

Risk Management: ***Integrating AML and Anti-Fraud Efforts***

2011 Mid-Atlantic AML Conference

July 26, 2011



© 2011 KPMG LLP, a U.S. limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International, a Swiss cooperative. All rights reserved. KPMG and the KPMG logo are registered trademarks of KPMG International, a Swiss cooperative. Service offerings are subject to legal and regulatory restrictions. Some services are not permitted and therefore may not be offered to KPMG's financial statement or other attest service clients. 21001NSS

Reality Check

- AML and anti-fraud are necessarily intertwined → the financial gain of fraudulent activity ultimately needs to be integrated into the financial system
- In 2008, FinCEN Director James Freis stated: *“While they are often viewed as separate criminal enterprises, acts of fraud and acts of money laundering are interconnected. Therefore, money laundering is often a malignant and pernicious product of fraud. By fighting fraud, you are fighting money laundering. And in turn, by identifying money laundering, you could be alerting law enforcement to a criminal attempting to mingle the proceeds of fraudulent activity committed against innocent victims – some of whom may do business with your bank.”*
- Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force
- Sharing potential fraud information with AML compliance personnel (analysts/investigators) is critical to compliance with SAR reporting obligations
- Low value SARs may only be the tip of the iceberg

Recent Typologies and Trends – Identity Theft

- FinCEN Report on Identity Theft - Trends, Patterns, and Typologies Reported in SARs (study covered 2003-2009)
- Identity theft sixth most frequently reported characterization of suspicious activity within the period of the study
- 2004 was the first full year in which depository institutions were obliged to report identity theft as a separate suspicious activity characterization on SARs. Since January 1, 2004, the number of SAR filings reporting identity theft has increased by **123%**
- Three main types of fraud facilitated by identity theft:
 - Credit card fraud
 - All types of loan fraud
 - Depository account fraud

Credit Card Fraud

- Most prevalent type of identity theft-facilitated fraud
- Takeovers of existing legitimate credit card accounts and setting up new unauthorized accounts using identifying information of identity theft victims
 - Physical theft of credit cards from mail or person or residence of the victim
 - Skimming of credit card numbers
 - Collection of information online
- Cloned cards
- Credit card fraud was co-reported in about 45.5% of the sample SAR filings
- Reported methods:
 - Attempts to become authorized purchasers
 - Private label cards
 - Accounts opened under business names

Loan & Depository Account Fraud

- Loan Fraud: About 31% of sample SAR filings reported successful and unsuccessful attempts at loan fraud, including fraud related to loans for:
 - Automobiles
 - Mortgages
 - Student loans
 - Other types of consumer loans
 - Significant success in identifying fraudulent loans before they are funded
- Depository Account Fraud:
 - Identity thief opens a new joint account in the name of the victim and him/herself
 - Identity thief then poses as victim and directs that funds be transferred from one or more legitimate existing victim accounts into the new joint account

How was theft discovered?

- For over **27.5%** of filings:
 - Discovered when customers contacted filer to question transactions on existing accounts or to contest ownership of recently established accounts
 - Discovered when customers confirmed identity theft after filers contacted them to question anomalous account transactions
- For nearly **21%** of filings, normal account monitoring uncovered identity theft
- In **14.5%** of filings, searches of commercial databases contributed to discovery of identity theft
- In **10.5%** of filings, filer or customer review of customer credit reports
- In **5%** of filings, a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency reportedly brought identity theft to attention of financial institutions
- In **2.5%** of filings, unexpected call from a bill collector alerted victims to identity theft
- For less than **2%** of filings, credit monitoring services or receipt of an unexpected bill were each responsible for uncovering identity theft

Red Flags

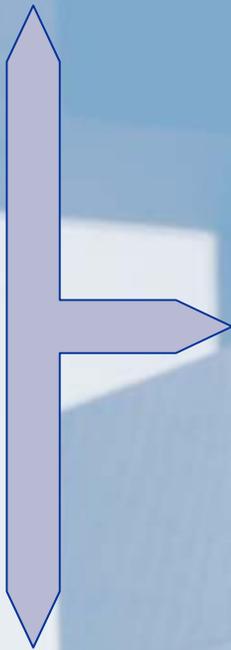
- Two most common:
 - “The financial institution or creditor is notified by a customer, victim of identity theft, a law enforcement authority, or any other person that it has opened a fraudulent account for a person engaged in identity theft”
 - “The financial institution or creditor is notified of unauthorized charges or transactions in connection with a customer’s covered account”
- Other red flags reported included:
 - “Social Security number provided on application is assigned to individual other than the applicant”
 - “The Social Security number has not been issued, or is listed on the Social Security Administration’s Death Master File”
 - “Shortly following the notice of change of address for a covered account, the institution or creditor receives a request for a new, additional, or replacement card or a cell phone, or for the addition of authorized users on the account”
 - “The customer fails to make the first payment or makes an initial payment but no subsequent payments”

