(vi) How do I buy the Fund's shares? Provide information about how to purchase the Fund's shares, including any minimum investment requirements. If applicable, disclose any breakpoints in or waivers of sales loads (referred to as "sales fees loads").

(vii) How do I sell the Fund's shares? Provide information about how to redeem the Fund's shares.

(viii) How are the Fund's distributions made and taxed? Describe how frequently the Fund intends to make distributions and what reinvestment options (if any) are available to investors. State, as applicable, that the Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income and capital gains or that the Fund intends to distribute tax-exempt income. If a Fund, as a result of its investment objectives or strategies, expects its distributions as a result of its investment objectives to primarily consist of ordinary income (or short-term capital gains that are taxed as ordinary income) or capital gains, provide disclosure to that effect.

For a Fund that holds itself out as investing in securities generating tax-exempt income, provide, as applicable, the information required by Item 7(d)(2)(ii) of Form N-1A or a general statement to the effect that a portion of the Fund's distributions may be subject to tax.

(ix) What other services are available from the Fund? Summarize or list the services available to the Fund's shareholders (e.g., any exchange privileges or automated information services), unless otherwise disclosed in response to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (viii) of this section.

(3) The Profile may include an application that a prospective investor can use to purchase the Fund's shares if the application presents with equal prominence the option to invest in the Fund or request the Fund's prospectus.

(4) A Profile of a Fund available as an investment option for participants in a defined contribution plan that meets the requirements for qualification under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 may omit the information required by paragraphs (c)(2)(vi) through (ix) of this section. In lieu of the application permitted by paragraph (c)(3) of this section, the Fund may include the plan's enrollment form, which does not have to be filed with the Commission.

By the Commission.
Dated: February 27, 1997.
Margaret H. McFarland,
Deputy Secretary.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
David U. Thomas, Senior Counsel, or Elizabeth R. Krentzman, Assistant Director, (202) 942–0721, Office of Disclosure and Investment Adviser Regulation, Division of Investment Management, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 5th Street, NW., Mail Stop 10–2, Washington, DC. 20549–6009.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Securities and Exchange Commission today is proposing for comment new rule 35d–1 (17 CFR 270.35d–1) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a–1 et seq.) (the "Investment Company Act"). The new rule would apply to all registered investment companies and would require an investment company with a name that suggests that the company focuses on a particular type of investment to invest at least 80% of its assets in the type of investment suggested by its name. Under current positions of the Commission's Division of Investment Management, these investment companies generally must invest only 65% of their assets in the types of investments suggested by their names. The proposed rule also would address names that suggest an investment company focuses its investments in a particular country or geographic region, names that indicate a company's distributions are exempt from income tax, and names that suggest a company or its shares are guaranteed or approved by the U.S. government. The new rule is intended to address certain broad categories of investment company names that are likely to mislead investors about an investment company's investments and risks.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 9, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be submitted in triplicate to Jonathan G. Katz, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 5th Street, NW., Washington, DC. 20549–6009. Comments also may be submitted electronically at the following E-mail address: rule-comments@sec.gov. All comment letters should refer to File No. S7–11–97; this file number should be included on the subject line if E-mail is used. All comments received will be available for public inspection and copying in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 450 5th Street, NW., Washington, DC. 20549–6009. Electronically-submitted comment letters will be posted on the Commission's Internet site (http://www.sec.gov).

1 Investment Company Act Release No. 22528 (Feb. 27, 1997) ("Form N–1A Release").
information about the fund. Under this proposal, investors would receive the fund’s prospectus upon request or with the purchase confirmation.

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I. Introduction

Section 35(d) of the Investment Company Act, as amended by the recently enacted National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996, prohibits a registered investment company from using a name that the Commission finds by rule to be materially deceptive or misleading. Before section 35(d) was amended, the Commission was required to declare by order that a particular name was misleading and, if necessary, obtain a federal court injunction prohibiting further use of the name. In adopting amended section 35(d), Congress reaffirmed its concern that investors may focus on an investment company’s name to determine the company’s investments and risks, and recognized that investor protection would be improved by giving the Commission rulemaking authority to address potentially misleading investment company names.

