer. Lindquist also receives a two-week, expense-paid trip to Paris from Boston and Co., a brokerage firm, in return for providing Boston with business during the year.




Lindquist also manages the portfolio of Jerry Chandler, a conservative investor with a low tolerance for risk. Lindquist recommends the purchase of equity index put options on the equity portion of Chandler's portfolio. Lindquist educates Chandler on the risks and rewards of such a strategy, including the risk that equity prices will increase and that this would cause the value of the put options will fall.

Midwestern has developed a proprietary model that has been thoroughly researched and is known throughout the industry as the Midwestern model. The model is purely quantitative and screens stocks into buy, hold, and sell categories. The basic philosophy of the model is

thoroughly explained to clients. The director of research frequently alters the model based on rigorous research—an aspect that is disclosed to clients, although the specific alterations are not continually disclosed. Portfolio managers then make specific sector and security holding decisions, purchasing only securities that are indicated as "buys" by the model. Lindquist modifies the model on an experimental basis by adding factors he reads about in the financial press, but does not back test the results. When making trading decisions, he applies his own version of the model, which is occasionally in conflict with the Midwestern model. Lindquist discloses his use of this experimental model to his own clients, but not to his supervisor.

Question #99 of 186

Regarding the Paris trip, Lindquist:

- A) cannot accept the gift without disclosing it to his employer. 
- B) cannot accept the gift under any circumstances. 
- C) can accept the gift if he determines, in consultation with his employer, that accepting the gift would not compromise his objectivity. 

Explanation

According to Standard I(B) concerning independence and objectivity, Lindquist cannot accept gifts that reasonably could be expected to compromise his independence and objectivity. Acceptance of such a gift would call into question his independence and objectivity; his first obligation is to his clients, not to Boston and Co.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #100 of 186

With regard to the Chandler portfolio, Lindquist violated:

- A) Standard III(C): Suitability, but not Standard III(A): Loyalty, Prudence, and Care. 
- B) neither Standard III(C): Suitability, nor Standard III(A): Loyalty, Prudence, and Care. 
- C) Standard III(A): Loyalty, Prudence, and Care, but not Standard I(D): Misconduct. 

Explanation

Lindquist's actions conform to Standard III(C): Suitability, Standard V(A): Diligence and Reasonable Basis, and Standard III(A): Loyalty, Prudence, and Care. Lindquist must take into account the risk level of the portfolio in its entirety, not individual securities within the portfolio. Although purchasing index put options is, by itself, inherently risky, in the context of a diversified portfolio it may well conform to a conservative client's risk tolerance by hedging some of the risk of owning equities. Lindquist may rightly determine that such a strategy is consistent with Chandler's investment policy statement. If properly constructed originally and properly explained to the client, no change in the investment policy statement is needed.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #101 of 186

With regard to Lindquist's seat on the board of Western Inns, he violated:

- A) no standards. ✗
- B) Standard VI(A): Disclosure of Conflicts, and Standard IV(B): Additional Compensation Arrangements. ✓
- C) Standard VI(A): Disclosure of Conflicts, but not Standard IV(B): Additional Compensation Arrangements. ✗

Explanation

Under Standard IV(B), Lindquist is required to disclose in writing to his employer any benefits (monetary or non-monetary) he receives for services that are in addition to compensation or benefits provided by his employer. An informal discussion with his supervisor does not conform to the requirement that the notice be in writing. Under Standard VI(A), he is also required to disclose the arrangement to his clients because a directorship is a conflict of interest that could reasonably be expected to impair his objectivity. He must do so even if he currently holds no shares of Western in his clients' portfolios because it may impair his objectivity in recommending the stock for inclusion in clients' portfolios in the future. Lindquist violated Standard I(B) because clients could reasonably assume his objectivity is in question.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #102 of 186

Which of the following standards is *most likely* violated in Lindquist's use of his experimental version of the Midwestern model?

- A) Standard I(C): Misrepresentation (plagiarism).
- B) Standard V(A): Diligence and Reasonable Basis.
- C) Standard IV(C): Responsibilities of Supervisors.



Explanation

Lindquist's experimental model is not part of the formal research process and has not been adequately researched or tested. So, Lindquist does not have a reasonable basis for his recommendations. Lindquist's supervisor is required to make reasonable efforts to detect and prevent violations of applicable laws and the Code and Standards, but cannot be held responsible for all of Lindquist's actions when there is deliberate deceit involved. Plagiarism is not relevant here, because Lindquist has permission to use the model, and is not misrepresenting the work of others as his own work.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #103 of 186

Lindquist's actions in advertising his investment performance:

- A) violate Standard III(D): Performance Presentation.
- B) conform to all standards.
- C) conform to standards concerning performance presentation as long as Lindquist does not claim compliance with CFA Institute Global Investment Performance



Explanation




Lindquist failed to conform to Standard III(D) by releasing misleading information concerning his historical performance at Midwestern. KMGR may use a different management style than Midwestern, rendering historical performance of little value to Midwestern clients. Claiming compliance with CFA Institute GIPS would only compound the problem. Misrepresenting performance results as occurring at one firm when they actually occurred at a previous employer is a violation of the presentation standards.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))

Related MaterialSchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #104 of 186

Regarding the NCAA tickets, what action must Lindquist take to avoid a violation of Standard I(B): Independence and Objectivity?

- A) Obtain written consent from all parties involved. 
- B) Informing his employer is sufficient. 
- C) Disclose his receipt of the tickets to all other clients with the same investment objective as the Olson account. 

Explanation




Lindquist may accept this gift from a client for past performance as long as he informs his employer.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))

Related MaterialSchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #105 of 186

Bill Valley has been working for Advisors, Inc., for several years, and he just joined CFA Institute. Valley's sister just received a large bonus in the form of stock options in Zephyr, Inc. Valley's sister knows nothing about financial assets and offers Valley a week at her holiday home each year in exchange for Valley monitoring Zephyr and the value of her stock options. In order to comply with the Code and Standards, Valley needs to inform Advisors of:

- A) the compensation in the form of the use of the holiday home only. 
- B) both the use of the holiday home and his sister's options. 
- C) nothing since no money is involved and it is a favor for a family member. 

Explanation

According to Standard IV(A), Loyalty to Employer, Valley must inform Advisors of his outside consultation even if it is not for monetary compensation. According to Standard VI(A), Disclosure of Conflicts, Valley must also disclose possible conflicts of interest, and his sister's position qualifies.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #106 of 186

Julie Stades retired several years ago and relinquished her membership in CFA Institute. She had the CFA designation up until then. She has decided to go back to work and puts the following statement on her resume: "I earned the CFA designation 10 years ago." Is this a violation of Standard VII(B)?

- A) Yes, she must state that she no longer holds the CFA designation. 
- B) Yes, because she is no longer an active member. 
- C) No, as long as she does not indicate she currently has the designation. 

Explanation

Stades is allowed to state that she earned the designation as long as she does not infer that she currently has the designation.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #107 of 186

A CFA Institute member makes a recommendation of a stock in which his firm has a material ownership, but neglects to inform clients of that ownership. The candidate has most clearly violated:

- A) Standard III(B) - Fair Dealing. 
- B) Standard V(B) - Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients. 
- C) Standard VI(A) - Disclosure of Conflicts. 

Explanation

Standard VI(A) requires that members fully disclose all potential conflicts of interest, including ownership of stock in companies that the member recommends or that clients hold. Standard III(B), Fair Dealing, forbids members and Candidates from discriminating against any clients when disseminating recommendations or taking investment action. Standard V(B), Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients, requires that members disclose the general principles of the investment processes used, and distinguish between opinions and facts.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #108 of 186

Chuck Daniels has just been hired to manage a security analysis group for Aaron Asset Management. Daniels performed a similar function at another firm and finds the compliance system at Aaron inadequate. He develops a system that he feels is appropriate, but senior management tells him he will have to wait six months to implement the system. Daniels should:

- A) resign his position immediately. ✗
- B) decline in writing to accept supervisory responsibility until a satisfactory compliance system is put into place. ✓
- C) protest in writing the delay, listing the potential dangers that can occur. ✗

Explanation

According to the Standard on supervisory responsibilities, Daniels should decline in writing to accept supervisory responsibility until a satisfactory compliance system is put into place.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.b)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #109 of 186

An analyst belongs to a nationally recognized charitable organization, which requires dues for membership. The analyst has worked out a deal that he provides money management advice in lieu of paying dues. For this arrangement to comply with the standards, the analyst needs consent from:

- A) his supervisor in his regular place of work only. 
- B) both his supervisor in the organization and his regular place of work. 
- C) his supervisor in the organization only. 

Explanation

An employee/employer relationship does not necessarily mean monetary compensation for services. If the analyst is performing services for the organization, then the analyst must treat the position as if he were an employee and obtain consent from both his supervisor in the organization and in his regular place of work.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #110 of 186

Which of the following statements is *most correct* concerning a member's obligation to his or her employer under the Code and Standards?

- A) Consent from the employer is necessary to permit independent practice that could result in compensation or other benefits in competition with the member's 
- B) Members are prohibited from making arrangements or preparations to go into competitive business before terminating their relationship with their employer. 
- C) Members are prohibited from undertaking independent practice in competition with their employer. 

Explanation

There is no blanket prohibition against independent practice in competition with a member's employer. The member must obtain permission from the employer. Members may make preparations to go into a competitive business, but may not solicit clients of the employer as long as members are still employed by the employer.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #111 of 186

Four months ago Lance Tuipuloto, CFA, analyzed three equity securities for Janet Scadden. However, Scadden decided to invest in bonds instead. Tuipuloto now wants to destroy the records from the stock analysis. Is this action in compliance with Standard V(C)?

- A) No. ✓
- B) Yes. Tuipuloto only needs to keep the records for 90 days. ✗
- C) Yes. Tuipuloto does not need to keep the records because his advice was not followed. ✗

Explanation

According to Standard V(C), Record Retention, the files should be not be destroyed. The CFA Institute recommends keeping all records for at least 7 years.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(C))

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #112 of 186

Wes Smith, CFA, works for Advisors, Inc. In order to remain in compliance with Standard V(A), Diligence and Reasonable Basis, Smith may recommend a security in which of the following situations?

- A) For either of the reasons listed here. ✗
- B) Smith reads a favorable review of the security in a widely read periodical. ✗
- C) Advisors' research department recommends a stock. ✓

Explanation

Smith will be in violation if he acts solely on the basis of what he read in the periodical. Use of information within the firm can be relied upon unless the Smith has reason to believe the source lacks a sound basis.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related MaterialSchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #113 of 186

An analyst writes a report and includes the forecasts of an econometric model developed by the firm's research department. The analyst identifies the source of the forecast and includes all the relevant statistics concerning the model and his opinion of the model's accuracy. With respect to Standard V(A), Diligence and Reasonable Basis, the analyst has:

A) violated the Standard by not testing the model himself.



B) violated the Standard by including quantitative details in a report.



C) complied with the Standard.

**Explanation**

Including quantitative details in a report is not a violation of the Standard. The analyst has more of an obligation to give an opinion on the accuracy of the model than withhold such an opinion. Although the analyst should use reasonable care to verify information included in a report, retesting models developed by the research department of a firm is not explicitly required.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related MaterialSchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #114 of 186

A CFA charterholder may disclose confidential information about a client when:

A) the information is nonmaterial.



