

TOTAL BURDEN HOURS

Activity	Number of respondents	Frequency (annually)	Total annual responses	Time per response minutes	Total annual burden (hours)
L3 Evaluation surveys	950	1	950	15	238
L3 Evaluation interviews	277	1	277	60	277
Unduplicated totals	1,227	1,227	515

If additional information is required contact: Darwin Arceo, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 4W-218, Washington, DC.

Dated: December 15, 2023.

Darwin Arceo,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2023-27971 Filed 12-19-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-17-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employee Benefits Security Administration

[Exemption Application No. D-12096]

Proposed Exemption for Certain Prohibited Transaction Restrictions Involving TT International Asset Management Ltd (TTI or the Applicant) Located in London, United Kingdom

AGENCY: Employee Benefits Security Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice of proposed exemption.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice of the pendency before the Department of Labor (the Department) of a proposed individual exemption from certain of the prohibited transaction restrictions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and/or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the Code). If this proposed exemption is granted, TT International Asset Management Ltd (TTI) will not be precluded from relying on the exemptive relief provided by Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption 84-14 (PTE 84-14 or the QPAM Exemption), notwithstanding the conviction of SMBC Nikko Securities, Inc. (Nikko Tokyo) in Tokyo District Court for attempting to peg, fix or stabilize the prices of certain Japanese equity securities that Nikko Tokyo was attempting to place in a block offering that occurred on February 13, 2023 (the Conviction).

DATES: If granted, the exemption will be in effect for a period of five years, beginning on February 13, 2024, and ending on February 12, 2029. Written comments and requests for a public hearing on the proposed exemption should be submitted to the Department by February 5, 2024.

ADDRESSES: All written comments and requests for a hearing should be submitted to the Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA), Office of Exemption Determinations, Attention: Application No. D-12096, via email to e-OED@dol.gov or online through <http://www.regulations.gov>. Any such comments or requests should be sent by the end of the scheduled comment period. The application for exemption and the comments received will be available for public inspection in the Public Disclosure Room of the Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-1515, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** below for additional information regarding comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Joseph Brennan of the Department at (202) 693-8456. (This is not a toll-free number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments

Persons are encouraged to submit all comments electronically and not to follow with paper copies. Comments should state the nature of the person's interest in the proposed exemption and how the person would be adversely affected by the exemption, if granted. Any person who may be adversely affected by an exemption can request a hearing on the exemption. A request for a hearing must state: (1) the name, address, telephone number, and email address of the person making the request; (2) the nature of the person's interest in the exemption and the manner in which the person would be adversely affected by the exemption; and (3) a statement of the issues to be addressed and a general description of the evidence to be presented at the hearing. The Department will grant a

request for a hearing made in accordance with the requirements above where a hearing is necessary to fully explore material factual issues identified by the requestor, and a notice of such hearing will be published by the Department in the **Federal Register**. The Department may decline to hold a hearing if: (1) the request for the hearing does not meet the requirements stated above; (2) the only issues identified for exploration at the hearing are matters of law; or (3) the factual issues identified in the request can be fully explored through the submission of evidence in written (including electronic) form.

Warning: All comments received will be included in the public record without change and may be made available online at <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be confidential or information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. If you submit a comment, EBSA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment, but DO NOT submit information that you consider to be confidential, or otherwise protected (such as a Social Security number or an unlisted phone number) or confidential business information that you do not want publicly disclosed. If EBSA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EBSA might not be able to consider your comment.

Additionally, the <http://www.regulations.gov> website is an "anonymous access" system, which means EBSA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email directly to EBSA without going through <http://www.regulations.gov>, your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public record and made available on the internet.

Proposed Exemption

This proposed exemption would provide relief from certain restrictions

set forth in ERISA sections 406 and 407.¹ It would not, however, provide relief from any other violation of law. Furthermore, the Department cautions that the relief in this proposed exemption would terminate immediately if, among other things, TTI or an affiliate of TTI (as defined in Section VI(d) of PTE 84–14)² is convicted of a crime covered by Section I(g) of PTE 84–14 (other than the Conviction) during the Exemption Period. Although TTI could apply for a new exemption in that circumstance, the Department would not be obligated to grant the exemption.

The terms of this proposed exemption have been specifically designed to permit a plan to terminate its relationship in an orderly and cost-effective fashion in the event of an additional conviction of TTI or a TTI affiliate, or a determination by the plan that it is otherwise prudent to terminate its relationship with TTI.

Summary of Facts and Representations³

Background

1. The Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation group (SMBC) is a Japanese financial services firm that conducts activities across a wide range of financial sectors, including banking,

asset management, securities trading, leasing, credit card lending, and consumer finance. SMBC provides asset management services through two subsidiaries. The first is TTI, which is managed independently of the broader SMBC group. The second is Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management Company, Limited, an investment manager headquartered in Tokyo. The SMBC group also conducts securities market activities through the SMBC Nikko Securities franchise. As relevant to this proposed exemption, that includes Nikko Tokyo, a Japanese broker-dealer.

2. TTI is a global investment firm headquartered in London, UK that manages approximately \$7.1 billion in assets. TTI and its subsidiaries⁴ have operations in the United States, Hong Kong, and Japan. TTI was wholly acquired by Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. (SMFG) on February 28, 2020, and is currently a member of the SMBC Group. Since the acquisition, TTI has remained a stand-alone business with distinct reporting lines, governance structures, and control frameworks.

3. TTI is an SEC-registered investment advisor that specializes in managing portfolios for institutional investors, including ERISA-covered Plans (Covered Plans),⁵ public retirement plans, and other collective investment vehicles through a variety of equity long-only and long/short strategies across a broad range of industry sectors and geographies.

4. In offering investment management services, TTI operates as a QPAM in reliance on PTE 84–14.⁶ TTI advises four segregated ERISA accounts on behalf of the ERISA-covered plans of two major U.S. employers⁷ and operates three segregated accounts for public pension plans, which currently hold approximately \$466.4 million in assets.⁸

⁴ TTI subsidiaries include TT International Investment Management LLP, TT International (Hong Kong) Ltd, TT Crosby Ltd, and TT International Advisors Inc.

⁵ The term “Covered Plan” means a plan subject to Part IV of Title I of ERISA (an “ERISA-covered plan”) or a plan subject to Code section 4975 (an “IRA”), in each case, with respect to which TTI relies on PTE 84–14, or with respect to which TTI has expressly represented that the manager qualifies as a QPAM or relies on PTE 84–14. A Covered Plan does not include an ERISA-covered plan or IRA to the extent that TTI has expressly disclaimed reliance on QPAM status or PTE 84–14 in entering into a contract, arrangement, or agreement with the ERISA-covered plan or IRA.

⁶ Currently, TTI is the only member of the SMBC group that relies on the QPAM Exemption.

⁷ Together, these two ERISA-covered plans currently hold approximately \$352.7 million in assets.

⁸ Although the public pension plans are not statutory ERISA assets, TTI has committed to those plans to follow the same rules and operate under the same restrictions as ERISA plans. Accordingly,

TTI also manages three funds as ERISA “plan asset” funds: the TT Emerging Markets Opportunities Fund II Limited, which is operational and holds ERISA assets; the TT Environmental Solutions Equity Master Fund II Limited, which is in the process of being launched; and the TT Non-U.S. Equity Master Fund Limited, which is operational but does not hold any ERISA assets.

ERISA and Code Prohibited Transactions and PTE 84–14

5. The rules set forth in ERISA section 406 and Code section 4975(c)(1) proscribe certain “prohibited transactions” between plans and certain parties in interest with respect to those plans.⁹ ERISA section 3(14) defines parties in interest with respect to a plan to include, among others, the plan fiduciary, a sponsoring employer of the plan, a union whose members are covered by the plan, service providers with respect to the plan, and certain of their affiliates.¹⁰ The prohibited transaction provisions under ERISA section 406(a) and Code section 4975(c)(1) prohibit, in relevant part, (1) sales, leases, loans, or the provision of services between a party in interest and a plan (or an entity whose assets are deemed to constitute the assets of a plan), (2) the use of plan assets by or for the benefit of a party in interest, or (3) a transfer of plan assets to a party in interest.¹¹

6. Under the authority of ERISA section 408(a) and Code section 4975(c)(2), the Department has the authority to grant an exemption from such “prohibited transactions” in accordance with the procedures set forth in its exemption procedure regulation if the Department finds that an exemption is: (a) administratively feasible, (b) in the interests of the plan and of its participants and beneficiaries, and (c) protective of the rights of the plan’s participants and beneficiaries.¹²

7. PTE 84–14 exempts certain prohibited transactions between a party in interest and an “investment fund” (as defined in Section VI(b) of PTE 84–14)

these plans are operated in compliance with ERISA and utilize the QPAM exemption.