Integrating AML & Anti-Fraud Efforts - Challenges

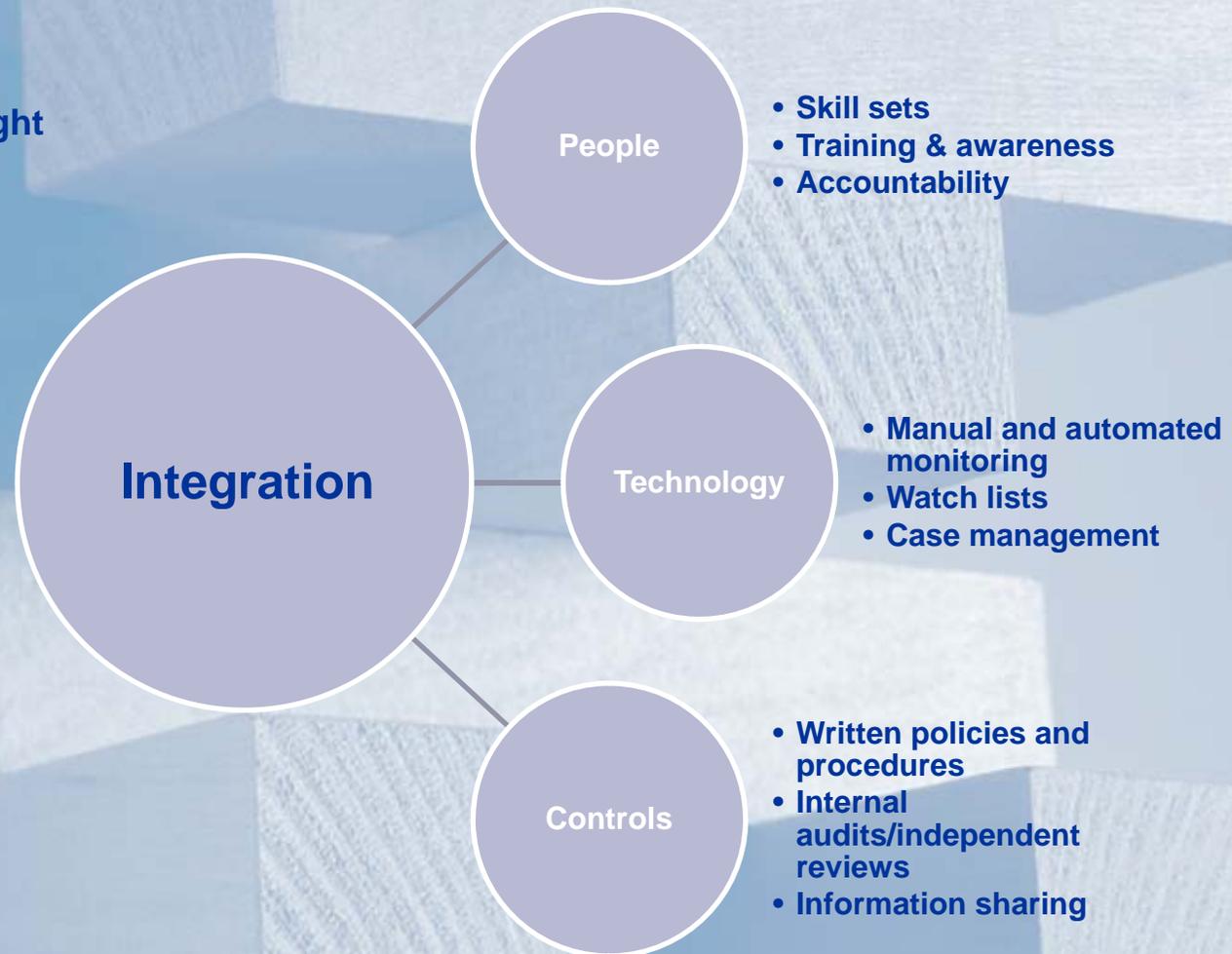
- Culture - anti-fraud and AML departments typically think differently
- Fraud and AML investigators independently investigate the same cases
- SAR filing responsibilities are segregated
- Data disparities
- Separate systems, red flags and watch lists
- Centralized versus decentralized functions
- Path to integration can be costly, particularly for large institutions
- Specialized skill sets require cross-training
- Different backgrounds (e.g., former bankers versus former law enforcement)
- Fear of creating more inefficiencies when resources are scarce

Integration Approach

Leadership & Oversight



**Communication &
Tone at the Top**



Leading Practice Solutions

- Integrated risk assessment, CIP, monitoring
- Leverage KYC from other business units
- Required communication between AML and Fraud departments
- Cross-training and awareness
- Integrated internal audits
- Quality assurance procedures around non-AML SARs
- Shared case management platform
- File for attempted transactions
- Take advantage of 314(b) information sharing program
- Shared meetings and participation in committees
- Commitment and support from senior management
- Long-term view: successful integration won't happen overnight!

Presenter's Contact Details:

Edwige Sacco, Director
Forensic Advisory Services
KPMG LLP

Mobile: (703) 855-0803

Email: esacco@kpmg.com

KPMG website: www.kpmg.com

LinkedIn: <http://www.linkedin.com/in/edwigesacco>

All information provided is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act upon such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

©2011 KPMG LLP, a U.S. limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International, a Swiss cooperative. All rights reserved.