B) it is a necessary step in proceeding with research on client preferences.



C) the CFA Institute Professional Conduct Program requests it.

**Explanation**

According to Standard III(E), Preservation of Confidentiality, a CFA charter holder cannot discuss client information received in the process of performing services for them except when related to an illegal action or when requested by the CFA Institute Professional Conduct Program.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.6, LOS 2: III(E))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #115 of 186

Standard VI(B), Priority of Transactions, applies to transactions an analyst takes on behalf of:

- A) both of these.
- B) his clients.
- C) his employer.



Explanation

Standard VI(B) addresses the treatment of both these accounts. The accounts of clients and employers have priority over personal accounts.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #116 of 186

While servicing his clients' accounts, an analyst who is a CFA charterholder, determines that one client is probably involved in illegal activities. According to Standard III(E), Preservation of Confidentiality, the analyst may NOT do which of the following?

- A) There are no exceptions in this list.
- B) Contact the appropriate governmental authorities about the determination.
- C) Contact CFA Institute about the determination.



Explanation

Standard III(E) allows an analyst to reveal information about a client to CFA Institute since CFA Institute will keep the information confidential. If the analyst is reasonably certain a law has been violated, an analyst may have an obligation to report the activities to the appropriate authorities. Therefore, neither of the listed actions are exceptions from the analyst's options.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.6, LOS 2: III(E))

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #117 of 186

The following scenarios refer to two analysts who are employed at Global Securities, a large brokerage firm.

- Paula Linstrom, CFA, is instructed by her supervisor to write a research report on Delta Enterprises. Delta's stock is widely held by institutional and individual investors. Although Linstrom does not own any of Delta's stocks, she believes that one of her friends may own 10 shares of Delta. The stock currently sells for \$25 per share. Linstrom does not believe that informing her employer about her friend's possible ownership of Delta shares is necessary.
- Hershel Wadel, a member of CFA Institute, is asked by his supervisor to write a research report on Gamma Company. Wadel's wife inherited 500 shares of Gamma Company from her father when he died five years ago. Gamma stock currently sells for \$35 per share. Wadel does not believe that informing his employer about his wife's ownership of Gamma shares is necessary.

According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which the following statements about Linstrom and Wadel's conduct is *most* accurate?

- A)** Only one of these analysts must disclose a potential conflict of interest.
- B)** Both of these analysts must disclose a potential conflict of interest.
- C)** Neither of these analysts must disclose a potential conflict of interest.



Explanation

The possibility that Linstrom's friend may own shares of Delta's stock does not create a conflict of interest for Linstrom, who has no beneficial interest in these shares. On the other hand, Wadel has a beneficial interest in his wife's ownership of Gamma shares. Standard VI(A) Disclosure of Conflicts requires that Wadel disclose this information so that his employer can make the proper determination.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #118 of 186

Wes Smith, CFA, refers many of his clients to Bill Towers, CPA, for accounting services. In return, Towers performs routine services for Smith, such as his tax returns, for no charge. Towers has just become a member of CFA Institute. With this development, Towers must:

- A) reveal to the prospects referred by Smith that he performs services for Smith, along with the estimated value of those services. 
- B) discontinue his services for Smith. 
- C) only reveal to the prospects referred by Smith that he performs services for Smith. 

Explanation

According to VI(C), Referral Fees, as a member of CFA Institute, Towers must tell his clients about the payment in kind to Smith along with an estimate of the value of those services.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(C))



Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #119 of 186

Nancy Korthauer, CFA, has launched a new hedge fund called the Korthauer Tautology Fund and is actively soliciting clients from competitor's firms. Client presentations are necessarily brief and often take place with the prospective client's current investment advisor in the room. The Code and Standards require that:

- A) a prospective client's current investment advisor not participate in meetings. 

- B)** member or candidate provide (on request) additional detail information which supports the abbreviated presentation. 
- C)** all client presentations provide a thorough review of all elements of the investment management process. Abbreviated presentations are forbidden. 

Explanation

See Standard III(D). When presentations are brief, additional detail which supports the abbreviated presentation information must be provided on request. Best practice dictates that the member or candidate should make reference to the abbreviated nature of the presentation.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.6, LOS 2: III(D))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #120 of 186

Judy Albert and Bob Tye, who recently started their own investment advisory business, plan to take the Level III CFA examination next year. Albert's business card reads, "Judy Albert, CFA Candidate." Tye has not put anything about the CFA on his business card. However, the firm's promotional materials describe the CFA requirements and indicate that Tye participates in the CFA program and has completed Levels I and II. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct:

- A)** Albert has violated the Standards but Tye has not. 
- B)** Neither Albert nor Tye has violated the Standards. 
- C)** Both Albert and Tye have violated the Standards. 

Explanation

On letterheads and business cards and in directory listings, only the mark CFA or the words Chartered Financial Analyst should appear after the charterholder's name.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #121 of 186

Ken James has been an independent financial advisor for 15 years. He received his CFA Charter in 1993, but did not feel it helped his business, so he let his dues lapse this year. He still has several hundred business cards with the CFA designation printed on them. His promotional materials state that he received his CFA designation in 1993. James:

- A) must cease distributing the cards with the CFA designation, but can continue to use the existing promotional materials. 
- B) can continue to use the existing promotional materials, and can use the cards until his supply runs out—his new cards cannot have the designation. 
- C) must cease distributing the cards with the CFA designation and the existing promotional materials. 

Explanation

Use of the CFA designation must be stopped immediately, however, the receipt of the Charter is a matter of fact.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2.b)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #122 of 186

Futura Investments Co. decides to diversify its current portfolio with stocks from three companies in a new segment of the biotechnology industry. William Burgin, CFA, is an analyst at Futura and had previously bought shares of the same three companies for his own portfolio, well before his employer started researching them. Burgin has already disclosed the composition of his personal portfolio to Futura Investments, to be in compliance with the Code & the Standards. Which of the following actions should Burgin take?

- A) Hire a full discretionary power or blind trust manager for his portfolio. 
- B) Open an account that will be managed by someone else but will allow him to maintain his investment preferences. 
- C) Diversify his personal portfolio so, in this way, these stocks will no longer represent a substantial portion of the portfolio. 

Explanation

Burgin followed Standard VI(A) and informed his employer about the potential conflict of interest. He needs to follow the CFA Institute Standards in the best interest of his employer. To prevent any future problems with conflict of interest, his best option is to discontinue the active management of his personal portfolio and use a blind trust.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #123 of 186

Wanda Kirby, CFA, recently joined Allegheny Investments as a senior analyst. Because of her extensive experience in the investments business and knowledge of the Code and Standards, Allegheny's management asked her to assume supervisory responsibility. Kirby reviewed Allegheny's existing compliance system and determined that it was inadequate to allow her to clearly discharge her supervisory responsibility. According to CFA Institute Standards, Kirby should:

- A) agree to accept supervisory responsibility provided that Allegheny adopts reasonable procedures to allow her to adequately exercise such responsibility. 
- B) agree to accept supervisory responsibility and to develop reasonable procedures to allow her to adequately exercise such responsibility. 
- C) decline in writing to accept supervisory responsibility until Allegheny adopts reasonable procedures to allow her to adequately exercise such responsibility. 

Explanation

If Kirby clearly cannot discharge supervisory responsibilities because of an inadequate compliance system, she should decline in writing to accept supervisory responsibility until Allegheny adopts reasonable procedures to allow her to adequately exercise such responsibility.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, 2: IV(C))

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #124 of 186

Lucy Ackert and Chris Brown prepared the following information to be included in the promotional materials of their employer, Lofton Securities.

- Lucy Ackert is one of five CFAs at Lofton Securities. She satisfied all requirements for the CFA designation in 1998.
- Chris Brown holds a CFA Level I designation, which he passed in 2001. He is registered to take the next scheduled Level II examination.

Are the promotional materials prepared by Ackert and Brown fully consistent with the Standards of Professional Conduct?

A) Ackert: No. Brown: No.



B) Ackert: No. Brown: Yes.



C) Ackert: Yes. Brown: No.



Explanation

Neither statement is fully consistent with Standard VII(B), Reference to CFA Institute, the CFA Designation, and the CFA Program. The CFA designation must always be used as an adjective and never as a noun as Ackert used in her promotional description. Correct use of the CFA designation would be: "Lucy Ackert is one of five CFA charterholders at Lofton Securities." No designation exists for someone who has passed Level I of the CFA examination. Thus, Brown's statement saying that he "holds a CFA Level I designation" represents incorrect use. A correct statement would be: "Chris Brown passed Level I of the CFA examination in 2001."

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #125 of 186

Fernando Abrea, CFA was an analyst for Pacific Investments. In October he left Pacific and joined Global Securities as manager of a local office. Abrea's change of employment came about in the following manner:

- In April, Abrea contacted Global about a possible position he saw advertised in a financial publication and had exploratory meetings with Global.
- In July, Abrea submitted a strategic plan to Global and signed an agreement to join Global. He then contracted for office space on behalf of Global.
- On October 15, Abrea's resignation from Pacific became effective. He did not take any client lists from Pacific.
- On October 16, Abrea mailed a letter that explained his new undertaking with Global to prospective clients, including his former clients at Pacific.

With respect to Standard IV(A) Loyalty, Abrea:

A) violated the Standard by contacting his former clients at Pacific.



B) did not violate the Standard.



C) violated the Standard by contracting for office space on behalf of Global.



Explanation

According to Standard IV(A) Loyalty, preparations to leave employment are not prohibited. Even though Abrea engaged in significant preparatory activities prior to beginning his new venture, none of these actions suggest Abrea did not continue to act in Pacific's interests while he was employed by Pacific. Abrea may contact his former clients on behalf of Global after his employment by Pacific has officially ended, as long as he did not misappropriate their contact information from Pacific.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #126 of 186

Karen Dalby, CFA, volunteers on her church's finance board but receives no cash compensation so she does not report the arrangement to her employer. Board compensation is limited to an annual retreat to Hawaii, but the accommodations are modest. Dalby does not enjoy the retreat and often considers skipping the event entirely. Dalby is *most likely*:

A) in violation of Standard IV(A) "Loyalty."



B) not in violation of the Code and Standards. 

C) in violation of Standard IV(B) "Additional Compensation Arrangements." 

Explanation

Dalby is in violation of Standard IV(B) "Additional Compensation Arrangements." Nonmonetary compensation may still create a conflict of interest.


(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #127 of 186

Pamela Gee is a portfolio manager. She is planning to establish her own money management firm. She has already informed her employer, Branford, Inc., about her plans. In her remaining time at Branford, she can:

A) inform her current clients about her resignation and let them know how to reach her, in case any problems arise in the future. 

B) start the registration of her new company. 

C) solicit Branford colleagues but not Branford clients. 

Explanation

The only action that will not breach Standard IV(A) Loyalty to Employer, is to start the registration of her new company.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #128 of 186

Bill Fence, CFA, supervises a group of research analysts, none of whom have earned the CFA designation (nor are they CFA candidates). On several occasions he has attempted to get his firm to adopt a compliance system to ensure that applicable laws and regulations are followed. However, the firm's principals have never adopted his recommendations. Fence should *most* appropriately:

- A) report the inadequacy by submitting a complaint in writing to the CFA Institute Professional Conduct Program. 
- B) take no further action, because by encouraging his firm to adopt a compliance system he has fulfilled his obligations under the Code and Standards. 
- C) refuse supervisory responsibility. 