⁹ For purposes of the Summary of Facts and Representations, references to specific provisions of Title I of ERISA, unless otherwise specified, refer also to the corresponding provisions of the Code.

¹⁰ Under the Code, such parties, or similar parties, are referred to as “disqualified persons.”

¹¹ The prohibited transaction provisions also include certain fiduciary prohibited transactions under ERISA Section 406(b). These include transactions involving fiduciary self-dealing, fiduciary conflicts of interest, and kickbacks to fiduciaries.

¹² The Department’s exemption procedure regulation is codified at 29 CFR part 2570, subpart B (76 FR 66637, 66644, October 27, 2011).

¹ For purposes of this proposed exemption, references to specific provisions of ERISA Title I, unless otherwise specified, should be read to refer as well to the corresponding provisions of Code section 4975. Further, this proposed exemption, if granted, does not provide relief from the requirements of, or specific sections of, any law not noted above. Accordingly, TTI is responsible for ensuring compliance with any other laws applicable to the transactions described herein.

² Section VI(d) of PTE 84–14 defines the term “affiliate” for purposes of Section I(g) as “(1) Any person directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the person, (2) Any director of, relative of, or partner in, any such person, (3) Any corporation, partnership, trust or unincorporated enterprise of which such person is an officer, director, or a 5 percent or more partner or owner, and (4) Any employee or officer of the person who—(A) Is a highly compensated employee (as defined in Section 4975(e)(2)(H) of the Code) or officer (earning 10 percent or more of the yearly wages of such person), or (B) Has direct or indirect authority, responsibility or control regarding the custody, management or disposition of plan assets.”

³ The Summary of Facts and Representations is based on TTI’s representations provided in its exemption application and does not reflect factual findings or opinions of the Department unless indicated otherwise. The Department notes that the availability of this exemption is subject to the express condition that the material facts and representations contained in application D–12096 are true and complete at all times, and accurately describe all material terms of the transactions covered by the exemption. If there is any material change in a transaction covered by the exemption, or in a material fact or representation described in the application, the exemption will cease to apply as of the date of the change.

in which a plan has an interest if the investment manager managing the investment fund satisfies the definition of a “qualified professional asset manager” (QPAM) and satisfies additional conditions of the exemption. PTE 84–14 was developed and granted based on the essential premise that broad relief could be afforded for all types of transactions in which a plan engages only if the commitments and the investments of plan assets and the negotiations leading thereto are the sole responsibility of an independent, discretionary manager.¹³

8. Section I(g) of PTE 84–14 prevents an entity that may otherwise meet the QPAM definition from utilizing the exemptive relief provided by the QPAM Exemption for itself and its client plans if that entity, an “affiliate” thereof, or any direct or indirect five percent or more owner in the QPAM has been either convicted or released from imprisonment, whichever is later, as a result of criminal activity described in Section I(g) within the 10 years immediately preceding a transaction. Section I(g) was included in PTE 84–14, in part, based on the Department’s expectation that a QPAM, and those who may be in a position to influence the QPAM’s policies, maintain a high standard of integrity.¹⁴

Nikko Tokyo Conviction and PTE 84–14 Disqualification

9. On February 13, 2023, Nikko Tokyo and four of its officers and employees were convicted in Tokyo District Court of violating Japan’s Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (the FIEA) for attempting to peg, fix, or stabilize¹⁵ the prices of certain Japanese equity securities that Nikko Tokyo was attempting to place in a block offering (the Conviction). Nikko Tokyo was convicted of 10 violations of the FIEA and was ordered to pay a ¥700 million fine (approximately \$5.3 million) and a surcharge of approximately ¥4.5 billion (approximately \$33.7 million).

¹³ See 75 FR 38837, 38839 (July 6, 2010).

¹⁴ 49 FR 9494 (March 13, 1984), as corrected at 50 FR 41430 (October 10, 1985), as amended at 70 FR 49305 (August 23, 2005), and as amended at 75 FR 38837 (July 6, 2010).

¹⁵ According to the Applicant, the unofficial English-language translation of Article 159, paragraph 3 of the FIEA, available on the Japanese Financial Services Agency website, provides that no person may “conduct a series of Sales and Purchase of Securities, etc. or make offer, Entrustment, etc. or Accepting an Entrustment, etc. therefore in violation of a Cabinet Order for the purpose of pegging, fixing or stabilizing prices of Listed Financial Instruments, etc. in a Financial Instruments Exchange Market or prices of Over-the-Counter Traded Securities in an Over-the-Counter Securities Market.”

A block offering is a type of limited public offering that is common in Japan whereby a dealer typically applies a spread to the price at which it purchases the shares from the seller and the price at which it sells them in the block offering. Between December 2019 and November 2021, Nikko Tokyo, through the actions of relevant officers, purchased shares of five issuers for its own account in an attempt to peg, fix, or stabilize the prices of those securities in anticipation of a block offer. This activity was intended to ensure that the price of the securities being sold through the block offering did not decline significantly, which would have potentially harmed Nikko Tokyo’s interests.¹⁶

Nikko Tokyo Affiliation and Loss of QPAM Status

10. Both TTI and Nikko Tokyo are direct subsidiaries of SMFG and thus are affiliates for the purposes of Section I(g) of the QPAM Exemption. When the Tokyo District Court sentenced Nikko Tokyo in connection with the Conviction, Section I(g) of PTE 84–14 was triggered, and TTI became ineligible to rely on the QPAM Exemption to service its Plan clients, without receiving an individual prohibited transaction exemption from the Department.

PTE 2023–13

11. On October 19, 2022, TTI requested an individual exemption for TTI and its Covered Plan clients to continue to utilize the relief in PTE 84–14, notwithstanding the then-anticipated Conviction of Nikko Tokyo. In support of its exemption request, TTI asserted that: there has always been a complete separation in operations between TTI and Nikko Tokyo; Nikko Tokyo is a remote foreign affiliate of TTI with wholly separate businesses, operations, management, systems, premises, and legal and compliance personnel; TTI was not involved in any way in the Misconduct; and the Misconduct did not involve any ERISA assets. In its exemption application, TTI requested: (1) a five-year term of relief and (2) an exemption that would cover TTI and TTI’s current and future affiliates and related entities.

12. On April 28, 2023, the Department granted PTE 2023–13,¹⁷ which permitted TTI to continue to rely upon

the relief provided in the QPAM exemption for a one-year period from the date of the Conviction. The Department declined TTI’s request for a longer five-year exemption term and instead proposed a limited one-year term that applies exclusively to TTI, so the Department retained the ability to review TTI’s adherence to the conditions set out in the one-year exemption before considering longer-term relief.

Conditions of PTE 2023–13

13. PTE 2023–13 contains a set of conditions that are designed to protect those Covered Plans that entrust their assets to TTI despite the serious nature of the criminal misconduct underlying the Conviction of Nikko Tokyo. Under PTE 2023–13, TTI must:¹⁸

- Develop, implement, maintain, and follow written policies (the Policies) that are reasonably designed to ensure that, among other things: the asset management decisions of TTI are conducted independently of Nikko Tokyo; TTI fully complies with ERISA’s fiduciary duties; and any filings or statements made by TTI to regulators are materially accurate and complete.

- Develop and implement a training program (the Training) conducted by a prudently selected independent professional that covers the Policies, ERISA and Code compliance, ethical conduct, the consequences for not complying with the conditions of the exemption, and the duty to promptly report wrongdoing.