The Commission is proposing new rule 35d-1 to address certain investment company names that are likely to mislead an investor about a company’s investment emphasis. The Commission believes that investors should not rely on an Investment company’s name as the sole source of information about a company’s investments and risks. An investment company’s name, like any other single piece of information about an investment, cannot tell the whole story about the investment company. As Congress has recognized, however, the name of an investment company may communicate a great deal to an investor.

The proposed rule would apply to all registered investment companies, including funds, closed-end investment companies, and unit investment trusts, and would require an investment company with a name that suggests a particular investment emphasis to invest in a manner consistent with its name. The rule, for example, would require an investment company with a name that suggests that the company focuses on a particular type of security (e.g., an investment company that calls itself the ABC Stock Fund, the XYZ Bond Fund, or the QRS U.S. Government Fund) to invest at least 80% of its assets in the type of security indicated by its name. An investment company name that suggests an emphasis with respect to its investments would be free to select a name that does not connotate a particular investment emphasis.

Under current positions of the Division of Investment Management (“Division”) an investment company with a name suggesting that the company focuses on a particular type of investment generally is required to invest only 65% of its assets in the type of security indicated by its name. Division positions with respect to investment company names have evolved over time. Division guidelines accompanying Form N-8B-1, a predecessor of Form N-1A, required a fund to invest at least 80% of its assets in the type of investment indicated by its name. When the Commission adopted Form N-1A in 1983, the Division instituted the 65% investment requirement to give funds greater flexibility with respect to their names and investments. The Commission is proposing the 80% investment requirement to guard against the use of misleading investment company names and to implement Congress’s intent in amending section 35(d). Requiring an investment company to invest at least 80% of its assets in the type of investment suggested by its name would provide an investor greater assurance that the company’s investments will be consistent with its name. The need for investment companies to invest in a manner consistent with their names would appear to have become more important in recent years as more and more investors have invested in investment companies to meet their retirement goals. These investors typically place greater emphasis on allocating their investment company holdings in well-defined types of investments, such as stocks, bonds, and money market instruments. Given the substantial growth of the investment company industry over the last decade, investors face an increasingly diverse universe of investment companies to evaluate when choosing a company suitable for their investment needs.


1 Investment Company Act Release No. 22529 (Feb. 27, 1997).

2 Investment Company Act Release No. 7221 (Aug. 12, 1983) (48 FR 37928) (applying the 65% requirement with respect to a fund’s total assets, but allowing funds to depart from the 65% requirement based on adverse market conditions). Rule 35d-1 would address misleading investment company names. In contrast, fund professionals and others may categorize investment companies based on a company’s investment objectives or strategies and actual portfolio holdings. A fund investing principally in equity securities, for example, may be categorized as an aggressive stock fund or a small-capitalization fund. These categories develop over time and are used by industry and rating services such as Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. and Morningstar, Inc. Morningstar, Inc., for example, is currently revising its investment company classification system to classify a company by its portfolio holdings over a 3-year period (or life of the fund, if shorter).

3 Requiring an investment company with a name that suggests a particular investment emphasis to conform with its name.


6 Id.


8 According to Division estimates based on data from the ICI and Lipper Analytical Services, between September 1985 and November 1996, investment company assets increased from $591 billion to $4.0 trillion and the number of
The proposed 80% investment requirement could help reduce confusion when an investor selects an investment company for specific investment needs and asset allocation goals. The proposed rule would address certain broad categories of investment company names that, in the Commission’s view, are likely to mislead investors about a company’s investments and risks. The Division would continue to evaluate investment company names not covered by proposed rule 35d-1 (e.g., a name that includes words, such as “international” or “global,” that a reasonable investor may conclude suggest more than one investment focus). In determining whether a particular name is misleading, the Division would consider whether the name would lead a reasonable investor to conclude that the company invests in a manner that is inconsistent with the company’s intended investments or the risks of those investments.

