

50 WAYS TO FOIL A FRAUDSTER

Winning strategies to deal with fraud

Tamara Vanmeggelen, Royal Bank of Canada

Nancy Rogers, Navigant Consulting, Investigative and Forensic Accountants

Hilary Clarke, McMillan LLP

Thursday, November 5th, 2009

BACKGROUND

Tamara Vanmeggelen

tamara.vanmeggelen@rbc.com, 416-974-3435

Senior Counsel, Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto

Nancy Rogers

nancy.rogers@navigantconsulting.com, 416-777-1918

Director, Navigant Consulting, Investigative and Forensic Accountants,
Toronto

Hilary Clarke

hilary.clarke@mcmillan.ca, 416-865-7286

Partner - Litigation, McMillan LLP



TOPICS TO BE COVERED

I: Fraud's Impact on Your Business

II: Why More Fraud Today?

III: Key First Steps on Discovery of Fraud

IV: Investigate the Fraud

V: Electronic Evidence

- (i) Seek and Secure
- (ii) Data Collection
- (iii) Sources of E-Evidence
- (iv) Deleted Files

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

VI: Stop Losses

VII: Maximize Recoveries

(i) Contact Financial Institutions

(ii) Investigate Perpetrator

(iii) Insurance

(iv) Court Remedies

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

VIII: Current Scams

IX: Best Practices to Deter Fraud

X: Conclusion

I: Fraud's Impact on Your Business

- ❖ It is estimated that the business community loses \$400 Billion annually to fraud.
- ❖ Approximately 4% of business failures are directly attributable to fraud.
- ❖ Don't be a victim and learn to fight back!

II: Why More Fraud Today?

- ❖ Personal financial needs or disenchantment may drive fraudulent behaviour by employees
- ❖ Technology developments facilitate fraud/theft
- ❖ Redundancies leave control and supervision gaps
- ❖ Pressure on senior management to manage costs and protect financial results – may lead to financial statement manipulation
- ❖ Insolvency proceedings will uncover some fraudulent activity

Why More Fraud Today?

- ❖ “Lessons learned” and the need to restore public confidence will lead to enforcement/regulatory initiatives
- ❖ Greater management scrutiny of costs and operations as employees leave/change roles
- ❖ Market related frauds of recent years will continue to be revealed
- ❖ Rise of the sophisticated fraud ring

III: Key First Steps on Discovery of Fraud

- ❖ Clear understanding of goals and strategy
- ❖ Key goals:
 - › stop any further loss
 - › understand the fraud
 - › preserve evidence of the fraud
 - › termination of employees or other contractual relationships (ie supplier) involved in fraudulent activity

Key First Steps

- › maximize recoveries of losses
- › regulatory concerns
- › publicity concerns
- › Inform Board of Directors/Audit Committee
- › criminal prosecution
- › preventing fraud in future
- › Develop strategy with goals in mind

Key First Steps

- ❖ Establish team to respond to fraud
- ❖ Internal Team (business/legal)
 - clear division of duties among HR, Investigations, Recovery and Regulatory/Operational components
 - subject internal and external investigation to privilege where appropriate
- ❖ External Assistance with defined retainers (legal counsel/forensic accountants/investigators)
- ❖ Speed and planning are essential

