

Employment in Financial Services

Contributing Editor

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02. Are there particular pre-screening measures that need to be taken when engaging a financial services employee? Does this vary depending on seniority or type of role? In particular, is there any form of regulator-specified reference that has to be provided by previous employers in the financial services industry?

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The pre-screening measures, when employing a financial service employee, are carried out in compliance with the frameworks laid down by the respective industry regulators. For instance, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the central banking sector regulator in India, periodically issues certain guidelines for banking and non-banking employers to conduct mandatory employee background checks. These regulators also recognise certain “Self-Regulatory Organisations” (SROs), who then play the primary role in conducting grassroots verifications. SROs conduct character and antecedent verification of employees registered with them as per the standards set by the regulator. Strict police verification of at least the last two addresses is usually mandated and verifications are periodically updated and shared on a common database at an industry level. For instance, the Finance Industry Development Council is an SRO of Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) and is registered with the RBI.

A financial services employer should be sensitive to the data being used for pre-screening measures as India protects individual privacy. Hence, both the employer and the service provider engaged by the employer should obtain prior consent from the prospective employee before pre-screening. If the pre-screening measures include the collection of “sensitive personal data information^[1]”, then an employer must seek the individual’s consent, which would also help mitigate risks for any claims concerning the invasion of an employee’s privacy. Employers should ideally ensure that pre-screening is complete before the employee is hired. A comprehensive pre-screening will include verification of educational qualifications, checks with past employers, verification of residential addresses, police records, and passport status. Usually, with seniority of the role, checks with past employers happen more rigorously, while for entry-level employees, checks with academic institutions about educational qualifications may be done more rigorously. Similar standards must be met by contract employees empanelled by the service providers.

There is no regulator-specified reference that must be provided by previous employers in the financial services industry. However, in practice, most public sector banks (eg, Bank of India) and many central public sector undertakings in financial services (eg, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)), as per their selection or onboarding protocols, require at least two “Character Certificates”, one of which should be from the head of the educational institution last attended or the present employer and the other should be from gazetted officers^[2] or bank officers, without any familial ties to the employee.

^[1] Information Technology Act, 2000 & Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules 2011.

^[2] A ‘gazetted officer’ is a high rank government official working as an officer for the government of India or any state government whose name and credentials are published in the Gazette of India.

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In addition to the standard hiring measures that must be taken when engaging an employee, several additional steps must be taken when engaging financial services employees in the United States. Generally, financial services employees must pass certain screening and disclosure steps, including:

- background checks;
- criminal background disclosures; and
- fingerprinting.

Broker-dealers and investment advisors must register with FINRA (see below).

Background checks

FINRA-regulated entities must investigate each person they plan to register with FINRA to ensure that they meet FINRA Form U4 requirements regarding that person’s history of formal charges and indictments.

If the applicant has previously registered with FINRA, broker-dealers must also review an applicant’s most recent Form U5 or be able to demonstrate to FINRA that it has made reasonable efforts to review Form U5 but has been unable to do so. If the applicant has previously registered with a CFTC-registered firm, the broker-dealer must review CFTC Form 8-T.

Bank employees must undergo a background check. Certain criminal conduct may statutorily disqualify an applicant from employment. For example, federal law prohibits any person convicted of a criminal offence involving dishonesty or breach of trust (or who has entered into a pre-trial diversion or similar programme regarding such an offence) from serving as a director, officer, or employee of an FDIC-insured bank without the FDIC’s consent. Banks must conduct reasonable inquiries into an applicant’s background to avoid hiring persons barred from employment by this law. Banks may be protected from claims of disparate impact (under state “ban-the-box” laws) when terminating or withdrawing offers from disqualified employees under this law. Both California and New York explicitly provide such carve-outs. However, these are position-specific rather than employer-specific, and employees with positions not subject to FINRA or other statutorily required background checks or disqualifiers based on criminal history may still be subject to state or local “fair chance” or ban-the-box laws. Therefore, as a best practice, non-bank financial services employers should avoid relying on these exceptions for all of their employees. Relatedly, the FDIC does not consider “de minimus” criminal violations disqualifying, including minor offences by young adults, bad cheques for less than \$1,000 and simple theft of less than \$500.