II. Discussion

A. General

1. Names Indicating an Investment Emphasis in Certain Securities or Industries

Proposed rule 35d-1 would require an investment company with a name that suggests that the company focuses its investments in a particular type of security (e.g., the ABC Stock Fund or XYZ Bond Fund) or in securities of issuers in a particular industry (e.g., the ABC Utilities Fund or the XYZ Health Care Fund) to invest at least 80% of its assets in the indicated investment. \[^1\] The 80% requirement would allow an investment company to maintain up to 20% of its assets in other investments. In the case of funds, these assets, for example, could include cash and cash equivalents that could be used to meet redemption requests.

The proposed rule would require the 80% investment requirement to be a fundamental policy of the investment company (i.e., a policy that may not be changed without shareholder approval). \[^2\] Consistent with other investment companies (including the individual series of funds) increased from 9,200 to 24,661.

\[^1\] Proposed rule 35d-1(a)(2). A fund that uses a name suggesting that it is a money market fund would continue to be subject to the maturity, quality, and diversification requirements of rule 2a-7(b) under the Investment Company Act (17 CFR 270a-2a-7(b)).

\[^2\] See section 8(b)(3) of the Investment Company Act, 15 U.S.C. 80a-8(b)(3) (regarding policies deemed fundamental by an investment company), and section 13(a)(3) of the Investment Company Act, 15 U.S.C. 80a-13(a)(3) (requiring shareholder approval to change a policy deemed fundamental under section 8(b)(3)). Under current Division positions, only investment companies with names suggesting that their distributions are exempt from tax are required to adopt fundamental policies with respect to their investments or distributions. See Guide 1 to Form N-1A (regarding tax-exempt funds).
country within the geographic region suggested by the company's name or that maintain their principal place of business in that country or region; (ii) securities that are traded principally in the country or region suggested by the company's name; or (iii) securities of issuers that, during the issuer's most recent fiscal year, derived at least 50% of their revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in the country or region suggested by the company's name or that have at least 50% of their assets in that country or region.

Substantially the same 3 criteria have been used to date by the Division to determine whether names of investment companies that focus their investments in particular countries or geographic regions are consistent with section 35(d). Since these criteria are relatively broad, the proposed rule would impose the general requirement that a company's investments be tied economically to the country or region indicated by its name.

The Commission requests comment on the proposed approach. In particular, the Commission requests comment on using specific criteria alone to determine whether a company's investments are consistent with its name and, if so, whether the proposed 3 criteria appropriately describe investments in securities of a particular country or region. Alternatively, the Commission requests comment whether the rule should impose only the general requirement that a company invest at least 80% of its assets in securities of issuers that are tied economically to the country or geographic region suggested by the company's name. This approach may give a company the flexibility to invest in additional types of securities that are not addressed by the 3 proposed (or other specific) criteria, but expose the company's assets to the economic fortunes and risks of the country or geographic region indicated by its name. The Commission requests comment whether this result would be appropriate.

Tax-Exempt Investment Companies

The proposed rule would codify current Division positions applicable to an investment company with a name that suggests that the company's distributions are not subject to income tax. In particular, rule 35d-1 would require a company that uses a name suggesting that its distributions are exempt from federal income tax or from both federal and state income taxes to adopt a fundamental policy: (i) To invest at least 80% of its assets in securities the income from which is exempt, as applicable, from federal income tax or from both federal and state income tax; or (ii) to invest its assets so that at least 80% of the income that it distributes will be exempt, as applicable, from federal income tax or from both federal and state income tax. Consistent with current Division positions, the proposed requirements would apply to a company's investments or distributions that are exempt from federal income tax under both the regular tax rules and the alternative minimum tax rules.