Explanation

According to Standard IV(C), Responsibilities of Supervisors, if the member cannot discharge supervisory responsibilities because of a poor or nonexistent compliance system, the member should decline in writing to accept supervisory responsibility until the firm adopts an adequate system.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, 2: IV(C))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #129 of 186

An analyst receives a report from his research department that summarizes and interprets a recent speech from the chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve. The summary says that the chairman thinks inflation is under control. Based upon this summary, the analyst says in his next newsletter that inflation is under control. This is a violation of:

- A) none of the Standards listed here. 
- B) Standard V(A), Diligence and Reasonable Basis, and Standard V(B), Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients. 
- C) Standard V(A), Diligence and Reasonable Basis, only. 

Explanation

The analyst should verify that the research department has interpreted the chairman's speech correctly. The analyst must make it clear that the statement concerning inflation is only an opinion. No one knows if that is true or not at any point in time. Based upon the given information, we cannot say that the analyst is violating only one standard. The analyst may also be violating plagiarism in accordance with Standard I(C), Misrepresentation. Hence, the answer citing the two standards and not limiting violations to just those two standards is the best answer.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #130 of 186

Standard V(B), Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients, *least likely* requires members to:

- A) make clear buy or sell recommendations on the securities covered in research reports. 
- B) disclose the general principles of investment processes used to analyze and select securities, and construct portfolios. 
- C) use reasonable judgment regarding the inclusion or exclusion of relevant factors in research reports. 

Explanation

There is no obligation to make buy or sell recommendations on securities that are covered by research reports.


(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #131 of 186

Which of the following statements regarding disciplinary procedures is *least* accurate?

- A) If the CFA member or candidate rejects the sanction, the charges and sanctions may be reviewed. 

B) The sanctions imposed by the Professional Conduct staff are final and conclusive. 

C) A review panel is created from Disciplinary Review Committee members. 

Explanation

In the event of misconduct by a member or candidate the CFA Institute Professional Conduct staff decides whether a violation occurred and what action to take. If the Professional Conduct staff decides a disciplinary sanction is appropriate the member or candidate may decide to reject the sanction. In this case the matter is referred to a panel of Disciplinary Review Committee members comprised of volunteer CFA charterholders. The panel decides whether a violation of the Code and Standards occurred and what sanction should be imposed.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(A))


Related Material


[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #132 of 186

Janice Melfi is a portfolio manager for Soprano Advisors. Soprano has developed a proprietary model that has been thoroughly researched and is known throughout the industry as the Soprano model. The model is purely quantitative and screens stocks into buy, hold, and sell categories. The basic philosophy of the model is thoroughly explained to clients. The director of research frequently alters the model based on rigorous research—an aspect that is well explained to clients, although the specific alterations are not continually disclosed. Portfolio managers use the model to assist them in making portfolio decisions, but, based on their own fundamental research, are allowed to purchase securities not recommended by the model. This fact is not disclosed to the clients, because the head of marketing does not think it is relevant. Which of the following statements regarding the portfolio manager's investment decisions is CORRECT?

A) There is no violation of the Standards. 

B) Soprano is violating the Standards by not disclosing the fundamental research aspect of the investment process. 

C) Melfi is violating the Standards by using two investment processes that are in conflict with each other. 

Explanation

Soprano is violating the Standard on portfolio investment recommendations and actions by excluding relevant factors of the investment process. The fundamental research aspect is highly relevant to the process and should be disclosed to clients. It is acceptable for Melfi to use two investment processes that may be in conflict with each other and to use a process that was not developed by her.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.8, LOS 2.c)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #133 of 186

Anderson, Baker and Chang all received their CFA charters and ordered new business cards. Their business cards are as follows:

G. J. Anderson, CFA

B. K. Baker, Chartered Financial Analyst

M. S. Chang, C.F.A

Which of the business cards use the CFA marks improperly?

A) Anderson and Chang.

B) Baker and Chang.

C) Chang.



Explanation

Consistent with Standard VII(B), members must use the CFA marks in a proper manner. Members may indicate "CFA" or "Chartered Financial Analyst" after their names, but the designation should not be given more prominence than that used in printing the name itself. Also, periods should not be used to separate the letters.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #134 of 186

Roger Halpert, CFA, prepares a company research report in which he recommends a strong "buy." He has been careful to ensure that his report complies with the CFA Institute Standard on research reports. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following statements about how Halpert can communicate the report is *most correct*?

- A) Halpert can transmit his report by computer on the Internet. 
- B) Halpert can make his report in person, by telephone, or by computer on the Internet. 
- C) Halpert can make his report in person. 

Explanation

A report can be made via any means of communication, including in-person recommendation, telephone conversation, media broadcast, and transmission by computer such as on the Internet.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #135 of 186

Midland Investment Banking issues a prospectus for its open-end Midland Gold Fund. In the prospectus, the investment policy is disclosed as, "We will maintain an investment posture of 50% or more in gold stocks and/or bullion, depending upon market conditions." This policy is maintained until the price of gold falls by 20%, leaving the fund 40% invested in gold stocks and bullion. Management decides that since the allocation was affected by market conditions, no action to either change the investment policy or to rebalance the portfolio is required. This decision is:

- A) under the circumstances, not in violation of the Code and Standards. 
- B) in violation of the Standard concerning disclosure of investment processes. 
- C) in violation of the Standard concerning fiduciary duties to clients. 

Explanation

Standard V(B) Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients requires members to disclose "general principles and investment processes" to clients and to "promptly disclose any changes that might significantly affect those processes." Under the Standard, Midland management is required either to:

1. rebalance the portfolio in a timely manner so as to maintain compliance with the investment policy or
2. communicate an intended change in that policy well in advance of the actual change so as to afford investors time to act prior to the change in investment policy taking place.

Midland is in violation of the Standard.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

In August 2005, the following events occurred related to Aggregate Opportunities, Inc.:

- Aug. 8: The Wall Street Journal reported that Aggregate Opportunities had inflated its 2004 earnings due to questionable accounting practices. The story was based on interviews with unnamed sources within Aggregate and its auditor, Millennium Partners. On that day the stock fell 42 percent to \$12.50 from \$21.55.
- Aug. 10: At 9 a.m., Aggregate revealed in a conference call to analysts a restatement of earnings for the previous three fiscal years that almost completely erased the reported net income for fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004. Aggregate's chief financial officer personally selected the small group of analysts participating in this call. Company officers said the restatement resulted from questionable accounting practices for off-balance sheet limited partnerships. At 1 p.m., the company issued a news release containing the information provided in the conference call. By the end of the trading day the stock had fallen 74 percent to \$3.25.
- Aug. 11: At 10 a.m., Aggregate's Chief Financial Officer Buster Lockhart, CFA, publicly announced his resignation, and the Securities and Exchange Commission said it was pursuing an investigation.

During July and August of 2005, the following actions were taken:




- July 20: Michael Cho, CFA, a highly respected analyst with 25 years of experience covering Aggregate's industry, had spent several days reading Aggregate's 10-K and 10-Q documents and other analysis published by some of his competitors at major brokerage houses. Based on his reading and conversations with Aggregate management concerning nonmaterial, nonpublic information, Cho concluded that Aggregate had inflated its earnings. On July 20, Cho issued a detailed research report to his clients and concluded

that Aggregate should be sold. He subsequently participated in the Aug. 10 conference call, although it only confirmed what he had already detailed in his July research report.

- Aug. 2: Equity analyst Harold Black, a CFA charterholder, received from his brother information that Aggregate might restate its earnings. Black's brother is a senior partner at Millennium Partners. Based on this information, Black immediately prepared a new research report that advised his clients to sell Aggregate, but did not liquidate his personal holdings in the company.
- Aug. 4: Bob Watkins, a CFA Level II candidate and portfolio manager, was golfing at his club. Approaching the third tee, he heard the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of Aggregate discussing company finances. Concealing himself behind a tree, Watkins overheard them discussing the upcoming Wall Street Journal article and the earnings restatement. Based on this conversation, he immediately sold all Aggregate holdings in his clients' portfolios. Later that day, Watkins told his friend Juan Martinez, CFA, what he learned about Aggregate and how he learned it. Martinez, a subscriber to Cho's research, then read Cho's report on Aggregate. Immediately after finishing Cho's report, Martinez sold the fund's entire stake in Aggregate. Watkins and Martinez were not participants in the Aug. 10 conference call.
- Aug. 8: Barb Henderson, a CFA charterholder, read the Wall Street Journal article in the morning and after going over her research papers, issued a sell recommendation for Aggregate. On Aug. 10, she participated in the conference call and heard the details of the earnings restatement.
- Aug. 10: Lisa Sanders, CFA, participated in the Aggregate conference call. At 10 a.m., she changed her recommendation on Aggregate from hold to sell and informed all of her clients. At 1 p.m., Sanders sold Aggregate from her personal account.

Question #136 of 186

In issuing a sell recommendation for Aggregate, Henderson:

- A) violated none of the Standards.** 
- B) violated Standard V(A): Diligence and Reasonable Basis because she lacked sufficient reason to justify the downgrade.** 
- C) violated Standard V(B): Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients because she failed to distinguish between fact and opinion.** 

Explanation

The information published in the *Wall Street Journal* was public information, so Henderson did not violate Standard II(A). Henderson did check his research papers and relied on the *Journal* which is a credible source. As such, using the story to justify a downgrade did not violate Standard V(A) or Standard V(B).




(Study Session 1, Module 2.8, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #137 of 186

In selling his clients' holdings in Aggregate, Watkins:

- A) did not violate Standard II(A): Material Nonpublic Information because there was no breach of duty. 
- B) violated Standard II(A): Material Nonpublic Information by taking investment action. 
- C) did not violate Standard II(A): Material Nonpublic Information because the information did not involve a tender offer. 

Explanation

Watkins violated the CFA Institute Standards because the information was both material and nonpublic. It does not matter if the information was not misappropriated, not received in a breach of duty or not related to a tender offer. Watkins still cannot trade or cause others to trade. CFA candidates are indeed subject to the CFA Institute Standards. While the misappropriated information did not involve a tender offer, Watkins' use of it still violated the Standards simply because it was material nonpublic information.


(Study Session 1, Module 2.3, LOS 2.a)



Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #138 of 186

In advising his clients to sell Aggregate, Black:

- A) violated Standard V(A): Diligence and Reasonable Basis because he did not have sufficient information to spur investment action. 

- B)** violated Standard III(B): Fair Dealing because he did not take his own advice and sell the stock. 
- C)** did not violate Standard I(B): Independence and Objectivity, but his supervisor violated Standard IV(C): Responsibilities of Supervisors. 