- Submit to an audit conducted by a prudently selected independent auditor (the Auditor) who completes a written report (the Audit Report) assessing the adequacy of TTI’s Policies and Training, TTI’s compliance with the Policies and Training, the need, if any, to strengthen the Policies and Training; and any instance(s) of noncompliance by TTI.¹⁹

- Agree and warrant to Covered Plan clients that it will: (a) comply with ERISA and the Code; (b) refrain from engaging in prohibited transactions that are not otherwise exempt (and promptly correct any inadvertent prohibited transactions); and (c) comply with the standards of prudence and loyalty set forth in ERISA section 404.

- Agree and warrant: (a) to indemnify and hold harmless Covered Plans for certain damages; (b) not to require (or otherwise cause) Covered Plans to

¹⁶ The Tokyo Public Prosecutor alleged that these “stabilization transactions” violated Article 197 Paragraph 1, Item 5, Article 159, Paragraph 3, and Article 207, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the FIEA and Article 60 of the Penal Code.

¹⁷ See PTE 2023–13, 88 FR 26336 (April 28, 2023).

¹⁸ The following paragraphs do not discuss all of the conditions set out in PTE 2023–13. For the complete set of conditions, see PTE 2023–13.

¹⁹ Further, certain TTI senior personnel must review the Audit Report, make certain certifications, and take corrective actions when necessary.

waive, limit, or qualify the liability of TTI for violating ERISA or the Code or engaging in prohibited transactions; (c) not to restrict the ability of Covered Plans to terminate or withdraw from their arrangement with TTI except for reasonable restrictions disclosed in advance; and (d) not to impose any fees, penalties, or charges for such termination or withdrawal, except for reasonable fees.

- Designate a senior compliance officer (the Compliance Officer) to conduct a twelve-month review to determine the adequacy and effectiveness of TTI's implementation of the Policies and Training (the Review).

PTE 2023–13 Compliance

14. TTI states that it has complied with the conditions of PTE 2023–13 and, therefore, should be permitted to continue to rely upon PTE 84–14 through the remainder of its 10-year Section I(g) ineligibility period in order to avoid substantial costs and other disruptions that would occur if TTI no longer act as a QPAM. TTI represents that it has taken the following concrete steps to comply with the requirements of PTE 2023–13.

15. *Adoption of Comprehensive Policies.* TTI states that it has developed and implemented specific policies (the ERISA Policies) that ensure that asset management decisions of TTI are conducted independently of Nikko Tokyo. TTI states that its ERISA Policies promote compliance with ERISA's fiduciary duties and prohibited transaction provisions, including with respect to co-fiduciary liability, and ensure accuracy in communications with regulators and Covered Plan clients. TTI further states that its ERISA Policies include required monitoring to ensure compliance with the specific terms of PTE 2023–13 and the prompt identification and correction of any Policy violations.

TTI states that it maintains policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that all TTI personnel comply with applicable regulations and act in the best interests of TTI's clients, including ERISA plan participants. TTI represents that it does not share trading decisions and investment strategies for its clients with personnel outside of TTI's asset management businesses and does not consult with other parts of the SMBC group in connection with investment decisions it makes on behalf of its clients.

16. *Implementation of a Training Program.* TTI represents that it has implemented a comprehensive, mandatory training program for all

relevant TTI asset/portfolio management, trading, legal, compliance, and internal audit personnel (the ERISA Training). TTI submits that initial ERISA Training sessions under PTE 2023–13 have been completed, with mandatory attendance for relevant personnel. Two WilmerHale partners who are experienced in ERISA training and the regulatory compliance of asset managers taught the ERISA Training course on August 8, 2023, with a simultaneous broadcast in TTI's London office. TTI states that required personnel who were unable to attend the live training have completed the training via a recording of the live session. TTI represents further that it has made electronic training modules available for new relevant personnel and that follow-ups are made to ensure that all relevant personnel complete the Training.

17. *Disclosure to Client and Amendment of Client Agreements.* TTI represents that it has provided its Covered Plan clients with a copy of PTE 2023–13, a summary of TTI's written ERISA Policies developed in connection therewith, a summary of the conduct leading to the Conviction, and notice that the requirements of the QPAM Exemption were not satisfied as a result of the Conviction. TTI states further that it has amended its agreements with Covered Plan clients to allow for the termination of the relationship with TTI without penalty to the Covered Plan clients, and to incorporate all other conditions of PTE 2023–13. TTI notes that, throughout this process, no Covered Plan client has decided to terminate its relationship with TTI.

18. *Strengthening of Compliance within TTI.* TTI represents that it has designated its Chief Compliance Officer as the initial Compliance Officer under PTE 2023–13. TTI states that its Chief Compliance Officer now oversees the ERISA Policies and ERISA Training and ensures that each conforms to the requirements set out in PTE 2023–13. TTI states that by designating its Chief Compliance Officer to this role, it is ensuring that the Compliance Officer will have a direct reporting line to senior management.

19. *Strengthening of Compliance within the SMBC Group.* The Applicant states that TTI and the SMBC group have strengthened their group-wide coordination regarding potentially disqualifying conduct, in order to ensure compliance with the conditions of PTE 2023–13, including identification of deferred prosecution or non-prosecution agreements. Further, to prevent the possibility of reoccurrence, Nikko Tokyo has ceased block offerings while completing remedial measures

supervised by Japanese regulators, including a verification process to assess whether the root causes of the problems have been addressed.

20. *Note on the Audit.* PTE 2023–13 requires TTI to undergo an audit that covers the one-year period of February 13, 2023, through February 12, 2024. The audit report must be completed by August 12, 2024. TTI represents that it has engaged Newport Trust Company to carry out the independent auditor functions required under PTE 2023–13 and this exemption if it is granted by the Department.

Remedial Efforts by Nikko Tokyo and SMFG

21. According to the Applicant, Nikko Tokyo has taken significant steps to address the issues that led to the Conviction and has enhanced its policies and procedures related to proprietary trading and enhanced its surveillance over that activity, including hiring additional compliance officers. In addition, Nikko Tokyo refused to renew its employment contracts with each of the four executive officers who were alleged to have been involved in the misconduct underlying the Conviction and has dismissed the remaining two employees on disciplinary grounds.

Separation of TTI and Nikko Tokyo

22. TTI states that: none of the misconduct underlying the Nikko Tokyo Conviction involved TTI or the SMBC group's asset management businesses; none of TTI's personnel was involved in the misconduct; and none of the individual officers or employees of Nikko Tokyo had any role at TTI. According to the Applicant, TTI and Nikko Tokyo have separate businesses, operations, management teams, systems, premises, and legal and compliance personnel. Since its acquisition by SMFG on February 28, 2020, TTI has remained a stand-alone business with distinct reporting lines, governance structures, and control frameworks. Further, TTI is not directly owned by or in the same vertical ownership chain as Nikko Tokyo, and TTI and Nikko Tokyo do not share personnel or office space.

23. The Applicant states that although TTI's seven-member board of directors includes four representatives from the SMBC group, TTI's Management Committee provides direct oversight of TTI's business.²⁰ Day-to-day management at TTI is conducted by a

²⁰ The board of directors is responsible for, among other things, setting strategic objectives, approving major initiatives, and ensuring the company has adopted and implemented a compliance infrastructure that is reasonably designed to meet its regulatory obligations.

dedicated management team with support from other TTI committees, including the Operations Committee, Product Committee, Valuation Committee, and ESG Committee. In addition, TTI has dedicated independent legal, risk, and compliance teams, as well as its own control framework and compliance infrastructure.²¹

24. According to the Applicant, TTI personnel remain fully and independently responsible for TTI's material functions, including portfolio and risk management activities, investment and trading decisions, compliance, marketing, and the provision of client services. In addition, dedicated TTI personnel perform all day-to-day functions related to TTI's business as an investment adviser, including onboarding customers, managing customer accounts, and executing trading decisions.

25. TTI states that it has detailed policies setting forth its process for handling ERISA assets, identifying and addressing conflicts of interest, best execution, and compliance with applicable anti-money laundering requirements. TTI also states that it has a dedicated Compliance Manual that sets forth, among other things, firm policies related to whistleblowing, handling internal and external complaints, client onboarding, and the process for approving new products or instruments.