Applying the 80% Investment Requirement

The proposed 80% investment requirement would apply at the time a company invests its assets. This approach would be consistent with other investment requirements under the Investment Company Act. Under the proposed approach, for example, an investment company subject to the 80% investment requirement would not have to sell portfolio holdings that have increased in value.

The proposed rule would require an investment company that no longer meets the 80% investment requirement (e.g., as a result of changes in the value of its portfolio holdings or other circumstances beyond its control) to make future investments in a manner that would bring the company into compliance with the 80% requirement. The Commission requests comment on the proposed approach.

The proposed 80% investment requirement would be based on a company's net assets plus any borrowings that are senior securities under section 18 of the Investment Company Act. Division positions that require an investment company to invest at least 65% of its assets in the type of investment suggested by its name apply the 65% requirement based on a company's total assets. Total assets may include non-investment assets (such as receivables for shares sold or expense reimbursements) and exclude liabilities that reduce the amount of a company's investments. Certain types of routine transactions, such as unsettled securities transactions and securities loans, may increase a company's total assets because total assets do not reflect certain liabilities. These transactions have no net effect on a company's portfolio investments and may result in a company failing to satisfy an 80% investment requirement based on total assets, even though, in effect, 80% of the company's portfolio holdings would be invested in a manner consistent with the company's name. Basing the 80% investment requirement on net assets rather than total assets is intended to reflect more closely a company's portfolio investments.

Net assets do not include liabilities such as a company's borrowings, if any. The proposed rule would use net assets plus the amount of any borrowings that are senior securities. This approach seeks to prevent a company from circumventing the 80% investment requirement by investing borrowed funds in securities that are not...
consistent with the company's name.\textsuperscript{32} The Commission requests comment on the proposed approach and whether there are other transactions that, like borrowings, could increase the amount of assets that a company could invest and should be added to net assets. Alternatively, the Commission requests comment whether using total assets excluding certain transactions, such as unsettled securities transactions and securities loans, would be a more effective basis for the 80% requirement and, if so, what transactions should be excluded from total assets.

Consistent with current Division positions, the proposed rule would contemplate that an investment company may take a "temporary defensive position" to avoid losses in response to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions.\textsuperscript{33} When an investment company assumes a temporary defensive position, the company would be permitted to depart from the 80% requirement and invest in other securities. The Commission requests comment on the proposed approach. In particular, the Commission requests comment whether the Commission should provide specific guidance on when an investment company could appropriately assume a temporary defensive position.\textsuperscript{34} Commenters favoring this approach should consider whether the rule should establish specific time periods during which a company would be permitted to take a temporary defensive position. Alternatively, the Commission requests comment whether the rule should give investment companies greater flexibility to assume temporary defensive positions. For example, should an investment company simply disclose the circumstances under which, and the potential length of time during which, the company may assume a temporary defensive position and depart from the 80% investment requirement?

The Commission also requests comment whether certain investment companies may require more flexibility than others in meeting the 80% investment requirement. For example, an investment company with a name that suggests the company invests in securities associated with a developing country may need the flexibility to invest significant portions of its assets in other securities pending the availability of suitable investments in the developing country indicated by its name. The Commission requests comment whether and how these or other circumstances should be addressed.

B. Names Suggesting Guarantee or Approval by the U.S. Government

Consistent with the requirements of section 35(a) of the Investment Company Act, the proposed rule would prohibit an investment company from using a name that suggests that the company or its shares are guaranteed or approved by the U.S. government or any U.S. government agency or instrumentality.\textsuperscript{35} The proposed rule also would codify a Division position that prohibits an investment company from using a name that includes the words "guaranteed" or "insured" or similar terms in conjunction with "United States" or "U.S. government." The Division adopted this position to address concerns that names with these terms may lead investors to conclude erroneously that the value of an investment company's shares is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government.\textsuperscript{36}