Explanation

Black's conduct does not violate Standard I(B), because a reasonable person would not call his independence into question, even though his ethics are suspect. Black's supervisor should have asked Black where he got the information before the research report was circulated, and the failure to do so means that the supervisor violated Standard IV(C). Black is also clearly in violation of Standard II(A): Material Nonpublic Information, because he would clearly have known that the information received from his Brother was both material and nonpublic. However, Standard II(A) is not one of the choices. Black's failure to follow his own advice does not violate Standard III(B). Ignoring all of the other details, knowledge that an earnings restatement is possible could certainly be considered a reasonable basis to dump a stock, so Black did not violate Standard V(A). Standard VI(A) pertains only when a relationship would impair investment judgment, and that is not the case here.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #139 of 186

After changing her recommendation on Aggregate, Sanders:

- A)** violated Standard II(A): Material Nonpublic Information by taking investment action based on information not accessible to the public. 
- B)** did not violate Standard II(A): Material Nonpublic Information because the information was disclosed to a select group of analysts. 
- C)** violated Standard VI(B): Priority of Transactions by trading Aggregate from her own account. 

Explanation

The way in which Aggregate handled the conference call was an instance of selective dissemination. Members and Candidates must be aware that disclosure to selected analysts is not necessarily public disclosure. Thus, until the material information is made public, Sanders cannot trade or cause others to trade. Once the information is made public, Sanders must disseminate the information to her clients first, and give them adequate time to act on the recommendation before trading for her own account. In the absence of knowledge of any company policy with stricter requirements, 3 hours is probably sufficient, and we cannot assume she violated Standard VI(B). Standard III(B) does not require equal dissemination of information but rather fair dissemination. Nothing in the question indicated that Sanders disseminated the information unfairly.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.3, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #140 of 186

In selling his fund's stake in Aggregate, Martinez:

- A) violated Standard III(A): Loyalty, Prudence, and Care by using information obtained from Watkins. 
- B) violated Standard II(A): Material Nonpublic Information by using information obtained from Watkins. 
- C) violated no standards. 

Explanation

Martinez was aware of how Watkins obtained the information; therefore, Martinez violated II(A) by trading on material nonpublic information. Martinez has no fiduciary duty to Watkins, and as such did not violate Standard III(A). It would be difficult to argue that Cho's thorough research is not sufficient reason to trade Aggregate stock, so Martinez did not violate Standard V(A).




(Study Session 1, Module 2.3, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #141 of 186

Which statement about violations of the Code and Standards is CORRECT?

- A)** Henderson violated the reasonable-basis standard, but Sanders did not violate the Standard regarding use of material nonpublic information. 
- B)** Aggregate's CFO violated the fair-dealing Standard, but Black did not violate the fiduciary-duties Standard. 
- C)** Martinez did not violate the Standard regarding use of material nonpublic information and did not violate the fiduciary-duties standard. 

Explanation

Aggregate's selective disclosure did violate the fair-dealing Standard, and while Black violated a number of Standards, his brother's fiduciary duty cannot be imposed on him. Black did not violate the fiduciary-duties Standard. While Cho did not violate the insider-trading standard because he came to his conclusions through the mosaic method, Watkins certainly did because he misappropriated the information. Martinez violated the Standard on material nonpublic information. Henderson did not violate the reasonable-basis Standard. Sanders did violate the insider-trading Standard.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.5, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)


Question #142 of 186



Rhonda Meyer, CFA, is preparing a research report on Moon Ventures, Inc. In the course of her research she learns the following:

- Moon had its credit rating downgraded by a prominent rating agency 3 years ago due to sales pressure in the industry. The rating was restored 3 months later when the pressure resolved.
- Moon's insider trading has been substantial over the last 3 months. Holdings of Moon shares by officers, directors, and key employees were reduced by 50% during that period.

In Meyer's detailed report making a buy recommendation for Moon, both the credit rating downgrade and the insider trading were omitted from the report.

Meyer has:

- A)** violated the Code and Standards by not including the insider trading information in her report. 

- B)** not violated the Code and Standards in her report. 
- C)** violated the Code and Standards by not including the insider trading information and by not including the credit rating downgrade in her report. 

Explanation

Standard V(B), Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients, requires analysts to use reasonable judgment regarding the inclusion or exclusion of relevant factors in their research reports. It would not be unreasonable to exclude the temporary credit downgrade from 3 years earlier.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #143 of 186

Jess Green, CFA is the research director for Castle Investment, Inc., and has supervisory responsibility over eight analysts, including three CFA charterholders. Castle has a compliance program in place. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following is *least likely* an action that Green should take to adhere to the compliance procedures involving responsibilities of supervisors? Green should:

- A)** disseminate the contents of the compliance program to the eight analysts. 
- B)** issue periodic reminders of the procedures to all analysts under his supervision. 
- C)** incorporate a professional conduct evaluation as part of the performance review only for the three CFA charterholders. 

Explanation

Green should incorporate a professional conduct evaluation as part of his review of all eight analysts under his supervision, not just the three CFA charterholders.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, 2: IV(C))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #144 of 186

Janet Coleman, CFA, is preparing a research report on Union Power and Light. Due to deregulation, utility companies face increased competition. During the past year, three of the five utility companies in her region have cut their dividends by 50%, on average, to provide more internal funds for investment purposes. In a discussion with Union's chief executive officer, Coleman learned that Union expects to have a record amount of capital expenditures during the next year. Although Union subsequently issued a press release about its capital expenditure plans, it did not make any public statements about a change in dividend policy. Coleman reasons that the management of Union will be under pressure to cut its dividends within the next year to remain competitive. Coleman issues a research report in which she states:

"Union Power and Light will decrease its dividend from \$2 to \$1 a share by the second quarter. We expect that Union will strengthen its competitive position by using more internally generated funds to finance its investment opportunities. If investors buy the stock now at around \$50 a share, their total return could exceed 20% on the stock."

Based on CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following statements about Coleman's actions is *most accurate*?

- A) Coleman violated the Standards because she failed to separate opinion from fact in her research report. 
- B) Coleman did not violate the Standards. 
- C) Coleman violated the Standards because she used material nonpublic information. 

Explanation

Coleman is required to distinguish between facts and opinions in her research reports. Her statement that Union will decrease its dividend from \$2 to \$1 a share is a prediction, not a fact, and therefore should be distinguished clearly as an opinion.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #145 of 186

An analyst finds a stock that has had a low beta given its historical return, but its total risk has been commensurate with its return. When writing a research report about the stock for clients with well-diversified portfolios, according to Standard V(B), Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients, the analyst needs to mention:

- A) both the historical beta and total risk and return. ✗
- B) the relationship of the historical beta and return only. ✓
- C) the relationship of the historical total risk to return only. ✗

Explanation

Using reasonable judgment, an analyst may exclude certain factors from research reports. Since the report will be delivered to clients with well-diversified portfolios, total risk is not as important as beta. Given that the total risk has been only commensurate with historical return, furthermore, then the analyst is not negligent by not mentioning it.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #146 of 186

Lee Hurst, CFA, is an equity research analyst for a long-term investment fund. His annual bonus is linked to quarterly trading profits. Under a new policy, the quarterly assessment period is switched to a monthly assessment period. According to the Code and Standards, best practices dictate:

- A) requiring Hurst to obtain permission from each client prior to implementation of the new policy. ✗
- B) updating disclosures when the policy change is implemented. ✓
- C) keeping the policy change private as a trade secret. ✗

Explanation

Standard VI(A) "Disclosures of Conflicts" recognizes this policy as a potential conflict of interest as members and candidates could be incentivized to favor short-term trading gains over long-term value creation. Best practices dictate updating disclosures when the policy change is implemented. The long-term investors should know how members and candidates are compensated, especially when there is the potential for conflicts of interest.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(A))

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Vera Sandro recently joined Seamark Securities as a portfolio manager. Sandro also recently took the Level III examination in the Chartered Financial Analyst program, but has not yet received her results. Seamark is a medium-sized firm that employs many CFA Institute members.

Sandro has been asked by her supervisor, Ledia Ferrazzo, CFA, to write a brief biography to be included in the promotional brochure Sandro hands out to prospective clients. Sandro included the following sentences in her biography: "Vera Sandro, a Chartered Financial Analyst Level III candidate, has focused educational and investment experience in the small-cap stock market. She has consistently achieved better-than-average market returns and expects to do so in the future as well." The brochure was printed and is being used by Sandro as a marketing tool.

Soon after joining Seamark, Sandro attended a conference at which Liam Wright presented several computerized spreadsheets that he had developed to value high-tech stocks. During the presentation, Sandro copied the spreadsheets on her laptop computer. Later, Sandro made major changes to Wright's initial model. After testing the new model, Sandro was impressed with the results. Wright used Standard & Poor's data as inputs for the model, but Sandro used data supplied by Moody's Investors Service. Sandro wrote a research report describing the revised model and its results in detail and sent the report to her biggest client, along with some stock picks selected by the model.

Ferrazzo, the head portfolio manager for Seamark, often meets corporate executives in the course of her evaluation of potential investments. A week ago, Ferrazzo had lunch with Ralph Henderson, a senior vice president of Kellogg Industries, a maker of luxury linens. Ferrazzo told Henderson that she was looking for an appropriate investment in the fabric industry for her large client, Parker Jones. Henderson responded that he thought his company was well-positioned in the market, though he admitted to underestimating the demand for silk sheets in the region. After lunch, Ferrazzo read a research report that said all of Kellogg's silk plants were running at capacity, and the company might have trouble meeting the long-term demand. Two days later, Ferrazzo observed another senior vice president of Kellogg at a restaurant having dinner with the chief financial officer of Bradley Textiles, a maker of various kinds of silk fabrics. It is widely known in the market that Bradley is seeking a potential merger partner, as the founder and CEO is ready to retire.

Ferrazzo did additional research and concluded that Kellogg Industries and Bradley Textiles had complementary product lines in several areas and similar management cultures. She also remembered reading in Forbes a story in which Kellogg's CFO was quoted as saying the company had the financial wherewithal for a merger and an interest in expansion. Ferrazzo's research indicated that Bradley's market value exceeded its intrinsic value, suggesting that Kellogg was unlikely to pay a high merger premium. Nonetheless, Ferrazzo proceeded to purchase stock in Bradley on behalf of her clients. Six months later, Kellogg acquired Bradley and paid a 40 percent premium over market price.




Sandro shares a workspace with Don Wilson, a CFA charterholder. Wilson recommends that one of his clients buy Alpha Co. shares based upon detailed research conducted by a Seamark analyst. Sandro recommends that one of her clients sell Alpha Co. shares based upon comprehensive research conducted by another brokerage firm.

Seamark has evaluated prospective brokers to execute trades on behalf of its investment-management clients. The findings are as follows:

- White Brokerage Co. offers best price and execution, charges an average of \$99 for a typical trade, and provides generous soft dollars.
- Green Brokers Inc., offers good price and execution, charges an average of \$59 for a typical trade, and provides moderate soft dollars.
- Blue Brokerage Services Inc., offers best price and execution, charges an average of \$79 for a typical trade, and provides moderate soft dollars.

Question #147 of 186

With regard to Ferrazzo's purchase of Bradley stock, she violated:

- A)** Standard V(A): Diligence and Reasonable Basis, but not Standard II(A): Material Nonpublic Information. 
- B)** Standard III(E): Preservation of Confidentiality, but not Standard V(A): Diligence and Reasonable Basis. 
- C)** Standard III(E): Preservation of Confidentiality and Standard II(A): Material Nonpublic Information. 