26. Finally, TTI states that Nikko Tokyo is not a QPAM, does not manage any ERISA assets, and that no ERISA assets were involved in the Misconduct underlying the Nikko Tokyo Conviction. Further, TTI has not engaged in trading activity with Nikko Tokyo on behalf of ERISA accounts at any point since TTI became affiliated with Nikko Tokyo.

Hardship to Covered Plans

27. TTI represents that Covered Plans would suffer certain hardships if TTI loses its eligibility to rely on the QPAM Exemption. TTI's representations regarding these hardships are set forth below in paragraphs 28 through 37.

28. According to the Applicant, loss of the QPAM Exemption would severely limit the investment transactions available to the accounts that TTI manages on behalf of Covered Plans, hindering TTI's ability to efficiently

manage the strategies for which it contracted with Covered Plan clients. Further, if TTI were ineligible to rely on the QPAM Exemption, it could receive less advantageous pricing for transactions it engages in on behalf of Covered Plans.

29. TTI states that it has extensively reviewed its investment activity and concluded that, as a practical matter, the QPAM Exemption is the only exemption available to provide relief for certain types of investment transactions it enters into on behalf of Covered Plans. TTI states that counterparties to the swaps and other transactions in which TTI-managed accounts engage require compliance with, and a representation as to satisfaction of the conditions of, the QPAM Exemption. In light of market reliance on QPAM Exemption, the Applicant submits that it would not be possible for TTI to effectively manage its strategies for ERISA clients, absent the grant of exemptive relief.

TTI states that considering the nature of emerging market investments and swap, options, and other derivative transactions, Covered Plan clients and counterparties are reluctant to utilize more recent alternative exemptions, such as the service provider exemption under ERISA section 408(b)(17). This reluctance is due to uncertainty about the application of the adequate consideration requirements of the statutory exemption and the resulting possibility that the use of the exemption could later be challenged by the Department on those grounds.

30. TTI states that it relies on the QPAM Exemption to conduct a variety of transactions on behalf of Covered Plans, including buying and selling equity securities; preferred stock; American Depositary Receipts, and related options; U.S. and foreign fixed-income instruments, including unregistered offerings; various derivatives, including futures, options on futures, and swaps; and foreign exchange products, including spot currencies, forwards, and swaps. TTI also relies upon the QPAM Exemption for the purchase and sale of both foreign and domestic equity securities, registered and sold under Rule 144A or otherwise (e.g., traditional private placement).

31. TTI represents that if it loses its ability to rely upon the QPAM Exemption, it would no longer be able to hedge currency for its private and public plan asset clients, preventing it from managing absolute and relative currency risk for such clients in such clients' best interests. TTI states that it specializes in international and emerging market strategies that depend

on TTI's ability to translate and maintain the value of Covered Plan investments from the local currency in which the investment is made into U.S. dollars, the benchmark currency in which performance is measured. To limit plan risk exposure to the underlying securities without simultaneously exposing them to the risk of currency fluctuation, TTI makes substantial use of foreign exchange (FX) hedges by using forward transactions and other FX derivatives. If this proposed exemption is not granted, TTI states that nearly \$900 million in ERISA plans and separately managed accounts for private and public employers would likely be affected, either directly or as a result of TTI's inability to effectively hedge risk.

32. For all but one of the ERISA funds that TTI manages, virtually all assets are either actively or dynamically hedged based on exposures and market conditions.²² As of November 3, 2022, approximately 16% of the assets under management (AUM) in each of the four segregated ERISA accounts that TTI manages on behalf of the ERISA plans of two major U.S. employers are hedged with respect to Indian, Taiwanese, and Chinese currency, which translates to approximately \$35 million in hedges. Further, the TT Emerging Markets Opportunities Fund II has over the past year hedged risks associated with British, Indian, Taiwanese, Chinese, Mexican, and Polish currencies. Without these positions, the Applicant states that TT Emerging Markets Opportunities Fund II would have incurred nearly \$5.5 million in losses due to unhedged FX exposures, negatively impacting overall returns.

33. TTI represents that the loss of the QPAM Exemption would also impact TTI's agreements with the swap dealers it executes these hedges with pursuant to International Swaps and Derivatives Association Agreements (ISDA Agreements). ISDA agreements require TTI to represent that it meets all conditions of the QPAM Exemption, and a breach of this representation would entitle the counterparty to terminate the transaction. The Applicant states that, as a practical matter, swap dealers would be nearly certain to exercise their right to terminate because TTI's loss of the QPAM Exemption would increase the swap dealers' exposure to risk. Thus, these agreements would be unwound and TTI would no longer be able to employ the hedging activities on which its strategies depend. If these ISDA

²¹ This includes TTI's Code of Ethics, which sets forth TTI's expectation that all personnel will "[o]bserve the highest standards of integrity" and ensure that TTI maintains its "strong reputation for regulatory compliance and high professional standards." This Code of Ethics also addresses prohibitions on market abuse and restrictions on personal trading.

²² The actual percentage of AUM in each fund that is hedged at any given time varies.

Agreements were terminated, TTI states that it would immediately need to unwind approximately \$73,784,388 million in hedges.²³

34. TTI submits that if this proposed exemption is not granted, Covered Plans could incur significant costs, including transaction costs, costs associated with finding and evaluating other managers, and costs associated with reinvesting assets with those new managers. TTI states that it has longstanding relationships with its ERISA plan clients and if this exemption were denied, these plans would need to undertake significant work to find an alternative manager.²⁴ These costs, according to TTI include the following: (a) consultant fees, legal fees, and other due diligence expenses associated with identifying new managers; (b) transaction costs associated with a change in investment manager, including the sale and purchase of portfolio investments to accommodate the investment policies and strategy of the new manager, and the cost of entering into new custodial arrangements; and (c) lost investment opportunities as a result of the change in investment managers.

The Applicant states that, given the sophistication of TTI's investment strategies, Covered Plan clients would likely engage in a full RFP process that could take several months to complete. TTI states that plans generally incur tens of thousands of dollars in consulting and legal fees in connection with a search for a new manager and that consultants may charge more for searches involving specialized

strategies, such as TTI's international, emerging markets, and environmentally conscious portfolios.

35. TTI represents that terminating management agreements and liquidating associated positions can have a significant impact on both transaction fees and the market value of the underlying assets. This is particularly true for many of TTI's strategies, which focus on international and emerging markets and may occasionally involve investments in illiquid foreign securities and related derivatives that have large bid-ask spreads, infrequent trading, and/or low trading volumes.

TTI states that for U.S. Equity Strategies, assuming average market conditions, the liquidation costs over a 30-day liquidation timeframe might range from 20 to 40 basis points; for significantly shorter liquidation periods, and depending on the strategy, the range could be 30 to 50 basis points. In addition, commission fees and transactions would likely average an additional 4 basis points.

For International and Emerging Markets Equity, TTI relies on the QPAM Exemption to buy and sell certain international and emerging markets equity securities. International, and particularly emerging, equity markets are typically less liquid than their domestic counterparts and incur higher transaction costs. Assuming average market conditions, the liquidation costs for equity strategies over a 30-day liquidation timeframe might range from 30 to 50 basis points; for significantly shorter liquidation periods, the range could be 40 to 80 basis points,

depending on the strategy. In addition, there would also be an additional average of 10 basis points in commission fees on the transactions.

36. For futures, options, and cleared and bilateral swaps, TTI relies on the QPAM Exemption to buy and sell these products, which certain strategies rely on to hedge risk and obtain certain exposures on an economic basis. Without the ability to invest in these instruments, plans would no longer have access to a tool that managers routinely use to protect against losses caused by market volatility. If the QPAM Exemption were lost, TTI estimates that its clients could incur average weighted liquidation costs of approximately 5 basis points of the total market value of these products.

37. In the case of foreign currency exposure, Covered Plans that invest in global strategies would be disadvantaged were they to lose the ability to hedge currency risk. If the QPAM Exemption were lost, TTI estimates that its clients could incur average weighted liquidation costs of approximately 5 basis points of the total market value in fixed income products.

38. TTI also provides estimated liquidation as dollar cost estimates. TTI's estimate of liquidation costs is of the emerging market equity portfolios only, which represents the predominant strategy for ERISA Clients. TTI states that its estimates on equity liquidation costs below are based on the gross values of the portfolio, utilizing the basis point figures, without analysis as to the specific portfolio components.