Fingerprinting

Entities covered by the SEC are also subject to fingerprinting requirements. Every member of a national

securities exchange, broker, dealer, registered transfer agent, registered clearing agency, registered securities information processor, national securities exchange, and national securities association must ensure that each of its partners, directors, officers, and employees are fingerprinted and must submit such fingerprints, or cause the same to be submitted, to the Attorney General of the United States for identification and appropriate processing. Employees who will not be selling, keeping, or handling securities or supervising those who do are exempt from this requirement.

While New York generally prohibits fingerprinting, there is an exception where, as here, fingerprinting is statutorily required.

California Financing Law requires fingerprinting for certain individuals seeking to license in California.

Please note, during the COVID-19 epidemic, the SEC temporarily paused the fingerprinting requirements. This pause was lifted in September 2022.

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03. What documents should be put in place when engaging employees within the financial services industry? Are any particular contractual documents required?



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When engaging employees within the financial services industry, documents covering past employment, educational qualifications, certificates of achievement, income tax returns, medical health fitness certificates attested by a registered doctor, official identity cards and proof of address (Aadhar Card and Voter ID card, Driving Licence or Passport) and documentation for anything mentioned on a curriculum vitae. In the financial services industry, certificates showing excellence in finance-related services will increase the candidature of a potential employee. The contract of employment of an employer usually contains clauses that make the offer conditional upon the fulfilment of the employee's representations relating to educational qualifications, background, work experience, skill certifications (if applicable), character certificate, etc.

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United States

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FINRA

Broker-dealers and investment advisors regulated by FINRA must electronically file FINRA's Form U4 when registering "associated persons" with FINRA or transferring their registration to another broker-dealer. Broker-dealers must also create and implement written procedures to verify the facts disclosed by prospective employees on the U4.

- "Associated persons" include employees of all levels involved with investment and securities

operations.

- The U4 form requires disclosure of the associated person's background history, including any criminal convictions or civil actions, regulatory proceedings or sanctions, administrative proceedings, financial disclosures (such as bankruptcy), customer complaints, or arbitration awards.

Form U4 also contains an agreement requiring employees to submit to arbitration "any dispute, claim or controversy that may arise between [them and their] firm, or a customer, or any other person..."

Member firms must provide registered employees with an arbitration disclosure when asked to sign a U4.

SEC

SEC-regulated entities require every prospective employee to complete a questionnaire disclosing their identifying information, employment history, and record of any disciplinary actions, denial or suspension of membership of registration, criminal record, or any record of civil action against that employee. FINRA form U4, if completed, fulfils the requirements of this Rule.

California

California employees must be provided with:

- A notice of workers' compensation rights;
- notice of disability insurance and paid family leave insurance benefits;
- sexual harassment information under the Fair Employment and Housing Act;
- notice of pay information (if applicable);
- commission contract (if applicable);
- notice of rights for victims of crime or abuse; and
- lactation accommodation policy

New York

New York employees must be provided with:

- notice of pay rate and pay days;
- commissions Agreement (if applicable);
- New York Health and Essential Rights Act;
- notice of electronic monitoring;
- New York State Workers' Compensation Board Statement of Rights – Disability Benefits Law;
- New York State Paid Family Leave Statement of Rights;
- New York City Earned Safe and Sick Time Act (City only);
- New York City Stop Sexual Harassment Act fact sheet (City only); and
- New York City Pregnancy Accommodations at Work fact sheet (City only).

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04. Do any categories of employee need to have special certification in order to undertake duties for financial services employers? If so, what are the requirements that apply?



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The recruitment of financial services employees for public-sector enterprises may be done through competitive scores secured through multi-level tests held for generalist and specialist posts. For instance, the Institute of Banking Personnel Selection conducts tests for selection for public sector banks; and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), LIC, etc, hold similar tests for their recruitment.

