



Supporting advisors serving fiduciaries

10 Fiduciary Commandments

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Helping Advisors Build A Scalable Fiduciary Practice

FAA is a community of Fiduciary Advisors who are collaboratively pushing innovation in the area of Fiduciary standards, and making scalable, institutional-quality capabilities more accessible to clients of all sizes.

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10 Fiduciary Commandments

Fiduciary Standard

Why?

It's Not Ok to:

- 1 Understand and document intention of assets**
- Documents stated objectives.
 - Establishes an understanding of:
 - required investment return,
 - investment time horizon,
 - risk tolerance,
 - asset class preferences, and
 - regulatory and tax requirements.
 - Allows the fiduciary and advisor to understand consequences to investors and sponsoring organization of not meeting investment objectives.
 - Establishes a base line for which the advisor can provide appropriate prescriptive solutions and fulfills the most elementary standard of Advisor behavior – “Know your client.”

- Advise without a thorough understanding of the purpose of the investment pool.
- Fail to document.
- Assume long time horizon and high risk tolerance.
- Ignore or inadequately address statutory restrictions or specific requests such as social guidelines, restricted activities etc.
- Ignore or misunderstand tax considerations.

- 2 Establish and maintain written Investment Policy Statement (IPS)**
- *Documenting the process used to manage investment decisions is at the heart of sound fiduciary practices.*
 - *An IPS documents:*
 - *investment guidelines,*
 - *acceptable investments,*
 - *exception rules, and*
 - *Delineates roles and responsibilities of professionals involved in overseeing assets,*
 - *Identifies named fiduciaries and establishes process for delegation of responsibilities, and*
 - *Avoids second guessing in times of market upheaval.*

- *Blindly rely on a ‘proposal generator’ to document the unique characteristics of the client.*
- *Provide the Investment Policy Statement ‘short version’ excluding important client specific considerations.*
- *Invest assets without a formal investment policy statement which is agreed to by all parties.*
- *Misalign IPS with spending requirements of the client.*
- *Set it and forget it.*

- 3 Establish prospective capital market assumptions**
- *Establishes prospective capital market expectations over appropriate time horizon.*
 - *Establishes return, risk and correlation expectations which specifically address a key fiduciary responsibility of diversifying the assets to the needs of the beneficiary.*
 - *Process must adhere to academically sound, well vetted theory and practice overseen by competent and experienced professionals which supports a prudent expert standard.*
 - *Accepted expectations must be reviewed when major changes in capital markets occur or after a defined period (we suggest annually at a minimum).*

- *Invest assets without formal capital market assumptions.*
- *Rely on historical relationships to portend into the future.*
- *Derive capital market assumptions without a rigorous, academically sound process.*
- *Copy someone else’s work without proper attribution and/or compensation.*

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Why?

It's Not Ok to:

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Establish strategic asset allocation based on sound principles and best practices

- Identify specific risk/ reward expectations of potential asset allocation policies over short, medium and long term horizons.
- Identify appropriate time horizon based on IPS.
- Identify distribution of potential returns.
- Ensure adequate diversification across acceptable asset classes.
- Ensure asset allocation is within acceptable guidelines as set forth in the IPS.

- Not disclose and communicate expected return and risks to your client.
- Develop asset allocation based on feel or intuition.
- Misalign asset allocation framework with the time horizon or risk tolerance of the asset pool as set forth in the Investment Policy Statement.
- Provide inadequate diversification across the investment spectrum.
- Mix asset allocation and investment structure considerations.

5

Establish appropriate investment manager / mutual fund structure

- *Ensuring adequate diversification within asset classes via style, capitalization, geographic region, etc. is a basic fiduciary duty.*

- *Improperly concentrate risk within narrow bands of investment style, size or geographic region.*
- *Assume knowledge of a manager or fund without evaluating and analyzing characteristics via appropriate database/ analytic tools.*
- *Concentrate risk with one investment firm.*

6

Employ rigorous investment research and well defined manager search and selection process

- *Document research process and nature and depth of analysis related to specific investment strategies used by client.*
- *Attest research is independent and free of any conflicts- i.e.: strategies are selected based on objective criteria.*
- *Evaluate and document quantitative and qualitative aspects of investment strategy.*
- *Assess investment manager qualifications including number of investment personnel, qualifications, analytical tools used and organizational support.*
- *Understand drivers of performance and reconcile how strategy has and is expected to perform in different market environments.*

- *Rely solely on historical returns or risk measures.*
- *Ignore qualitative aspects such as investment philosophy, investment personnel, firm dynamics etc.*
- *Fail to document the research process and provide written assessments of all investment vehicles used.*
- *Have inadequate resources such as thin or inexperienced staff.*
- *Utilize investment strategies which provide any form of compensation to any entity involved in fund oversight. Transparency is paramount.*
- *Make an allocation to an organization that is not responsive to inquiries and does not provide clear communications about any aspect of the funds under their advisement.*

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It's Not Ok to:

7 Diligently evaluate implementation terms

- Document process used for implementation.
- Ensure appropriate investment vehicles are employed.
- Control implementation costs i.e.: trading.
- Implementation adheres to guidelines set forth in IPS on an ex-ante (before the fact) basis.

- Assume the custodian or brokerage firm will implement in the best interest of the client.
- Utilize inappropriate share classes or investment strategies.
- Fail to monitor implementation vis a vis the Investment Policy Statement.
- To utilize an asset management platform such as managed account or unified managed account (UMA) which does not provide complete transparency or take an affirmative named fiduciary position.

8 Support, embrace, and maintain a client's entire governance, investment and risk control process

- *Documentation and maintenance of fiduciary process is designed to enhance results and minimize liability.*
- *The failure to follow an established prudent process is a breach of fiduciary responsibility.*

- *Blindly assume the guidelines set forth in the Investment Policy Statement are being followed.*
- *Fail to provide an adequate audit path which demonstrates and documents risks are measured monitored and controlled.*
- *Misunderstand total costs the asset pool incurs.*

9 Monitoring

- *Review investment policies and guidelines annually or as fund requirements or market conditions warrant.*
- *Review and document investment returns, sources of return, causes for concern.*
- *Provide quarterly audit of exceptions, restrictions and potential guideline violations.*
- *Rebalance portfolio as warranted and in line with investment guidelines.*
- *Monitor all investment managers and strategies in a rigorous and ongoing manner..*

- *Calculate returns in a manner not consistent with GIPS (Global Investment Performance Standards).*
- *Provide ad hoc monitoring reports, like only when performance is good.*
- *Provide selective time periods for review.*
- *Change investment managers or strategies due to short-term premonitions or performance.*
- *Provide benchmark comparisons which are not included in the Investment Policy Statement.*
- *Fail to rebalance portfolios to acceptable levels as set forth in the Investment Policy Statement.*
- *Fail to consider, monitor and control costs when rebalancing.*

10 Disclosure

- *Disclose and document all fees paid by asset pool including custodial, embedded and explicit manage fees, advisor fees etc.*
- *Document on a quarterly basis who, how and for what each entity is compensated.*
- *Annual review of all fees, vendor and manager relationships.*

- *Assume embedded mutual fund or ETF fees can be ignored.*
- *Ignore new share classes which can reduce client costs.*
- *Collect any fee (12b-1, finder fee, transaction fee) from any vendor without clear, understandable disclosure.*
- *Assume the prospectus covers your disclosure requirement.*