Explanation

Ferrazzo's disclosure of the name of her client, Parker Jones, to Henderson violated Standard III(E): Preservation of Confidentiality. Ferrazzo used the mosaic theory to determine that Kellogg was pursuing an acquisition and did not violate Standard II(A): Material Nonpublic Information. The purchase of Bradley violated Standard V(A): Diligence and Reasonable Basis, because Ferrazzo had reason to believe that even if Bradley was going to be acquired, the premium was likely to be low. The fact that she got lucky and guessed right does not satisfy the Standard.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #148 of 186

Regarding the high-tech stock model, which of the following actions is least likely to help Sandro avoid violating the standards regarding plagiarism and research reports?

- A) Acknowledging Wright's development of the initial model. 
- B) Providing basic information about technology stocks in the research report. 
- C) Acknowledging Standard & Poor's as the original data source and Moody's Investors Service as the new data source. 

Explanation

To comply with Standard I(C): Misrepresentation, Sandro should have gotten permission from Wright to copy the spreadsheets. The Standard also requires that Sandro identify Wright as the source of the initial model despite the fact that she made major changes to it. The plagiarism standard permits publishing factual information from Moody's and S&P without acknowledgment, but the use of different data sources could affect the performance of the model, and should be disclosed to satisfy Standard V(B): Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients. Because the report is going to an individual client, Sandro need not provide basic information about technology stocks, according to Standard V(B): Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #149 of 186

The production of the advertising represented a violation of:

- A)** Standard IV(A): Loyalty to Employer and Standard I(C): Misrepresentation. 
- B)** Standard VII(B): Reference to CFA Institute, the CFA Designation, and the CFA Program, and Standard I(C): Misrepresentation. 
- C)** Standard IV(C): Responsibilities of Supervisors, but not Standard VII(B): Reference to CFA Institute, the CFA Designation, and the CFA Program. 

Explanation

Sandro's description of her CFA standing is truthful in this case because she is still technically a CFA candidate. Sandro is not allowed to imply that she can continue to produce superior returns, and as such violated the misrepresentation standard. Ferrazzo, in her supervisory role, should have prevented the violation but did not. Standard IV(A): Loyalty to Employer refers to independent practice, and is not relevant to this situation.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #150 of 186

Ferrazzo may use which of the following brokers?

- A)** White and Blue only. 
- B)** Blue and Green only. 
- C)** Blue only. 

Explanation

The CFA Institute Soft Dollar Standards dictate members must always seek best price and execution. Soft-dollar arrangements must provide a benefit to clients, be disclosed, and be reasonable in relation to the research and execution services provided. Because both White and Blue provide best price and execution, it is within Ferrazzo's discretion to pay more for White's services as long as the research benefit is reasonable. Both White and Blue may be used.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #151 of 186

Which of the following statements regarding Alpha Co. is *least* accurate?

- A) The fair-dealing standard has not been violated. 
- B) Both Wilson and Sandro have a reasonable basis for their recommendations. 
- C) Sandro has breached a fiduciary duty to her client. 

Explanation

The use of a comprehensive research report is reasonable basis for a buy or sell recommendation. The fair-dealing standard has not been violated, as neither client was put at a disadvantage by the advice, even though the analysts' advice was contradictory. The fair-dealing standard requires the notification of clients who trade in opposition to the firm's official recommendation, so the trade should not be executed until the client is told about the firm's buy rating. While Sandro's advice differs from that of her colleague and is based on a competitor's research, she did not necessarily breach a fiduciary duty, if the investment made sense for the client. There are numerous investments that are appropriate for certain types of clients and inappropriate for others.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #152 of 186

Which of the following statements regarding Sandro's biography is *least* accurate?

- A) Sandro must disclose her stake in a thinly traded, family-owned construction company. 
- B) Sandro can begin using the CFA designation as soon as she receives her exam results. 
- C) Sandro need not deliver a copy of the Code and Standards to Ferrazzo. 

Explanation

Just because Sandro receives her results from CFA Institute, she still must satisfy all of the requirements before she can use the designation. The standard governing use of the CFA mark states that there is no acceptable term for a partial designation. According to the Standards of Practice Handbook, 9th Edition, delivering a copy of the Code and Standards is no longer required. Standard VI(A): Disclosure of Conflicts, requires the disclosure of all security ownership that might interfere with a member's duties. While the stock is thinly traded, it still might be of interest to Seamark clients, and Sandro must disclose her ownership. In addition, if she holds a position in the company or on the board that could take up some of her time, Standard IV(A): Loyalty to Employer, also comes into play.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #153 of 186

Martin Tripp, CFA, is vice-president of the equity department at Walker Financial, a large money management firm. Of the twenty analysts in his department for whom he has supervisory responsibility, eight are subject to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct. Tripp believes that he cannot personally evaluate the conduct of the twenty analysts on a continuing basis. Therefore, he plans to delegate some of his supervisory duties to Sarah Green, who is subject to the Standards, and some to Bob Brown, who is not subject to the Standards. According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, which of the following statements about Tripp's ability to delegate supervisory duties is *most accurate*?

- A) Tripp may not delegate any of his supervisory duties to either Green or Brown. ✗
- B) Tripp may delegate some or all of his supervisory duties to Brown, even though Brown is not subject to the Standards. ✓
- C) Tripp may delegate some or all of his supervisory duties only to Green because she is subject to the Standards. ✗

Explanation

Standard IV(C) Responsibilities of Supervisors permits Tripp to delegate supervisory duties to Green, Brown, or both, but such delegation does not relieve Tripp of his supervisory responsibility.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, 2: IV(C))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #154 of 186

Joni Black, CFA, works for a portfolio management firm. Black is a partner of the firm and is primarily responsible for managing several large pension plans. Black has just finished a research report in which she recommends Zeta Corporation as a "Strong Buy." Her rating is based on solid management in a growing and expanding industry. She just handed the report to the marketing department of the firm for immediate dissemination. Upon returning to her desk she notices a news flash by CNN reporting that management for Zeta Corporation is retiring. Black wishes she did not recommend Zeta Corporation as a "Strong Buy," but believes the corporation is still a good investment regardless of the management. What course of action for Black is *best*? Black:

- A) should report the new information to her immediate supervisor so that they can determine whether or not the marketing department should send out the report as 
- B) should revise the recommendation based on this new information. 
- C) may send out the report as written as long as a follow up is disseminated within a reasonable amount of time reflecting the changes in management. 

Explanation

This question is related to Standard V(B) which states that CFA Institute members should use reasonable judgment regarding the inclusion or exclusion of relevant factors in research reports. The change in management was a relevant factor and must be disclosed before dissemination.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #155 of 186

Preston Partners is an investment management firm that adopted the Code and Standards as part of its policy manual. Gerald Smithson, CFA, has recently added the stock of Utah Biochemical Company and Norgood PLC to all his client's investment portfolios. Shortly afterwards Utah Biochemical and Norgood announced a merger that increased the share price of both companies. Smithson contends he saw the president of Utah Biochemical dining with the chairman of Norgood, but did not overhear their conversation. Smithson researched both companies extensively and determined that each company was a good investment. He put in a block trade for shares in each company. Preston's policies were not clear in this area as he allocated the shares by starting with his largest client accounts and working down to the small accounts. Some of Smithson's clients were very conservative personal trust accounts, others were pension funds who had aggressive investment objectives. Which standard was NOT broken?

A) Standard V(A)—Diligence and Reasonable Basis.



B) Standard III(C)—Suitability.



C) Standard IV(C)—Responsibilities of Supervisors.



Explanation

Standard V(A)—Diligence and Reasonable Basis was not broken because Smithson conducted thorough and diligent research. Standard III(C)—Suitability, Smithson failed to consider the needs of his conservative and aggressive clients. Standard IV(C)—Responsibilities of Supervisors, Preston Partners didn't have policies explaining how to allocate shares among clients.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.8, LOS 2.b)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #156 of 186

Nichole Zeller and Randy Toffler have both passed Level II of the CFA Exam Program and have registered for Level III. Zeller circulates a resume stating that she is a candidate for the CFA designation and has passed Level II of the CFA program. Toffler circulates a resume stating that he is a CFA II. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

A) Only Toffler has violated the Code of Standards.



B) Only Zeller has violated the Code of Standards.



C) Both Zeller and Toffler have violated the Code of Standards.



Explanation

The Code and Standards permit an individual to state that he or she is a candidate for the CFA designation as long as the person is registered for the next CFA exam. The same individual may state the fact that he or she has passed Level I or II of the CFA program. There is no partial designation, such as CFA II.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(B))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #157 of 186

A CFA charterholder coaches a fellow employee as that colleague studies for the CFA exams. The charterholder tells the colleague all that she remembers from her exams and how they were constructed. This is:

- A)** a violation of Standard VII(B) concerning use of the designation.
- B)** not a violation of the standards.
- C)** a violation of Standard I(D) concerning professional misconduct.

**Explanation**

This is a violation because even though it does not necessarily compromise the integrity of the next exam, it does violate Standard VII(A) Conduct as Members and Candidates in the CFA Program. At the beginning of the CFA examination, all candidates are required to sign a statement saying they will not divulge any information regarding the exam to anyone. In this question the Code of Ethics was violated because it requires CFA candidates and CFA Institute members to act in an ethical manner.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2: VII(A))


Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #158 of 186

Bill Fox, CFA, has been preparing a research report on New London Wire and Cable, one of his major investment clients. He had completed much of his analysis and had planned on having his report typed and bound today. Unfortunately, his briefcase was stolen while he ate breakfast, and he lost all his notes and working papers. The lost materials included his notes from management interviews, conversations with suppliers and competitors, dates of company visits, and his computer diskette containing much of his quantitative analysis. Fox's client needs this report tomorrow. In a panic, Fox called New London's vice president of finance and was faxed a copy of the company's most recent financial projections. Fox remembered that his own analysis showed that management's estimates were too high. He did not remember the exact amount, so he revised New London's figures downward 10%. Fox incorporated some charts and graphs on New London from a research report he received last week from a small regional research firm and some information from a Standard & Poor's reference work in his report, without reference to their sources. Fox has:

A) violated the requirement to have a reasonable basis for a recommendation and the prohibition against plagiarism. 

B) violated the requirement to have a reasonable basis for a recommendation, the prohibition against plagiarism, and the requirement to maintain appropriate 

C) violated none of the Standards. 

Explanation

New London's report is potentially self serving, so Fox did not exercise diligence or have an adequate basis for his recommendation. In addition, Fox did not acknowledge his source of the charts and graphs. Finally, he did not maintain adequate records.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Greg Hartsburg, a CFA charterholder, is a leading health-care industry analyst for Reynolds and Co., a New York-based brokerage firm. He has ten years of industry experience and has appeared on the *Wall Street Journal's* roster of all-star analysts for four straight years.

Hartsburg initiates coverage on Northern Lights Medical Equipment, a Minnesota-based company that designs medical equipment. Hartsburg owns shares of Northern Lights in his personal trading account, a stake of which his company is aware.

Maria Voltaire, a junior analyst working under Hartsburg, has asked the senior analyst to help her prepare for the 2009 Level III CFA exam. He makes himself available to answer her questions on specific topics during the course of her study and gives her two days off, with pay, to study during the week before the exam. He also discusses with her in detail his recollection of the topical areas covered on the 2007 Level III exam, which he took and passed.

One of Reynolds' traders tells Hartsburg that he believes Voltaire is trading in her own account based on information she gathers from research reports written by analysts in the office before the reports are publicly released.