In terms of industry practice, eligibility to appear at the preliminary levels or the final interview stages of the above tests may sometimes require certain specific certifications (eg, computer certifications for clerical posts in the banking sector. These certifications are prescribed by industry regulators and are actioned by industry collectives. For instance, the RBI[1] has made it mandatory for all banking and non-banking financial institutions to obtain certification for their employees. Industry collective the Indian Banking Association provides such certifications in specific areas like treasury operations, risk management, accounting and credit management. Along with this, further certifications may also be required for Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Know Your Customer (KYC), compliance with foreign exchange regulations, awareness of legal aspects of cyber security, etc.[2]

Similarly, the National Institute of Securities Markets (NISM), an institute promoted by SEBI, accredits institutions that coach and certify wealth management advisors. NISM-accredited qualifications are compulsory for wealth managers in the capital market segment. Also, the Indian Institute of Banking and Finance (IIBF) gives certification for Debt Recovery Agents based on RBI guidelines. Various collectives like the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India, Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India and the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, inter alia, collaborate with the IIBF in the certification process in the treasury, forex and compliance sectors. The IIBF's certification for customer service, KYC/AML programmes of the IIBF, and other similar certified courses from the NISM/AMFI/IRDA etc, are essential before hiring employees for certain specialised roles.

As part of the registration process, the SEBI regulations relating to portfolio managers and investment advisors require certain specific employees to be employed with minimum qualifications.

[1] Capacity Building in Banks and AIFIs, August 11, 2016 available at <<https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/NOTI36A5A106C515E84422947AB1D42F6EB391.PDF>>; IBA Circular no. CIR/HR&IR/KSC/2017-18/2602.

[2] RBI mandate on capacity building in banks, KPMG, available at <<https://home.kpmg/in/en/home/services/learning-academy/aas-learning-solutions/rbi-mandate-capacity-building-banks.html>>

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For an individual's FINRA registration to become effective, they must pass the Securities Industries Essentials examination. FINRA rules also require registered persons to participate in continuing education courses. Failure to do so may result in a covered person's registration being deemed inactive until the requirement has been satisfied.

California Financing Law requires the licensing and regulation of finance lenders and brokers making and brokering consumer and commercial loans, unless exempt.

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05. Do any categories of employee have enhanced

responsibilities under the applicable regulatory regime?



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There are no provisions that lay down enhanced responsibilities for a particular category of employees in the financial services sector.

However, the conduct rules for employees in the financial sector mandate employees to adhere to higher standards of code of conduct and self-discipline. Their codes of conduct include inter alia anti-bribery obligations, prohibition from accepting gifts in an official capacity, making representations to media, making contribution to political parties, holding demonstration against public interest, exercising undue influence to secure appointments of family members at same organisation or granting banking facilities without permission. They are supposed to observe secrecy in general and specifically, maintain financial secrecy about stocks too.

This question was upheld in *Harinarayan Seet v. Andhra Bank*^[1], wherein the Andhra Pradesh High Court recognised that banking sector employees are mandated to exhibit higher standards of honesty, integrity, devotion and diligence and any failure to discharge such duty with diligence may trigger dismissal.

^[1] WP No. 23310 of 2011.

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While there are certain responsibilities for financial employees, such as being able to pass applicable certifications (see question 4) or registering with certain entities (see question 6), the American regulatory system does not include statutory delineations that create enhanced responsibilities for certain categories of employees.

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06. Is there a register of financial services employees that individuals will need to be listed on to undertake particular business activities? If so, what are the steps required for registration?



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There is no one-point register for financial services employees that individuals need to be listed on to undertake business activities. Such a register may vary depending upon the industry one is seeking and whether the post is that of a specialist or a generalist. Specialists like IT professionals, lawyers etc., working in financial services are bound by registration requirements mandated by the practice rules of their domains. For example, IT or ITES industry professionals may register themselves with the “National Skills Registry”^[1], an initiative of the technology industry body NASSCOM. This registry maintains a central database of their qualifications, experiences and demographic information. NASSCOM also runs a BFSI Sectoral Skill Council (BFSI SSC) to cater to the financial services sector. The National Institute of Securities Market (NISM) Skills Registry is another similar initiative by the NISM.

[1] FAQs on Understanding NSR, available at <<https://nationalskillsregistry.com/faq-understanding-nsr.htm>>

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FINRA

Broker-dealers and Investment Advisors regulated by FINRA must file FINRA’s Form U4 when registering associated persons with FINRA or transferring their registration to another broker-dealer. Broker-dealers must also create and implement written procedures to verify the facts disclosed by prospective employees on the U4.