IV: Investigate The Fraud

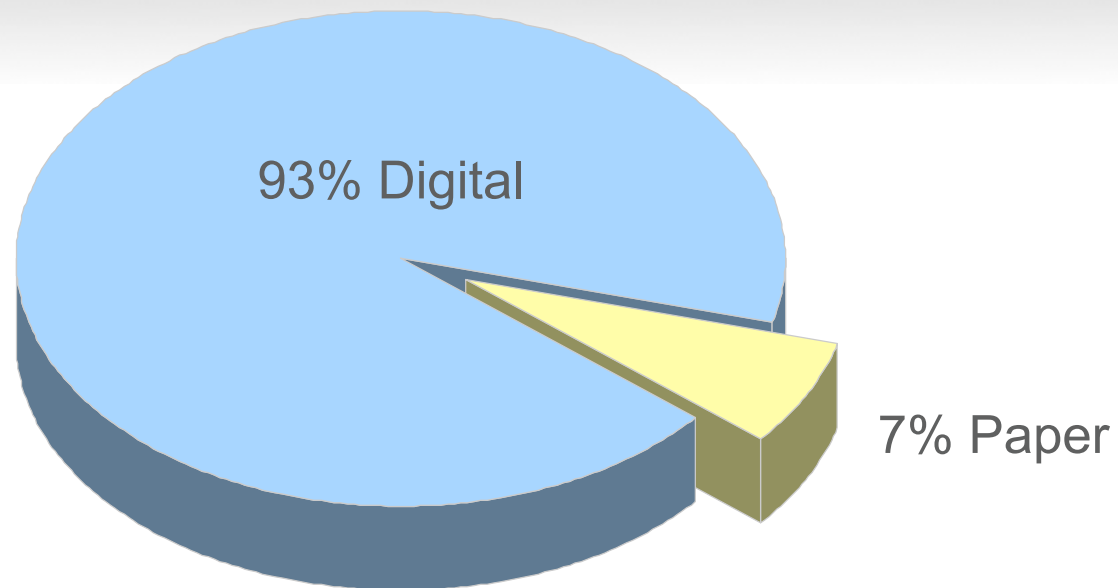
- ❖ Focus on Fraud Investigation First
 - gather facts on fraud and perpetrator(s)
 - sufficient understanding so can stop loss, preserve evidence and maximize recoveries
 - to get court's assistance in securing evidence or maximizing recoveries, may need an affidavit under oath explaining fraud

Investigate the Fraud

❖ Gather Evidence

- hard copy
- search of perpetrator's desk/office
- Interviews
- court remedies
 - Norwich orders
 - civil search warrant
- e-evidence

V: Electronic Evidence



Source: Lynn P. and Vatian, H. "How Much Information?"
<http://info.berkley.edu/how-much-info/> (2000)

Seek and Secure

- ❖ When dealing with e-evidence, first consideration should always be about securing the evidence.
- ❖ It is important to identify the “universe” of electronic evidence. What types of information are you dealing with?
- ❖ E-evidence is very volatile and dynamic if left in use.
- ❖ It is imperative to take immediate steps to secure the evidence

Data Collection

- ❖ A suspect's drive should be secured and imaged as soon as possible.
- ❖ Often conducting the investigation without the employee's knowledge is important
- ❖ Server based information can be easily collected without the employee's knowledge, but requires IT dept assistance
- ❖ Employee's PC can be imaged after hours
- ❖ Laptop can be imaged remotely or under the pre-text of "hardware upgrades"
- ❖ Chain of custody

Sources of e-Evidence

- ❖ Hard Drives (internal, external, iPods)
- ❖ Floppy Disks
- ❖ Portable Memory (thumb drives, flash)
- ❖ Notebook PCs
- ❖ Handhelds (PDAs, Blackberries)
- ❖ Back-Up Tapes (on site, off site)
- ❖ Servers (email, file, application, ISP, external hosting)
- ❖ Cell Phones
- ❖ Logs (phone, fax, print, security)

Deleted Files

- ❖ Computer forensics is powerful because data that is deleted from a hard drive still resides on the disk's surface.
- ❖ The deleted file may not be accessible through conventional means, but using specialized forensic tools, deleted files can be recovered.

Investigate The Fraud

❖ Documenting and Reporting

- Reports of internal team should adhere to factual and observational finds only; no opinion or speculation;
- Internal reports should not make any recommendations on next step if not appropriate (ie HR Defalcation Reports, Privileged Investigation Reports);
- Regulatory and Operational concerns should be addressed in separate secondary reports to investigation, recovery and HR components
- Take steps to preserve privilege “Prepared on Instructions of Counsel in Anticipation of Litigation”

VI: Stop Losses

- ❖ Understand fraud
- ❖ Deal with perpetrator
 - Vacation, paid or unpaid leave of absence
 - Terminate, after interview, if possible

VII: Maximize Recoveries- Contact FI

- ❖ Notify FIs where proceeds of fraud are known to be held
- ❖ Check to see if any fraudulent cheques can be returned through clearing to the negotiating institution (materially altered, forged/missing endorsement) and advise own bank of fraudulent cheques within account verification period
- ❖ Trace stolen funds/assets
 - FI can use authority under PIPEDA as “investigative body” to trace through other FIs

Investigate Perpetrator

- ❖ Investigate assets, bank accounts in perpetrator's or family's name
- ❖ Identify registered companies in perpetrator's or family's name
- ❖ Information required for court proceedings to seize assets