U.S. government securities differ among themselves with respect to the amount of credit support provided by the U.S. government. Including the word "guarantee" or similar terms in an investment company's name could be used to address the degree of credit risk associated with the types of government securities in which a particular company invests. For example, while U.S. Treasury bonds are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, government securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") are supported by Fannie Mae's ability to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. The proposed rule, however, would prohibit a company from using a name such as the "ABC Fund for Investing in U.S. Guaranteed Assets," even though the company invests at least 80% of its assets in government obligations that are, in fact, guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Commission requests comment whether the proposed prohibition is appropriate. In addition, since the fund industry distinguishes between Treasury and other government funds and investors may understand the differences between these funds, the Commission requests comment whether a reasonable investor would understand that using terms such as "guaranteed" or "insured" in conjunction with the words "U.S. government" reflect the credit risk of a company's investments. Alternatively, would a reasonable investor be misled into believing that names using these terms mean that an investment in the company is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government from any risk of loss, including the risk that the value of the company's shares may decrease in response to interest rate changes?

C. Other Investment Company Names

In General

The proposed rule would not codify Division positions with respect to certain investment company names. The Division, for example, has provided guidance in the past about the use of a name that includes words such as "balanced," "index," "small, mid, or large capitalization," "international," misleading because an investor is likely to believe that an investment in the company is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or otherwise protected against loss. See Letter to Registrants from Barbara J. Green, Deputy Director, Division of Investment Management, SEC, to Registrants (Oct. 25, 1990). A similar concern may be raised when an investment company or its shares are guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government or any U.S. government agency or instrumentality. The proposed rule, however, would prohibit a company from using a name such as the "ABC Fund for Investing in U.S. Guaranteed Assets," even though the company invests at least 80% of its assets in government obligations that are, in fact, guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Commission requests comment whether the proposed prohibition is appropriate. In addition, since the fund industry distinguishes between Treasury and other government funds and investors may understand the differences between these funds, the Commission requests comment whether a reasonable investor would understand that using terms such as "guaranteed" or "insured" in conjunction with the words "U.S. government" reflect the credit risk of a company's investments. Alternatively, would a reasonable investor be misled into believing that names using these terms mean that an investment in the company is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government from any risk of loss, including the risk that the value of the company's shares may decrease in response to interest rate changes?
and “global.” The Commission believes that a reasonable investor could conclude that these names suggest more than one investment focus. For example, while an investment company with a name that includes the words “international” or “global” generally suggests that the company invests in more than one country, these terms may describe a number of investment companies that have significantly different investment portfolios. Among other things, the number of countries in which an “international” or “global” investment company may invest at any one time may appropriately differ from company to company.36

The Division would continue to give interpretive advice with respect to investment company names not covered by the proposed rule.39 In determining whether a particular name is misleading, the Division would consider whether the name would lead a reasonable investor to conclude that the company invests in a manner that is inconsistent with the company’s intended investment or the risks of those investments.40

2. Names and Average Weighted Portfolio Maturity and Duration

Investment companies investing in debt obligations often seek to distinguish themselves by limiting the maturity of the debt instruments they hold. These investment companies may call themselves, for example, “short-term,” “intermediate-term,” or “long-term” bond or debt funds. The Division has required investment companies with these types of names to have average weighted portfolio maturities of specified lengths. The Division, for example, has required an investment company that includes the words “short-term,” “intermediate-term,” or “long-term” in its name to have a dollar-weighted average maturity of, respectively, no less than 3 years, more than 3 years but less than 10 years, or more than 10 years.41 The Division no longer intends to use these criteria because it believes a reasonable investor would not necessarily expect that investment companies with these names would be limited in this manner.42 In addition, the Division and Commission believe that the average weighted maturity of an investment company’s portfolio securities may not accurately reflect the sensitivity of the company’s share prices to changes in interest rates.43

In view of the shortcomings associated with analyzing interest rate volatility based on average weighted maturity, investment companies and investment professionals increasingly evaluate bond portfolios based on “duration,” which reflects the sensitivity of an investment company’s interpretive positions is proposed to be incorporated in a new “Investment Company Registration Package,” which would be prepared by the Division. See Form N–1A Release, supra note 1. The Investment Company Registration Package would include general guidance about avoiding the use of names that is the same as or similar to the name of another investment company and about names that a reasonable investor would consider more than one investment focus including, for example, use of names that include the terms “small, mid, or large capitalization.” The term “bond,” by itself, does not imply that the security is debt. See also 1994 GCL, supra note 33, at III.A (indicating that a fund should describe its prospects in a manner that considers to be a “bond”).