“Associated persons” include employees of all levels involved with the investment and securities operations, including:

- partners;
- officers;
- directors;
- branch managers;
- department supervisors;
- investment bankers;
- brokers;
- financial consultants; and
- salespeople.

The U4 form requires disclosure of the associated person’s background history, including any criminal convictions or civil actions, regulatory proceedings or sanctions, administrative proceedings, financial disclosures (such as bankruptcy), customer complaints, or arbitration awards.

SEC

Investment advisers must register with the SEC under the Advisers Act. They must submit Form ADV using the Investment Adviser Registration Depository (IARD), an internet-based filing system maintained by FINRA.

SEC-regulated entities require every prospective employee to complete a questionnaire disclosing their identifying information, employment history, and record of any disciplinary actions, denial or suspension of membership of registration, criminal record, or any record of civil action against that employee. FINRA form U4, if completed, fulfils the requirements of this Rule.

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07. Are there any specific rules relating to compensation payable to financial services employees in your jurisdiction, including, for example, limits on variable compensation, or provisions for deferral, malus and/or clawback of monies paid to employees?



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There are certain rules relating to compensation payable to financial services employees, such as those in the banking, mutual fund or asset management, and insurance industries.

The central bank of India, the RBI, deals with the compensation policy for all private-sector banks and foreign banks operating in India by requiring them to formulate their own compensation policy and annually reviewing it. Banks are not allowed to employ or continue the employment of any person whose remuneration is excessive in the RBI's opinion. For instance, the RBI lays down guidelines on the compensation of "Whole Time Directors ("WTD") / Chief Executive Officers / Material Risk Takers and Control Function Staff"[1], elaborate guidelines encompassing the governance of compensation and its alignment with prudent risk-taking, policies for risk control and compliance staff, the identification of "material risk takers", and disclosure and engagement by stakeholders. It even envisages deferred payments being subjected to malus or clawback arrangements if there was negative performance. For variable pay, it mandates banks to incorporate malus or clawback mechanisms and suggests they specify periods of malus or clawback application to cover at least deferral and retention periods.[2] It is pertinent to highlight that private sector and foreign banks in India must obtain regulatory approval[3] for the grant of remuneration to WTDs or CEOs.

The RBI also prescribes guidelines around compensation for key managerial personnel (KMP) and senior management in non-banking financial companies (NBFCs)[4]:

- NBFCs are mandated to form "Nomination and Remuneration Committees" (NRCs) as per Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, which will then be entrusted with framing, reviewing and implementing the compensation policy to be approved by the board of the company.
- The compensation must align with the risk related to the decision-making process. The compensation package can comprise both fixed and variable pay and may also be a mix of cash, equity or other forms, in line with projected risk factors.
- A bonus has no bearing on the performance of the individual. The bonus is guaranteed based on the fulfilment of certain criteria as may be specified in the compensation policy. A guaranteed bonus should neither be considered part of fixed pay nor variable pay and the same is not payable to KMP and senior management. However, a guaranteed bonus can be paid to new employees as part of a sign-on bonus whereby potential employees can be incentivised to join NBFCs.
- "Deferred compensation may be subject to malus/clawback arrangements." The compensation policy concerning malus or clawback must mandatorily apply for the period equal to at least the deferred retention period.

Despite the aforementioned guidelines being applicable from 1 April 2023, NBFCs must immediately begin aligning their internal procedures to comply with the mandatory guidelines above to assist the transition. Existing remuneration policies being followed by the NBFCs should be reviewed to make the necessary changes to be compliant with the above-mentioned policies.

When it comes to regulations on an "employee stock option plan" (ESOP) for financial services employees,

regulators may impose industry-specific guidelines. For instance, as per the SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021^[5], the employee stock option scheme should be drafted in a manner that no such employee violates SEBI (Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 and SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to the Securities Market) Regulations, 1995. ESOPs issued to managerial staff and for non-cash consideration shall be treated as part of managerial remuneration. In another development, the RBI has directed that ESOPs should be at a fair value, shooting up costs and creating the cascading effect of replacing ESOPs with deferred bonus payments for senior managerial personnel.

