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NEWS RELEASE

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New Products in Classic Schemes Identified as Top Investor Threats

Boise, Idaho – The Idaho Department of Finance today identified emerging threats facing investors in 2015, including schemes involving binary options, marijuana-related businesses, stream-of-income investments, and digital currency.

“Many of the top threats facing investors involve new products in classic schemes,” Department of Finance Director Gavin Gee said. “We are seeing classic threats to investors morph into new or altered dangers, many fueled by the Internet. Overarching all of these threats are unlicensed agents selling unregistered products to unsuspecting investors.”

The following list of top threats facing unwary investors throughout North America was compiled by the Enforcement Section of the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA), of which the Idaho Securities Bureau is a member.

Emerging Threats:

- Binary Options
- Marijuana Industry Investments
- Stream-of-Income Investments
- Digital Currency & Cybersecurity Risks

Persistent Threats:

- Regulation D/Rule 506 Private Offerings
- Pyramid and Other Ponzi Schemes
- Real Estate Schemes, Including Those Using Promissory Notes
- Affinity Fraud
- Internet Fraud (including Social Media and Crowdfunding)
- Oil & Gas Investments in the Fracking Era

Unregistered individuals continue to be the most common subject of enforcement actions by state securities regulators. “Our Securities Bureau can provide detailed background information about those who are registered to sell securities or provide investment advice in Idaho and about the products being offered,” Gee said. “It almost always pays to investigate before you invest.”

Investors can contact the Department at (208) 332-8004 or by visiting <http://finance.idaho.gov> for more information.

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Top Emerging Investor Threats

Binary Options: Binary options are securities in the form of options contracts that have a payout that depends on whether the underlying asset – for example, a company’s stock or a stock index – increases or decreases in value. In such an all-or nothing payout structure, investors betting on a stock price increase face two possible outcomes when the contract expires: they either receive a pre-determined amount of money if the value of the asset increased over the fixed period, or no money at all if it decreased. Unlike a traditional option, a binary option will pay a fixed sum at expiration regardless of the magnitude of the difference between the settlement value and the option’s exercise price. A *call binary index option* would pay out if the settlement value of the underlying index were at or above the option’s exercise price at expiration, and a *put binary index option* would pay out if the underlying index were below the option’s exercise price at expiration. Binary option risks include: illegal distributions- trading of binary options without complying with applicable registration and distribution requirements; potential for fraud – fraudulent promotion schemes (with misleading average returns on investment); identity theft (collecting customer information such as credit card and driver’s license data for unspecified uses); refusals to return, or pay out, investor funds; potential for abusive trading; manipulation of the binary options trading software to generate losing trades. **Particular investor risks are that the option is an all-or-nothing payout structure and investors can easily lose their entire investment.** In addition, much of the binary options market operates through Internet-based trading platforms that are not necessarily complying with applicable local regulatory requirements.

Marijuana Industry Investments: In the United States, medical marijuana is legal in 23 states and the District of Columbia, and recreational use is legal in four states and the District of Columbia. The legalization of this once prohibited substance is generating headlines, which, in turn, has grabbed the attention of investors looking to capitalize on the high potential of this new legal market. Many promoters have seized upon this to market and sell investments in the marijuana industry, including investments in companies that provide products and services to the marijuana industry such as vaporizers, hydroponic supplies, lighting systems, and security systems. But as is the case with any headline-generating topic, scam artists also recognize an opportunity to capitalize. **Many of these companies are micro-cap companies selling low-priced securities which typically are highly speculative and carry a high degree of risk for investors.** Securities regulators are seeing “pump and dump” scams, typical of micro-cap offerings. Fraudsters lure investors with aggressive, optimistic, and potentially false or misleading information designed to create unwarranted demand for shares of a small, thinly traded company with little or no history of financial success (the “pump”). Once share prices and volumes peak, scammers behind the ploy sell their shares at a profit, leaving investors with worthless stock (the “dump”). Investors should think carefully and do their due diligence before jumping into marijuana-related investments.

Stream-of-Income Investments: Investors looking for monthly returns are being enticed to invest by companies that introduce investors to individuals selling a stream of income, such as pension payments or government disability payments. **These investments can carry significant risks as laws may prohibit the assignment of the stream of income/benefits, the seller typically maintains the legal right to redirect the payment, and if the seller does redirect the payment, the investor may be left with an unenforceable contract right.** In addition, the benefits are contingent on the life of the seller, and even life insurance policies on the seller’s life may be cancelled and do not protect an investor if a seller simply redirects the income stream. Sales of these investments are of concern to state regulators because often veterans and disabled persons are preyed upon to assign their benefits when they experience financially stressful times, selling much needed future benefit payments at a significant reduction. Investors should consider obtaining independent legal advice before investing in the purchase of another person’s income stream and also check with their local securities regulator to confirm that the investment and those selling it are exempt from registration or are properly registered.

Digital Currency & Cybersecurity Risks: Digital currencies are emerging as trendy way to pay for goods and services. Bitcoin, perhaps the most popular digital currency, was priced at around \$10 per unit in early 2013 but peaked at around \$1,200 per unit later that year (today it is around \$405). The rapid price increase sparked considerable public interest and media attention, creating a fresh market for securities offerings tied to digital currencies. Unfortunately, **unscrupulous promoters may be attempting to capitalize on this popularity by illegally offering securities tied to digital currencies.** Even legitimate securities offerings tied to digital currencies may present considerable risks to the investing public, including risks associated with volatility and demand for the units, the anonymity associated with the use of certain digital currencies, and the threats posed by hackers using malicious software to compromise network security systems. These risks were highlighted earlier this year when Mt. Gox, once the world’s largest Bitcoin exchange, filed for bankruptcy amid reports that hackers may have stolen around 850,000 Bitcoins worth as much as \$500 million.