



"CORPORATE INVESTIGATIONS: HOW TO AVOID MISTAKES"

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OPENING REMARKS





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INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITIONS

"Corporate Investigations:

How to Avoid Mistakes"

18.05.2016

Tim Bobak Senior Consultant



One problem on both sides of the market

Fraud has one additional overriding issue:

Awareness

- Providers often do not explain the added-value provided by the security & anti-fraud industry
- Prevention is not integrated into business processes
- Industry responsibility we have to explain what we do, how we do it and why.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Fraud is everyone's problem:

- 5% of global GDP lost to fraud.
- Fraud is ubiquitous not a risk but a fact.
- Under reported issue
- Complex issues, simple problem.
- Majority of losses are internal and damaging to morale.
- Largest multinationals are still unable to solve this.
- In short if you have a global operation, you have a problem with fraud – you just may not know it.



Perceptions of internal fraud:

- Your auditors, in all likelihood, have not found fraud.
- Recently see National Trust Bank.
- HR guidelines and corporate values do not stop fraud.
- Denial & shifted responsibility
- Your organisational structure may promote fraud.
- Various types & manifestations
- So if you have fraud what can you actually do?



Try to shortcut the seven stages of grief:

- Denial
- Pain
- Anger and bargaining
- Successful Solutions:
- 4) Reflection
- 5) The upward turn
- 6) Reconstruction
- 7) Acceptance and hope



Aftermath:

- Probably not be able to recover money.
- Accept that the problem exists
- Add value by preventing or reducing future losses.
- A decent investigation will identify weaknesses.
- Implement anti-fraud systems.
- Increase communication and trust
- Utilise a range of compliance based solutions.
- Hotlines and company cultural changes.



Conclusions:

- Accept that this problem is huge.
- 50:50 issue between prevention and investigation.
- Impossible to totally avoid fraud, only reduce it.
- Two way street between provider & client.
- Focus on the boardroom.
- Increase communication and build trust.







Sergey UrusovRegional Security Director, Russia & CIS, JTI

BUSINESS CASE ON CORPORATE INVESTIGATIONS

Corporate Investigations: Non-complete Collected Edition of False Judgements

Sergey Urusov Regional Corporate Security Director CIS+ JT International S.A.

Association of European Business Moscow, 18.05.2016

Appetite

"Until the fried cock pecks"

Significant Loss

I must to know who did it

Tough Dismissal

We need to get rid of him

"Compromat"

You never know when you need it

Message

"Fish rots from the top"

Global Standard

It's just to tick the box

Code of conduct

Well, you know – compliance and all this bla-bla

External Threat

I trust my staff

Company Regulation

"You will be playing by my rules"

Whistleblowing procedure

I review all reports and then decide

Double reading

The policy has nothing about it

Investigation Standard

Who gave you the right?

Report writing standard

Your report should be of the top quality

Reporting Line

"Your place in the feed chain"

GM

My police stick

I pay you so I tell you what to do

Legal

Let us consider the case first
We let you know how to proceed

Investigators

"What's most important he is a good man"

Local

I cannot investigate my colleagues

Global

Shooting birds with cannons

Professional

He used his police tricks against me!

Trained

Unprofessional approach!

Company Culture

"We are not like this, it's the life like this"

Result

Do what you want, but give me figures!

Traditions

This is East, my friend

Ownership

This is my company!

Reporting

"I don't want to sign my own death sentence"

Underreporting

All is calm in Baghdad

Filtering

I tell you what and when to report

Window-dressing

We need to investigate it first

Whistleblower

"Can you keep secrets?"

Fear

There's always a reason to dismiss

you

Perception

Nothing will change

Doubt

I wanted to be sure first

Mistreat

Because I can

Misuse

You said you'd protect me

Investigation: Management

"Between the hummer and the hard place"

Need-to-know

Nobody should know

You are on my territory

Access rights

You cannot get this information

You have to demand for this

Investigation: Investigator

"Don't worry, we are professionals"

Scope

It is not connected to my case

Subject interview

I've got enough evidence anyway

Evidencing

I hacked his mailbox

Armchair detective

I've seen such cases a lot

Legislation

"I am the law"

FCPA/ UK Bribery Act

Simply don't mention it

Labor Code

I don't care, - you should know how to dismiss him

Down Raid

I do not want maski-show here

Private Detectives

I want to know everything about him

Decision Making

"Mind your own business"

Influence

Who's your boss?

Resistance

This guy is our star

Tricks

I was not aware of this!

Scape goat

We will take proper action

Corrective Actions

"Giraffe is tall, he sees it better"

Necessity and sufficiency

It was for the benefits of the company

Litigation

We do not take garbage out of the house

Procedures

You step into it again and again

World of grey

In the world of grey he's black and white

Internal investigations & audit, Police... "You are not alone"

GAP in	GAP out
Proficiency	Quality
Support	Capabilities
Image	Cooperation
Commitment	Effectiveness





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CORPORATE
INVESTIGATIONS: HOW TO
AVOID MISTAKES

Corporate Investigations: how to avoid mistakes?

Dmitry Budanov Chairman of the AEB SHES Security Sub-Committee May 18, 2016 Moscow

Classical Fraud Triangle

1800-2014



- Easy target
- Low risk of being caught
- Attractive reward
- Opportunity
- Self justification
- Pressure

3 mainquestions:

- What do we investigate?
- How do we investigate?
- Why do we investigate?

Public Security vs Corporate Security: What

Public security – all types of crimes irrelevant of their size, reasons & consequences, etc.