[1] Guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors/Chief Executive Officers/Material Risk Takers and Control Function staff, November 4, 2019, available at <<https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/NOTI898C120D41D0E3465B8552E5467EDD7A56.PDF>>

[2] Guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors/Chief Executive Officers/Material Risk Takers and Control Function staff, November 4, 2019, available at <https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/NOTI898C120D41D0E3465B8552E5467EDD7A56.PDF>

[3] Section 35B, Banking Regulation Act 1949.

[4] Guidelines on Compensation for Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and Senior Management in non-banking financial companies (NBFCs), April 29, 2022, available at <<https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/KMPNBFCs962EC76438C845A6846A5BD59BC7513D.PDF>>

[5] Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations 2021, August 13, 2021, available at <https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/regulations/aug-2021/securities-and-exchange-board-of-india-share-based-employee-benefits-and-sweat-equity-regulations-2021_51889.html>

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Overtime

Financial services employees in the United States are commonly classified as administrative employees exempt from both minimum wage and overtime laws. To qualify for this administrative exception under the Fair Labor Standard Acts (FLSA) and often, applicable state law, an employee must:

- be compensated on a salary or fee basis at a rate at least equal to the minimum required threshold (at the time of writing set at \$684 a week or \$35,568 annually); and
- have a primary duty:
 - that is the performance of office or non-manual work directly related to the management or general business operations of the employer or the employer's customers; and
 - includes the exercise of discretion and independent judgment on significant matters.

Examples of employees qualifying for the administrative exemption are those whose duties include:

- collecting and analysing information regarding the customer's income, assets, investments or debts;
- determining which financial products best meet a customer's needs;
- advising customers regarding the pros and cons of various financial products; and
- marketing, servicing, or promoting financial products.

An employee whose sole duty is selling financial products does not qualify for the administrative exemption. United States courts are split on whether financial advisors are exempt.

Many states have a higher minimum annual salary threshold for the administrative exemption, including California (\$1,240 a week, as of 1 January 2023) and New York (\$1,125 a week for New York City and

Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester counties and \$990 a week for the remainder of the state. The remainder of the State increased to \$1,064.25 a week on 31 December 2022).

California has an administrative exemption test, which also requires the employee to customarily and regularly exercise discretion and independent judgement, in addition to being primarily engaged in administrative duties. Employees that do not qualify as non-exempt under one of the exemptions must receive overtime pay under California law.

FLSA also exempts “highly compensated” employees. To qualify for this exemption, an employee must earn at least \$107,432 in total annual compensation (not including discretionary bonuses), must perform office or non-manual work as part of their primary duty, and must customarily perform one or more exempt duties of an administrative, executive, or professional employee.

Bonuses

Discretionary bonuses can be for any amount and can be determined on quantitative factors (eg, employer profits) or subjective factors (eg, known performance indicators, performance, merit) and employers may condition an employee’s eligibility to receive a bonus on their active employment at the time when bonuses are paid.

Guaranteed bonuses are typically non-discretionary and set at a fixed number or percentage (eg, a percentage of the employee’s annual base salary or the employer’s profits). A guaranteed bonus (unlike a discretionary one) creates a contractual obligation and will be considered wages. Once a payment is considered a “wage,” employers generally cannot withhold, recover or claw back the bonus from an employee.

California requires non-discretionary bonuses to be included in a non-exempt employee’s regular rate for overtime calculation.

Certain compensation plans include “forgivable loans,” conditioning an employee’s obligation to repay on their continued employment with the new employer for a time. If the employee leaves or is fired for certain reasons before the full loan amount is forgiven, the unforgiven share, with interest, can become due and payable.

California generally prohibits employers from deducting any outstanding loan balances from an employee’s final paycheck without express permission in contemporaneous writing signed by the employee, both at the time the loan or advance was given and at separation.

Similarly, New York has extremely nuanced rules related to permissible deductions for employee benefits, which are limited (eg, authorised deductions and deductions for the benefit of the employee).

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08. Are there particular training requirements for employees in the financial services sector?



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Financial services employees may undergo necessary training once they are selected and onboarded.

Financial services sectors categorise employees as specialists and generalists. On one hand, those in charge of specialist roles are deployed in treasury, derivatives trading, IT, forex, risk management, service delivery groups, product roles, legal, etc., while on the other, the generalists are deployed in branches, administrative functions, finance, some areas of treasury, taxation, general management, operations,

relationship or sales managing, etc. They should possess differentiated requisite academic qualifications with skill certifications (if any) or obtain competitive scores in recruitment tests.