Hartsburg attends an analysts' conference in Toronto. At dinner he is seated close to a table that includes a number of leading analysts in the health-care industry. Hartsburg overhears parts of the conversation, in which the group discusses new trends in the health-care industry as a result of the changing political climate in Washington. The consensus at the table is that trends in the industry are favorable over the next four or five years.

Hartsburg has been in the process of preparing his own detailed industry analysis in which he reaches similar conclusions. The conversation he overhears confirms his own analysis, though one of the analysts, Phil Houston, makes some points about competition in the medical-device area that Hartsburg had not considered. On the plane home that evening, Hartsburg rereads the financial statements of two companies he covers, then concludes that Houston's points about competition are correct.

When he returns home, Hartsburg completes his industry report. In the report he wants to use Houston's ideas. But Houston works for a rival firm, and as a matter of policy, Reynolds does not refer to rival companies in its reports. So Hartsburg pulls some numbers from 10-K reports for context, starts with Houston's premise, and makes a similar point in his own words.

Hartsburg is planning to leave Reynolds at the end of the month to take a position as a portfolio manager at Lone Pine Investments. He has disclosed to Reynolds, in the form of an e-mail message to his supervisor, his intention to take with him to his new position a fundamental factor model that he developed before coming to Reynolds and further refined during his time at Reynolds.




He also discloses plans to take with him three sample client investment policy statements (with the client names eliminated) to use as templates in the development of policy statements for his new clients at Lone Pine. In the e-mail to his supervisor, Hartsburg promises he will not solicit the business of these three clients.

Reynolds hires an outside firm to create a company website. Hartsburg is featured in promotional materials touting the firm's performance. The material reads, in part, "Greg

Hartsburg is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) with 10 years of experience in the investment industry. He has appeared on the *Wall Street Journal's* roster of all-star analysts for four years in a row."

Question #159 of 186

In order to conform to the Code and Standards with relation to Northern Lights stock, Hartsburg *MUST*:

- A) ask the company to assign another analyst to cover the stock in an effort to avoid the conflict of interest. 
- B) sell the shares before issuing the report. 
- C) directly disclose his holdings or have his company issue a generic disclaimer about analyst stock ownership. 

Explanation

If the brokerage uses language related to the analysts' potential stock ownership, that should satisfy the requirements of Standard VI(A): Disclosure of Conflicts. The other answers would satisfy the Standard, but are not REQUIRED. Requiring the selling of shares or requesting another analyst is overkill, as analysts are not prohibited from owning stocks they cover.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #160 of 186

Hartsburg's efforts to help Voltaire pass the CFA exam:

- A) conform to Standard I(D): Misconduct, but violate Standard VII(A): Conduct as Members and Candidates in the CFA Program. 
- B) violate both Standard I(D): Misconduct and Standard VII(A): Conduct as Members and Candidates in the CFA Program. 
- C) conform to all relevant standards. 

Explanation

Hartsburg violated Standard VII(A) when he discussed with Voltaire in detail his recollection of the topical areas covered on the 2007 Level III exam.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #161 of 186

With respect to the allegation that Voltaire is front-running research recommendations, Hartsburg's first priority, under CFA Institute Standard IV(C) concerning supervisory responsibilities, should be to:

- A) promptly initiate an investigation. 
- B) freeze Voltaire's trading account and begin documenting her conduct as a precursor to possible termination. 
- C) report the situation to his supervisor. 

Explanation

Standard IV(C) calls for supervisors to "prevent any violation of applicable statutes, regulation, or provisions of the Code and Standards." While reporting the situation to a superior and discussing the situation with Voltaire are good ideas, he should first investigate the situation to see if these actions are warranted. Freezing Voltaire's trading account is premature, as Hartsburg has not yet investigated the situation to find out whether a violation is actually taking place.


(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.a)


Related Material


[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #162 of 186

Regarding Hartsburg's report on the health-care industry, his actions:

- A) fail to conform to Standard I(C) concerning misrepresentation; but conform to Standard V(A) concerning diligence and reasonable basis. 

B) conform to Standard I(C) concerning misrepresentation; and conform to Standard II(A) concerning the use of nonpublic information. 

C) fail to conform to Standard II(A) concerning the use of nonpublic information; and conform to Standard V(A) concerning diligence and reasonable basis. 

Explanation

While Hartsburg used Houston's ideas in his report, he did not quote or paraphrase Houston. That is not a violation of the plagiarism standard. Houston's statement was innocently overheard in a public place, and as such is not material nonpublic information. Hartsburg has a reasonable basis for his research, and the conversation he overheard merely confirmed his own analysis. The independence standard does not apply in this situation.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.8, LOS 2.a)


Related Material


[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #163 of 186

Which statement about Hartsburg's actions prior to his leaving Reynolds is *most* accurate? His actions regarding the factor model:

A) conform to Standard IV(A): Loyalty to Employer, as do his actions regarding the investment-policy statements. 

B) do not conform to Standard IV(A): Loyalty to Employer, but his actions regarding the investment-policy statements do. 

C) do not conform to Standard IV(A): Loyalty to Employer, nor do his actions regarding the investment-policy statements. 

Explanation

According to Standard IV(A): Loyalty to Employer, Hartsburg cannot, without the consent of Reynolds, his current employer, take with him any property that rightfully belongs to Reynolds. Merely disclosing to his supervisor his intention to take the model and the investment policy statements with him does not constitute consent on the part of Reynolds, and as such could be considered misappropriation. Therefore his actions regarding both the model and the policy statements fail to conform to Standard IV(A).




(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #164 of 186

Reynolds' promotional material conforms to:

- A) Standard I(C) regarding misrepresentation and Standard III(D) concerning performance presentation, but violates at least one other standard. 
- B) Standard I(C) regarding misrepresentation, but not Standard III(D) concerning performance presentation. 
- C) all Standards. 

Explanation

The material fails to conform to Standard VII(B), Reference to CFA Institute, the CFA Designation, and the CFA Program. The Chartered Financial Analyst designation should always be used as an adjective, never as a noun. It would be proper, for instance, to print, "Greg Hartsburg is a CFA charterholder." The statements about industry experience and the all-star analyst list are statements of fact. Reynolds has not misrepresented the services the company or Hartsburg is capable of performing, its qualifications, or Hartsburg's professional credentials. Hence they conform to Standard I(C). The statement also does not contradict Standard III(D) concerning performance presentation in any way.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #165 of 186

An analyst has found an investment with what appears to be a great return-to-risk ratio. The analyst double-checks the data for accuracy, keeps careful records, and is careful to not make any misrepresentations as he simultaneously sends an e-mail to all his clients with a "buy" recommendation. According to Standard V(A), Diligence and Reasonable Basis, the analyst has:

- A) fulfilled all obligations. 
- B) violated the Standard by communicating the recommendation via e-mail. 
- C) violated the Standard if he does not verify whether the investment is appropriate for all the clients. 

Explanation

If the analyst had been an investment manager, it would have been inappropriate for him to make a blanket recommendation for all of his clients without considering the unique needs of each. However, the analyst is merely stating that given the qualities of the investment, it is an attractive buy. He has kept adequate records, and made fair disclosure of his rating decision.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))




Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #166 of 186

Toni Florence, CFA, CAIA, leases office space to her best friend, Tom Rigs. Florence is an independent investment advisor specializing in high net worth clients and Rigs is a licensed real estate broker. In lieu of paying rent, Rigs refers his real estate clients to Florence, but only with the clients' permission.

For clients referred by Rigs, Florence:

- A) need not disclose the referral fee if Rigs discloses the lease arrangement to the clients first. 
- B) need not disclose the terms of the lease arrangement because Rigs obtained the clients' permission for the referral. 
- C) must disclose the terms of the lease arrangement. 

Explanation

Standard VI(C), Referral Fees, requires members to disclose to clients and prospects any consideration or benefit received by the member or delivered to others for the recommendation of any services to the client or prospect. Florence has delivered a benefit (free rent) to Rigs, which must be disclosed to the clients referred by Rigs. Florence must not rely on Rigs to make the disclosure.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(C))

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #167 of 186

A financial analyst and CFA Institute member sends a preliminary research report on a company to his supervisor. The supervisor approves the report, but then the analyst receives news that causes him to revise downward the earnings estimate of the company. The analyst resubmits the report to the supervisor with the new earnings estimate. The analyst soon finds out that the supervisor plans to release the first version of the report with the first earnings estimate without a reasonable and adequate basis. In response to this the analyst must:

- A)** both insist that a follow up report be issued and take up the issue with regulatory authorities. 
- B)** insist that the supervisor change the earnings forecast or remove his (the analyst's) name from the report. 
- C)** only insist that the first report be followed up by a revision. 

Explanation

According to Standard V(A), Diligence and Reasonable Basis, the analyst must exercise diligence, independence, and thoroughness when performing investment analysis, making a recommendation, or taking investment action. The analyst should document the difference in opinion including any request to remove his or her name from the report.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #168 of 186

An analyst, who is a CFA Institute member, manages a high-grade bond mutual fund. This is his only professional responsibility. When the analyst comes across a speculative stock investment that he feels is a good investment for his personal portfolio, the analyst:

- A)** must notify his supervisor about the stock according to Standard VI(B), Priority of Transactions, to see if it is appropriate for the portfolio that he manages. 
- B)** is in violation of Standard IV(A), Loyalty to Employer, by spending time analyzing stocks when he should only analyze bonds. 
- C)** may invest in the stock because the analyst would not purchase the stock for the bond portfolio he manages. 

Explanation

The problem says the analyst "came across" the speculative stock investment. We do not know if the analyst neglected his duties. Since such an investment is clearly not appropriate for a high-grade bond fund, the analyst may invest in the stock without any restrictions relating to the fund.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(B))

Related Material




SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #169 of 186

The following scenarios refer to recommendations made by two analysts.

- Jean King, CFA, is a quantitative analyst at Quantlogic, Inc. King uses computer-generated screens to differentiate value and growth stocks based on accounting numbers such as sales, cash flow, earnings, and book value. Based on her analysis of all domestically traded stocks in the U.S. over the past year, King concludes that value stocks as a class have underperformed growth stocks over that period. Using only this analysis, she recommends that account executives at Quantlogic sell all value stocks from the portfolios for which they have discretionary authority to trade and replace these stocks with growth stocks.
- James Capelli, CFA, is a fundamental analyst at Wheaton Capital Management, which focuses on regional stocks. His analysis of Branson Wireless includes the investment's basic characteristics such as information about historical earnings, ownership of assets, outstanding contracts, and other business factors. In addition to conducting both a general industry analysis and a company financial analysis, Capelli interviews key executives at Branson. Based on his analysis, he concludes that the company's future prospects are strong and issues a "buy" recommendation.

According to CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, did King and Capelli have a reasonable and adequate basis for making their recommendations?

- A)** Both King and Capelli have a reasonable basis for their recommendations. 
- B)** King has a reasonable basis for his recommendation, but Capelli does not. 
- C)** Capelli has a reasonable basis for his recommendation, but King does not. 