Corporate Security does not investigate crimes. We investigate internal incidents, wrongdoings, violations, situations related to possible -

- Fraud
- Kick backs
- Compliance/ Behaviors
- Thefts

Public Security vs Corporate Security: How

- Public Security: official investigations (ОРД), arrest, interrogation, access to any information, criminal liabilities, etc.
- Corporate Security: interviews, analysis of documents, gathering intelligence, forensics, internal investigations, etc.

What is OPД?

Оперативно-розыскная деятельность:

- Опрос
- Наведение справок
- Сбор образцов для сравнительно исследования
- Проверочная закупка
- Исследование предметов и документов
- Наблюдение
- Отождествление личности
- Обследование помещений, зданий, сооружений, участков местности, транспортных средств
- Контроль почтовых отправлений, телеграфных и иных сообщений
- Прослушивание телефонных разговоров
- Снятие информации с технических каналов связи
- Оперативное внедрение
- Контролируемая поставка
- Оперативный эксперимент

Public Security vs. Corporate Security: Why

- Prove that an incident (crime) actually took place
- "Punish" the guilty of an offence
- Recover losses

- Regardless how good are your internal controls over 50% of potential wrongdoings are discovered by accident
- Whistleblowing/ hotline supported by relevant policies & procedures help to identify wrongdoings/ fraud, etc. (it has downsides too...)
- Whistleblowing (WB) is also serious social responsibility & multi level tool – it does not work in fully automated mode (awareness & trainings) – N. sample cases
- Answer what, how, why questions before you start
- Expectations/ outcomes vs resources/ cost OK. sample case

- Investigations require professional skills, experience & tools – select qualified investigator
- WHY prove, punish, recover ave. in 10% of the cases: anything wrong with the goals?
- No, but (according to the ACFE*):
 - Impossible to collect legally evidence and successfully prosecute > 40%
 - Possible reputational damage > 50%
 - Low qualifications of the investigator, etc.

^{*}Association of Certified Fraud Examiners

- Stages of corporate investigations: plan of investigation, collect information, analysis, understanding versions, proving versions, reporting, decision, corrective measures, etc.
- Plan of investigation who is doing what & time frames – absolute MUST have
- Every stage is crucial, but collecting information
 & intelligence and its analysis is key for success
- Sources of information: documents, interviews, social networks & online resources, external & internal databases, informants, third parties, professional networks, etc.

- Do as much as possible in writing and keep all records, drawings, audio recordings, etc. – evidence for further activities
- Bring in experts to do the job cross functional collaboration & mix of expertise
- The most effective approach in conducting investigations:
 - Analysis of documents & available information
 - Understanding the nature of the process which is the subject of investigation
 - Interviews (there will be separate slides on this subject)
 - Listening & watching

- Start investigation from the "white page" avoid prejudice and judgements ("he is stealing, just need to drive him into corner")
- Three main logic mistakes induction, deduction, abduction
- Investigate every version classical rule of 5-6 versions
- Paralysis by Analysis too much info & analysis and too many versions – see rule above
- Collect and store all evidential materials

- Interviews (corporate security) vs Interrogation (public sector):
 - Collection of information conviction
 - No accusation charging
 - 30-60 min can last hours
 - Optional obligatory
 - Lying is not punished lie is a criminal act, etc.
- Controversy of using polygraph it does not establish truth, etc.

- Four channels of communication*:
 - 65% body language
 - 6% content of what is being said
 - 16% intonations
 - 13% other

*According to ACFE

- Prepare for interview:
 - Plan of interview
 - List of questions
 - Initial research on interviewee
 - Documents in the right order
 - Learn as much as possible about the interviewee during the interview
 - Do not interview two people at once
 - Interview should be conducted in isolated room (phones switched off)
 - Use audio recording + make notes
 - In many cases interview should not be "one to one"
 - No emotions, do not disclose info which you already know
 - Ask the same questions during the interview
 - Ask the same questions when interviewing several interviewees
 - Make positive emotional atmosphere comfortable distance, body language, hand shakes, jokes (if appropriate)
 - Watch & Listen (you listen twice more than you talk yourself)

- Use of audio recording:
 - Only in agreement with interviewee
 - Purpose of recording should be explained the interviewer shall not be able to mispresent information later on
 - Can not be used in court as direct evidence
 - Can not be handed over to the third parties without written consent of interviewee
 - If refused ask the interviewee to sign that he/she refused in the protocol

While interviewing...

- Do not use negative words and expressions
- Do not push for answers give interviewee time to respond
- Take pauses
- Do not interrupt
- Try to stay 60-70% of the time in eye contact with interviewee
- Do not ask complex questions
- Ask more direct questions which require the answer yes or no
- 15 magic questions by John Reid accuracy of identifying true answers over 90%, lies —over 80%.
- Purpose of each interview is not only about proving lies but also about getting more information

- Try not to rush with confronting the suspects I. sample case
- As previously mentioned less than 10% of investigated cases end up in court and even less lead to conviction, punishment and recovery of losses
- Reputational damages involving police authorities N. sample case
- Understand what do you want to achieve upon completion of the investigation – it is not (just) about punishment, it is being able to take corrective measures and send the message to the organization
- Tough redundancies violation of internal corporate policies & procedures not always means breach of laws – impossible or very hard to prosecute
- Redundancies must be well planned and orchestrated
- Protecting and paying to informants...

Thank you.

QUESTIONS?





Q&A