As such, there are no legal requirements for prior training of employees in the financial services sector. There are various certificate courses, workshops and diplomas by financial institutions and agencies, which are recommended to be attended regularly to stay abreast of industry knowledge and to secure an edge in intra-organisational promotions.

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United States

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All employees in some states, including California and New York, are required to receive periodic sexual harassment training. Additionally, employees may be required to pass certain skills tests before registering with regulators or engage in continuing education programmes (most notably FINRA, see question 4).

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09. Is there a particular code of conduct and/or are there other regulations regarding standards of behaviour that financial services employees are expected to adhere to?

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Financial services regulators like the RBI, SEBI and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) regulate employees through prescribed frameworks and their organisation-specific rules.

The obligations for the conduct of employees in financial services are determined depending upon the type of organisation: public sector banks (majorly owned by the state) or private banks; sectors (banking, non-banking, insurance, capital market); regions (different local laws); and level of seniority (liability of officers or manager is different from regular employees or clerical staff). Though there are no statutory standards, judicial pronouncements have set a higher threshold of duty of care for employees in the financial services sectors. The Andhra Pradesh High Court in *Harinarayan Seet v Andhra Bank*^[1] held dismissal of service as a proportionate punishment for dereliction of duty by banking employees, which would have otherwise attracted a lesser penalty for employees in less-critical sectors.

In terms of general labour legislation also applicable to financial services employees, financial services organisations fall under the definition of “commercial establishments”, whose definition has been laid down by the Shops & Commercial Establishments Act (state level). They provide certain conduct-specific obligations, for example, a prohibition against discrimination, suspension or dismissal for misconduct.

The other major piece of labour legislation that lays down standards of conduct is the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (IESOA). However, its applicability to commercial establishments or to a specific industry is dependent upon state-wide laws. For example, the states of Haryana and Karnataka have notified the application of the IESOA to commercial establishments with a minimum of 50

employees. This implies that financial services institutions in these states, meeting the above criteria, are bound to comply with the IESOA. Upon the application of the IESOA, the establishments are required to submit to the certifying officer draft standing orders proposed for their establishment, which should cover acceptable standards for employees.

In the banking sector, employees of public-sector banks, private-sector banks and foreign banks are bound by the obligations laid down by the RBI and their organisation rules. The provisions of these rules, which are different from other industries, are stricter: observance of secrecy; prohibition against using influence to secure employment for family members; bypassing regular compliance checks for availing of banking facilities; prohibition against media contributions, participating in politics or standing for election; demonstrations prejudicial to the public interest; and acceptance of gifts in an official capacity.

In terms of financial propriety, employees must not indulge in speculation in stocks and shares, but must avoid personal insolvency and even disclose their moveable and immoveable assets. During employment, they are also forbidden from engaging in any outside employment (stipendiary or honorary) without the prior approval of the organisation. Higher managerial employees are subject to additional scrutiny. Those belonging to public sector enterprises are brought within the jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission, the apex vigilance institution. It is due to the gravity of corruption cases that the senior management of private sector banks is also included within the ambit of “public servant”, which usually includes employees of only public sector organisations. This was upheld by the Supreme Court of India in the case of Central Bureau of Investigation v Ramesh Gelli[2]. The organisations in the insurance and capital markets sectors also have similar institution-wide conduct and disciplinary rules.

Directors of organisations in the financial services sector may also be subject to duties stated in Schedule IV of the Companies Act 2013 and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015.

When it comes to outsourcing activities, financial institutions formulate a board-approved “Code of Conduct” as part of the “Outsourcing Agreement”, which is to be complied with by the outsourced service providers and their employees.[3]

Though financial services employees are held to a higher set of moral standards, their right to participate in trade union actions for voicing their concerns has been upheld time and again. Recently, the Madras High Court in the case of D Thomas Franco Rajendra Dev v The Disciplinary Authority and Circle Development Officer and State Bank of India[4] observed bank officers’ right to unionise. However, the right of bank employees to go on a strike gets limited since banks and other financial institutions are declared as ‘Public Utility Services’ (“PUS”). Accordingly, while they are not barred from going on strike, they must adhere to certain pre-requisites namely service of notice of at least 6 weeks before going on a strike, prohibition of any strike within 14 days from date of service of above notice, prohibition of going on a strike before the expiry of the date of that strike and non-authorization of any strike during the pendency of any conciliation proceedings or 7 days after the conclusion of such a proceeding. Upon being declared a PUS, the concerned industry must adhere to these conditions failing which the strikes would be declared as illegal.

