

# Transparency, Independence, Fairness Opinions and the SEC

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Earlier this year, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) proposed new disclosure requirements to improve the quality of information for investors in adviser-led secondary transactions and SPAC / de-SPAC transactions.

The SEC's proposed changes are extensive. This article addresses their recommendations that **increase transparency to potential investors** including disclosing projected financial performance for the subject investments and potential conflicts of interest of the parties involved with the transaction, specifically the **recommendation of independent Fairness Opinions** for both de-SPAC transactions and for adviser-led secondary transactions. Below is a brief overview of Fairness Opinions and the SEC's recommendations.

**Fairness Opinions** are provided as a tool to advise company boards, management, and other fiduciaries on the fairness of a transaction, from a financial point of view, to the investors to whom they have a duty. Fairness Opinions are sought by buy-side and sell-side fiduciaries, but one Fairness Opinion firm does not provide an opinion for both sides of a transaction.

The benefits of a properly prepared independent Fairness Opinion are:

- Documentation of the results of a valuation process and the financial issues that were taken into consideration.
- A written opinion that the value arrived at is fair from a financial point of view to the identified parties.
- Tangible evidence that can be used in litigation to demonstrate that the fiduciaries acted reasonably and on a well-informed basis.
- Transaction insight to fiduciaries from a source that is unbiased by transaction or other performance commission.

It should be clear that Fairness Opinions do not opine that a specific transaction is the best deal available, only that the subject transaction is fair.

## Adviser-led Secondary Transactions

Defined as any transaction initiated by the investment adviser or any of its related persons that offers private fund investors the choice to:

1. Sell all or a portion of their interests in the private fund; or
2. Convert or exchange all or a portion of their interests in the private fund for interests in another vehicle advised by the adviser or any of its related persons.