As in the case of other investment company names, the Division would address these terms on a case-by-case basis in light of the disclosure provided by the investment company.


In a concept release on improving risk disclosure, the Commission requested comment whether, if an investment company’s name or investment objective refers to maturity, the maturity of the company’s investments should be required to be consistent with the duration of the company’s portfolio.46 A number of commenters supported this approach, and the Division is in the process of developing recommendations relating to duration and the maturity of an investment company’s investments. As part of its consideration of this issue, the Division requested the Investment Company Institute (“ICI”) to consider various methods of calculating duration and asked the ICI to report its findings.47 In response, the ICI formed a committee to consider this issue and the committee has agreed to inform the Division of its findings. As the Division continues to consider this issue, the Commission requests further comment whether the maturity of a company’s portfolio suggested by the company’s name should be consistent with the portfolio’s duration.48 The Commission requests specific comment on an appropriate method or methods to calculate portfolio duration.

D. Effective Date

The Commission proposes to allow an investment company to change its name up to one year from the effective date of the proposed rule to comply with the rule’s requirements. A one-year period is intended to give an investment company sufficient time to make any necessary adjustments to its portfolio holdings to comply with proposed rule 35d–1 or, if the company does not wish to be bound by the requirements of the new rule, to change its name.49
Commission requests comment on the proposed transition period.

**III. General Request for Comments**

The Commission requests that any interested persons submit comments on proposed rule 35d–1, suggest additional changes (including changes to related rules that the Commission is not proposing to amend), or submit comments on other matters that might affect the proposed rule. Commenters suggesting alternative approaches are encouraged to submit proposed rule or form text. For purposes of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Commission also is requesting information regarding the potential impact of the proposed rule on the economy on an annual basis. Commenters should provide empirical data to support their views.

**IV. Summary of Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**

The Commission has prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (“Analysis”) in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 603 regarding proposed rule 35d–1. The Analysis explains that the proposed rule would require a registered investment company with a name suggesting that the company focuses on a particular type of investment to invest at least 80% of its assets in the type of investment suggested by its name. The Analysis also explains that the proposed rule is intended to address investment company names that are likely to mislead investors about an investment company’s investments and risks.

The Analysis discusses the impact of the proposed rule on small entities, which are defined, for the purposes of the Investment Company Act, as investment companies with net assets of $50 million or less as of the end of the most recent fiscal year (17 CFR 270.10–10). The Commission estimates that approximately 3,846 investment companies would be subject to the proposed rule. Of these, approximately 771 (20%) are investment companies that would be small entities. The Commission believes that there is no other duplicative, overlapping, or conflicting federal rules.

Only those investment companies that have names suggesting a particular investment emphasis would be required to comply with the proposal. To comply with the proposed rule, an investment company with a name that suggests the company focuses on a particular type of investment would have to adopt a fundamental policy to invest at least 80% of its assets in the type of investment suggested by its name. The 80% requirement would allow an investment company to maintain up to 20% of its assets in other investments. An investment company seeking maximum flexibility with respect to its investments would be free to use a name that does not suggest a particular investment emphasis.

As stated in the Analysis, the Commission considered several alternatives to proposed rule 35d–1 including, among others, establishing different compliance or reporting requirements for small entities or exempting them from all or part of the proposed rule. Because an investment company could choose to use a name that does not suggest a particular investment, the Commission believes that the proposed rule would not impose additional burdens on small entities and that separate treatment for small entities would be inconsistent with the protection of investors.