ERISA client	Emerging market portfolio AUM at 12/7/23	Min. 30-day equity liquidation cost (30 bps)	Max. 30-day liquidation cost (50 bps)	Min. intermediate liquidation cost (40 bps)
1	\$54,845,803	164,537	274,229	219,383
2	172,160,384	516,481	860,801	688,641
3	102,787,100	308,361	513,935	411,148
(Plan Asset Fund)	441,117,644	1,323,352	2,205,588	1,764,470
Total	770,910,931	2,312,731	3,854,553	3,083,642

ERISA client	Max. intermediate liquidation cost (80 bps)	Commission fees (10 bps)	Liquidation cost of currency hedge (50 bps)
1	\$438,766	\$54,845	\$27,788
2	1,377,283	172,160	86,914
3	822,296	102,787	51,982
Plan Asset Fund	3,528,941	441,117	202,235
Total	6,167,286	770,909	368,919

²³ The approximate total FX forward exposure of TTI's public and private plan asset accounts as of November 10, 2022, is \$330 million.

²⁴ TTI represents that it has managed ERISA assets for a major U.S. financial institution since at least 2015. TTI also states that it has managed

ERISA assets for a large aerospace company since at least 2018.

Term of Relief Requested

39. In its exemption application, TTI requested a nine-year exemption that would carry TTI through the end of the Section I(g) 10-year disqualification period triggered by the Conviction. The Department is declining to include a nine-year term with this exemption and instead has proposed a five-year term. With this limited term of relief, the Department is reserving the right to review TTI's adherence to the conditions set out in this exemption before granting additional relief that would carry TTI through the end of its disqualification period. To continue to rely upon the QPAM Exemption beyond the five-year term of this exemption, TTI will have to submit another exemption application to the Department.

40. In developing administrative exemptions under ERISA section 408(a), the Department implements its statutory directive to grant only exemptions that are appropriately protective and in the interest of affected plans and IRAs. The Department is proposing this exemption with conditions that would protect Covered Plans (and their participants and beneficiaries) and allow them to continue to utilize the services of TTI if they determine that it is prudent to do so. If this proposed exemption is granted as proposed, it would allow Covered Plans to avoid costs and disruption to investment strategies that may arise if such Covered Plans are forced, on short notice, to hire a different QPAM or asset manager because TTI is no longer able to rely on the relief provided by PTE 84–14 due to the Conviction.

41. This proposed exemption includes a suite of conditions that are similar to those conditions set out under PTE 2023–13 and requires TTI to: continue to implement, maintain, and follow its ERISA Policies and ERISA Training; submit to an annual independent audit performed by a prudently selected independent auditor; agree and warrant to Covered Plan clients that it will, among other things, comply with ERISA and the Code and refrain from engaging in prohibited transactions that are not otherwise exempt; agree and warrant to indemnify and hold harmless Covered Plans for certain damages, not to require (or otherwise cause) Covered Plans to waive, limit, or qualify the liability of TTI, and not to restrict the ability of Covered Plans to terminate or withdraw from their arrangement with TTI, except for reasonable restrictions, or impose any fees, penalties, or charges for such termination or withdrawal, except for reasonable fees. This proposed exemption also contains extensive

notice requirements and obligates TTI to ensure that a qualified senior compliance officer continues to conduct annual reviews to determine the adequacy and effectiveness of TTI's implementation of the Policies and Training.

42. Finally, the Department notes that relief under this proposed exemption is limited solely to TTI and no other affiliates of TTI, SMBC, or SMFG, as the term affiliate is defined in PTE 84–14.

Statutory Findings

43. Based on the conditions included in this proposed exemption, the Department has tentatively determined that the relief sought by TTI would satisfy the statutory requirements for an exemption under ERISA section 408(a).

44. *The Proposed Exemption is "Administratively Feasible."* The Department has tentatively determined that the proposed exemption is administratively feasible for the Department because, among other things, a qualified independent auditor would be required to perform an in-depth audit covering TTI's compliance with the terms of the exemption, and a corresponding written audit report would be provided to the Department and be made available to the public. The Department notes that the independent audit will incentivize TTI to comply with conditions set out herein while reducing the immediate need for direct review and oversight by the Department.

45. *The Proposed Exemption is "In the Interest of the Covered Plans and their Participants and Beneficiaries."* The Department has tentatively determined that the proposed exemption is in the interests of the participants and beneficiaries of affected Covered Plans because of the likely costs that plans would incur if the exemption were denied and the benefits of permitting plans to continue to rely upon TTI's services with the additional protections set forth in this exemption.

46. *The Proposed Exemption Is "Protective of the Rights of Covered Plan Participants and Beneficiaries."* The Department has tentatively determined that the proposed exemption is protective of the rights of participants and beneficiaries of Covered Plans. As described above, the proposed exemption is subject to a suite of conditions that include, but are not limited to: (a) the maintenance of the Policies; (b) the continued implementation of the Training; (c) a robust audit conducted by a qualified independent auditor; (d) the provision of certain agreements and warranties by TTI to Covered Plans; (e) specific notices and disclosures that inform

Covered Plans of the circumstances necessitating the need for exemptive relief and TTI's obligations under this exemption; and (f) the designation of a Compliance Officer who must ensure that TTI continues to comply with the Policies and Training requirements of this exemption. Further, the Department notes that the disqualifying conduct occurred at an entity (Nikko Tokyo) that is completely separate from TTI.

Summary

47. This proposed exemption would provide relief from certain of the restrictions set forth in ERISA section 406 and Code section 4975(c)(1). No relief or waiver of a violation of any other law would be provided by this proposed exemption. The relief set forth in this proposed exemption would terminate immediately if, among other things, an entity within the TTI corporate structure were convicted of any crime covered by Section I(g) of PTE 84–14 (other than the Conviction). While TTI could request a new individual prohibited transaction exemption in that event, the Department would not be obligated to grant such a request. Consistent with this proposed exemption, the Department's consideration of additional exemptive relief is subject to the findings required under ERISA section 408(a) and Code section 4975(c)(2).

48. When interpreting and implementing this exemption, TTI should resolve any ambiguities in favor of the exemption's protective purposes. To the extent additional clarification is necessary, TTI and others should contact EBSA's Office of Exemption Determinations at 202–693–8540.

49. Based on the conditions that are included in this proposed exemption, the Department has tentatively determined that the relief sought by TTI would satisfy the statutory requirements for an individual exemption under ERISA Section 408(a) and Code Section 4975(c)(2).

Notice to Interested Persons

Notice of the proposed exemption will be provided to all interested persons within fifteen (15) days of the publication of the notice of proposed five-year exemption in the **Federal Register**. The notice will be provided to all interested persons in the manner approved by the Department and will contain the documents described therein and a supplemental statement, as required pursuant to 29 CFR 2570.43(a)(2). The supplemental statement will inform interested persons of their right to comment on and to request a hearing with respect to the

pending exemption. All written comments and/or requests for a hearing must be received by the Department within forty-five (45) days of the date of publication of this proposed five-year exemption in the **Federal Register**. All comments will be made available to the public.

Warning

If you submit a comment, EBSA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment, but DO NOT submit information that you consider to be confidential, or otherwise protected (such as a Social Security number or an unlisted phone number) or confidential business information that you do not want publicly disclosed. All comments may be posted on the internet and can be retrieved by most internet search engines.

General Information

The attention of interested persons is directed to the following:

(1) The fact that a transaction is the subject of an exemption under ERISA section 408(a) and/or Code section 4975(c)(2) does not relieve a fiduciary or other party in interest or disqualified person from certain other provisions of ERISA and/or the Code, including any prohibited transaction provisions to which the exemption does not apply and the general fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA section 404, which, among other things, require a fiduciary to discharge their duties respecting the plan solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries of the plan and in a prudent fashion in accordance with ERISA section 404(a)(1)(B); nor does it affect the requirement of Code section 401(a) that the plan must operate for the exclusive benefit of the employees of the employer maintaining the plan and their beneficiaries;

(2) Before an exemption may be granted under ERISA section 408(a) and/or Code section 4975(c)(2), the Department must find that the exemption is administratively feasible, in the interests of the plan and of its participants and beneficiaries, and protective of the rights of participants and beneficiaries of the plan;

(3) The proposed exemption would be supplemental to, and not in derogation of, any other provisions of ERISA and/or the Code, including statutory or administrative exemptions and transitional rules. Furthermore, the fact that a transaction is subject to an administrative or statutory exemption is not dispositive of whether the

transaction is, in fact, a prohibited transaction; and

(4) The proposed exemption would be subject to the express condition that the material facts and representations contained in the application are true and complete at all times and that the application accurately describes all material terms of the transactions that are the subject of the exemption.