[1] WP No. 23310 of 2011.

[2] (2016) 3 SCC 788.

[3] Directions on Managing Risks and Code of Conduct in Outsourcing of Financial Services by NBFCs, November 9, 2017, available at <https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/Notification/PDFs/NT87_091117658624E4F2D041A699F73068D55BF6C5.PDF>

[4] W.A. No. 432 of 2013 and W.P. No. 16746 of 2013

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Employees in some states, including California and New York, are required to receive periodic sexual harassment training.

Employers are also required to implement anti-discrimination and anti-harassment policies that:

- contain information about where and how employees can report improper conduct;
- prohibit retaliation for reporting or opposing improper conduct, or participating in an investigation regarding misconduct; and
- comply with state and local provisions that require employer policies to contain certain provisions (eg, New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco).

New York law prohibits employers from mandating confidentiality or non-disclosure provisions when settling sexual harassment claims (though it allows such provisions where it is the employee's preference to include them).

California law prohibits employers from mandating confidentiality or non-disclosure provisions in employment agreements, settlement agreements, and separation agreements that are designed to restrict an employee's ability to disclose information about unlawful acts in the workplace, including information pertaining to harassment or discrimination or any other conduct the employee has reason to believe is unlawful.

FINRA and the SEC both have requirements and recommendations for social media use.

FINRA requires that broker-dealers retain records of social media communications related to the broker-dealer's business made using social media sites and adopt policies and procedures designed to ensure that their employees who use social media sites for business purposes are appropriately supervised and trained, and do not present an undue risk to investors.

The SEC similarly requires that social media use complies with all federal security laws, including antifraud, compliance, and recordkeeping provisions.

Banking regulators provide guidance stating that each financial institution is expected to carry out an appropriate risk assessment that takes social media activities into consideration.

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10. Are there any circumstances in which notifications relating to the employee or their conduct will need to be made to local or international regulators?



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The RBI requires banks to conduct an annual review of fraud committed and provide a note of the total number to the board of directors or the local advisory board. These reports are not to be sent to the RBI but are to be preserved for verification by the RBI's inspecting officers^[1]. Necessary disclosures may also need to be made to SEBI under some of its regulations.

Publicly listed financial services companies may be required to make necessary disclosures, including to

the stock exchanges and their auditors, in case of workplace fraud.

[1] Master Directions on Frauds – Classification and Reporting by commercial banks and select FIs (Updated as on July 03, 2017), available at <https://rbi.org.in/scripts/BS_ViewMasDirections.aspx?id=10477>

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United States

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FINRA members must report to FINRA within 30 calendar days after the firm has concluded, or reasonably should have concluded, that an associated person of the firm or the firm itself has violated any securities, insurance, commodities, financial or investment-related laws, rules, regulations or standards of conduct of any domestic or foreign regulatory body or self-regulatory organisation.

While there is no requirement to report misconduct to regulators, the SEC routinely gives credit to organisations that voluntarily choose to self-report, which can lead to reduced fines, non-prosecution agreements, deferred prosecution agreements, waivers of disqualification following regulatory or criminal actions, or more organisation-friendly language in settlement documents. However, such disclosed information may later be discoverable by private plaintiffs.

The SEC has issued guidance that a failure to self-report significant misconduct can lead to more severe penalties.

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11. Are there any particular requirements that employers should implement with respect to the prevention of wrongdoing, for example, related to whistleblowing or the prevention of harassment?



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Corporate whistleblowing is still at a nascent stage in India and there isn't a robust legislative framework for it. Section 177[1] of the Companies Act 2013, clause 49 on "Corporate Governance" of the Listing Agreement between a listed entity and a stock exchange and the guidelines issued by RBI under Section 35(A) of the Banking Regulation Act 1949 [2] constitute the corpus of early whistleblower jurisprudence in India. Publicly listed financial services companies are required to have whistleblowing policies.