Explanation

Capelli appears to have exercised diligence and thoroughness in making his recommendation. King's recommendation is not based on thorough quantitative work because the period used in her study is only one year. Also, her recommendation does not consider the client's specific needs and circumstances.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #170 of 186

Dave Kline, CFA, is a personal investment advisor with 200 individual, family, and corporate accounts. After a dispute with a coworker on margin policy, he formally resigns his position by giving suitable notice. However, he does not follow his firm's established "Transition and Exit Policies" regarding his accounts. The firm's stated policies require him to notify each client of his planned departure and personally introduce them to their new account representative, Greg Potter. Kline sees Potter as a rival and states "...let Potter do his own work and find his own clients." Kline is *most likely*:

- A) in violation of Standard I(D) "Misconduct" for leaving clients subject to an account representative he does not find suitable. 
- B) not in violation of the Code and Standards. 
- C) in violation of Standard IV(A) "Loyalty" for failing to follow the employer's policies and procedures related to notifying clients of his departure. 

Explanation

Kline is in violation of Standard IV(A) "Loyalty" for failing to follow the employer's policies and procedures related to notifying clients of his departure.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #171 of 186

The Konkol Company implements a new methodology for portfolio valuation that is licensed to them by ABC Statistics. Konkol complies with the CFA Institute Code and Standards by:

- A) discussing the new methodology with the clients, in its entirety. 
- B) not discussing the new methodology with clients because there is no need to, as it will not change their risk and yield preferences. 
- C) discussing the new methodology with clients only when a change in the security selection process is involved. 

Explanation

Standard V(B), Communication with Clients and Prospects, requires any change in the scope, valuation methodology, or focus of the portfolio to be discussed with clients.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.8, LOS 2.c)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #172 of 186

An analyst has constructed an investment policy statement (IPS) and a portfolio for a new client, Stephanie Sasser. He has also provided written guidelines on the processes used to make investment management decisions. Six months later, Sasser questions the analyst about several portfolio holdings. Due to a large allocation in financial services stocks during a severe market downturn, her portfolio has underperformed the benchmark by a large margin. Although the analyst remembers discussing the over-allocation with Sasser, and receiving her approval, he is unable to find supporting documents. Which of the following Standards has the analyst *most likely* violated?

- A) Standard V(A) Diligence and Reasonable Basis. 
- B) Standard V(B) Communications with Clients and Prospective Clients. 
- C) Standard V(C) Record Retention. 

Explanation

Standard V(C) Record Retention requires analysts to develop and maintain "...records to support their investment analysis, recommendations...with clients and prospective clients." The analyst is unable to document the over-allocation with respect to the benchmark; this is most likely a violation of Standard V(C).




(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(C))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #173 of 186

Victor Logan is a portfolio manager for McCoy Advisors, and Jack Brisco is the Director of Research for McCoy. Brisco has developed a proprietary model that has been thoroughly researched and is known throughout the industry as the McCoy model. The model is purely quantitative and screens stocks into buy, hold, and sell categories. The basic philosophy of the model is thoroughly explained to clients. Brisco frequently alters the model based on rigorous research—an aspect that is well explained to clients, although the specific alterations are not continually disclosed. Portfolio managers then make specific sector and security holding decisions, purchasing only securities that are indicated as "buys" by the model. Logan has conducted very thorough research on his own, using the same process that Brisco uses to validate his findings. Logan feels the model is missing some key elements that would further reduce the list of acceptable securities to purchase, however, Brisco has refused to look at Logan's research. Frustrated by this, Logan applies his own version of the model, with the justification that he is still only purchasing securities on the buy list. Because of the conflict with Brisco, he does not disclose the use of the model to anyone at McCoy or to clients. Which of the following statements regarding Logan and Brisco is CORRECT? Logan is:

- A) not violating the Standards by applying his version of the model, but is violating the Standards by not disclosing it to clients. Brisco is not violating the Standards. 
- B) violating the Standards by applying his version of the model and by not disclosing it to clients. Brisco is not violating the Standards. 
- C) violating the Standards by applying his version of the model and by not disclosing it to clients. Brisco is violating the Standards by failing to consider Logan's research. 

Explanation

Because the research is thoroughly conducted, and Logan has authority to make individual security selection decisions, Logan is not violating the Standards by applying his model. However, Logan is violating the Standard on communication with clients and prospective clients by excluding relevant factors of the investment process. The use of his model is an important aspect of the investment process and should be disclosed to clients. Brisco is not violating the Standards by not considering Logan's research.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.8, LOS 2.b)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #174 of 186

Abner Flome, CFA, is writing a research report on Paulsen Group, an investment advisory firm. Flome's brother-in-law holds shares of Paulsen stock. Flome has recently interviewed for a position with Paulsen and expects a second interview. According to the Standards, Flome's *most* appropriate action is to disclose in the research report:

- A) his brother-in-law's holding of Paulsen stock and that he is being considered for a job at Paulsen. 
- B) that he is being considered for a job at Paulsen. 
- C) his brother-in-law's holding of Paulsen stock. 

Explanation

The possibility of employment with Paulsen creates a potential conflict of interest which Flome must disclose. Standard VI(A) Disclosure of Conflicts does not require disclosure of his brother-in-law's ownership of Paulsen stock.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #175 of 186

Dwight Dawson, a CFA charterholder and portfolio manager at Ascott Investments, was recently appointed to the investments committee at Brightwood College. He will receive no compensation from Brightwood for serving on this committee. Another person at Ascott manages part of Brightwood's endowment. Dawson does not inform Ascott's compliance office of his involvement with Brightwood, because he does not believe doing so is necessary.

Brenda Hamilton, a CFA candidate, also works for Ascott as an investment analyst. Procedures established at Ascott prohibit personal trading in securities analyzed or recommended by Ascott. One of these securities is Horizon, a telecommunications firm. Hamilton buys 10 shares of Horizon for her infant son's trust account. She believes that reporting this purchase to Ascott's compliance officer is unnecessary because the amount of the transaction is small and is not for her own personal account.

Did Dawson or Hamilton's actions violate CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct?

- A) Dawson: No, Hamilton: No. 

B) Dawson: Yes, Hamilton: Yes.



C) Dawson: No, Hamilton: Yes.



Explanation

Dawson violated Standard VI(A), Disclosure of Conflicts, by failing to inform Ascott of her involvement with Brightwood College. Dawson could reasonably be expected to be involved with investment policy decisions at Brightwood that could affect Ascott because Ascott manages a portion of Brightwood's endowment. Hamilton also violated Standard VI(A), because she ignored a directive of her employer. Her purchase of Horizon stock has an appearance of impropriety. Hamilton could discuss the purchase of Horizon stock with her firm's compliance officer and request an exception to the prohibition against personal trading in securities analyzed or recommended by Ascott.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #176 of 186

An analyst who is a member of CFA Institute has composed an introductory information packet for her new clients, which includes information on fees she receives for referring clients to other professionals and those she pays for having clients referred to her. With respect to Standard VI(C), Referral Fees, this action:

A) may not satisfy the Standard if such information is only provided after the receivers of the information have become clients.



B) is not addressed in the Standard.



C) exceeds the requirement of the Standard because she does not need to reveal the fees she pays to those that refer clients to her.



Explanation

Standard VI(C) says that a member must reveal information both on fees she receives for referring clients to other professionals and those she pays for having clients referred to her before a prospect becomes a client. This allows the prospect to evaluate any partiality of a recommendation and the full cost of the services.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, 2: VI(C))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Hunter Harrison, CFA, has recently been promoted to Chief Investment Officer (CIO) of Ironclad Investments, an investment adviser and pension consultant for medium and large corporate pension clients. Ironclad recently hired a compliance officer to update its compliance manual, which is consistent with the CFA Institute Code and Standards. Harrison serves as a director on several non-profit and corporate boards of directors, some of which have their pension assets managed by Ironclad. As part of his new job duties, Harrison will oversee Ironclad's research analysts and portfolio managers, including Michelle Myers, who passed the Level II CFA examination last year and is registered for the next exam. Myers is a portfolio manager who regularly meets with clients and prospects. Myers is also a partner in a software company that sells retirement and benefit administration services to institutional clients, some of which are also clients of Ironclad to whom Myers has recommended the software company. Myers has disclosed her partnership interest in the software company to Ironclad, including the potential for additional compensation and the possible conflicts of interest, but not to her clients.

In her correspondence with prospects and clients, Myers normally refers to her status as a candidate in the CFA Program. Her latest brochure includes a reference to her status as a "Level III CFA candidate" in her biographical background to increase her prominence in the industry. Her targeted marketing efforts using these brochures have led to several new accounts in the last few years.

One of Myers' software clients, Breakthrough Pharmaceuticals (Breakthrough), is a publicly traded corporation that is also held in many of Ironclad's client portfolios. In the course of their business relationship, Breakthrough's CEO informs Myers that the company has been having difficulty making retirement benefit payments, and its pension plan has recently gone from "overfunded" to "significantly underfunded" as a result of market conditions. Breakthrough's CEO indicates to Myers that he is attempting to source additional short-term financing to make retiree benefit payments and will disclose the significant "underfunded status" of the pension plan in the upcoming financial statements. Myers, concerned that Breakthrough's current pension troubles and short-term liquidity issues will negatively affect its earnings and consequently the performance of the company's stock, informs Harrison of the impending disclosure. Harrison allows Myers to sell 1,800,000 shares of Breakthrough stock for clients, causing the price to drop by 5%. When the pension troubles are later disclosed in the company's financial statements, Breakthrough's stock price drops an additional 18%.

As part of Ironclad's portfolio management activities on behalf of its clients, Harrison and Myers maintain relationships with third-party soft dollar providers and commission recapture brokers. Better Trading Brokerage (BTB), one of Ironclad's top ten brokers and soft dollar providers, has offered Harrison two round-trip airline tickets anywhere in the U.S. in

appreciation for its 2-year relationship with Ironclad. One of Harrison's pension clients, Worldwind Travel Inc. (WTI), participates in commission recapture and has offered Harrison two roundtrip airline tickets anywhere in the U.S. or Europe in appreciation for its 2-year relationship with Ironclad. Harrison has disclosed both offers to Ironclad in writing but has not yet responded to either offer because he has been busy with proxy voting duties.

Harrison, as CIO, is chairman of Ironclad's proxy voting committee. Myers is also a member of the committee. Ironclad, as a discretionary investment manager, votes proxies through the proxy voting committee on behalf of clients. Ironclad is currently reviewing proxies for several companies covered in research, including technology companies Advanced DSL (Advanced), InterConnect Inc. (InterConnect), Speedy Chip Technology (Speedy Chip), and Wavelength Digital (Wavelength). Each company's current proxy contains voting proposals pertaining to employee stock option expensing methods. This issue is particularly important to Ironclad because several of its investment personnel recently participated in an industry forum that supported increased disclosure for company stock options. The panel concluded that such disclosure will provide investors with a more complete estimate of corporate earnings. Ironclad, through its clients, owns approximately 4% of the outstanding shares of Advanced and InterConnect and approximately 6% of the outstanding shares of Speedy Chip and Wavelength.

Harrison serves on the board of directors for InterConnect and Wavelength, while Myers provides consulting services for Speedy Chip. Harrison receives cash compensation and stock options for his services, while Myers receives restricted stock and stock options. The investment bank that led the public offering of InterConnect and Speedy Chip and seven of nine sell-side analysts covering the companies have "sell" ratings on the stocks. Ironclad's analysts have also issued "sell" recommendations on the companies due to, among other issues, lack of earnings transparency and low earnings quality. Contrary to committee consensus, Harrison and Myers vote client proxies "against" the expensing of employee stock options for InterConnect, Wavelength, and Speedy Chip. Harrison increases his clients' positions in both InterConnect and Wavelength, citing "growth opportunities" and "consensus opinion." Neither Harrison nor Myers has disclosed these compensation arrangements to Ironclad.