Proposed Exemption

The Department is considering granting a five-year exemption under the authority of ERISA section 408(a) and Internal Revenue Code (or Code) section 4975(c)(2), and in accordance with the procedures set forth in the exemption procedure regulation.²⁵

Section I. Definitions

(a) The term “Conviction” means the judgment of conviction against SMBC Nikko Securities, Inc. (Nikko Tokyo) in Tokyo District Court for attempting to peg, fix or stabilize the prices of certain Japanese equity securities that Nikko Tokyo was attempting to place in a block offering that occurred on February 13, 2023.

(b) The term “Covered Plan” means a plan subject to Part IV of title I of ERISA (an “ERISA-covered plan”) or a plan subject to Code section 4975 (an “IRA”), in each case, with respect to which TTI relies on PTE 84–14, or with respect to which TTI has expressly represented that the manager qualifies as a QPAM or relies on the QPAM class exemption (PTE 84–14 or the QPAM Exemption). A Covered Plan does not include an ERISA-covered plan or IRA to the extent that TTI has expressly disclaimed reliance on QPAM status or PTE 84–14 in entering into a contract, arrangement, or agreement with the ERISA-covered plan or IRA.

(c) The term “Exemption Period” means the five-year period beginning on February 13, 2024, and ending on February 12, 2029.

(d) The term “TTI” means TT International Asset Management Ltd, and does not include SMBC Nikko Securities, Inc. (Nikko Tokyo), or any other entity affiliated with TT International Asset Management Ltd.

Section II. Covered Transactions

Under this proposed exemption, TTI would not be precluded from relying on

the exemptive relief provided by Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption 84–14 (PTE 84–14 or the QPAM Exemption) notwithstanding the Conviction, as defined in Section I(a), during the Exemption Period, as defined in Section I(c), provided that the conditions set forth in Section III below are satisfied.

Section III. Conditions

(a) TTI (including its officers, directors, agents other than Nikko Tokyo, and employees) did not know of, did not have reason to know of, and did not participate in the criminal conduct that is the subject of the Conviction. Further, any other party engaged on behalf of TTI who had responsibility for or exercised authority in connection with the management of plan assets did not know or have reason to know of and did not participate in the criminal conduct that is the subject of the Conviction. For purposes of this proposed exemption, “participate in” refers not only to active participation in the criminal conduct of Nikko Tokyo that is the subject of the Conviction, but also to knowing approval of the criminal conduct or knowledge of such conduct without taking active steps to prohibit it, including reporting the conduct to such individual’s supervisors, and to TTI’s Board of Directors;

(b) TTI (including its officers, directors, employees, and agents, other than Nikko Tokyo) did not receive direct compensation, or knowingly receive indirect compensation, in connection with the criminal conduct that is the subject of the Conviction. Further, any other party engaged on behalf of TTI who had responsibility for, or exercised authority in connection with the management of plan assets did not receive direct compensation, or knowingly receive indirect compensation, in connection with the criminal conduct that is the subject of the Conviction;

(c) TTI does not currently and will not in the future employ or knowingly engage any of the individuals who participated in the criminal conduct that is the subject of the Conviction;

(d) At all times during the Exemption Period, TTI will not use its authority or influence to direct an “investment fund” (as defined in Section VI(b) of PTE 84–14) that is subject to ERISA or the Code and managed by TTI in reliance on PTE 84–14, or with respect to which TTI has expressly represented to a Covered Plan that it qualifies as a QPAM or relies on the QPAM Exemption, to enter into any transaction with Nikko Tokyo, or to engage Nikko Tokyo to provide any service to such

²⁵ 29 CFR part 2570, subpart B (76 FR 66637, 66644, October 27, 2011). Effective December 31, 1978, section 102 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1978, 5 U.S.C. App. 1 (1996), transferred the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue exemptions of the type requested to the Secretary of Labor. Therefore, this notice of proposed exemption is issued solely by the Department.

investment fund, for a direct or indirect fee borne by such investment fund, regardless of whether such transaction or service may otherwise be within the scope of relief provided by an administrative or statutory exemption;

(e) Any failure of TTI to satisfy Section I(g) of PTE 84–14 arose solely from the Conviction;

(f) TTI did not exercise authority over the assets of any Covered Plan in a manner that it knew or should have known would further the criminal conduct that is the subject of the Conviction or cause TTI or its affiliates to directly or indirectly profit from the criminal conduct that is the subject of the Conviction;

(g) Other than with respect to employee benefit plans maintained or sponsored for its own employees or the employees of an affiliate, Nikko Tokyo will not act as a fiduciary within the meaning of ERISA section 3(21)(A)(i) or (iii), or Code section 4975(e)(3)(A) and (C), with respect to Covered Plan assets.

(h)(1) TTI must continue to implement, maintain, adjust (to the extent necessary), and follow the written policies and procedures (the Policies). The Policies must require and be reasonably designed to ensure that:

(i) The asset management decisions of TTI are conducted independently of the corporate management and business activities of Nikko Tokyo;

(ii) TTI fully complies with ERISA's fiduciary duties and with ERISA and the Code's prohibited transaction provisions, as applicable with respect to each Covered Plan, and does not knowingly participate in any violation of these duties and provisions with respect to Covered Plans;

(iii) TTI does not knowingly participate in any other person's violation of ERISA or the Code with respect to Covered Plans;

(iv) Any filings or statements made by TTI to regulators, including, but not limited to, the Department of Labor (the Department), the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Justice, and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, on behalf of or in relation to Covered Plans, are materially accurate and complete to the best of such QPAM's knowledge at that time;

(v) To the best of TTI's knowledge at the time, TTI does not make material misrepresentations or omit material information in its communications with such regulators with respect to Covered Plans or make material misrepresentations or omit material information in its communications with Covered Plans;

(vi) TTI complies with the terms of this exemption; and

(vii) Any violation of or failure to comply with an item in subparagraphs (ii) through (vi) is corrected as soon as reasonably possible upon discovery or as soon after TTI reasonably should have known of the noncompliance (whichever is earlier), and any such violation or compliance failure not so corrected is reported, upon the discovery of such failure to so correct, in writing, to the head of compliance and the general counsel (or their functional equivalent) of TTI, and the independent auditor responsible for reviewing compliance with the Policies. TTI will not be treated as having failed to develop, implement, maintain, or follow the Policies, provided it corrects any instance of noncompliance as soon as reasonably possible upon discovery, or as soon as reasonably possible after TTI reasonably should have known of the noncompliance (whichever is earlier), and provided it adheres to the reporting requirements set forth in this subparagraph (vii);

(2) TTI must continue to implement an annual training program (the Training) during the Exemption Period for all relevant TTI asset/portfolio management, trading, legal, compliance, and internal audit personnel. The Training required under this exemption may be conducted electronically and must: (a) at a minimum, cover the Policies, ERISA and Code compliance (including applicable fiduciary duties and the prohibited transaction provisions), ethical conduct, the consequences for not complying with the conditions of this exemption (including any loss of exemptive relief provided herein), and prompt reporting of wrongdoing; and (b) be conducted by a professional who has been prudently selected and who has appropriate technical training and proficiency with ERISA and the Code to perform the tasks required by this exemption;

(i)(1) TTI must submit to biannual audits conducted by an independent auditor who has been prudently selected and who has appropriate technical training and proficiency with ERISA and the Code, to evaluate the adequacy of and TTI's compliance with the Policies and Training conditions described herein. The audit requirement must be incorporated into the Policies. The first audit covered under this exemption must cover the period of February 13, 2025, through February 12, 2026, and must be completed by August 12, 2026. The second audit covered under this exemption must cover the period of February 13, 2027, through February 12, 2028, and must be completed by August 12, 2028.