Insurance

- ❖ Review the policy
- ❖ Time frames
- ❖ Subrogation
- ❖ Mitigation

Court Remedies

❖ Mareva injunction

- grants broad powers to assist in recovery of losses
- stops fraudster from selling, removing or encumbering assets
- requires fraudster's banks to freeze accounts and deliver up fraudster's bank records
- can extend to assets and accounts held jointly with others
- can require fraudster to deliver statement of assets and submit to examinations under oath

❖ Burden on Applicant

- strong prima facie case of fraud
- risk of dissipation of assets
- undertaking as to damages
- test less onerous if claim proprietary interest in asset to be frozen

Court Remedies

- ❖ Certificate of Pending Litigation to prevent sale of Real Estate
- ❖ Interim preservation of property
- ❖ Freezing bank deposits, SDB, investments, etc.
 - Ensure order is worded broadly to capture joint accounts
 - FIs can use s. 437(2) Bank Act to immediately restrain bank accounts on service of claim without use of injunction
 - FIs may also consider an interbank indemnity for smaller amounts on deposit
- ❖ Court appointed receivers, inspectors
- ❖ Go to court without notifying fraudster, necessity for full disclosure

Court Remedies

- ❖ Remedies against third parties benefiting from or facilitating the fraud
- ❖ Interview simultaneously for no-story-comparison opportunities
- ❖ Fraudulent preferences
- ❖ If negligence of professional allowed fraud to happen (auditors, lawyers, appraisers, real estate agents/brokers), sue professional
- ❖ Report professional's negligence to applicable governing body

Other

- ❖ Serve third party FIs immediately with order and obtain confirmation of restraint of accounts
- ❖ Where a priority dispute may occur, agree to freeze now and defer issues until later
- ❖ Notify applicable insurers (ie CMHC for mortgages) if employee fraud is involved
- ❖ **Report to Police:** where there are significant assets to recover, report to police after interviews and civil restraints orders are obtained and served
- ❖ Notify Media Relations Department or if appropriate, retain/appoint media spokesperson to address reactive media inquiries; update standby statement as case evolves

VIII: Current Scams

- ❖ **Ponzi Schemes**
- ❖ Earl Jones – the English Canadian Madoff
- ❖ Norbourg – Vincent LaCroix – the French Canadian Madoff
- ❖ Tom Petters – US pre-Madoff
- ❖ **Cheque Frauds**
- ❖ Fake Out-of-Jurisdiction Law Firm Client – counterfeit certified cheques
- ❖ Counterfeit cheques – Survey Participant for Money Service Business
- ❖ Lawyer Trust Account Identity Theft

IX: Best Practices To Deter Fraud

- ❖ **Lessons Learned – Operational Considerations**
- ❖ Once investigation is complete and maximum recovery has occurred or is ongoing, take the time to address operational and/or HR issues that permitted fraud to occur
- ❖ Write a separate report to business on issues identified and recommendations for improvement

Best Practices To Deter Fraud

- ❖ Top Management Sets the Tone for the Integrity culture of the Organization
- ❖ Organizational Policies and Procedures Apply to EVERYONE
- ❖ Fraud Deterrence is a Pro-active Process
- ❖ Cardinal Rule (Borrowed from the IRS)
 - ❖ “In God We Trust, All Others We Audit”

Best Practices To Deter Fraud

- ❖ Watch for employees/contractors exhibiting unusual behaviour indicative of stress
- ❖ Watch for employees who live beyond their means, are reluctant to take holidays or are protective of records they maintain
- ❖ Proactively protect IP and other intangible assets, especially when key employees are departing
- ❖ Maintain a good channel of communication to all employees at all times and provide employees the opportunity to ask questions, raise concerns
- ❖ Frequent changes in auditors or in senior finance positions

Best Practices To Deter Fraud

- ❖ Ensure executive behaviour exceeds the standards set for employees
- ❖ Maintain control and segregation procedures; review key processes again if there have been changes
- ❖ Act decisively on any concerns

X: Conclusion

❖ Final Points

❖ Questions?

❖ **THANK YOU!**

50 WAYS TO FOIL A FRAUDSTER

Winning strategies to deal with fraud

Tamara Vanmeggelen, Royal Bank of Canada

Nancy Rogers, Navigant Consulting, Investigative and Forensic Accountants

Hilary Clarke, McMillan LLP

Thursday, November 5th, 2009