Question #177 of 186

Is it *likely* that Myers violated any CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct in her reference to her candidacy in the CFA program?

A) Yes, by inappropriately using her candidate status to recruit new clients.



B) Yes, by stating her candidate status using language that is inconsistent with the Standards.



C) No.



Explanation

The actions of Myers are consistent with Standard VII(B), which requires that candidates appropriately reference their participation in the CFA Program, clearly stating their candidate status and not implying the achievement of any type of partial designation. Additionally, to be considered a candidate, an individual must be registered to take the next scheduled exam. Since Myers completed Level II last year and has registered for the next exam, she is in compliance with the Standard. There is also no indication that she has exaggerated the meaning of implications of her candidacy in the CFA program in the promotional brochure by, for example, over promising her competency or future investment results.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.10, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #178 of 186

Is it *likely* that Myers violated any CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct with respect to her disclosure of the partnership interest in the software company or did Harrison violate any standards with respect to the sale of Breakthrough stock?

Partnership
interest

Breakthrough sale

A) No Yes



B) Yes No



C) Yes Yes



Explanation

Standard VI(A) – Disclosure of Conflicts, is applicable since Myers is a portfolio manager with fiduciary responsibility for institutional clients of Ironclad who may also be clients of her software company, thereby potentially compromising her ability to make unbiased and objective investment recommendations. Myers should disclose the potential conflict to her clients and to Ironclad and abide by any restrictions imposed by the firm. Myers has not disclosed the conflict to clients and has therefore violated the Standard. Harrison has violated Standard IV(C) – Responsibilities of Supervisors by failing to prevent Myers from trading on material nonpublic information. He has a responsibility as a supervisor to make reasonable efforts to detect and prevent violations of the Standards by his employees.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.9, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #179 of 186

Is it *likely* that Myers violated any CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct by selling the Breakthrough stock for her clients' accounts?

- A) No, because Myers is not considered an insider with respect to the information. ✗
- B) No, because Myers has a fiduciary duty to her clients. ✗
- C) Yes, because the information shared by Breakthrough's CEO was nonpublic. ✓

Explanation

Although the information shared by Myers may have helped Ironclad's clients avoid losses in shares of Breakthrough, the information was material nonpublic information. Information is "material" if its disclosure would have an impact on the stock or if a reasonable investor would want to know the information prior to making an investment decision. Information is "nonpublic" until it has been generally disseminated to the marketplace and investors have had an opportunity to react to the information. The information about Breakthrough's pension difficulties was both material and nonpublic, as the stock dropped significantly upon disclosure of the information in the market. Therefore, Myers had a duty to keep the information confidential and not to trade or cause others to trade on the information. By sharing the information with Harrison and trading on that information, Myers violated Standard II(A) – Material Nonpublic Information.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.3, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #180 of 186

In order to maintain compliance with CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct, is it *appropriate* for Harrison to accept, or is he required to reject, the offers of appreciation from BTB and WTI, assuming Ironclad consents to both?

	<u>BTB</u>	<u>WTI</u>	
A) Reject	Accept		✓
B) Reject	Reject		✗
C) Accept	Reject		✗

Explanation

Harrison can accept the offer from Worldwind but cannot accept the offer from Better Trading. Harrison's actions are covered by Standard I(B) – Independence and Objectivity and Standard IV (B) – Additional Compensation Arrangements. Under Standard I(B), members shall use reasonable care and judgment to achieve and maintain independence and objectivity in making investment recommendations or taking investment actions. Harrison, as a fiduciary to his investment clients, has an obligation to act in their best interest and must maintain his independence and objectivity when making investment decisions. Harrison's relationship with Better Trading is, among other things, to execute trades in return for soft dollar services for Ironclad. Soft dollars involve the use of client brokerage by an investment manager to obtain products and services that aid the manager in the research and investment decision-making process. As such, Harrison's acceptance of the offer from Better Trading could be perceived to compromise his independence and objectivity on behalf of his clients, as the broker may be trying to influence Harrison to increase the amount of trading that Ironclad executes on behalf of clients. The offer from Worldwind, who is one of Ironclad's clients, if accepted, does not cause Harrison to violate Standard I(B). Gifts from clients are distinguishable from gifts from third parties seeking to influence the activities of an investment manager. Worldwind's offer to Harrison may be accepted, provided it is disclosed to Ironclad. Standard IV(B) – Additional Compensation Arrangements, requires members to disclose in writing any additional compensation or other benefits received for their services in addition to those provided by their employer.

(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #181 of 186

With respect to Harrison's directorships with InterConnect and Wavelength and Myers' consulting arrangement with Speedy Chip, is it likely that any CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct have been violated?

<u>Harrison's directorships</u>	<u>Myers' consulting arrangements</u>
-------------------------------------	---

- | | | |
|--------|-----|---|
| A) Yes | No |  |
| B) Yes | Yes |  |
| C) No | No |  |

Explanation

Standard IV(B) – Additional Compensation Arrangements, applies to both Harrison and Myers, as they both receive compensation for their respective outside services in the form of cash, stock, and stock options. There is no indication that either of them have disclosed their compensation arrangements to Ironclad, which constitutes a violation of Standard IV(B). Standard I(B) – Independence and Objectivity also applies to this situation, as both Harrison and Myers have outside activities that have the appearance of compromising their independence and objectivity regarding Ironclad's clients. Harrison's role on the boards of directors for InterConnect and Wavelength and Myers' role as a consultant for Speedy Chip appear to drive their proxy voting decisions, on behalf of Ironclad's clients, regarding the expensing of stock options. Thus both Harrison and Myers have also violated Standard I(B). Harrison and Myers may have also violated Statement VI(A) – Disclosure of Conflict by failing to disclose the conflicts of interest that exist as a result of Harrison's directorships with Interconnect and Wavelength and Myers' consulting arrangement with Speedy Chip. Such conflicts (whether actual or potential) are required to be disclosed prominently and in clear language to clients, prospects, and employers according to Standard VI(A).

(Study Session 1, Module 2.7, LOS 2.a)



Related Material

SchweserNotes - Book 1

Question #182 of 186

Which of the following *least* accurately describes Harrison's actions necessary for compliance with the Code and Standards regarding proxy voting? Harrison should:

- A) discard all proxies on behalf of Ironclad's clients when there is a conflict of interest. 

- B)** abstain from voting on matters affecting Internet and Wavelength to avoid conflicts of interest. 
- C)** disclose all proxy voting policies to Ironclad's clients including the treatment of routine and nonroutine issues. 

Explanation

According to Standard III(A) – Loyalty, Prudence, and Care, Ironclad, as a discretionary investment manager, is responsible (unless otherwise stipulated in the client guidelines or agreement) for making informed and reasonable decisions regarding proxy voting on behalf of clients. Among other things, Ironclad should have a proxy voting policy and a process for identifying and reviewing major proxy issues for appropriate clients. Ironclad and Harrison also have an obligation to avoid conflicts of interest when voting proxies. Although Harrison has a conflict of interest in voting issues on behalf of InterConnect and Wavelength due to his role on their board of directors, proxies on non-routine matters should not be discarded under any circumstances, as such action would constitute a breach of fiduciary duty. Harrison should abstain from voting on matters affecting InterConnect and Wavelength to avoid the appearance of a conflict of interest. Harrison should also ensure proper treatment of any confidential information received in his role on the respective boards of directors. Harrison should maintain confidentiality of voting information on behalf of clients and follow Ironclad's proxy voting policy. Clients must be made aware of the firm's policies on voting routine and non-routine proxy issues.


(Study Session 1, Module 2.4, LOS 2.a)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #183 of 186

Several years ago, Hilton and Ross, a full service investment firm, managed the initial public offering of eCom, Inc. Now, eCom wants Hilton and Ross to underwrite its secondary public offering. A senior manager at Hilton and Ross asks Brent Whitman, CFA, one of its equity analysts, to write a favorable research report on eCom to help make the underwriting a success. Whitman conducts a thorough analysis of eCom and concludes that the company has serious problems that do not suggest a favorable financial outlook. Nevertheless, Whitman writes a favorable report because he is fearful of losing his job. Hilton and Ross publicly distribute a report that only contains a buy recommendation and a brief description of the basic characteristics of eCom. Whitman has violated:

- A)** Both Standard I(B) Independence and Objectivity and Standard V(A) Diligence and Reasonable Basis. 

B) Standard V(A) Diligence and Reasonable Basis only.



C) Standard I(B) Independence and Objectivity, only.



Explanation

Whitman violated Standard V(A) Diligence and Reasonable Basis because he did not have a reasonable and adequate basis for issuing a favorable recommendation. Whitman violated Standard I(B) Independence and Objectivity because he did not act independently in issuing his recommendation but instead was influenced by senior management at Hilton and Ross.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.8, LOS 2: V(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #184 of 186

Paul Salyer, a portfolio manager, is making a presentation to a prospective client. Paul says that as a new portfolio manager, he made an average annual rate of return of 50% in the last two years at his previous firm and that based on this, he can guarantee a 50% return to the client. Which of the following statements is in accordance with Standard III(D), Performance Presentation?

A) Stating his past performance as long as it is fact.



B) Imputing his past performance to future performance.



C) Implying that he can guarantee a return.



Explanation

There is no evidence that he's lying about his past performance. He is in violation for implying that he can guarantee performance, for using short-term performance, and for imputing the manager's past performance to future performance.




(Study Session 2, Module 2.6, LOS 2: III(D))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #185 of 186

Scott LaRue is a portfolio manager for Washington Advisors. Washington has developed a proprietary model that has been thoroughly researched and is known throughout the industry as the Washington model. The model is purely quantitative and screens stocks into buy, hold, and sell categories. The basic philosophy of the model is thoroughly explained to clients. The director of research frequently alters the model based on rigorous research—an aspect that is well explained to clients, although the specific alterations are not continually disclosed. Portfolio managers then make specific sector and security holding decisions, purchasing only securities that are indicated as "buys" by the model. La Rue feels the model would be improved by adding some factors but he has not fully tested this new version of the model. LaRue discloses his model to his own clients but not to his supervisor. LaRue is:

- A) violating the Standards by not having a reasonable and adequate basis for his investment recommendation. 
- B) violating the Standards by not considering the appropriateness of the recommendations to clients. 
- C) not violating the Standards. 

Explanation

The ad hoc model is not part of the formal research process and does not formulate an adequate basis for a recommendation.




(Study Session 1, Module 2.8, LOS 2.b)

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

Question #186 of 186

An analyst belongs to a nationally recognized charitable organization, which requires dues for membership. The analyst has worked out a deal where he provides money management advice in lieu of paying dues. Which of the following must the analyst do?

- A) Resign from the position because the relationship is a conflict with the Standards. 
- B) Nothing since he is not an employee of the charitable organization. 
- C) Must treat the charitable organization as his employer. 

Explanation

An employee/employer relationship does not necessarily mean monetary compensation for services. If the analyst is performing services for the organization, then the analyst must treat the position as if he were an employee.

(Study Session 2, Module 2.7, LOS 2: IV(A))

Related Material

[SchweserNotes - Book 1](#)

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