(2) Within the scope of the audit and to the extent necessary for the auditor, in its sole opinion, to complete its audit and comply with the conditions for relief described herein, TTI will grant the auditor unconditional access to its businesses, including, but not limited to: its computer systems; business records; transactional data; workplace locations; training materials; and personnel. Such access will be provided only to the extent that it is not prevented by state or federal statute, or involves communications subject to attorney client privilege, and may be limited to information relevant to the auditor's objectives as specified by the terms of this exemption;

(3) The auditor's engagement must specifically require the auditor to determine whether TTI has developed, implemented, maintained, and followed the Policies in accordance with the conditions of the exemption, and has developed and implemented the Training, as required herein;

(4) The auditor's engagement must specifically require the auditor to test TTI's operational compliance with the Policies and Training conditions. In this regard, the auditor must test, for TTI, transactions involving Covered Plans sufficient in size, number, and nature to afford the auditor a reasonable basis to determine TTI's operational compliance with the Policies and Training;

(5) Before the end of the relevant period for completing the audit, the auditor must issue a written report (the Audit Report) to TTI that describes the procedures performed by the auditor during the course of its examination. The Audit Report must include the auditor's specific determinations regarding:

(i) the adequacy of TTI's Policies and Training; TTI's compliance with the Policies and Training conditions; the need, if any, to strengthen such Policies and Training; and any instance of TTI's noncompliance with the written Policies and Training described in Section III(h) above. TTI must promptly address any noncompliance and promptly address or prepare a written plan of action to address any determination by the auditor regarding the adequacy of the Policies and Training and the auditor's recommendations (if any) with respect to strengthening the Policies and Training. Any action taken, or the plan of action to be taken by TTI must be included in an addendum to the Audit Report (and such addendum must be completed before the certification described in Section III(i)(7) below). In the event such a plan of action to address the auditor's recommendation

regarding the adequacy of the Policies and Training is not completed by the time the Audit Report is submitted, the following period's Audit Report must state whether the plan was satisfactorily completed. Any determination by the auditor that TTI has implemented, maintained, and followed sufficient Policies and Training must not be based solely or in substantial part on an absence of evidence indicating noncompliance. In this last regard, any finding that TTI has complied with the requirements under this subparagraph must be based on evidence that TTI has actually implemented, maintained, and followed the Policies and Training required by the exemption.

Furthermore, the auditor must not solely rely on the Report created by the compliance officer (the Compliance Officer), as described in Section III(m) below, as the basis for the auditor's conclusions in lieu of independent determinations and testing performed by the auditor, as required by Section III(i)(3) and (4) above; and

(ii) The adequacy of the Review described in Section III(m);

(6) The auditor must notify TTI of any instance of noncompliance identified by the auditor within five (5) business days after such noncompliance is identified by the auditor, regardless of whether the audit has been completed as of that date;

(7) With respect to the Audit Report, the general counsel, or one of the three most senior executive officers of TTI must certify in writing, under penalty of perjury, that the officer has reviewed the Audit Report and the exemption and that to the best of such officer's knowledge at the time, TTI has addressed, corrected or remedied any noncompliance and inadequacy, or has an appropriate written plan to address any inadequacy regarding the Policies and Training identified in the Audit Report. The certification must also include the signatory's determination that the Policies and Training in effect at the time of signing are adequate to ensure compliance with the conditions of this exemption and with the applicable provisions of ERISA and the Code. Notwithstanding the above, no person, including any person identified by Japanese authorities, who knew of, or should have known of, or participated in, any misconduct underlying the Conviction, by any party, may provide the certification required by the exemption, unless the person took active documented steps to stop the misconduct underlying the Conviction;

(8) TTI's Board of Directors must be provided a copy of the Audit Report and the joint general manager of SMFG's

Corporate Planning Department must review the Audit Report for TTI and certify in writing, under penalty of perjury, that such officer has reviewed the Audit Report. With respect to this subsection (8), such certifying joint general manager must not have known of, had reason to know of, or participated in, any misconduct underlying the Conviction, unless such person took active documented steps to stop the misconduct underlying the Conviction.

(9) TTI must provide its certified Audit Report, by electronic mail to *e-oed@dol.gov*. This delivery must take place no later than thirty (30) days following completion of the Audit Report. The Audit Report will be made part of the public record regarding this exemption. Furthermore, TTI must make its Audit Report unconditionally available, electronically or otherwise, for examination upon request by any duly authorized employee or representative of the Department, other relevant regulators, and any fiduciary of a Covered Plan;

(10) TTI and the auditor must submit to *e-OED@dol.gov*, any engagement agreement(s) entered into pursuant to the engagement of the auditor under the exemption no later than two (2) months after the execution of any such engagement agreement;

(11) The auditor must provide the Department, upon request, access to all the workpapers it created and utilized in the course of the audit for inspection and review, provided such access and inspection is otherwise permitted by law; and

(12) TTI must notify the Department of a change in the independent auditor no later than 60 days after the engagement of a substitute or subsequent auditor and must provide an explanation for the substitution or change including a description of any material disputes between the terminated auditor and TTI;

(j) Throughout the Exemption Period, with respect to any arrangement, agreement, or contract between TTI and a Covered Plan, TTI agrees and warrants:

(1) To comply with ERISA and the Code, as applicable with respect to such Covered Plan; to refrain from engaging in prohibited transactions that are not otherwise exempt (and to promptly correct any prohibited transactions); and to comply with the standards of prudence and loyalty set forth in ERISA section 404 with respect to each such Covered Plan, to the extent that section is applicable;

(2) To indemnify and hold harmless the Covered Plan with respect to: any

actual losses resulting directly from TTI's violation of ERISA's fiduciary duties, as applicable, and of the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and the Code, as applicable; a breach of contract by TTI; or any claim arising out of the failure of TTI to qualify for the exemptive relief provided by PTE 84-14 as a result of a violation of Section I(g) of PTE 84-14, other than the Conviction. This condition applies only to actual losses caused by TTI's violations. Actual losses include losses and related costs arising from unwinding transactions with third parties and from transitioning Plan assets to an alternative asset manager as well as costs associated with any exposure to excise taxes under Code section 4975 because of TTI's inability to rely upon the relief in the QPAM Exemption.

(3) Not to require (or otherwise cause) the Covered Plan to waive, limit, or qualify the liability of TTI for violating ERISA or the Code or engaging in prohibited transactions;

(4) Not to restrict the ability of the Covered Plan to terminate or withdraw from its arrangement with TTI with respect to any investment in a separately managed account or pooled fund subject to ERISA and managed by TTI, with the exception of reasonable restrictions, appropriately disclosed in advance, that are specifically designed to ensure equitable treatment of all investors in a pooled fund in the event such withdrawal or termination may have adverse consequences for all other investors. In connection with any of these arrangements involving investments in pooled funds subject to ERISA entered into after the effective date of this exemption, the adverse consequences must relate to a lack of liquidity of the underlying assets, valuation issues, or regulatory reasons that prevent the fund from promptly redeeming a Covered Plan's investment, and the restrictions must be applicable to all such investors and effective no longer than reasonably necessary to avoid the adverse consequences;

(5) Not to impose any fees, penalties, or charges for such termination or withdrawal with the exception of reasonable fees, appropriately disclosed in advance, that are specifically designed to prevent generally recognized abusive investment practices or specifically designed to ensure equitable treatment of all investors in a pooled fund in the event the withdrawal or termination may have adverse consequences for all other investors, provided that such fees are applied consistently and in like manner to all such investors;

(6) Not to include exculpatory provisions disclaiming or otherwise limiting the liability of TTI for a violation of such agreement's terms. To the extent consistent with ERISA section 410, however, this provision does not prohibit disclaimers for liability caused by an error, misrepresentation, or misconduct of a plan fiduciary or other party hired by the plan fiduciary who is independent of TTI and its affiliates, or damages arising from acts outside the control of TTI; and

(7) TTI must provide a notice of its obligations under this Section III(j) to each Covered Plan. For all other prospective Covered Plans, TTI must agree to its obligations under this Section III(j) in an updated investment management agreement between TTI and such clients or other written contractual agreement. Notwithstanding the above, TTI will not violate this condition solely because a Covered Plan refuses to sign an updated investment management agreement;

(k) Within 60 days after the effective date of this exemption, TTI provides notice of the exemption as published in the **Federal Register**, along with a separate summary describing the facts that led to the Conviction (the Summary), which has been submitted to the Department, and a prominently displayed statement (the Statement) that the Conviction results in a failure to meet a condition in PTE 84–14 to each sponsor and beneficial owner of a Covered Plan that has entered into a written asset or investment management agreement with TTI. All prospective Covered Plan clients that enter into a written asset or investment management agreement with TTI after a date that is 60 days after the effective date of this exemption must receive a copy of the notice of the exemption, the Summary, and the Statement before, or contemporaneously with, the Covered Plan's receipt of a written asset or investment management agreement from TTI. The notices may be delivered electronically (including by an email that has a link to the exemption). Notwithstanding the above, TTI will not violate the condition solely because a Covered Plan refuses to sign an updated investment management agreement.

