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Cryptocurrency Offerings

Regardless of the price of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies – boom, bust, or stagnating in between – there is a continuing steady stream of investment promoters looking to take advance of investors who see virtual currencies as a quick path to wealth.

Investors who were once only comfortable purchasing stocks, bonds and mutual funds from regulated professionals are now using online marketplaces and social media to identify investments tied to cryptocurrencies.

Even seniors and retirees, who traditionally prioritize security over speculation, are being introduced to such things as initial coin offerings and cryptocurrency mining pools.

Cryptocurrency prices are extremely volatile and the investments tied to them operate with hard-to-understand technologies. To a lay person it is nearly indecipherable technology, let alone investment opportunity.

For that reason, some promoters of fraudulent cryptocurrency investments craft their promotions to emphasize guaranteed, secure profits while concealing material information that would otherwise reveal the very real risk of loss of principal or outright theft of funds.

Unscrupulous promoters are unlikely to provide audited records or other financial information that permits independent verification of the ability to ensure the timely return of principal, much less the timely payment of principal plus profits.

Promissory Notes and High-Yield Investment Programs

A promissory note is basically an IOU from a company or individual. The notes are sold to fund everything from property development to oil and gas exploration, or as a way to buy interests in a business partnership.

Sophisticated investors and corporations are likely to have the resources and expertise to evaluate the terms and conditions of promissory notes.

Individual investors may not be able to accurately evaluate the creditworthiness or prospects of a project that is supposed to generate enough revenue to pay the promised return on the notes.

Scams and Unsuitable Investments

- Warning Signs of Fraud
- Guarding Against Scammers

Initial Coin Offerings

In an ICO an issuer raises money by selling a new cryptocurrency to investors, typically in exchange for bitcoin or another established cryptocurrency.

The ICO coin can represent an equity or debt interest in the issuer itself or the business the issuer creates.

Warning signs of fraud in the ICO market, where hundreds of billions of dollars are raised annually, include "guaranteed" high investment returns, unsolicited offers, and unlicensed sellers.

The risks may become increasingly dire in ICOs because the issuer may exist only in cyberspace and without any physical location. Its principals may leverage the anonymity associated with cryptocurrencies to abscond with investors' funds.

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Private Placement Offerings

Companies use private placement offerings to raise capital without having to comply with the registration requirements of securities laws. These often have a limited operating history, and the investments themselves generally lack transparency.

In exchange for the exemption from registration, companies are allowed to raise money only from "accredited" investors—those having a net worth of \$1 million, excluding the value of their primary residence, or annual income of \$200,000 or more.

Investors should be careful they're not putting money into an unlawful private placement or dealing with a promoter who isn't verifying the accredited status of investors.

Real Estate

The kind of real estate investing we're talking about is not buying a house or piece of land or even purchasing, rehabbing, and flipping a house.

Investment offerings in real estate are more complicated. They are often sold through investment contracts, notes, and other securities.

Promoters promise steady returns from a variety of investments, including the purchase, rehabilitation and sale of distressed houses and other property; the purchase of mortgage notes and real estate assets; and the development of shopping centers and other projects.

Investors should be skeptical of claims that real estate investment carries minimal risk because it is backed by a "hard asset" – which may or may not exist.

Depending on the structure of the offering, risk factors may include your money being locked in for a long period of time; changes in interest rates that can affect costs and profits; and changes in demographics, property valuation, and rental rates.

Some promoters of fraudulent real estate investments also claim to have special expertise that guarantees investors unrealistically high returns on investment.

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Overseas Investments

International investments are often sold with the promise of profits to be made in offshore banks or by selling much-needed products in untapped markets.

But investors should ask themselves if they really understand how money will be made.

In what are called "prime bank" scams, promoters try to entice investors with guaranteed, high-yield returns that can be generated by international banks.

Prime bank promoters specialize in throwing exotic-sounding terms at investors, hoping to impress with references to "Guaranteed Bank Notes," "Standby Letters of Credit," and instruments backed by the International Monetary Fund.

In other instances of overseas investment offerings, the State Securities Board has issued sanctions in cases involving real estate in France, medical testing kits in Southeast Asia, and bank deposits in West Africa and the Philippines.

How much could an individual investor possibly know about those investments? Too often, investors make decisions based solely on the profits they have been promised.

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WARNING SIGNS OF FRAUD

Regardless of how tempting a financial offer may seem, there are certain warning signs you should always heed. If you suspect fraud, immediately contact someone you trust and explain why you are suspicious—before you act!



- 1. **Pressure to act.** Never be pressured into making a hasty decision, especially if you're told you only have a limited time to act. A good investment today will still be a good investment once you have time to evaluate it.
- 2. **Little or no risk.** If a promoter tells you the investment is full-proof and there's no risk of loss, don't believe it. Every investment carries some risk. The bigger the guaranteed return, the bigger the risk you're likely taking.
- 3. Exclusive or limited offer. Be especially cautious if a salesperson describes the investment as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, a chance to get in on the ground floor, or available exclusively for you. If you buy this line, that's probably all you'll end up with.
- 4. **All talk, no documents.** Legitimate financial promoters explain costs and risks and provide the paperwork to go with their words. No paperwork? Don't buy it.
- 5. **Things you don't understand.** Never hesitate to ask hard questions if you are unclear about an investment. If the answers you get are confusing or evasive, that's a sure sign should there may be hidden risks that you want to avoid.

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If You Suspect Fraud

If you suspect fraud or that you have received inappropriate financial advice, you can contact the <u>Texas State</u>
<u>Securities Board</u> to ask questions or <u>file a formal</u>
<u>complaint</u>.

The Agency will respond to your inquiry, and, if it determines that a violation has occurred, may initiate administrative proceedings or request that a court action be taken.

If you are seeking restitution of funds, you should also a consult with a private attorney to find out what remedies may be available.

GUARDING AGAINST SCAMMERS

Fraudsters have mastered the art of presenting investment offers in the most seemingly innocuous ways. Knowing their techniques can help you keep your guard up and recognize a potential deception.

Here are the things to be on the lookout for.

Tips from those you know. Some con artists are adept at exploiting an affiliation with a group, such as a church, community organization, or even family, to win investors' confidence while their guard is down. Affinity fraud is difficult to spot since the person offering the investment appears to be a member of your group. If you are approached this way, be sure to check for the warning signs of fraud and check with a person you trust before making any commitments.

Advertising. Social media and digital communications in general have provided many more avenues for fraudsters to hawk their wares. It's relatively simple to create an attractive website that appears totally professional and legitimate, but visual appeal is meaningless when to comes to selling investments.

Remember, also, that investments offered on radio or in printed media, including newspapers and magazines, may be equally fraudulent.

Free lunch or dinner offer. Invitations to seminars, often held at restaurants, are often ruses for marketing and selling high-cost, unsuitable investments.

Unsolicited calls. A roomful of salespeople making unsolicited calls—called a "boiler room"—is one con technique that's easy to avoid. Just use call screening and not answer these calls. And if you do, you can just hang up.

Junk mail. There's an endless stream of investment offers that appear in your mailbox and your email account. 5IFSFJTBEXTUIFshredder and the delete key.

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Beware of Pundits

Self-proclaimed investing experts are everywhere on the internet, television, and especially, it seems, the AM radio dial.

Speaking through a media megaphone doesn't mean someone has special knowledge. Too often, these gurus are handing out unsuitable advice and in several instances in Texas have failed to disclose serious regulatory sanction.

Sound investing isn't a gimmick or a game. Tune out the noise that makes it difficult to invest wisely.