

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Before the
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940
Release No. 6395 / September 5, 2023

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING
File No. 3-21605

In the Matter of

**Lloyd George Management
(HK) Limited**

Respondent.

**ORDER INSTITUTING ADMINISTRATIVE
AND CEASE-AND-DESIST PROCEEDINGS,
PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 203(e) AND 203(k)
OF THE INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF
1940, MAKING FINDINGS, AND IMPOSING
REMEDIAL SANCTIONS AND A CEASE-AND-
DESIST ORDER**

I.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) deems it appropriate and in the public interest that public administrative and cease-and-desist proceedings be, and hereby are, instituted pursuant to Sections 203(e) and 203(k) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”) against Lloyd George Management (HK) Limited (“LGM” or “Respondent”).

II.

In anticipation of the institution of these proceedings, Respondent has submitted an Offer of Settlement (the “Offer”) which the Commission has determined to accept. Solely for the purpose of these proceedings and any other proceedings brought by or on behalf of the Commission, or to which the Commission is a party, and without admitting or denying the findings herein, except as to the Commission’s jurisdiction over it and the subject matter of these proceedings, which are admitted, Respondent consents to the entry of this Order Instituting Administrative and Cease-and-Desist Proceedings, Pursuant to Sections 203(e) and 203(k) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, Making Findings, and Imposing Remedial Sanctions and a Cease-and-Desist Order (“Order”), as set forth below.

III.

On the basis of this Order and Respondent's Offer, the Commission finds¹ that:

Summary

1. LGM, a registered investment adviser, is an investment adviser to private funds. This matter concerns LGM's violations of the federal securities laws in connection with the financial statement audits of a private fund that LGM advised. From 2018 through 2022, LGM failed to timely distribute annual audited financial statements to investors in a private fund that it advised; the audits for years ending 2017 through 2019 were completed pursuant to the International Standards on Auditing, not U.S. GAAS requirements; and the auditor that performed the fiscal year end 2021 audit was not registered with the PCAOB. These failures resulted in violations of Section 206(4) of the Advisers Act and Rule 206(4)-2 thereunder, commonly referred to as the "custody rule".

Respondent

2. Lloyd George Management (HK) Limited ("LGM") is a Hong Kong limited company with its principal place of business in Sheung Wan, Hong Kong. LGM has been registered with the Commission as an investment adviser since June 2015. On its Form ADV dated May 22, 2023, LGM reported that it had approximately \$52 million in regulatory assets under management, including approximately \$30 million in pooled investment vehicles.

Other Relevant Entity

3. Bamboo Asia Fund LP (the "Fund") is a Delaware limited partnership formed in 2015. At all relevant times, an affiliate under common control with LGM was the general partner of the Fund. LGM has been the investment adviser to the Fund since its inception.

LGM Violated the Custody Rule

4. The custody rule requires that registered investment advisers who have custody of client funds or securities implement an enumerated set of requirements to prevent the loss, misuse, or misappropriation of those assets.

5. An investment adviser has custody of client assets if it holds, directly or indirectly, client funds or securities, or if it has the authority to obtain possession of those assets. *See* Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2(d)(2). A related person of LGM has served as the managing member or general partner of the Fund at all relevant times, and has had the authority to make decisions for, and act on

¹ The findings herein are made pursuant to Respondent's Offer and are not binding on any other person or entity in this or any other proceeding.

behalf of, the Fund. LGM is therefore deemed to have custody of the Fund’s assets as defined in Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2.

6. An investment adviser with custody of client assets must, among other things: (i) ensure that a qualified custodian maintains the client assets; (ii) notify the client in writing of accounts opened by the adviser at a qualified custodian on the client’s behalf; (iii) have a reasonable basis for believing that the qualified custodian sends account statements at least quarterly to clients, except if the client is a limited partnership or limited liability company for which the adviser or a related person is a general partner or managing member, the account statements must be sent to each limited partner or member; and (iv) ensure that client funds and securities are verified by actual examination once each year by an independent public accountant at a time chosen by the accountant without prior notice or announcement to the adviser. *See* Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2(a)(1)-(5).

7. The custody rule provides an alternative to complying with the requirements of Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2(a)(2), (3) and (4) for investment advisers to limited partnerships or other types of pooled investment vehicles. The custody rule provides that an investment adviser “shall be deemed to have complied with” the independent verification requirement and is not required to satisfy the notification and account statements delivery requirements with respect to a fund if the fund is subject to audit (as defined in rule 1-02(d) of Regulation S-X (17 CFR 210.1-02(d))² at least annually and “distributes [the fund’s] audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles to all limited partners . . . within 120 days of the end of [the fund’s] fiscal year” (“Audited Financials Alternative”). *See* Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2(b)(4). The accountant performing the audit must be an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”). *See* Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2(b)(4)(ii). An investment adviser to a limited partnership that fails to meet the requirements of the Audited Financials Alternative to timely distribute audited financial statements prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) would need to satisfy all of the requirements of Rule 206(4)-2(a)(2)-(4) in order to avoid violating the custody rule.