The Commission encourages the submission of comment on the Analysis, including specific comment on (i) the number of small entities that would be affected by the proposed rule and (ii) the discussion of the impact of the rule on small entities. Comments will be considered in the preparation of the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis if the proposed rule is adopted. A copy of the Analysis may be obtained from John M. Ganley, Senior Counsel, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 5th Street, NW., Mail Stop 10–2, Washington, DC 20549–6009.

**V. Statutory Authority**

The Commission is proposing rule 35d–1 under sections 5, 7, 8, 10, and 19(a) of the Securities Act (15 U.S.C. 77e, 77g, 77h, 77j, and 77s(a)) and sections 8, 30, 35, and 38 of the Investment Company Act (15 U.S.C. 80a–8, 80a–29, 80a–34, and 80a–37). The authority citations for the rule precede the text of the amendments.

**VI. Text of Proposed Rule**

**List of Subjects in 17 CFR Part 270**

Investment companies, Securities.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Commission is proposing to amend Chapter II, Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

**PART 270—GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS, INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940**

The authority citation for part 270 continues to read in part as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 80a–1 et seq., 80a–37, and 80a–39 unless otherwise noted.

1. Add § 270.35d–1 to read as follows:

**§ 270.35d–1 Investment company names.**

(a) For purposes of section 35(d) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 80a–34(d)), a materially deceptive and misleading name of a Fund includes:

(1) Names suggesting guarantee or approval by the U.S. government. A name suggesting that the Fund or the securities issued by it are guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by the U.S. government or any U.S. government agency or instrumentality, including any name that uses the words “guaranteed” or “insured” or similar terms in conjunction with the words “United States” or “U.S. government.”

(2) Names suggesting investment in certain securities or industries. A name suggesting that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular type of security or securities or in securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries, unless the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy under section 8(b)(3) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 80a–8(b)(3)) to invest, as applicable, at least 80% of the value of its Assets in the particular securities or in securities of issuers in the particular industry or industries suggested by its name.

(3) Names suggesting investment in certain countries or geographic regions. A name suggesting that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular country or geographic region, unless the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy under section 8(b)(3) of the Act to invest, as applicable, at least 80% of the value of its Assets in securities of issuers that are tied economically to the particular country or geographic region suggested by its name. In meeting this requirement, a Fund must invest, as applicable, in:

(i) Securities of issuers that are organized under the laws of the country or of a country within the geographic region suggested by the Fund’s name or that maintain their principal place of business in that country or region;

(ii) Securities that are traded principally in the country or region suggested by the Fund’s name; or
(iii) Securities of issuers that, during the issuer's most recent fiscal year, derived at least 50% of their revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in the country or region suggested by the Fund's name or that have at least 50% of their assets in that country or region.

(4) Tax-exempt Funds. A name suggesting that the Fund's distributions are exempt from federal income tax or from both federal and state income tax, unless the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy under section 8(b)(3) of the Act:

(i) To invest at least 80% of the value of its Assets in securities the income from which is exempt, as applicable, from federal income tax or from both federal and state income tax; or

(ii) To invest its Assets so that at least 80% of the income that it distributes will be exempt, as applicable, from federal income tax or from both federal and state income tax.

(b)(1) The requirements of paragraphs (a)(2) through (4) of this section apply at the time a Fund invests its Assets. If, subsequent to an investment, these requirements are no longer met, the Fund's future investments must be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with those paragraphs.

(2) For purposes of this section:

(i) Fund means a registered investment company and any series of the investment company.

(ii) Assets means net assets plus the amount of any borrowings of the Fund that are senior securities under section 18 of the Act (15 U.S.C. 80a-18).

(3) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (a)(2) through (4) of this section, a Fund may, to the extent permitted by its fundamental policies, make other investments to avoid losses while assuming a temporary defensive position in response to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions.

Dated: February 27, 1997.

By the Commission.

Margaret H. McFarland,
Deputy Secretary.

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