

Investigating Fraud in the Capital/Securities Markets

Presentation by:

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Opening Remarks



- Have you heard of a phrase "Make your money work for you" "Save, Invest, Returns" who utter this phrase?!?
- Fraudsters also wants you to invest so that your money work for them
- Securities Fraud has existed for as long as people have been investing
- ➤ Globalization and Technology allow more people to access investments
- Same advantages are exploited by Fraudsters to access more investors
- Reinforcing the need for diligences from Regulators and Investigators

Capital Markets/CMA Objectives



- ➤ It's a market for Capital= those who have capital and those who need capital
- Long term in nature and financial instruments (securities) either through bonds or stocks
- Regulated by CMA whose principle objectives is to ensure orderliness, fairness, transparent and efficient market and protection of investors interests
- Investor protected before purchasing securities and as long as he/she holds the securities to the trading of the securities
- Securities are rights or interest in something. How about Investment Contract (Howey test). Is it expandable?

Securities Fraud



- All Securities that are issued to the public must be approved and its trading regulated
- Qualified for exemption (Advertisement and Solicitation) versus qualified for loopholes
- Deceptive practices in the purchase, holding and sale of securities
- Involves Deception of investors and manipulation of the financial markets
- > Categorised into:
- Scheme by Registered persons and entities
- Scheme by unregistered persons and entities

Effective Investigation of Securities Fraud



Philosophy behind securities framework

regulatory

- Laws and Regulations
- Modus Operandi
- > Standard Investigation Methodologies

Key Issues



- > What are the potential violations
- ➤ What are the elements or components of the violations
- ➤ What documents need or testimony needed to prove each element
- Quantum of evidence needed= Standard of Proof
- Determination of breach = Admin/Criminal
- Sanctioning

Major Threats



- 1. Financial Statement Fraud and Concealment of Material Facts
- 2. Insider trading (including Front running) and Market Manipulation
- Embezzlement of Investors Funds/Misappropriation of client assets
- Unapproved Issue/Unlicensed entities

1. Fraudulent Misrepresentation of material facts



Ingredients/Elements of the offence

- ➤ Made False Statement
- False Statement was material
- Knowledge of false representation
- Victim relied on the misrepresentation
- Victim suffered damages as a result
- Criminal/ Civil/Admin
- Existing facts versus opinion/speculative statements on future
- What about professional opinion???

Misrepresentation of material facts



- This mainly covers Accounting Fraud or Financial Statement Fraud
- During normal reporting and prospectus period
- An Informed investor is a protected investor
- More than 50% of the information needed by investors is financial information
- Hence the need for complete and accurate financial information= Complete assurance

Misrepresentation of material facts



- Companies are working under inaccurate assumption that auditors are finding fraud
- But Auditors have professional obligation to consider risk of Fraud in their engagement -
- Why aren't audit procedures effectively finding Fraud
- Is there disconnect between standards and the realities of audit procedures???

Misrepresentation of material facts



Probable Reasons why Audits don't Find Fraud

- Materiality thresholds Far greater than where frauds are happening
- Random Sample versus systemic look of transaction over a period of time
- Over reliance on checklists
- Budget and resource contestants
- > Lack of interview and investigative skills

Items prone to accounting fraud



- Recognition of Fictitious Income
- Pre mature Recognition of Income
- Over stating receivables
- Under stating payables
- Under provisioning

Expectation from Auditors



- Audit critical on credibility of financial information= Reasonable assurance
- This bring about the expectation gap between complete assurance and reasonable assurance How do we close or narrow the gap?
- Auditors Issues= Independence and Negligence (Audit not in compliance with ISA)
- In case of accounting fraud, who is responsible? Who is liable?
- Apportionment of responsibilities = Board, Audit Committee, CFO, CEO
- How about apportionment of labilities?

Where does the buck stops



Regulators Criteria

- What happened and how did it happen
- What did you know and when did you know
- ➤ What did you do or not do for that thing to happened/ or when you knew what you knew
- What did you do or not do after the thing happened

The buck stops where the evidence takes us

Concealments of Material Facts



- Philosophy is disclosure based not merit based
- Complete, accurate and TIMELY- Necessary for market stability
- Objective is to maximise disclosure and minimise information asymmetry
- ➤ What to disclose, when to disclose and how to disclose????

Concealment of Material Facts



Elements

- Knowledge of material facts
- Duty to disclose material facts
- Failed to disclose
- Victim Suffered

Should the duty be specific ?????

2. Insider Trading



- Successful securities transactions requires astute use of confidential information
- Insider trading is abuse of confidentiality about factors affecting market value of securities
- ➤ Undermines public confidence because insiders reap profits based on unfair advantage
- Lower number of investors, lower demand for securities, lower stock value, deflated market

Insider Trading and Front Running



Elements

- Insider or a person connected to the insider
- ➤ Possession of inside information (material and non public information)
- Trades with the inside information in a security for gain or to avoid loss
- Front Running is a Type of insider trading
- Use of privileged knowledge of customer orders and trades a head of customers

Market Manipulation



- Series of transaction designed to artificially raise or lower price of securities
- Designed to give appearance of trading activities for purposes of inducing others to buy or sell

Manipulation is done by:

- > Information
- > Trading activities
- > Other deceptive acts

Market Manipulation



By Information

- Disclosure of false and misleading information
- Giving false signal to the market
- By Trading activities
- Wash Sales- Without change of beneficial owners
- Pre arranged trades
- By other deceptive means
- Pump and Dump
- Poop and Scoup

Sources of Investigation



External Sources

- Complaints by investors
- Social media
- 3. Newspaper publications
- 4. Whistle blowing system; https://www.cma.or.ke/index.php/investor-protection/whistleblower-portal

Internal Sources

- Market supervision
- Market surveillance
- 3. Financial analysis
- 4. Any other source

Investigations



- Understand scope and focus of investigation
- > Secure all relevant documents
- Review all documents seized-piece up the picture
- Conduct money trail on transactions involved
- > Interview witnesses involved the transactions
- ➤ Build a story based on documentary and oral evidence
- Determine adequacy of evidence vis a vis elements of the offence

Investigations powers



- Obtain documents and Data
- > Examination of witnesses
- > Entry to premises
- > Search and seizure
- ➤ How about seize travel documents and arrest ????

Common Evidence Gathered



- > Communication records
- > Trading Records
- > Financial Records
- Company records
- > Experts records
- Professional records
- ➤ Oral Evidence

Challenges



- Voluminous Documents
- > Anonymous complaints
- Protracted Investigation process
- > Cross border transactions
- Neutral Witnesses
- > Privileged information
- Bank records availability
- > Constitutional Challenges

Q and A



THE END