8. LGM purported to rely on the Audited Financials Alternative in order to comply with the custody rule for the Fund, but failed to satisfy the requirements in various ways. First, LGM failed to timely deliver the audited financials for years ending 2017 through 2021 (which were supposed to be delivered starting in 2018 and continuing through 2022) to the Fund’s investors. Rather, LGM only delivered the audited financials upon request. Second, the audits for years ending 2017 through 2019 were completed pursuant to the International Standards on

² Rule 1-02(d) defines an audit, for a non-issuer, as the following: “When used in regard to financial statements of entities that are not issuers as defined by Section 2(a)(7) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the term means an examination of the financial statements by an independent accountant in accordance with either the standards of the PCAOB or U.S. generally accepted auditing standards (“U.S. GAAS”) as specified or permitted in the regulations and forms applicable to those entities for the purpose of expressing an opinion thereon. The standards of the PCAOB and U.S. GAAS may be modified or supplemented by the Commission.” With respect to an audit conducted for a pooled investment vehicle relying on the Audited Financials Alternative, the auditor would be required to conduct the audit in accordance with U.S. GAAS because the audit would not be within the jurisdiction of the PCAOB as defined by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended, (i.e., not an issuer, broker, or dealer). *See* 15 U.S.C. § 7211; AICPA auditing standards, AU-C Section 700.46.

Auditing, not U.S. GAAS requirements. Third, the auditor that performed the fiscal year-end 2021 audit was not registered with the PCAOB.³ Accordingly, LGM did not satisfy the requirements of the Audited Financials Alternative in Rule 206(4)-2(b)(4) from 2018 through 2022. It was therefore obligated to comply with Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2(a)(2), (3) and (4), which LGM also failed to do.

Violations

9. As a result of the conduct described above, LGM willfully⁴ violated Section 206(4) of the Advisers Act and Rule 206(4)-2 thereunder.

IV.

In view of the foregoing, the Commission deems it appropriate and in the public interest to impose the sanctions agreed to in Respondent LGM's Offer.

Accordingly, pursuant to Sections 203(e) and 203(k) of the Advisers Act, it is hereby ORDERED that:

A. Respondent cease and desist from committing or causing any violations and any future violations of Section 206(4) of the Advisers Act and Rule 206(4)-2 thereunder.

B. Respondent is censured.

C. Respondent shall, within 10 days of the entry of this Order, pay a civil money penalty in the amount of \$50,000 to the Commission for transfer to the general fund of the United States Treasury, subject to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Section 21F(g)(3). If timely payment is not made, additional interest shall accrue pursuant to 31 U.S.C. §3717.

Payment must be made in one of the following ways:

- (1) Respondent may transmit payment electronically to the Commission, which will provide detailed ACH transfer/Fedwire instructions upon request;
- (2) Respondent may make direct payment from a bank account via Pay.gov through the SEC website at <http://www.sec.gov/about/offices/ofm.htm>; or

³ A list of firms currently registered with the PCAOB is available to the public on the PCAOB website.

⁴ "Willfully," for purposes of imposing relief under Section 203(e) of the Advisers Act "means no more than that the person charged with the duty knows what he is doing." *Wonsover v. SEC*, 205 F.3d 408, 414 (D.C. Cir. 2000) (quoting *Hughes v. SEC*, 174 F.2d 969, 977 (D.C. Cir. 1949)). There is no requirement that the actor "also be aware that he is violating one of the Rules or Acts." *Tager v. SEC*, 344 F.2d 5, 8 (2d Cir. 1965). The decision in *The Robare Group, Ltd. v. SEC*, which construed the term "willfully" for purposes of a differently structured statutory provision, does not alter that standard. 922 F.3d 468, 478-79 (D.C. Cir. 2019) (setting forth the showing required to establish that a person has "willfully omit[ted]" material information from a required disclosure in violation of Section 207 of the Advisers Act).

(3) Respondent may pay by certified check, bank cashier's check, or United States postal money order, made payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission and hand-delivered or mailed to:

Enterprise Services Center
Accounts Receivable Branch
HQ Bldg., Room 181, AMZ-341
6500 South MacArthur Boulevard
Oklahoma City, OK 73169

Payments by check or money order must be accompanied by a cover letter identifying LGM as a Respondent in these proceedings, and the file number of these proceedings; a copy of the cover letter and check or money order must be sent to Kimberly L. Frederick, Assistant Regional Director, Denver Regional Office, Securities and Exchange Commission, 1961 Stout Street, Suite 1700, Denver, CO 80294.

D. Amounts ordered to be paid as civil money penalties pursuant to this Order shall be treated as penalties paid to the government for all purposes, including all tax purposes. To preserve the deterrent effect of the civil penalty, Respondent agrees that in any Related Investor Action, it shall not argue that it is entitled to, nor shall it benefit by, offset or reduction of any award of compensatory damages by the amount of any part of Respondent's payment of a civil penalty in this action ("Penalty Offset"). If the court in any Related Investor Action grants such a Penalty Offset, Respondent agrees that it shall, within 30 days after entry of a final order granting the Penalty Offset, notify the Commission's counsel in this action and pay the amount of the Penalty Offset to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such a payment shall not be deemed an additional civil penalty and shall not be deemed to change the amount of the civil penalty imposed in this proceeding. For purposes of this paragraph, a "Related Investor Action" means a private damages action brought against Respondent by or on behalf of one or more investors based on substantially the same facts as alleged in the Order instituted by the Commission in this proceeding.

By the Commission.

Vanessa A. Countryman
Secretary