(l) TTI must comply with each condition of PTE 84–14, as amended, with the sole exception of the violation of Section I(g) of PTE 84–14 that is attributable to the Conviction. If an affiliate of TTI (as defined in Section VI(d) of PTE 84–14) is convicted of a crime described in Section I(g) of PTE 84–14 (other than the Conviction) during the Exemption Period, relief in

the exemption would terminate immediately;

(m)(1) TTI must continue to designate a senior compliance officer (the Compliance Officer) to be responsible for compliance with the Policies and Training requirements described herein. The Compliance Officer previously designated by TTI under PTE 2023–13 may continue to serve in the role of Compliance Officer provided they meet all the requirements of this Section (m)(1). Notwithstanding the above, no person, including any person referenced in the indictment that gave rise to the Conviction, who knew of, or should have known of, or participated in, any misconduct described in the indictment, by any party, may be involved with the designation or responsibilities required by this condition unless the person took active documented steps to stop the misconduct. The Compliance Officer must conduct a review of the Exemption Period (the Exemption Review), to determine the adequacy and effectiveness of TTI's implementation of the Policies and Training. With respect to the Compliance Officer, the following conditions must be met:

(i) The Compliance Officer must be a professional who has extensive experience with, and knowledge of, the regulation of financial services and products, including under ERISA and the Code; and

(ii) The Compliance Officer must have a direct reporting line to the highest-ranking corporate officer in charge of legal compliance for asset management.

(2) With respect to the Exemption Review, the following conditions must be met:

(i) The Exemption Review must include a review of TTI's compliance with and effectiveness of the Policies and Training and of the following: any compliance matter related to the Policies or Training that was identified by, or reported to, the Compliance Officer or others within the compliance and risk control function (or its equivalent) during the previous year; any material change in the relevant business activities of TTI; and any change to ERISA, the Code, or regulations related to fiduciary duties and the prohibited transaction provisions that may be applicable to the activities of TTI;

(ii) The Compliance Officer prepares a written report for the Exemption Review (an Exemption Report) that (A) summarizes their material activities during the Exemption Period; (B) sets forth any instance of noncompliance discovered during the Exemption Period, and any related corrective action; (C) details any change to the

Policies or Training to guard against any similar instance of noncompliance occurring again; and (D) makes recommendations, as necessary, for additional training, procedures, monitoring, or additional and/or changed processes or systems, and management's actions in response to such recommendations;

(iii) In the Exemption Report, the Compliance Officer must certify in writing that to the best of their knowledge at the time: (A) the report is accurate; (B) the Policies and Training are working in a manner which is reasonably designed to ensure that the Policies and Training requirements described herein are met; (C) any known instance of noncompliance during the prior year, and any related correction taken to date, has been identified in the Exemption Report; and (D) TTI complied with the Policies and Training, and/or corrected (or are correcting) any known instances of noncompliance in accordance with Section III(h) above;

(iv) The Exemption Report must be provided to appropriate corporate officers of TTI; the head of compliance and the general counsel (or their functional equivalent) of TTI; and must be made unconditionally available to the independent auditor described above;

(v) The Exemption Review, including the Compliance Officer's written Report, must be completed within 90 days following the end of the period to which it relates.

(n) TTI imposes internal procedures, controls, and protocols to reduce the likelihood of any recurrence of conduct that is the subject of the Conviction;

(o) Nikko Tokyo complies in all material respects with any requirements imposed by a U.S. regulatory authority in connection with the Conviction;

(p) TTI maintains records necessary to demonstrate that the conditions of the exemption have been met for six (6) years following the date of any transaction for which TTI relies upon the relief in this exemption;

(q) During the Exemption Period, TTI must: (1) immediately disclose to the Department any Deferred Prosecution Agreement (a DPA) or Non-Prosecution Agreement (an NPA) with the U.S. Department of Justice, entered into by TTI or any of its affiliates (as defined in Section VI(d) of PTE 84–14) in connection with the conduct described in Section I(g) of PTE 84–14 or ERISA section 411; and (2) immediately provide the Department with any information requested by the Department, as permitted by law, regarding the agreement and/or conduct

and allegations that led to the agreement;

(r) Within 60 days after the effective date of the exemption, TTI, in its agreements with, or in other written disclosures provided to Covered Plans, will clearly and prominently inform Covered Plan clients of their right to obtain a copy of the Policies or a description (Summary Policies) which accurately summarizes key components of TTI's written Policies developed in connection with this exemption. If the Policies are thereafter changed, each Covered Plan client must receive a new disclosure within 180 days following the end of the calendar year during which the Policies were changed. If TTI meets this disclosure requirement through Summary Policies, changes to the Policies shall not result in the requirement for a new disclosure unless, as a result of changes to the Policies, the Summary Policies are no longer accurate. With respect to this requirement, the description may be continuously maintained on a website, provided that such website link to the Policies or Summary Policies is clearly and prominently disclosed to each Covered Plan;

(s) TTI must provide the Department with the records necessary to demonstrate that each condition of this exemption has been met within 30 days of a request by the Department; and

(t) All the material facts and representations set forth in the Summary of Facts and Representations are true and accurate at all times.

Effective Date: If the Department grants this proposed exemption, it would be in effect for a five-year period beginning on February 13, 2024, and ending on February 12, 2029.

Signed at Washington, DC.

George Christopher Cosby,

*Director, Office of Exemption Determinations,
Employee Benefits Security Administration,
U.S. Department of Labor.*

[FR Doc. 2023-27937 Filed 12-19-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-29-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Voluntary Demographic Form

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP)-sponsored information collection request (ICR) to the Office of

Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that the agency receives on or before January 19, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function.

Comments are invited on: (1) whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) if the information will be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (4) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (5) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michelle Neary by telephone at 202-693-6312, or by email at DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Historically, the Black Lung Program application forms and other claims processing forms have not collected demographic information. The use of this voluntary demographic form will help identify underserved communities and guide language and outreach strategies, thereby strengthening the customer service experience. Collecting and analyzing demographic data aligns with the following executive orders: Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, signed by President Biden in January 2021; Executive Order 14075, Advancing Equality for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex Individuals, also signed by President Biden in January 2021; Executive Order 14031, Advancing Equity, Justice, and Opportunity for Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders, signed in May 2021; and Executive Order 14058,

Transforming Federal Customer Experience and Service Delivery to Rebuild Trust in Government, signed in December 2021. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on August 8, 2023 (88 FR 53525).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

DOL seeks PRA authorization for this information collection for three (3) years. OMB authorization for an ICR cannot be for more than three (3) years without renewal. The DOL notes that information collection requirements submitted to the OMB for existing ICRs receive a month-to-month extension while they undergo review.

Agency: DOL-OWCP.

Title of Collection: Voluntary Demographic Form.

OMB Control Number: 1240-ONEW.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 18,077.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 18,077.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 1,506 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Costs Burden: \$1,550.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D))

Michelle Neary,

Senior PRA Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2023-27936 Filed 12-19-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-CK-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Information Collections: Requirements of a Bona Fide Thrift Savings Plan and Requirements of a Bona Fide Profit-Sharing Plan or Trust

AGENCY: Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (Department) is soliciting comments