In terms of generally applicable laws, the IDA lists "Unfair Labor Practices" that the employer is prohibited from engaging in. There are certain state-specific laws which reiterate the same. There might also be sector-specific initiatives. One such example is the "Protected Disclosures Scheme for Private Sector and Foreign Banks" by the RBI, which cover areas such as corruption, criminal offences, non-compliance with rules, misuse of office, suspected or actual fraud causing financial and reputational loss and detriment to the public interest.

When it comes to the prevention of harassment, the general statutes are also applicable to financial sector organisations. Employers are required to comply with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

(Prevention, Prohibition and Redress) Act, 2013, by taking reasonable steps to assist affected women workers. If harassment is coupled with any other issue like caste-based discrimination, then employees may register complaints through well-established civil or criminal redress mechanisms in the legal system.

[1] Section 177, Companies Act 2013, available at <<https://ca2013.com/177-audit-committee/>>

[2] Section 35A, Banking Regulation Act 1949, available at <<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/587034/#:~:text=it%20is%20necessary%20to%20issue,to%20comply%20with%20such%20directions>>

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Whistleblowing in the United States is governed by two main statutory sources, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) and the Dodd-Frank Act (Dodd-Frank).

SOX protects whistleblowers who report violations of securities laws to:

- federal regulatory bodies or law enforcement;
- members of Congress or congressional committees; or
- supervisors or persons authorised by the employer to investigate, discover, or terminate misconduct.

Dodd-Frank generally only protects whistleblowers who report violations of the securities or commodities laws to the SEC or CFTC. However, it also prohibits employers from discriminating against financial services employees for objecting or refusing to participate in any activity that would be a violation of securities law (note that Dodd-Frank prohibits mandatory arbitration of retaliation claims under the Act).

Whistleblowers in the banking industry are also protected under both federal and applicable state laws for reporting violations of banking law to the US Department of Justice.

Under Dodd-Frank and banking laws, employees may be offered a bounty for whistleblowing activities that results in successful enforcement actions.

Employment Discrimination and Sexual Harassment Claims are not subject to mandatory FINRA arbitration, though the claims may be arbitrated if all parties agree.

Californian employers with at least five employees globally must implement policies and provide training on the prohibition of harassment, discrimination, and retaliation in the workplace.

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12. Are there any particular rules or protocols that apply when terminating the employment of an employee in the financial services sector, including where a settlement agreement is entered into?

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The general legal standards on termination of employment are also applicable to employees in the financial services sector. India is not an “at-will” jurisdiction but is also not an “employment-for-life” jurisdiction. In general, termination of employment may be carried out for reasonable cause or on account of misconduct. In cases of termination on any ground other than misconduct, the employee must be provided with prior notice of termination or pay in lieu thereof. The body of laws that govern employee rights around termination are the IDA, state-specific shops and establishments acts, standing orders, and the employment contract. Workmen (basically non-managers) have additional protection in terms of the right to retrenchment compensation when terminated.

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Form U5, the Uniform Termination Notice for Securities Industry Registration, is used by broker-dealers to terminate the registration of an associated person with FINRA and in other applicable jurisdictions and self-regulatory organisations. A FINRA member firm must file Form U5 within 30 days of an employee’s termination. This form includes the reason for an employee’s departure and must include a detailed description of the reasons for termination. Employee appeals related to the content of the U5 are arbitrated before FINRA (eg, if an employee challenges their termination).

Payments to retiring employees

FINRA prohibits paying commissions to unregistered persons, except for retired representatives receiving trailing commissions where a bona fide contract was entered into between the broker-dealer and the retiring employee.

California

California law prohibits the use of non-disclosure provisions in settlement agreements that are designed to restrict an employee's ability to disclose information about unlawful acts in the workplace, including information pertaining to harassment or discrimination or any other conduct the employee has reason to believe is unlawful. Provisions protecting the identity of a claimant are permitted where requested by the claimant. California law also prohibits “no-rehire” provisions in settlements of employment disputes, with limited exceptions for employees whom the employer, in good faith, determined engaged in sexual harassment or sexual assault, or any criminal conduct.

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